

DECEMBER 2023



# IDA RESULTS MEASUREMENT SYSTEM

INDICATOR METHODOLOGY CODEBOOK

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## INTRODUCTION

**The International Development Association (IDA) is one of the largest sources of assistance for the world's poorest countries.** IDA currently consists of 75 countries, 39 of which are in Africa. Overseen by 173 shareholder nations, IDA aims to reduce poverty by providing credits and grants for programs that boost economic growth, reduce inequalities, and improve people's living conditions.

**The IDA Results Measurement System (IDA RMS) tracks results in countries supported by IDA.** The World Bank Group (WBG) introduced the RMS with the IDA13 Replenishment (July 2002). It was the first multilateral development institution to develop a framework of quantitative indicators to monitor aggregate results. The RMS serves as a key reporting and accountability tool for tracking progress and communicating results achieved by IDA during each replenishment cycle. It is an integral part of the World Bank's efforts to improve the focus on results. The IDA RMS is updated on an annual basis and publicly disclosed on IDA's website and the Bank's results page.

**The current RMS uses a three-tiered development results framework with 95 indicators to track results of IDA countries at an aggregate level.** Tier 1 indicators report on long-term development outcomes and the broader context of countries in which IDA operates. Progress in Tier 1 indicators is not directly attributed to IDA's interventions; rather it is the outcome of collective efforts by countries and their development partners. Tier 2 indicators track development results in countries supported by IDA operations. These largely draw on net progress values extracted from project-level Implementation Status and Results Reports (ISRs) and Implementation Completion and Results Reports (ICRs) to assess WBG contributions to major areas of intervention. Tier 3 indicators track IDA's operational and organizational effectiveness. This includes indicators tracking the performance of IDA's portfolio, the quality and timeliness of projects delivered to clients, the results orientation of the operations, client and beneficiary feedback, financial sustainability, and the implementation of the five IDA Special Themes.

**The IDA20 RMS is the most ambitious results framework in IDA's history, tracking a broad array of both contextual and outcome-oriented indicators.** The IDA20 RMS includes 15 new indicators in key strategic areas, such as climate change and crisis preparedness. It also has higher performance standards across indicators, compared to previous cycles. Additionally, for the first time, the RMS is publishing a compiled codebook outlining indicator definitions, data sources, calculation methodologies, and potential limitations. The codebook provides as a means of ensuring greater transparency and accountability in reporting, serving as a living document that will be updated as methodologies and definitions are improved. This will ultimately improve the reliability of indicators and generate more consistent data related to IDA's main areas of focus.

TIER 1 INDICATORS



## Population living on less than \$2.15 a day

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>Population living on less than \$2.15 a day (%)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	Percent of the population living on less than US\$2.15 a day at 2017PPP dollars. Aggregation is average, weighted by the total population. Data are reported for all IDA eligible countries (including blend countries) in a reporting fiscal year.		
<b>Tier type</b>	One		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG Indicator 1.1.1: Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	NA		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Percent of Population		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS <sup>1</sup>		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	NA
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	Typically, numbers are updated before spring meetings, but it could be another update before annual meetings		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>A Reporting Year is selected.</b> The reporting year is the calendar year minus 2. Thus, in this incoming 2023, the Bank will report poverty estimations for 2021.</li> <li><b>Per capita welfare aggregates are estimated for all countries for their latest available surveys.</b> The daily per capita welfare aggregates are estimated for the latest available survey for each country. Then, these aggregates are deflated to 2017 prices and then deflated again to PPP levels.</li> <li><b>Per capita welfare aggregates are forecasted to the Reporting Year.</b> Due to not all countries have household surveys each year, the daily per capita welfare aggregate must be forecasted to the Reporting Year. To do so, the daily per capita welfare aggregates at US@2107 PPP are forecasted by using the changes of the GDP per capita from the survey year to the Reporting Year. This is called the “Line-up welfare aggregate”.</li> <li><b>Next, an estimate the poverty rate for each country for the Reporting Year is made.</b> The poverty rate is estimated by comparing the Line-up Welfare aggregate with the US\$2.15 at 2017PPP line. Those below this line are considered poor.</li> <li><b>Finally, the aggregation for IDA countries is created.</b> To do so, the estimated poverty rates for each country at the reporting year are aggregated using population projection to the Reporting Year published by UN.</li> </ol>		

<sup>1</sup> FY23 List of Fragile and Conflict-affected Situations: <https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/69b1d088e3c48ebe2cdf451e30284f04-0090082022/original/FCSList-FY23.pdf>



	<p><b>Note:</b></p> <p>This indicator is estimated with about 60% of countries reported household surveys in the last 5 years. The rest have a longer forecasted estimation.</p>
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	Estimation consistent with lineup poverty estimations used for the global a regional poverty estimation by the Poverty and Inequality Platform.
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	Regional Stats Teams in Poverty Global Practice, Poverty and Inequality Platform
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	The WBG Corporate Scorecard
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	Lack of annual available data is still a challenge. This indicator is estimated with about 60% of all IDA countries with available data in the last 5 years. The rest are forecasted for longer periods.
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	The estimations are consistent with the forecasted poverty estimation made by POVCALNET to measure global and regional poverty estimations.

## Median growth rate of consumption/income per capita of the bottom 40 percent

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>Median growth rate of consumption/income per capita of the bottom 40 percent (%)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	Median growth rates of average real per capita expenditure or income of the bottom 40% of every country's population. Aggregation is an unweighted average. Data reported worldwide for all IDA countries with available data, which requires 2 comparable surveys in the selected period. Countries without 2 comparable surveys in (roughly) 5 years spell are not included in the estimation.		
<b>Tier type</b>	One		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG Indicator 10.1: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population at a rate higher than the national average.		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	NA		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Percent		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	NA
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	The indicator is updated every spring and every second fall in years when there is no Poverty and Shared Prosperity Report (PSPR) launched.		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Identify (or create) two comparable welfare aggregates within a roughly 5-year spell.</b> Data uses <b>actual</b> survey results which are typically 5 years apart (+/-2 years). If the welfare aggregate of those two data points is not comparable, the team uses custom methods (depending on the survey questions) to make them comparable.</li> <li><b>Estimate the average annual growth of the bottom 40 percent and the overall population.</b> The annual growth is calculated by estimating a geometric mean between the start year and end year within roughly a 5-year spell (+/-2 years). This is done for the bottom 40 percent of the population and for the overall population separately.</li> <li><b>Estimate the median growth of B40 for all countries.</b> Using the bottom 40 growth of all countries where the indicator can be calculated, including countries with negative growth rates, the median is taken.</li> </ol>		
	<b>Note:</b>	Finding comparable welfare aggregate is a challenge for IDA countries. Barely 40% of the countries are included in this estimation.	

<b>Data Source(s)</b>	Comparable welfare aggregates from household survey in the Global Monitoring Database (GMD). GMD includes the raw survey data that is used to calculate indicators reported in <a href="#">the Poverty and Inequality Platform</a> (PIP).
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	The Poverty and Equity Global Practice Regional Statistics Teams
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	NA
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	This estimation is prepared with an average of 40% of all IDA countries that have comparable welfare aggregates based on actual survey results. Because estimates are not used to calculate welfare aggregates for countries without actual survey results, the data is not fully representative of all IDA countries.
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	2015

## Countries with growth concentrated in the bottom 40 percent

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>Countries with growth concentrated in the bottom 40 percent (%)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	<p>Percent of countries for which growth in average (mean) real per capita income of the bottom 40% is positive and greater than growth in average (mean) real per capita income of the total population.</p> <p>Growth rates are annualized over a time interval of roughly five years. Data reported worldwide for all IDA countries with 2 comparable surveys in the selected period. Countries without 2 comparable surveys in (roughly) 5 years spell are not included in the estimation.</p>		
<b>Tier type</b>	One		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG Indicator 10.1: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population at a rate higher than the national average.		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	NA		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Percent		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	NA
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	The indicator is updated every spring and every second fall in years when there is no Poverty and Shared Prosperity Report (PSPR) launched.		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Identify (or create) two comparable welfare aggregates within a roughly 5-year spell.</b> Countries without two comparable household surveys in a 5-year spell (+/-2 years) are not included in the estimation.</li> <li><b>Estimate the average annual growth of the bottom 40 percent and the overall population.</b> The annual growth is calculated by estimating a geometric mean between the start year and end year within roughly a 5-year spell (+/-2 years). This is done for the bottom 40% of the population and the overall population separately.</li> <li><b>Identify countries with growth concentrated in the bottom 40 percent.</b> In order to be considered as a country with growth concentrated in the bottom 40 percent, it must meet two criteria: (i) the country has a positive growth for the bottom 40 of the population, and (ii) the growth on the bottom 40 is greater than the annual growth of the overall population.</li> <li><b>Estimate the percent of IDA countries where growth is concentrated in the bottom 40 percent.</b> The percentage is estimated considering the number of IDA countries with growth concentrated in the bottom 40 percent and all IDA countries with comparable welfare aggregates in a 5-year spell (+/-2 years).</li> </ol>		

<b>Data Source(s)</b>	Comparable welfare aggregates from household survey in the Global Monitoring Database (GMD). GMD includes the raw survey data that is used to calculate indicators reported in <a href="#">the Poverty and Inequality Platform</a> (PIP).
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	The Poverty and Equity Global Practice Regional Statistics Teams
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	The WBG Corporate Scorecard
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	This estimation is prepared with an average of 40% of all IDA countries that have comparable welfare aggregates based on actual survey results. Because estimates are not used to calculate welfare aggregates for countries without actual survey results, the data is not fully representative of all IDA countries.
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	The shared prosperity indicator methodology was established in 2015 and has been reported since.

## Gini Index (median)

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>Gini index (median)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	<p>The Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income or consumption among individuals within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality. The median of the Gini will be calculated as an unweighted median for all available IDA countries with available data circa the reporting year (+/- 3 years).</p> <p>This indicator is a placeholder until the World Bank determines which inequality indicator to use for the Corporate Scorecard. At that point, this indicator will be updated/replaced to correspond as the IDA-version of the Corporate Scorecard inequality indicator.</p>		
<b>Tier type</b>	One		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG Indicator 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	NA		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	No		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Percent		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	Unit of analysis is the number of countries.
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	The indicator is updated every spring and every second fall in years when there is no Poverty and Shared Prosperity Report (PSPR) launched.		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) <b>Data selection:</b> The latest available household survey used for welfare and poverty estimation, circa the reporting year (+/- 3 years), is selected for each country.</li> <li>2) <b>Calculating welfare aggregates:</b> Using the selected household survey, the daily household per capita welfare aggregates are estimated for each country. These aggregates are then deflated to 2017 prices using national CPI data and then deflated for comparability across countries using 2017 PPP exchange rates.</li> <li>3) <b>Estimating the Gini index:</b> The Gini index is estimated based on the welfare aggregates for the selected surveys. The Gini index measures the area between the Lorenz curve and a hypothetical line of absolute equality, expressed as a percentage of the maximum area under the line. A Lorenz curve plots the cumulative percentages of total income/consumption against the cumulative population share, starting with the poorest individual.</li> <li>4) <b>Estimating the median Gini index for IDA countries:</b> The final step is calculating the unweighted median of the Gini indexes for all countries classified as IDA, in the current FY, with available data circa the reporting year.</li> </ol>		

	<p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	Household surveys used for poverty estimation. The results are reported also in: <a href="https://pip.worldbank.org/home">https://pip.worldbank.org/home</a>
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	The Poverty and Equity Global Practice Regional Statistics Teams
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	WBG Corporate Scorecard
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	As noted above, this will serve as a placeholder until the World Bank Scorecard updates its results reporting indicator for inequality. At that point, the indicator will be updated or replaced accordingly.
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	Indicator will be updated in parallel with the World Bank Corporate Scorecard.

## CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	Carbon dioxide emissions are those stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement. They include carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and gas flaring. Aggregation is population-weighted average. Data are reported for all IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year		
<b>Tier type</b>	One		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG Indicator 9.4.1: CO <sub>2</sub> emissions per unit of value added		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	NA		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Metric tons per capita		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	NA
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	Annually		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p>The per capita CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in metric tons are calculated by dividing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by midyear population.</p> <p>Emissions data are sourced from the International Energy Agency (IEA) and Global Carbon Project (GCP), covering the energy and industry sectors but excluding the land use change and forestry (LUCF) sector—which contributes to both ways as a carbon sink and a source of emissions. Emissions factors, representing the amount of emissions associated with specific activities or fuel types, are based on internationally recognized ones, such as those from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidelines.</p> <p>Total population accounts for all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship in midyear. The data are sourced from the United Nations Population Division’s World Population Prospects, etc., as listed in the source section.</p> <p><b>Review process:</b> WDI data are annually reviewed by country and regional teams, GPs and CCSAs, and Executive Director Offices during the Bank-wide review, in addition to routine sanity checks every update.</p>		
	<p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>[For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)] The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>[For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)] The indicator should</li> </ol>		



	include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	World Development Indicators (WDI) at <a href="http://wdi.worldbank.org/">http://wdi.worldbank.org/</a> . CO2 emissions data are sourced from the Climate Watch Historical GHG Emissions. 2022. Washington, DC: World Resources Institute. Available online at: <a href="https://www.climatewatchdata.org/ghg-emissions">https://www.climatewatchdata.org/ghg-emissions</a> . Population data are sourced from (1) United Nations Population Division. World Population Prospects: 2022 Revision. (2) Census reports and other statistical publications from national statistical offices, (3) Eurostat: Demographic Statistics, (4) United Nations Statistical Division. Population and Vital Statistics Report (various years), (5) U.S. Census Bureau: International Database, and (6) Secretariat of the Pacific Community: Statistics and Demography Programme.
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	NA
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	NA
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	NA
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	There may be methodological changes according to anticipated data source change in the future.

## Countries without wealth depletion

A. Overview			
Indicator name	Countries without wealth depletion (%)		
<p><b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)</p>	<p>Percentage of IDA (inclusive of Blend) countries with positive changes in wealth per capita, based on the ‘total wealth’ indicator produced as part of the Changing Wealth of Nations publication and published on the World Bank’s databank. Changes in total wealth per capita is a leading indicator of sustainability and measures the changes in the sum of assets which yield an economic benefit over time. The four main asset categories are produced capital (machinery, structures, equipment, and urban land), human capital (including the knowledge, skills, and experience embodied in the workforce), natural capital (agricultural land, forests, mangroves, fisheries, fossil fuels and minerals) and net foreign assets (portfolio equity, debt securities, foreign direct investment, and other financial capital held in other countries). Measuring these assets are an important measure of economic sustainability, as it is these assets which underpin future income and welfare.</p> <p>The indicator measures the proportion of countries where the changes in the sum of all these assets over time in per capita terms is positive. The higher the indicator the greater the share of countries likely to be on an economically sustainable development pathway. The lower the indicator the lesser the share of countries likely to be on an economically sustainable development pathway.</p> <p>. Data is reported for IDA eligible countries, including blend countries in a reporting fiscal year. If the change in the aggregated per capita value of these assets increases from one year to the next a country contributes positively to the indicator.</p>		
<b>Tier type</b>	One		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	NA		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes (with updated methodology)		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Percent of countries		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	NA
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	The data is updated approximately every 2-3 years with updates of the Changing Wealth of Nations publication.		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p>Change in wealth per capita is derived from estimates of national produced, human, and natural capital based on the methodology in the Changing Wealth of Nations report. The full methodology is found <a href="#">here</a>. The methodology attempts to align with international statistical standard for valuing national assets within national accounting frameworks wherever possible.</p> <p>Natural capital includes renewable natural capital including agricultural land, protected</p>		

	<p>areas, forests (timber and ecosystem services), mangroves, fisheries; and non-renewable natural capital including fossil fuels and minerals. The valuation approach is that the value should equal the discounted sum of the net economic benefits an asset is expected to generate over its lifetime. For natural capital, the net benefits are the resource rents.</p> <p>Produced capital, comprises of machinery, structures, equipment and urban land. The primary source of data is the Penn World Tables 10.0.</p> <p>Human capital including the knowledge, skills and experience embodied in the workforce is estimated using the lifetime earnings approach to human capital. The data sources for the estimates include the I2D2 database, ILO employment data, UN National Accounts on employment compensation, Penn World Tables, UN World Population Prospects and the Global Burden of Disease study for health metrics.</p> <p>Net foreign assets comprises of portfolio equity, debt securities, foreign direct investment and other financial capital held overseas. The main data source is the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Statistics (IMF), compiled by the report the ‘External Wealth of Nations’ (Lane and Milesi-Ferretti).</p> <p>Expressed as equations:</p> $\Delta \textit{Wealth per capita}_{i,t_1} = (pk_{i,t_1} + hk_{i,t_1} + nk_{i,t_1}) - (pk_{i,t_0} + hk_{i,t_0} + nk_{i,t_0})$ <p>Where <math>pk</math> is produced capital per capita, <math>hk</math> is human capital per capita and <math>n_k</math> is natural capital per capita. The <math>t</math> subscript is in years and <math>i</math> denotes a given country.</p> <p>The % of countries without wealth depletion is then defined as follows:</p> $\% \textit{ of countries without wealth depletion} = \frac{(\sum_1^n i \mid \Delta \textit{Wealth per capita}_{i,t_1} > 0)}{\sum_1^n i}$ <p>By this definition, if a country’s change in wealth per capita is positive (<math>\Delta \textit{Wealth per capita} &gt; 0</math>), then the country counts positively towards the indicator score. The indicator is defined as the percentage of total countries where wealth per capita is positive.</p> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>[For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)]</u> The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. <u>[For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)]</u> The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	World Bank DataBank - Wealth Accounts.
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	Environment, Natural Resources, and the Blue Economy Global Practice
<b>D. Additional information</b>	

<p><b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b></p>	<p>This indicator is proposed as part of the next WBG Corporate Scorecards revision. It may also be a submission as part of the Roadmap Evolution.</p>
<p><b>Limitations and Exceptions</b></p>	<p>Data provision and frequency of updates are currently dependent on trust fund resources, since “The Changing Wealth of Nations” report is funded in part by the Global Program on Sustainability, see <a href="#">here</a>.</p> <p>The Changing Wealth of Nations publication is an evolving and iterative project now into its 5<sup>th</sup> version. Each flagship report aims to improve data quality and coverage and strive to better measure comprehensive wealth. These changes can have significant impacts on comparability of the data series across editions (we advise users to only use the most recent series). Sometimes new assets are added to natural capital and valuation approaches are refined. For example, in the last report additional natural capital assets were added for mangroves and the methodology for agricultural land was significantly updated. For reporting on the IDA RMS and Corporate Scorecard the submission team would critically assess the advantages of using improved data sources against the drawbacks of less comparability, and provided an explanatory note, if needed.</p>
<p><b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b></p>	<p>Methodology last agreed and updated: January 2023.</p>

## Countries without natural capital wealth depletion

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>Countries without natural capital wealth depletion (%)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	<p>Percentage of IDA (inclusive of Blend) countries with positive changes in renewable natural capital per capita based on a subset of assets in the natural capital data series produced as part of the Changing Wealth of Nations publication and published on the World Development Indicators database. Renewable natural capital includes estimates of forest (that is accounting for timber, ecosystem services and the value of protected areas), mangroves, fisheries, cropland and pastureland. If the change in the aggregated per capita value of these assets increases from one year to the next a country contributes positively to the indicator.</p> <p>Renewable natural capital is an indicator of sustainable natural resource management and is correlated with the state of nature, environment and services provided by natural assets to people. Consistent declines in renewable natural capital wealth provide an early warning that an economy is on an unsustainable development path with livelihoods dependent on environmental assets at risk.</p>		
<b>Tier type</b>	One		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	37-85% (based on historical range between 1995 and 2018)		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	No		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Percent of countries		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	NA
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	The data is updated approximately every 2-3 years with updates of the Changing Wealth of Nations publication.		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p>Renewable natural capital accumulation is derived from a subset of components in the natural capital data published on the World Bank's wealth accounts. Natural capital includes both renewable and non-renewable natural capital, however for this indicator only the renewable natural capital components are included. The full methodology behind these estimates can be found <a href="#">here</a>.</p> <p>Expressed as equations:</p> <p>Renewable natural capital per capita = (forest (timber, ecosystem services and protected areas) + mangroves + fisheries + cropland + pastureland) / population.</p> <p>The indicator measures the change from the latest year from the previous year of recorded data.</p>		

	<p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. [For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)] The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. [For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)] The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	World Bank Databank - Wealth Accounts.
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	Environment, Natural Resources, and the Blue Economy Global Practice
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	This indicator is proposed as part of the next WBG Corporate Scorecards revision. It may also be a submission as part of the Roadmap Evolution.
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	<p>Data provision and frequency of updates are currently dependent on trust fund resources, since “The Changing Wealth of Nations” report is funded in part by the Global Program on Sustainability, see <a href="#">here</a>.</p> <p>The Changing Wealth of Nations publication is an evolving and iterative project now into its 5<sup>th</sup> version. Each flagship report aims to improve data quality and coverage and strive to better measure comprehensive wealth. These changes can have significant impacts on comparability of the data series across editions (we advise users to only use the most recent series). Sometimes new assets are added to natural capital and valuation approaches are refined. For example, in the last report additional natural capital assets were added for mangroves and the methodology for agricultural land was significantly updated. For reporting on the IDA RMS and Corporate Scorecard the submission team would critically assess the advantages of using improved data sources against the drawbacks of less comparability, and provided an explanatory note, if needed.</p>
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	Methodology last agreed and updated: January 2023.

## Average annual deforestation change

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>Average annual deforestation change (%)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	The forest area net change measures the combined effects of forest expansion (through afforestation and natural growth) and deforestation. A negative value indicates a decrease in a forested area. The definition of a forest includes land that spans over 0.5 hectares, contains trees with a canopy cover of at least 10 percent, and is not primarily used for agriculture or urban purposes. The trees within the defined forest area should be at least 5 meters tall or have the potential to reach that height. Data are reported for all IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year.		
<b>Tier type</b>	One		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG 15.2: End Deforestation and Restore Degraded Forests		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	NA		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Percentage		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	NA
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	Annually		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p>Countries submit national data to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in a standardized format to ensure consistency between global and national statistics. The annual net change rate is calculated with the forest area <a href="#">data</a> by employing the geometric mean over a specific period (e.g., 2010-2020).</p> <p>However, there are limitations due to incomplete data at the country level. The annual net change also represents only a partial view of sustainable forest management.</p> <p><b>Review process:</b> WDI data are annually reviewed by country and regional teams, GPs and CCSAs, and Executive Director Offices during the Bank-wide review, in addition to routine sanity checks every update.</p>		
	<p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>[For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)] The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>[For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)] The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-</li> </ol>		

	financing)
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	World Development Indicators (WDI) at <a href="https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRST.K2">https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRST.K2</a> Forest land area is sourced from FAOSTAT <a href="https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/RL">https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/RL</a>
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	NA
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	NA
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	Data are available for all 74 IDA countries except Kosovo, which is not available in FAOSTAT as of January 2023.
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	In the last report, we proposed the SDG indicator: Annual forest area change rate (%), to capture both forest expansion (afforestation and natural expansion) and deforestation rather than only monitoring the latter.



## Marine protected areas

A. Overview		
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>Marine protected areas</b>	
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	Percent of areas of intertidal or subtidal terrain—and underlying water and associated flora and fauna and historical and cultural features—that have been reserved by law or other effective means to protect part or all of the enclosed environment. Aggregation is weighted average.	
<b>Tier type</b>	One	
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25	
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG 14.5: Conserve coastal and marine areas - By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information.	
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	NA	
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes	
B. Methodology		
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Percent of territorial waters	
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b> NA
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	Annually in December	
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p>This indicator is calculated using spatial data from different sources, including protected areas from the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA), other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs), and Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) for marine environments. It is measured as “protected marine and coastal area” divided by “total marine and coastal area”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aggregates are constructed as weighted averages, excluding landlocked countries.</li> </ul> <p><b>Review process:</b> WDI data are annually reviewed by country and regional teams, GPs and CCSAs, and Executive Director Offices during the Bank-wide review, in addition to routine sanity checks every update.</p>	
	<p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>[For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)] The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>[For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)] The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>	

<b>Data Source(s)</b>	World Development Indicators (WDI) at <a href="http://wdi.worldbank.org/">http://wdi.worldbank.org/</a> . UNEP-WCMC and IUCN (2023), Protected Planet: The World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) [Online], January 2023, Cambridge, UK: UNEP-WCMC and IUCN. Available at: <a href="http://www.protectedplanet.net">www.protectedplanet.net</a> .
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	NA
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	WBG Corporate Scorecard
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent to which the land areas, including inland waters, and territorial waters of a country/territory are protected is useful for planning purpose to protect biodiversity. However, it is neither an indication of how well managed the terrestrial and marine protected areas are, nor confirmation that protection measures are effectively enforced. Further, the indicator does not provide information on non-designated or internationally designated protected areas that may also be important for conserving biodiversity.</li> <li>• There are known data and knowledge gaps for some countries/regions due to difficulties in reporting national protected area data to the WDPA and/or determining whether a site conforms to the IUCN definition of a protected area. Gaps and/or time lags in reporting national protected area data to the WDPA can however result in discrepancies, which are resolved in communication with data providers. The World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC) compiles data on protected areas, numbers of certain species, and numbers of those species under threat from various sources. Because of differences in definitions, reporting practices, and reporting periods, cross-country comparability is limited. Due to variations in consistency and methods of collection, data quality is highly variable across countries. Some countries update their information more frequently than others, some have more accurate data on extent of coverage, and many underreport the number or extent of protected areas. Most of the IDA countries with access to the ocean have data. Exceptions include Somalia, Eritrea, and Benin.</li> </ul>
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	The methodology review is expected as the SDG 14.5.1 has changed from the percentage of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) covered by protected areas to the mean percentage of each KBA covered by protected area.

## Legal changes that support gender equality

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>Legal changes that support gender equality (number of legal changes)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	Number of legal changes supporting gender equality in all IDA countries (including blend) over a one-year period. The indicator covers legal changes taking place in the following eight indicators as measured by the Women, Business and the Law dataset: mobility; workplace; pay; marriage; parenthood; entrepreneurship; assets; and pension. Aggregation is sum. Data are reported worldwide for all IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year.		
<b>Tier type</b>	One		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG Indicator 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere. SDG 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	NA		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Number of legal changes in IDA countries (including Blend), with disaggregate data at a country-level also available.		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	NA
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	The data used to calculate the number of legal changes that support gender equality is updated on an annual basis. The latest data in Women, Business and the Law 2023 are current as of October 1, 2022 and were published on March 2, 2023.		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p>5) The number of legal changes that support gender equality is calculated as a simple sum of legal changes taking place in IDA countries (including Blend) in the following eight indicators, as measured by the Women, Business and the Law (WBL) team: mobility; workplace; pay; marriage; parenthood; entrepreneurship; assets; and pension.</p> <p>6) Each of the eight indicators is assigned a score on a scale from 0 to 100. Indicator-level scores are obtained by calculating the simple average of the four or five binary questions within that indicator. The binary questions are assigned a score of 1 if the answer to the question is “Yes”, and 0 – if the answer to the question is “No”. If legislative or regulatory changes occur that change the answer to a question from “No” to “Yes”, this is then classified as the legal change that supports gender equality. When such change occurs, the indicator-level score increases. The amount of the increase in the overall indicator score depends on the number of questions for which the answer changes from “No” to “Yes”. Each question within the eight indicators is either 1/4 (25%) (if an indicator consists of 4 questions) or 1/5 (20%) (if an indicator consists of 5 questions).</p> <p>7) To illustrate as an example: in the reporting FY22 the WBL team reported the number</p>		

	<p>of legal changes that occurred between Oct 2, 2020 - Oct 1, 2021 – a total of five. For example, as a result of the undertaken legislative and regulatory changes over a one-year period, the score on the Pay indicator increased for Benin by 25 points, Burundi by 25 points and Pakistan by 25 points in comparison with these countries’ respective scores on this indicator in the reporting FY21. Similarly, the score on the Pension indicator increased for Cambodia in the reporting FY22 in comparison with FY21; the score on the Entrepreneurship indicator increased for Sierra Leone. So, a total of 5 legal changes that support gender equality occurred over a one year.</p> <p>8) The WBL data for all countries are reviewed by more than 2000 local respondents with expertise in family, labor, and criminal law, including lawyers, judges, academics, and members of civil society organizations working locally on gender issues. These data are then verified with the corresponding legal basis by the WBL team. The data undergo a thorough review through the Bank-Wide Review (BWR) process every year before the publication.</p> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Women, Business and the Law data spans more than 50 years in 190 economies across 35 aspects of the law across the eight indicators. The eight WBL indicators are assigned scores on a scale from 0 to 100, with 100 representing the highest possible score. For more detailed methodology on how indicator level scores are computed by the team, please visit: <a href="https://wbl.worldbank.org/en/methodology">https://wbl.worldbank.org/en/methodology</a></li> <li>2. [For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)] The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>3. [For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)] The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	<i>Women, Business, and the Law</i> database.
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	<p>The underlying data based on which indicators are calculated is collected by Development Economics Vice Presidency’s Women, Business and the Law team (DECWL) on an annual basis. Data for all economies are reviewed by more than 2000 local respondents with expertise in family, labor, and criminal law, including lawyers, judges, academics, and members of civil society organizations working locally on gender issues. These data are then verified with the corresponding legal basis by the Women, Business and the Law team.</p> <p>The data undergo a thorough review through the Bank-Wide Review (BWR) process every year before the publication. During this process, all GPs and Regions have the opportunity to comment and/or highlight any issues. This review can lead to corrections of data as a result of new information obtained, clarifications of answers, or consistency checks.</p> <p>The indicator on the number of legal changes that support gender equality is calculated by Women, Business and the law team based on the annually published underlying data.</p>
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	<b>Corporate Scorecard:</b> The WBG Corporate Scorecard (CSC) included the same Tier 1 indicator, “Number of legal changes that support gender equality”, but the number reported is limited to IBRD and IDA (including Blend) economies. This indicator has the same definition.

<p><b>Limitations and Exceptions</b></p>	<p>The <i>Women, Business and the Law</i> score relies on a series of assumptions. This approach has both strengths and limitations. For example, the woman in question is assumed to reside in the main business city of her economy and to be employed in the formal sector. This approach may not capture restrictions applicable to areas outside the main business city or to informal workers. However, four of the eight indicators have direct relevance for women who work in the informal sector—for example, laws affecting women’s freedom of movement, their ability to own or inherit property, or protections against domestic violence. Additionally, legal protections affecting the formal sector provide a foundation for economic inclusion and offer incentives for women to be employed in or start businesses in the formal sector and to transition from the informal to the formal economy. Still, the interplay of other factors, such as access to quality education, infrastructural and institutional capacity, and social and cultural norms may prevent women from entering the workforce. This study recognizes these limitations. Although they may come at the expense of specificity, they also ensure that the data are reliable and comparable.</p> <p><i>Note:</i> For more detailed methodology, please visit:  <a href="https://wbl.worldbank.org/en/methodology">https://wbl.worldbank.org/en/methodology</a></p>
<p><b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b></p>	<p>The Women, Business and the Law’s methodology and indicators were refined in September 1, 2019. The indicator set went from 50 questions examining legal differences across 7 indicators to 35 questions across 8 indicators.</p>

## Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate (%)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	The percentage of female to male labor participation rate. Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period. Aggregation is population-weighted average. Data are reported for all IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year.		
<b>Tier type</b>	One		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG 8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	NA		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Percent		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	Quarterly (July, September, December, and April)		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p><b>Statistical concept and methodology:</b> The labor force is the supply of labor available for producing goods and services in an economy. It includes people who are currently employed and people who are unemployed but seeking work as well as first-time job-seekers. Not everyone who works is included, however. Unpaid workers, family workers, and students are often omitted, and some countries do not count members of the armed forces. Labor force size tends to vary during the year as seasonal workers enter and leave. The series is part of the "ILO modeled estimates database," including nationally reported observations and imputed data for countries with missing data, primarily to capture regional and global trends with consistent country coverage. Country-reported microdata is based mainly on nationally representative labor force surveys, with other sources (e.g., household surveys and population censuses) considering differences in the data source, the scope of coverage, methodology, and other country-specific factors. Country analysis requires caution where limited nationally reported data are available. A series of models are also applied to impute missing observations and make projections. However, imputed observations are not based on national data, are subject to high uncertainty, and should not be used for country comparisons or rankings. For more information: <a href="https://ilostat.ilo.org/resources/concepts-and-definitions/ilo-modelled-estimates/">https://ilostat.ilo.org/resources/concepts-and-definitions/ilo-modelled-estimates/</a>.</p> <p>Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate is calculated by dividing female labor</p>		

	<p>force participation rate by male labor force participation rate and multiplying by 100.</p> <p><b>Review process:</b> WDI data are annually reviewed by country and regional teams, GPs and CCSAs, and Executive Director Offices during the Bank-wide review, in addition to routine sanity checks every update.</p>
	<p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>[For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)]</u> The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. <u>[For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)]</u> The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	<p>World Development Indicators (WDI) at <a href="http://wdi.worldbank.org/">http://wdi.worldbank.org/</a>.</p> <p>Most country data are sourced from International Labour Organization. “ILO Modelled Estimates and Projections database (ILOEST)” ILOSTAT. Accessed December 6, 2022. <a href="https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/">https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/</a>.</p>
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	NA
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	<p>World Bank Annual Report (Regional snapshot) at <a href="https://www.worldbank.org/en/about/annual-report">https://www.worldbank.org/en/about/annual-report</a></p>
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	<p>Estimates of women in the labor force and employment are generally lower than those of men and are not comparable internationally, reflecting that demographic, social, legal, and cultural trends and norms determine whether women's activities are regarded as economic. In many low-income countries women often work on farms or in other family enterprises without pay, and others work in or near their homes, mixing work and family activities during the day. In many high-income economies, women have been increasingly acquiring higher education that has led to better-compensated, longer-term careers rather than lower-skilled, shorter-term jobs. However, access to good- paying occupations for women remains unequal in many occupations and countries around the world.</p> <p>Data on the labor force are compiled by the ILO from labor force surveys, censuses, and establishment censuses and surveys. For some countries a combination of these sources is used. Labor force surveys are the most comprehensive source for internationally comparable labor force data. They can cover all non-institutionalized civilians, all branches and sectors of the economy, and all categories of workers, including people holding multiple jobs. By contrast, labor force data from population censuses are often based on a limited number of questions on the economic characteristics of individuals, with little scope to probe. The resulting data often differ from labor force survey data and vary considerably by country, depending on the census scope and coverage. Establishment censuses and surveys provide data only on the employed population, not unemployed workers, workers in small establishments, or workers in the informal sector. The reference period of a census or survey</p>

	<p>is another important source of differences: in some countries data refer to people's status on the day of the census or survey or during a specific period before the inquiry date, while in others data are recorded without reference to any period. In countries, where the household is the basic unit of production and all members contribute to output, but some at low intensity or irregularly, the estimated labor force may be much smaller than the numbers actually working. Differing definitions of employment age also affect comparability. For most countries the working age is 15 and older, but in some countries children younger than 15 work full- or part-time and are included in the estimates. Similarly, some countries have an upper age limit. As a result, calculations may systematically over- or underestimate actual rates.</p>
<p><b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b></p>	<p>This ILO-modeled estimates follow the methodology at <a href="https://ilostat.ilo.org/resources/concepts-and-definitions/ilo-modelled-estimates/">https://ilostat.ilo.org/resources/concepts-and-definitions/ilo-modelled-estimates/</a>.</p>



## Maternal mortality ratio

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>Maternal mortality ratio (number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	Maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant or within 42 days of pregnancy termination per 100,000 live births. The data are estimated with a regression model using information on the proportion of maternal deaths among non-AIDS deaths in women ages 15–49, fertility, birth attendants, and GDP. Aggregation is weighted average. Data is reported for all IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year.		
<b>Tier type</b>	One		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG Indicator 3.1.1: Maternal mortality ratio		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	NA		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	Every three years according to the data source's update schedule (United Nations Maternal Mortality Estimation Inter-Agency Group).		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p>Reproductive health is a state of physical and mental well-being in relation to the reproductive system and its functions and processes. Means of achieving reproductive health include education and services during pregnancy and childbirth, safe and effective contraception, and prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases. Complications of pregnancy and childbirth are the leading cause of death and disability among women of reproductive age in developing countries.</p> <p>The estimates are based on an exercise by the Maternal Mortality Estimation Inter-Agency Group (MMEIG) which consists of World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Bank, and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and include country-level time series data. For countries without complete registration data but with other types of data and for countries with no data, maternal mortality is estimated with a regression model using available national maternal mortality data and socioeconomic information.</p> <p><b>Review process:</b> WDI data are annually reviewed by country and regional teams, GPs and CCSAs, and Executive Director Offices during the Bank-wide review, in addition to routine sanity checks every update.</p>		

	<p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. [For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)] The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. [For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)] The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	World Development Indicators (WDI) at <a href="http://wdi.worldbank.org/">http://wdi.worldbank.org/</a> . WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group, and the United Nations Population Division.
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	NA
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	NA
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	Limitations: The methodology differs from that used for previous estimates, so data should not be compared historically. Maternal mortality is generally of unknown reliability, as are many other cause-specific mortality indicators. Household surveys such as Demographic and Health Surveys attempt to measure maternal mortality by asking respondents about survivorship of sisters. The main disadvantage of this method is that the estimates of maternal mortality that it produces pertain to any time within the past few years before the survey, making them unsuitable for monitoring recent changes or observing the impact of interventions. In addition, measurement of maternal mortality is subject to many types of errors. Even in high-income countries with reliable vital registration systems, misclassification of maternal deaths has been found to lead to serious underestimation.
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	NA

## Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	Births attended by skilled health staff are the percentage of deliveries attended by personnel trained to give the necessary supervision, care, and advice to women during pregnancy, labor, and the postpartum period; to conduct deliveries on their own; and to care for newborns. Aggregation is weighted average. Data are reported for all IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year.		
<b>Tier type</b>	One		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG Indicator 3.1.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	NA		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Percent		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	Once a year according to the data source's update schedule, typically in April (The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)).		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p>This indicator measures how many births are attended by skilled health personnel among the total live births—the number of births attended by skilled health personnel divided by the total number of live births, expressed as a percentage. Skilled health personnel generally refer to doctors, nurses, midwives, and in some cases other health professionals who are trained to provide childbirth care.</p> <p>Data are harmonized by UNICEF after collecting from (i) household surveys such as Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Reproductive Health Surveys (RHS), (ii) population-based surveys where childbirth services are not utilized, and (iii) service/facility records where births usually occur in health facilities. For example, the country-specific categories or occupational titles are verified to capture the reality.</p>		
	<p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>[For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)] The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>[For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)] The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>		

<b>Data Source(s)</b>	World Development Indicators (WDI) at <a href="http://wdi.worldbank.org/">http://wdi.worldbank.org/</a> . UNICEF at <a href="https://data.unicef.org/topic/maternal-health/delivery-care/">https://data.unicef.org/topic/maternal-health/delivery-care/</a> . Demographic and Health Surveys at <a href="https://www.statcompiler.com/en/">https://www.statcompiler.com/en/</a> .
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	NA
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	NA
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	For indicators that are from household surveys, the year refers to the survey year. For more information, consult the original data sources. Births attended by skilled health personnel is an indicator of health care utilization. It is a measure of the health system’s functioning and potential to provide adequate coverage for childbirth. On its own, however, this indicator does not provide insight into the availability or accessibility of services, for example in cases where emergency care is needed. Neither does this indicator capture the quality of care received. Data collection and data interpretation in many countries is challenged by lack of guidelines, standardization of professional titles and functions of the health care provider, and in some countries by task-shifting. In addition, many countries have found that there are large gaps between international standards and the competencies of existing health care professionals providing childbirth care. Lack of training and an enabling environment often hinder evidence-based management of common obstetric and neonatal complications.
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	NA

## Contraceptive prevalence by modern methods

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>Contraceptive prevalence by modern methods (% of women ages 15-49)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	<p>Updated Indicator – please note that the definition should be updated, as the IDA19 indicator only covered % of married women ages 15-49.</p> <p><b>Married/in-union:</b> Contraceptive prevalence, any modern method is the percentage of married/in-union women ages 15-49 who are practicing, or whose sexual partners are practicing, at least one modern method of contraception. Modern methods of contraception include female and male sterilization, oral hormonal pills, the intra-uterine device (IUD), the male condom, injectables, the implant (including Norplant), vaginal barrier methods, the female condom and emergency contraception.</p> <p><b>All women:</b> Contraceptive prevalence, any modern method is the percentage of all women ages 15-49 who are practicing, or whose sexual partners are practicing, at least one modern method of contraception. Modern methods of contraception include female and male sterilization, oral hormonal pills, the intra-uterine device (IUD), the male condom, injectables, the implant (including Norplant), vaginal barrier methods, the female condom and emergency contraception.</p>		
<b>Tier type</b>	One		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG Indicator 3.7.1: Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	NA		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Modified		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Percentage of women ages 15-49		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	Once a year in April or July according to the data source’s update schedule (United Nations Population Division).		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p>Statistical concept and methodology: Contraceptive prevalence rates are obtained mainly from nationally representative household surveys, including Demographic and Health Surveys; Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys; Contraceptive Prevalence Surveys; Gender and Generations Survey; Reproductive Health Surveys; and World Fertility Surveys. Additional information was provided by other international survey programs and national surveys.</p> <p>Review process: WDI data are annually reviewed by country and regional teams, GPs and CCSAs, and Executive Director Offices during the Bank-wide review, in addition to routine sanity checks every update.</p>		

	<p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. [For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)] The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. [For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)] The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	<p>World Development Indicators (WDI) at <a href="http://wdi.worldbank.org/">http://wdi.worldbank.org/</a>.</p> <p>Household surveys, including Demographic and Health Surveys and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys. Largely compiled by United Nations Population Division at <a href="https://www.un.org/development/desa/pd/data/world-contraceptive-use">https://www.un.org/development/desa/pd/data/world-contraceptive-use</a>.</p>
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	NA
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	NA
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	<p>Limitations and notes: While the data availability on contraceptive use has increased, in many countries the contraceptive use data are available only for married women.</p> <p>The time frame used to assess contraceptive prevalence may vary. In many surveys, it is left to the respondent to determine what is meant by “currently using” a method of contraception.</p>
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	NA

## Adolescent fertility rate

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>Adolescent fertility rate (number of births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	Adolescent fertility rate is the number of births per 1,000 women ages 15–19. Aggregation is age-weighted average. Data are reported for all IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year.		
<b>Tier type</b>	One		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG Indicator 3.7.2: Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	NA		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Number of births per 1,000 women ages 15–19		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	Once a year in April.		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	The estimates are calculated based on Bayesian hierarchical models. The data sources are registered live births from vital registration systems or, in the absence of such systems, from censuses or sample surveys.		
	<p><b>Review process:</b> WDI data are annually reviewed by country and regional teams, GPs and CCSAs, and Executive Director Offices during the Bank-wide review, in addition to routine sanity checks every update.</p> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>[For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)]</u> The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. <u>[For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)]</u> The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>		
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	World Development Indicators (WDI) at <a href="http://wdi.worldbank.org/">http://wdi.worldbank.org/</a> . United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects at <a href="https://population.un.org/wpp/">https://population.un.org/wpp/</a> .		

<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	NA
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	NA
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	When data is unavailable or deemed unreliable, estimations for individual countries or areas are derived through a range of approaches. These approaches encompass expert-based opinion, analysis and evaluation of each observation, utilization of automated statistical methods, and the implementation of a bias-adjusted data model.
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	The methodology follows the Methodology Report of the World Population Prospects 2022 at <a href="https://population.un.org/wpp/Publications/Files/WPP2022_Methodology.pdf">https://population.un.org/wpp/Publications/Files/WPP2022_Methodology.pdf</a> .



## Refugees by country or territory of asylum

A. Overview			
Indicator name	Refugees by country or territory of asylum (million)		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	Refugees are people who are recognized as refugees under the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees or its 1967 Protocol, the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, people recognized as refugees in accordance with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees statute, people granted refugee-like humanitarian status, and people provided temporary protection. Asylum seekers—people who have applied for asylum or refugee status and who have not yet received a decision or who are registered as asylum seekers—are excluded. Palestinian refugees are people (and their descendants) whose residence was Palestine between June 1946 and May 1948 and who lost their homes and means of livelihood as a result of the 1948 Arab-Israeli conflict. Country of asylum is the country where an asylum claim was filed and granted. Aggregation is sum. Data is reported for all IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year.		
<b>Tier type</b>	One		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	NA		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	NA		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Million		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	Once a year in July or September according to the data source's update schedule (UNHCR).		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p>Statistical concept and methodology: The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) collect and maintains data on refugees under their mandate in their Statistical Online Population Databases.</p> <p>Refugees are an important part of migrant stock. The refugee data refer to people who have crossed an international border to find sanctuary and have been granted refugee or refugee-like status or temporary protection. There are three main providers of refugee data: governmental agencies, UNHCR and UNRWA field offices and NGOs. Registrations, together with other sources - including estimates and surveys - are the main sources of refugee data. In the absence of Government estimates, UNHCR has estimated the refugee population in most industrialized countries, based on recognition of asylum-seekers.</p> <p>Asylum seekers - people who have applied for asylum or refugee status and who have not yet received a decision or who are registered as asylum seekers - and internally displaced</p>		

	<p>people - who are often confused with refugees - are not included in the data. Unlike refugees, internally displaced people remain under the protection of their own government, even if their reason for fleeing was similar to that of refugees.</p> <p>Palestinian refugees are people (and their descendants) whose residence was Palestine between June 1946 and May 1948 and who lost their homes and means of livelihood as a result of the 1948 Arab-Israeli conflict.</p> <p>Development Relevance: Movement of people, most often through migration, is a significant part of global integration. Migrants contribute to the economies of both their host country and their country of origin. Yet reliable statistics on migration are difficult to collect and are often incomplete, making international comparisons a challenge.</p> <p>Global migration patterns have become increasingly complex in modern times, involving not just refugees, but also millions of economic migrants. But refugees and migrants, even if they often travel in the same way, are fundamentally different, and for that reason are treated very differently under modern international law. Migrants, especially economic migrants, choose to move in order to improve the future prospects of themselves and their families. Refugees have to move if they are to save their lives or preserve their freedom. They have no protection from their own state - indeed it is often their own government that is threatening to persecute them. If other countries do not let them in, and do not help them once they are in, then they may be condemning them to death - or to an intolerable life in the shadows, without sustenance and without rights.</p> <p>Review process: WDI data are annually reviewed by country and regional teams, GPs and CCSAs, and Executive Director Offices during the Bank-wide review, in addition to routine sanity checks every update.</p> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>[For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)]</u> The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. <u>[For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)]</u> The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	<p>World Development Indicators (WDI) at <a href="http://wdi.worldbank.org/">http://wdi.worldbank.org/</a>.</p> <p>Data are sourced from UNHCR and UNRWA. Accessed June 16, 2022. <a href="https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/">https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/</a>.</p>
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	NA
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	NA

<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	There are difficulties in collecting accurate statistics on refugees. Many refugees may not be aware of the need to register or may choose not to do so, and administrative records tend to overestimate the number of refugees because it is easier to register than to de-register. In addition, most industrialized countries lack a refugee register and are thus not in a position to provide accurate information on the number of refugees residing in their country. Many countries have registries that are only maintained at the local level, so the data is not centralized.
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	NA

## Internally displaced persons, total displaced by conflict and violence

A. Overview			
Indicator name	Internally displaced persons, total displaced by conflict and violence (million)		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	Internally displaced persons are defined according to the 1998 Guiding Principles ( <a href="http://internal-displacement.org/publications/1998/ocha-guiding-principles-on-internal-displacement">internal-displacement.org/publications/1998/ocha-guiding-principles-on-internal-displacement</a> ) as people or groups of people who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of armed conflict, or to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights, or natural or human-made disasters and who have not crossed an international border. "People displaced" refers to the number of people living in displacement as of the end of each year, and reflects the stock of people displaced at the end of the previous year, plus inflows of new cases arriving over the year as well as births over the year to those displaced, minus outflows that may include returnees, those who settled elsewhere, those who integrated locally, those who traveled over borders, and deaths).		
<b>Tier type</b>	One		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	NA		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Million		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	Once a year in July according to the data source's update schedule (Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre).		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	Statistical concept and methodology: Internally displaced persons are "persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border." Internally displaced people are often confused with refugees. Unlike refugees, internally displaced people remain under the protection of their own government, even if their reason for fleeing was similar to that of refugees. Refugees are people who have crossed an international border to find sanctuary and have been granted refugee or refugee-like status or temporary protection. "People displaced" refers to the number of people living in displacement as of the end of each year, and reflects the stock of people displaced at the end of the previous year, plus inflows of new cases arriving over the year as well as births over the year to those displaced, minus outflows which may include returnees, those who settled elsewhere, those		

	<p>who integrated locally, those who travelled over borders, and deaths.</p> <p>Development Relevance: Although all persons affected by conflict and/or human rights violations suffer, displacement from one's place of residence may make the internally displaced particularly vulnerable. Following are some of the factors that are likely to increase the need for protection:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Internally displaced persons may be in transit from one place to another, may be in hiding, may be forced toward unhealthy or inhospitable environments, or face other circumstances that make them especially vulnerable.</li> <li>2) The social organization of displaced communities may have been destroyed or damaged by the act of physical displacement; family groups may be separated or disrupted; women may be forced to assume non-traditional roles or face particular vulnerabilities. Internally displaced populations, and especially groups like children, the elderly, or pregnant women, may experience profound psychosocial distress related to displacement.</li> <li>3) Removal from sources of income and livelihood may add to physical and psychosocial vulnerability for displaced people.</li> <li>4) Schooling for children and adolescents may be disrupted.</li> <li>5) Internal displacement to areas where local inhabitants are of different groups or inhospitable may increase risk to internally displaced communities; internally displaced persons may face language barriers during displacement.</li> <li>6) The condition of internal displacement may raise the suspicions of or lead to abuse by armed combatants, or other parties to conflict.</li> <li>7) Internally displaced persons may lack identity documents essential to receiving benefits or legal recognition; in some cases, fearing persecution, displaced persons have sometimes got rid of such documents.</li> <li>8) According to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) tens of millions people around the world are displaced every year within their countries by conflict, human rights violations, natural disasters and climate change. Unlike refugees who cross national borders and benefit from an established system of international protection and assistance, those forcibly uprooted within their own countries, by armed conflict, large-scale development projects, systematic violations of human rights, or natural disasters, lack predictable structures of support. Internal displacement has become one of the more pressing humanitarian, human rights and security problems confronting affected countries and the international community at large.</li> </ol> <p>Review process: WDI data are annually reviewed by country and regional teams, GPs and CCSAs, and Executive Director Offices during the Bank-wide review, in addition to routine sanity checks every update.</p>
	<p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>[For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)]</u> The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. <u>[For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)]</u> The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>

<b>Data Source(s)</b>	World Development Indicators (WDI) at <a href="http://wdi.worldbank.org/">http://wdi.worldbank.org/</a> . Data are sourced from Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC). Accessed June 2, 2022. <a href="http://www.internal-displacement.org/">http://www.internal-displacement.org/</a>
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	NA
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	NA
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	<p>Please note that most of the figures are estimates. The definition highlights two issues:</p> <p>1) The coercive or otherwise involuntary character of movement. The definition mentions some of the most common causes of involuntary movements, such as armed conflict, violence, human rights violations and disasters. These causes have in common that they give no choice to people but to leave their homes and deprive them of the most essential protection mechanisms, such as community networks, access to services, livelihoods. Displacement severely affects the physical, socio-economic and legal safety of people and should be systematically regarded as an indicator of potential vulnerability.</p> <p>2) The fact that such movement takes place within national borders. Unlike refugees, who have been deprived of the protection of their state of origin, IDPs remain legally under the protection of national authorities of their country of habitual residence. IDPs should therefore enjoy the same rights as the rest of the population. The Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement remind national authorities and other relevant actors of their responsibility to ensure that IDPs' rights are respected and fulfilled, despite the vulnerability generated by their displacement.</p>
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	NA

## GDP per person employed

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>GDP per person employed (constant 2017 PPP \$)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	GDP per person employed is Gros Domestic Product (GDP) divided by total employment in the economy. Purchasing power parity (PPP) GDP is GDP converted to 2017 constant international dollars using PPP rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP that a U.S. dollar has in the United States. Aggregation is population-weighted average. Data is reported for all IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year.		
<b>Tier type</b>	One		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG Indicator 8.2.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	NA		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Constant 2017 purchasing power parity (PPP) \$		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	Quarterly (July, September, December, and April)		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p><b>Statistical concept and methodology:</b> GDP per person employed represents labor productivity—output per unit of labor input. To compare labor productivity levels across countries, GDP is converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates which take account of differences in relative prices between countries. Estimates are based on employment, population, GDP, and PPP data obtained from International Labour Organization, United Nations Population Division, Eurostat, OECD, and World Bank. The employment rates are part of the "ILO modeled estimates database," including nationally reported observations and imputed data for countries with missing data, primarily to capture regional and global trends with consistent country coverage. Country-reported microdata is based mainly on nationally representative labor force surveys, with other sources (e.g., household surveys and population censuses) considering differences in the data source, the scope of coverage, methodology, and other country-specific factors. Country analysis requires caution where limited nationally reported data are available. A series of models are also applied to impute missing observations and make projections. However, imputed observations are not based on national data, are subject to high uncertainty, and should not be used for country comparisons or rankings. For more information: <a href="https://ilostat.ilo.org/resources/concepts-and-definitions/ilo-modelled-estimates/">https://ilostat.ilo.org/resources/concepts-and-definitions/ilo-modelled-estimates/</a></p> <p>GDP per person employed is a key measure to monitor whether a country is on track to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal of promoting sustained, inclusive and</p>		

	<p>sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all. [SDG Indicator 8.2.1]</p> <p><b>Review process:</b> WDI data are annually reviewed by country and regional teams, GPs and CCSAs, and Executive Director Offices during the Bank-wide review, in addition to routine sanity checks every update.</p>
	<p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. [For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)] The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. [For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)] The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	<p>World Development Indicators (WDI) at <a href="http://wdi.worldbank.org/">http://wdi.worldbank.org/</a>.</p> <p>Estimates are based on employment, population, GDP, and PPP data obtained from International Labour Organization, United Nations Population Division, Eurostat, OECD, and World Bank.</p>
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	NA
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	NA
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	<p>For comparability of individual sectors labor productivity is estimated according to national accounts conventions. However, there are still significant limitations on the availability of reliable data. Information on consistent series of output in both national currencies and purchasing power parity dollars is not easily available, especially in developing countries, because the definition, coverage, and methodology are not always consistent across countries. For example, countries employ different methodologies for estimating the missing values for the nonmarket service sectors and use different definitions of the informal sector.</p>
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	<p>GDP is based on the internationally agreed standards, the System of National Accounts (SNA). ILO-modeled estimates of employment follow the methodology at <a href="https://ilostat.ilo.org/resources/concepts-and-definitions/ilo-modelled-estimates/">https://ilostat.ilo.org/resources/concepts-and-definitions/ilo-modelled-estimates/</a>.</p>



## Non-agriculture sectors, value added

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>Non-agriculture sectors, value added (as % of GDP)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	Value added of non-agriculture sectors as percentage of gross domestic product (GDP), calculated as subtracting agriculture value added (as percentage of GDP) from 100. The non-agriculture sectors refer to the industry and services sectors. Industry corresponds to the International Standard Industrial Classification, revision 4 (ISIC rev.4) divisions 05–43 and comprises value added in mining, manufacturing, construction, and electricity and water supply. Services correspond to ISIC divisions 45–98 and include value added in wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, communication, government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Calculation is based on data in US dollars. Aggregates are calculated as a weighted average of country values. Data are reported for all IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year.		
<b>Tier type</b>	One		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	NA		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	NA		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Percent of GDP		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	Data are updated twice a year: in July and January.		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p>Value added is the value of the gross output of producers less the value of intermediate goods and services consumed in production before accounting for consumption of fixed capital in production. It is calculated without making deductions for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Gross domestic product (GDP) represents the sum of value added by all its producers.</p> <p>Data are collected by WB staff working in the field from national compiling agencies (generally the national Statistics Office, in some countries the Central Bank). Data are reviewed by DECDG colleagues for accuracy, plausibility, and consistency. Any issue is discussed before agreeing on final numbers. Comparison is also made with data disseminated by other international organizations (e.g., IMF).</p> <p>For comparison purposes across countries, data expressed in local currency units are converted into \$US using the official exchange rates. However, adjustments may be made to the official exchange rate in countries where other exchange rates, significantly different than the official one, are also used.</p> <p><b>Review process:</b> WDI data are annually reviewed by country and regional teams, GPs and CCSAs, and Executive Director Offices during the Bank-wide review, in addition to routine</p>		

	sanity checks every update.
	<p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. [For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)] The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. [For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)] The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	<p>Value added/GDP data are provided by national statistical agencies/ central banks or, if not available, estimated by the World Bank.</p> <p>Data needed to calculate this indicator are available in the World Development Indicators database.</p>
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	MTI (Macroeconomics, Trade and Investment) DECDG
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	NA
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	First value added and GDP estimates are published by the World Bank six months after the end of the year. Final value added and GDP data are only available two to three years after the end of the year. Some countries are not able to provide national accounts estimates for the most recent year. In this case, WB growth estimates provided by the MTI macroeconomic modelling unit are used.
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	NA

## Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

A. Overview		
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita (%)</b>	
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	The annual percentage growth rate of GDP per capita is the percentage change in the value of the Gross Domestic Product measured in constant prices (in US dollars) divided by the mid-year population. Aggregates are calculated as a weighted average of country values and are based on constant 2015 U.S. dollars. Data is reported for all IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year	
<b>Tier type</b>	One	
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25	
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG Indicator 8.1.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	NA	
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes	
B. Methodology		
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Percent	
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	Data are updated twice a year: in July and January.	
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p>Gross domestic product (GDP) represents the sum of value added by all its producers. Value added is the value of the gross output of producers less the value of intermediate goods and services consumed in production before accounting for consumption of fixed capital in production. It is calculated without making deductions for depletion and degradation of natural resources.</p> <p>Constant price U.S. dollar series are used to calculate regional and income group average growth rates. Local currency series are converted to constant U.S. dollars using an exchange rate in the common reference year. Population estimates are usually based on national population censuses. Estimates for the years before and after the census are interpolations or extrapolations based on demographic models.</p> <p><b>Review process:</b> WDI data are annually reviewed by country and regional teams, GPs and CCSAs, and Executive Director Offices during the Bank-wide review, in addition to routine sanity checks every update.</p>	
	<p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>[For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)] The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>[For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)] The indicator should</li> </ol>	

	include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	GDP data are provided by national statistical agencies/ central banks or, if not available, estimated by the World Bank. Population data are retrieved from: 1) United Nations Population Division. World Population Prospects: 2022 Revision. (2) Census reports and other statistical publications from national statistical offices, (3) Eurostat: Demographic Statistics, (4) United Nations Statistical Division. Population and Vital Statistics Report (various years), (5) U.S. Census Bureau: International Database, and (6) Secretariat of the Pacific Community: Statistics and Demography Programme. All data are available in the World Data Indicators database.
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	MTI (Macroeconomics, Trade and Investment) DECDG
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	The indicator is available in the WDI tables “WV1. Size of the Economy” (by country, by region, and by income group).
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	First GDP estimates are published by the World Bank six months after the end of the year. Final GDP data are only available two to three years after the end of the year.  Each industry's contribution to growth in the economy's output is measured by growth in the industry's value added. In principle, value added in constant prices can be estimated by measuring the quantity of goods and services produced in a period, valuing them at an agreed set of base year prices, and subtracting the cost of intermediate inputs, also in constant prices. This double-deflation method requires detailed information on the structure of prices of inputs and outputs. In many industries, however, value added is extrapolated from the base year using single volume indexes of outputs or, less commonly, inputs. Particularly in the services industries, including most of government, value added in constant prices is often imputed from labor inputs, such as real wages or number of employees. In the absence of well-defined measures of output, measuring the growth of services remains difficult. Moreover, technical progress can lead to improvements in production processes and in the quality of goods and services that, if not properly accounted for, can distort measures of value added and thus of growth. When inputs are used to estimate output, as for nonmarket services, unmeasured technical progress leads to underestimates of the volume of output. Similarly, unmeasured improvements in quality lead to underestimates of the value of output and value added. The result can be underestimates of growth and productivity improvement and overestimates of inflation. Informal economic activities pose a particular measurement problem, especially in developing countries, where much economic activity is unrecorded. A complete picture of the economy requires estimating household outputs produced for home use, sales in informal markets, barter exchanges, and illicit or deliberately unreported activities. The consistency and completeness of such estimates depend on the skill and methods of the compiling statisticians. Rebased of national accounts can alter the measured growth rate of an economy and lead to breaks in series that affect the consistency of data over time. When countries rebase their national accounts, they update the weights assigned to various components to better reflect current patterns of production or uses of output. The new base year should represent normal operation of the economy - it should be a year without major

	<p>shocks or distortions. Some developing countries have not rebased their national accounts for many years. Using an old base year can be misleading because implicit price and volume weights become progressively less relevant and useful. To obtain comparable series of constant price data for computing aggregates, the World Bank rescales GDP and value added by industrial origin to a common reference year. Because rescaling changes the implicit weights used in forming regional and income group aggregates, aggregate growth rates are not comparable with those from earlier editions with different base years. Rescaling may result in a discrepancy between the rescaled GDP and the sum of the rescaled components. To avoid distortions in the growth rates, the discrepancy is left unallocated. As a result, the weighted average of the growth rates of the components generally does not equal the GDP growth rate.</p>
<p><b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b></p>	<p>The method used to calculate the indicator, based on data provided by sources, has not changed since its inception in the WDI in 2002.</p>

## Proportion of population with access to electricity

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>Proportion of population with access to electricity (%)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	The percentage of the population that has access to electricity. Electrification data are collected from industry, national surveys and international sources. Aggregation is population-weighted average. Data are reported for all IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year.		
<b>Tier type</b>	One		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG Indicator 7.1.1: Proportion of population with access to electricity		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	NA		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Percent of population		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	NA
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	Annually		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p>Electrification information is collected primarily from nationally representative household surveys such as Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Living Standards Measurement Surveys (LSMS), Multi-Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), and other surveys by national statistical agencies, and occasionally censuses.</p> <p>The original survey data results remain for all available years, but missing values get filled in using a multilevel nonparametric modeling approach; if no survey data exist for a particular year, potential access improvements are assumed to be similar to regional trends.</p> <p>Aggregates are constructed as weighted averages using population totals from the World Development Indicators (SP.POP.TOTL).</p> <p><b>Review process:</b> WDI data are annually reviewed by country and regional teams, GPs and CCSAs, and Executive Director Offices during the Bank-wide review, in addition to routine sanity checks every update.</p>		
	<p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>[For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)]</u> The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li><u>[For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)]</u> The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type</li> </ol>		

	(including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	World Development Indicators (WDI) at <a href="http://wdi.worldbank.org/">http://wdi.worldbank.org/</a> . Country data is shared by Energy GP. Also available at <a href="https://trackingsdg7.esmap.org/">https://trackingsdg7.esmap.org/</a>
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	Energy GP
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	NA
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	Data coverage as of January 2023 is as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The latest observations are for 2020.</li> <li>• All 74 IDA countries have data, except for Kosovo with missing observations in 2011, 2018, and 2020.</li> </ul>
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	The UN Statistical Commission designated the World Bank as the custodian agency to monitor SDG 7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity with the International Energy Agency (IEA) and UN-Energy. Since then, the overall methodology has remained the same.

## Youth employment to population ratio (age 15-24)

Women (%)

Men (%)

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>Youth employment to population ratio (age 15-24) (%)</b> – Youth employment to population ratio (age 15-24), women (%) – Youth employment to population ratio (age 15-24), men (%)		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	The youth employment-to-population ratio is the proportion of a country's population of ages 15–24 that is employed. Employment is defined as persons of working age who, during a short reference period, were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period (i.e., who worked in a job for at least one hour) or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangements. Aggregation is population-weighted average. Data are reported for all IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year.		
<b>Tier type</b>	One		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG 8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	NA		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Percent of population		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	Female employed ages 15-24 / Female population ages 15-24 * 100
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	Quarterly (July, September, December, and April)		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<b>Statistical concept and methodology:</b> The employment-to-population ratio indicates how efficiently an economy provides jobs for people who want to work. A high ratio means that a large proportion of the population is employed. But a lower employment-to-population ratio can be seen as a positive sign, especially for young people, if an increase in their education causes it. The series is part of the "ILO modeled estimates database," including nationally reported observations and imputed data for countries with missing data, primarily to capture regional and global trends with consistent country coverage. Country-reported microdata are based mainly on nationally representative labor force surveys, with other sources (e.g., household surveys and population censuses) considering differences in the data source, the scope of coverage, methodology, and other country-specific factors. Country analysis requires caution where limited nationally reported data are available. A		



	<p>series of models are also applied to impute missing observations and make projections. However, imputed observations are not based on national data, are subject to high uncertainty, and should not be used for country comparisons or rankings. For more information: <a href="https://ilostat.ilo.org/resources/concepts-and-definitions/ilo-modelled-estimates/">https://ilostat.ilo.org/resources/concepts-and-definitions/ilo-modelled-estimates/</a>.</p> <p><b>Review process:</b> data are annually reviewed by country and regional teams, GPs and CCSAs, and Executive Director Offices during the Bank-wide review, in addition to routine sanity checks every update.</p> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. [For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)] The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. [For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)] The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	<p>World Development Indicators (WDI) at <a href="http://wdi.worldbank.org/">http://wdi.worldbank.org/</a>.</p> <p>Most country data are sourced from International Labour Organization. “ILO Modelled Estimates and Projections database (ILOEST)” ILOSTAT. Accessed December 6, 2022. <a href="https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/">https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/</a>.</p>
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	NA
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	NA
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	<p><b>Limitations and exceptions:</b> Data on employment by status are drawn from labor force surveys and household surveys, supplemented by official estimates and censuses for a small group of countries. The labor force survey is the most comprehensive source for internationally comparable employment, but there are still some limitations for comparing data across countries and over time even within a country. Comparability of employment ratios across countries is affected by variations in definitions of employment and population. The biggest difference results from the age range used to define labor force activity. The population base for employment ratios can also vary. Most countries use the resident, non-institutionalized population of working age living in private households, which excludes members of the armed forces and individuals residing in mental, penal, or other types of institutions. But some countries include members of the armed forces in the population base of their employment ratio while excluding them from employment data. The reference period of a census or survey is another important source of differences: in some countries data refer to people's status on the day of the census or survey or during a specific period before the inquiry date, while in others data are recorded without reference to any period. Employment ratios tend to vary during the year as seasonal workers enter and leave. This indicator also has a gender bias because women who do not consider their work employment or who are not perceived as working tend to be undercounted. This bias has</p>

	different effects across countries and reflects demographic, social, legal, and cultural trends and norms.
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	This ILO-modeled estimates follow the methodology at <a href="https://ilostat.ilo.org/resources/concepts-and-definitions/ilo-modelled-estimates/">https://ilostat.ilo.org/resources/concepts-and-definitions/ilo-modelled-estimates/</a> .

## Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile money service provided

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile money service provided (%)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	Percentage of respondents (% age 15 and older) who report, having an account (by themselves or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution that falls under prudential regulation by a government body such as a credit union, microfinance institution, or post office; having a debit card in their own name; receiving wages, government transfers, or payments for agricultural products into an account or through a mobile phone at a financial institution in the past 12 months; paying utility bills or school fees from an account at a financial institution in the past 12 months; receiving wages or government transfers into a card in the past 12 months. It also includes respondents who report personally using a mobile money service to make payments, buy things, or to send or receive money in the past 12 months; or report receiving wages, government transfers, a public sector pension, or payments for agricultural products through a mobile phone in the past 12 months. Aggregation is based on weighted averages. Data are reported worldwide for World Bank Group-supported countries with available data.		
<b>Tier type</b>	One		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG Indicator 8.10.2: Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	NA		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Percent		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	Poststratification weights are applied using economy-level population statistics on gender to create gender-based estimates.
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	The data are collected triennially. Data were most recently collected and disseminated in 2021.		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	The indicators in the 2021 Global Findex Database are drawn from survey data undertaken by Gallup, Inc. as part of its Gallup World Poll. The data are collected every three years and Global Findex has since 2011, conducted surveys of approximately 1,000 people in each of more than 160 economies and in over 150 languages, using randomly selected, nationally representative samples. The target population is the entire civilian, noninstitutionalized population age 15 and above. Surveys are conducted face-to-face in economies where telephone coverage represents less		

	<p>than 80 percent of the population or where in-person surveying is the customary methodology. However, because of ongoing COVID-19–related mobility restrictions, face-to-face interviewing was not possible in some of these economies in 2021. Phone-based surveys were therefore conducted in 67 economies that had been surveyed face-to-face in 2017.</p> <p>Data weighting is used to ensure a nationally representative sample for each economy. Final weights consist of the base sampling weight, which corrects for unequal probability of selection based on household size, and the poststratification weight, which corrects for sampling and nonresponse error. Poststratification weights use economy-level population statistics on gender and age and, where reliable data are available, education or socioeconomic status. Regional population weights are used to calculate regional aggregates.</p> <p>Full report, including methodology and interview procedures, data preparation, margin of error and notes by country are all available in the Methodology note <a href="#">here</a>.</p> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>[For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)]</u> The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. <u>[For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)]</u> The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	Collected by Gallup, Inc. through the Gallup World Poll and compiled by the World Bank. Official citation: Global Findex Database 2021
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	Global Findex team within the Development Research Group (DECRG)
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	Indicator is used to update: Tier 1 CSC/IDA19 RMS Financial accounts data; United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 8.10.2.
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	In 2021, due to ongoing COVID-19–related mobility restrictions, many economies previously surveyed in person switched to phone surveys, However, phone surveys were not a viable option in 16 Findex economies due to low mobile phone ownership. Data for these economies were collected in 2022 and released in 2023. For more detail, please see the methodology note <a href="#">here</a> . No specific challenges are anticipated for the next data collection round in 2024.
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	April 2023

**Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile money service provided, bottom 40%**

<b>A. Overview</b>			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile money service provided, bottom 40% (%)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	Percentage of respondents in the poorest 40 percent of households (% age 15 and older) who report, having an account (by themselves or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution that falls under prudential regulation by a government body such as a credit union, microfinance institution, or post office; having a debit card in their own name; receiving wages, government transfers, or payments for agricultural products into an account or through a mobile phone at a financial institution in the past 12 months; paying utility bills or school fees from an account at a financial institution in the past 12 months; receiving wages or government transfers into a card in the past 12 months. It also includes respondents who report personally using a mobile money service to make payments, buy things, or to send or receive money in the past 12 months; or report receiving wages, government transfers, a public sector pension, or payments for agricultural products through a mobile phone in the past 12 months. Aggregation is based on weighted averages. Data are reported worldwide for World Bank Group-supported countries with available data.		
<b>Tier type</b>	One		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG Target 8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	NA		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
<b>B. Methodology</b>			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Percent		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	Poststratification weights are applied using economy-level population statistics on gender to create gender-based estimates.
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	The data are collected triennially. Data were most recently collected and disseminated in 2021.		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	The indicators in the 2021 Global Findex Database are drawn from survey data undertaken by Gallup, Inc. as part of its Gallup World Poll. The data are collected every three years and Global Findex has since 2011, conducted surveys of approximately 1,000 people in each of more than 160 economies and in over 150 languages, using randomly selected, nationally representative samples. The target population is the entire civilian, noninstitutionalized population age 15 and above.		

	<p>Surveys are conducted face-to-face in economies where telephone coverage represents less than 80 percent of the population or where in-person surveying is the customary methodology. However, because of ongoing COVID-19–related mobility restrictions, face-to-face interviewing was not possible in some of these economies in 2021. Phone-based surveys were therefore conducted in 67 economies that had been surveyed face-to-face in 2017.</p> <p>Data weighting is used to ensure a nationally representative sample for each economy. Final weights consist of the base sampling weight, which corrects for unequal probability of selection based on household size, and the poststratification weight, which corrects for sampling and nonresponse error. Poststratification weights use economy-level population statistics on gender and age and, where reliable data are available, education or socioeconomic status. Regional population weights are used to calculate regional aggregates.</p> <p>Adults in the poorest 40% of households are calculated relative to other adults in the country. Per capita annual income of the country is used to divide respondents into five groups of equal size. Adults with household income in the two lowest income quintiles (poorest 20 percent and 21 to 40 percent) constitute adults in the poorest 40 percent of households.</p> <p>Full report, including methodology and interview procedures, data preparation, margin of error and notes by country are all available in the Methodology note <a href="#">here</a>.</p> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <a href="#">[For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)]</a> The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. <a href="#">[For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)]</a> The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	Collected by Gallup, Inc. through the Gallup World Poll and compiled by the World Bank. Official citation: Global Findex Database 2021
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	Global Findex team within the Development Research Group (DECRG)
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	Indicator is used to update: Tier 1 CSC/IDA19 RMS Financial accounts data; United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 8.10.2.
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	In 2021, due to ongoing COVID-19–related mobility restrictions, many economies previously surveyed in person switched to phone surveys, However, phone surveys were not a viable option in 16 Findex economies due to low mobile phone ownership. Data for these economies were collected in 2022 and released in 2023. For more detail, please see the methodology note <a href="#">here</a> .

	No specific challenges are anticipated for the next data collection round in 2024.
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	April 2023

## Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age (%)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	Prevalence of stunting is the percentage of children under age 5 whose height for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0–59 months. For children up to two years old, height is measured by recumbent length. For older children, height is measured by stature while standing. The data are based on the WHO’s new child growth standards released in 2006. Aggregation is (under-five) population-weighted average. Data are reported for all IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year.		
<b>Tier type</b>	One		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG Indicator 2.2.1: Prevalence of stunting (height for age <2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	NA		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Percentage		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	Every year (or every other year) in April or July according to the data source’s update schedule (UNICEF, WHO, World Bank: Joint Malnutrition Estimates (JME)).		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	The data presented here are modeled estimates to create a trend line across national data points using smoothing techniques and covariates ( <a href="#">McLain et al. 2018</a> ). The underlying data including anthropometric information are collected primarily from household surveys (e.g., Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transition (SMART) surveys, and Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS), following the <a href="#">Recommendations for data collection, analysis and reporting on anthropometric indicators in children under 5 years of age</a> . The <a href="#">World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards</a> serve as the standard reference for the growth patterns of infants and children from diverse ethnic backgrounds. Review process: WDI data are annually reviewed by country and regional teams, GPs and CCSAs, and Executive Director Offices during the Bank-wide review, in addition to routine sanity checks every update.		
	<b>Note:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">[For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)]</a> The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and</li> </ol>		



	blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a> 2. [For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)] The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	World Development Indicators (WDI) at <a href="http://wdi.worldbank.org/">http://wdi.worldbank.org/</a> . Data are sourced from UNICEF, WHO, World Bank: Joint Malnutrition Estimates (JME). Accessed June 6, 2022. <a href="https://data.unicef.org/topic/nutrition/malnutrition/">https://data.unicef.org/topic/nutrition/malnutrition/</a> .
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	No
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	NA
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	Modeled estimates are designed to address national data sparsity. Uncertainty intervals are available at the country level to address the caution level; a survey may affect the modeled estimates, especially in countries with sparse data.
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	The methodology is based on a technical consultation with experts, country representatives of National Statistics Offices, and IAEG-SDGs Members in 2019.

## Under-5 mortality rate

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	The probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of 5 years, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1,000 live births. Aggregation is weighted average. Data is reported for all IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year.		
<b>Tier type</b>	One		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG Indicator 3.2.1: Under-5 mortality rate		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	NA		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Number of under-5 deaths per 1,000 live births		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	The probability per 1,000 that a newborn female baby will die before reaching age five.
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	Once a year according to the data source's update schedule (the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation).		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p>Statistical concept and methodology: The main sources of mortality data are vital registration systems and direct or indirect estimates based on sample surveys or censuses. A "complete" vital registration system - covering at least 90 percent of vital events in the population - is the best source of age-specific mortality data.</p> <p>Estimates of neonatal, infant, and child mortality tend to vary by source and method for a given time and place. Years for available estimates also vary by country, making comparisons across countries and over time difficult. To make neonatal, infant, and child mortality estimates comparable and to ensure consistency across estimates by different agencies, the United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME), which comprises the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Bank, the United Nations Population Division, and other universities and research institutes, developed and adopted a statistical method that uses all available information to reconcile differences. The method uses statistical models to obtain a best estimate trend line by fitting a country-specific regression model of mortality rates against their reference dates.</p> <p>Review process: WDI data are annually reviewed by country and regional teams, GPs and CCSAs, and Executive Director Offices during the Bank-wide review, in addition to routine</p>		

	sanity checks every update.
	<p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. [For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)] The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. [For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)] The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	World Development Indicators (WDI) at <a href="http://wdi.worldbank.org/">http://wdi.worldbank.org/</a> . UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, UN DESA Population Division) at <a href="http://www.childmortality.org">www.childmortality.org</a> .
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	NA
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	NA
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	Complete vital registration systems are fairly uncommon in developing countries. Thus estimates must be obtained from sample surveys or derived by applying indirect estimation techniques to registration, census, or survey data. Survey data are subject to recall error, and surveys estimating infant/child deaths require large samples because households in which a birth has occurred during a given year cannot ordinarily be preselected for sampling. Indirect estimates rely on model life tables that may be inappropriate for the population concerned. Extrapolations based on outdated surveys may not be reliable for monitoring changes in health status or for comparative analytical work.
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	NA

## Incidence of HIV

A. Overview		
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>Incidence of HIV (per 1,000 uninfected population ages 15-49)</b>	
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	Number of new HIV infections among uninfected populations ages 15-49 expressed per 1,000 uninfected population in the year before the period. Aggregation is weighted average. Data are reported for all IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year.	
<b>Tier type</b>	One	
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25	
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG Indicator 3.3.1: Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age, and key populations	
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	NA	
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes	
B. Methodology		
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Percentage of uninfected population ages 15–49	
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Females	<p><b>Calculation method</b></p> <p>Number of new HIV infections among uninfected female population ages 15-49 / Number of uninfected female population ages 15-49* 1000</p>
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	Once a year in September/October according to the data source’s update schedule (UNAIDS).	
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p>Statistical concept and methodology: Data on incidence of HIV are from the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS. The numerator is number of new HIV infections, and the denominator is the uninfected population (total population minus people living with HIV). Because of challenges in collecting direct measures of HIV incidence, modelled estimates are used (the Spectrum software). The models incorporate data on HIV prevalence from surveys of the general population, antenatal clinic attendees, and populations at increased risk of contracting HIV (such as sex workers, men who have sex with men, and people who inject drugs) and on the number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy, which will increase the prevalence of HIV because people living with HIV now survive longer. In countries with high-quality health information systems the models are also informed by case reporting and vital registration data.</p>	
	<p><b>Note:</b></p> <p>1. [For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)] The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and</p>	

	blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a> 2. [For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)] The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	World Development Indicators (WDI) at <a href="http://wdi.worldbank.org/">http://wdi.worldbank.org/</a> . UNAIDS at <a href="https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/">https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/</a>
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	NA
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	NA
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	<p>Countries with high HIV prevalence generally have robust surveillance systems, with household surveys contributing to the information needed to estimate incidence. However, surveillance systems for these populations are often incomparable over time due to changing survey and sampling methods, resulting in over or underestimation of HIV incidence.</p> <p>The data is also collected from routine antenatal clinic testing in many countries. However, this method might result in being biased when women who are known to be HIV positive are not included in prevalence calculations, or when women who are initially tested negative may be retested later in pregnancy. The uncertainty caused by these biases is difficult to quantify and therefore not accounted for.</p> <p>In addition, although HIV prevalence and incidence among children appear reasonably robust in generalized epidemics, estimating the pediatric HIV epidemic remains challenging because no strong fertility measures exist among populations living with HIV.</p> <p>Lastly, UNAIDS, the data source, supports the development of HIV estimates only in countries with populations greater than 250,000.</p>
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	NA

## Population of children who cannot read by end-of-primary-school age

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>Population of children who cannot read by end-of-primary-school age (%)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	This indicator measures the proportion of end-of-primary-school-age children who are not able to read and understand a short story of age-appropriate material. The material could be fiction or non-fiction. The percentage of children not meeting the minimum proficiency level of reading (as defined for SDG reporting) is adjusted by the share of out-of-school children to motivate countries to have children in school and learning, also in alignment with the SDGs. The final indicator is a population of reference weighted average for all IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year. Missing country data are imputed using regional values.		
<b>Tier type</b>	One		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG 4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	NA		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Percent		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	<i>It is a count – we check what is available in the microdata of the assessments used, whether that is available for M/F disaggregation.</i>
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	<i>For the learning poverty indicator, the process for changing country-level estimates is decoupled from the process for changing global/regional estimates, as they have different protocols and timelines. Country-level updates or revisions can be updated on an ongoing basis for any country, usually once a year in February. This depends on several factors including: whether new schooling or school deprivation data is available, and whether new assessment data is available from the country. Global or regional updates are done every 2-3 years depending on data availability as well. Global and Regional Learning Poverty numbers trigger an update when there is sufficient new assessment data available.</i>		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p>The <b>Learning Poverty</b> (LP) indicator combines the share of primary-aged children out-of-school who are <b>Schooling Deprived</b> (SD) and the share of pupils below a minimum proficiency in reading, who are <b>Learning Deprived</b> (LD). By combining schooling and learning, the indicator brings into focus both “more schooling”, which by itself serves a variety of critical functions, as well as “better learning” which is important to ensure that time spent in school translates into acquisition of skills and capabilities.</p> $LP = SD + [(1 - SD) * LD]$ <p>where LP is Learning Poverty; LD, Learning Deprivation, is the share of children at the end of primary below minimum proficiency, as defined by the Global Alliance to Monitor Learning (GAML) in the context of the SDG 4.1.1b monitoring; SD, Schooling Deprivation,</p>		

*is the share of primary-aged children who are out-of-school, and is linked to SDG 4.1.4.*

The choice of a union approach to aggregate the deprivation dimensions of this measure implies that all schooling-deprived children are regarded as being learning-deprived, or below the minimum proficiency level for reading.

In case a country has multiple assessments, the following hierarchy is used for LD:

1. International Assessment in reading (For example, global assessments such as PIRLS, or regional assessments such as LLECE, PASEC, or SEA-PLM with reading results.
2. International Assessment in reading that allows linking with historical regional or national assessments (For example, AMPL-b results for reading)
3. International assessment in a subject other than reading (For example, TIMSS science)
4. National Learning Assessment (interim reporting, validated by country teams)

The inclusion of AMPL-b is a new addition to the hierarchy of assessments used to report on Learning Poverty, which is developed by UNESCO UIS to measure proficiency. AMPL-b is first reported in the 2022 June update. Methodology remains the same otherwise.

National assessments (interim SDG reporting): For some larger-population countries that have not participated in any of the assessments listed above, we used interim data from National Assessments, as per the UIS SDG 4.1.1 reporting protocol. As with the regional assessments, this required deciding on the appropriate level of proficiency to map to the global benchmark. We made these judgments by: (1) drawing on the proficiency-level descriptors within each national assessment to select the level that most closely matched the global description of reading proficiency; and then (2) consulting UIS and World Bank country experts and triangulating with other data sources (such as PISA or citizen-led assessments) to determine whether any adjustment was necessary.

The out-of-school adjustment in Learning Poverty relies on enrollment data. Our preferred definition is the adjusted net primary enrollment as reported by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS). This data relies both on the population census (UNPD population estimates for school-age population) and administrative records (Education Management Information System, school registers, or school censuses). We use the same year of school participation as the preferred learning assessment for each country, depending on availability, which means enrollment data for countries with new assessments may be updated in the calculation of their Learning Poverty estimate. We follow a general hierarchy for choosing enrollment data, depending on the following enrollment definitions (in order of priority):

- Adjusted Net Enrollment Rate (ANER)
- Total Net Enrollment Rate (TNER)
- Net Enrollment Rate (NER)
- Gross Enrollment Rate (GER): If the gross enrollment rate is higher than 100%, it is adjusted to be 100%

Countries used to compute regional and global aggregates depend on the year of assessment. To be included an assessment must fall within the reporting window of +4 years of the defined anchor year.

There are substantial data gaps, and those gaps are not uniformly distributed across regions or income levels. To overcome this limitation, and following the practice used for other SDG indicators, we aggregate our global number as a population-weighted average of the regional learning poverty rates. Implicitly, this is equivalent to imputing the relevant regional weighted average to all countries that lack the necessary data.

Hence, the learning poverty rate for each region is the population-weighted aggregate (10-

	<p>to 14-year-olds) for the countries from that region for which there are assessment and out-of-school data that meet the criteria explained above. Global and regional figures are reported only if at least 40% of the region's population of reference is covered by actual data. This protocol is aligned with those of other global indicators under the SDGs, such as the International Poverty line, which also uses a 40% regional-population coverage threshold for reporting regional and global aggregates.</p> <p>Keywords/Topics:</p> <p>Education, Learning, Poverty, Learning Assessment</p>
	<p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. [For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)] The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. [For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)] The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	World Bank-UNESCO Global Learning Assessment Database; UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) database
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	Education GP only
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	<i>Used for internal Education GP updates frequently. This data is sometimes produced as part of our flagship ASAs</i>
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	NA
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	<i>This was the latest information agreed up on June 2022.</i>



## Lower secondary gross completion rate & Ratio of girls' to boys' completion rate

A. Overview		
<b>Indicator name</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Lower secondary gross completion rate (%)</li> <li>– Ratio of girls' to boys' completion rate</li> </ul>	
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	<p>The lower secondary gross completion rate is measured as the gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education. This is calculated as the number of new entrants in the last grade of lower secondary education, regardless of age, divided by the population at the entrance age for the last grade of lower secondary education. Data limitations preclude adjusting for students who drop out during the final year of lower secondary education. Aggregation is population-weighted average. Data are reported for all IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year.</p> <p>Ratio of girls' to boys' completion rate is defined as the ratio of the female gross completion ratio to the male gross completion ratio in lower secondary education.</p>	
<b>Tier type</b>	One	
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25	
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG 4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.	
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	NA	
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes	
B. Methodology		
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Percent	
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Females	<p><b>Calculation method</b></p> <p>Number of female new entrants (enrollment minus repeaters) in the last grade of lower secondary education regardless of age / Female population at the entrance age for the last grade of lower secondary education * 100</p>
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	Once a year in September/October according to the data source's update schedule (UNESCO Institute for Statistics).	
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p><b>Statistical concept and methodology:</b> Lower secondary completion rate is calculated as the number of new entrants (enrollment minus repeaters) in the last grade of lower secondary education, regardless of age, divided by the population at the entrance age for the last grade of lower secondary education. Data on education are collected by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics from official responses to its annual education survey. All the data are mapped to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) to ensure the comparability of education programs at the international level. The current version was formally adopted by UNESCO Member States in 2011. Population data are drawn from the United Nations Population Division. Using a single source for population data standardizes</p>	

	<p>definitions, estimations, and interpolation methods, ensuring a consistent methodology across countries and minimizing potential enumeration problems in national censuses. The reference years reflect the school year for which the data are presented. In some countries the school year spans two calendar years (for example, from September 2010 to June 2011); in these cases the reference year refers to the year in which the school year ended (2011 in the example).</p> <p>Note UIS populates the population-weighted aggregates, gap-filling country-level data.</p> <p><b>Review process:</b> WDI data are annually reviewed by country and regional teams, GPs and CCSAs, and Executive Director Offices during the Bank-wide review, in addition to routine sanity checks every update.</p>
	<p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. [For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)] The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. [For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)] The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	<p>World Development Indicators (WDI) at <a href="http://wdi.worldbank.org/">http://wdi.worldbank.org/</a>.</p> <p>Most country data are sourced from the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS). UIS.Stat Bulk Data Download Service. Accessed October 24, 2022. <a href="https://apiportal.uis.unesco.org/bdds">https://apiportal.uis.unesco.org/bdds</a>.</p>
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	NA
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	NA
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	<p><b>Limitations and exceptions:</b> Data limitations preclude adjusting for students who drop out during the final year of lower secondary education. Thus this rate is a proxy that should be taken as an upper estimate of the actual lower secondary completion rate. There are many reasons why the rate can exceed 100 percent. The numerator may include late entrants and overage children who have repeated one or more grades of lower secondary education as well as children who entered school early, while the denominator is the number of children at the entrance age for the last grade of lower secondary education.</p>
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	<p>This traditional indicator is based on UIS guidelines for country data reporting. According to the standard framework, ISCED, education levels and types are defined.</p>

## Lower secondary enrollment rate & Ratio of girls' to boys' enrollment rates

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <b>Lower secondary enrollment rate (%)</b></li> <li>– <b>Ratio of girls' to boys' enrollment rates (%)</b></li> </ul>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	<p>Gross enrollment ratio is the ratio of total enrollment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the level of education shown. Lower secondary education completes the provision of basic education that began at the primary level and aims at laying the foundations for lifelong learning and human development, by offering more subject- or skill-oriented instruction using more specialized teachers. Aggregation is population-weighted average. Data is reported for all IDA-eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year.</p> <p>Ratio of girls' to boys' enrollment rate is defined as the ratio of the female gross enrollment ratio to the male gross enrollment ratio in secondary education.</p>		
<b>Tier type</b>	One		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG 4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	NA		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Percent		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	Number of female students enrolled in secondary education regardless of age / Female population of the age group which officially corresponds to secondary education * 100
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	Once a year in September/October according to the data source's update schedule (UNESCO Institute for Statistics).		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p><b>Statistical concept and methodology:</b> Gross enrollment ratio for secondary school is calculated by dividing the number of students enrolled in secondary education regardless of age by the population of the age group which officially corresponds to secondary education and multiplying by 100. Data on education are collected by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics from official responses to its annual education survey. All the data are mapped to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) to ensure the comparability of education programs at the international level. The current version was formally adopted by UNESCO Member States in 2011. Population data are drawn from the United Nations Population Division. Using a single source for population data standardizes definitions, estimations, and interpolation methods, ensuring a consistent methodology across countries and minimizing potential enumeration problems in national censuses. The reference years</p>		

	<p>reflect the school year for which the data are presented. In some countries the school year spans two calendar years (for example, from September 2010 to June 2011); in these cases, the reference year refers to the year in which the school year ended (2011 in the example).</p> <p>Note UIS populates the population-weighted aggregates, gap-filling country-level data.</p> <p><b>Development relevance:</b> Gross enrollment ratios indicate the capacity of each level of the education system, but a high ratio may reflect a substantial number of overage children enrolled in each grade because of repetition or late entry rather than a successful education system. The net enrollment rate excludes overage and underage students and more accurately captures the system's coverage and internal efficiency. Differences between the gross enrollment ratio and the net enrollment rate show the incidence of overage and underage enrollment.</p> <p><b>Review process:</b> WDI data are annually reviewed by country and regional teams, GPs and CCSAs, and Executive Director Offices during the Bank-wide review, in addition to routine sanity checks every update.</p>
	<p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>[For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)]</u> The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. <u>[For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)]</u> The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	World Development Indicators (WDI) at <a href="http://wdi.worldbank.org/">http://wdi.worldbank.org/</a> . Most country data are sourced from the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS). UIS.Stat Bulk Data Download Service. Accessed October 24, 2022. <a href="https://apiportal.uis.unesco.org/bdds">https://apiportal.uis.unesco.org/bdds</a> .
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	NA
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	NA
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	<b>Limitations and exceptions:</b> Enrollment indicators are based on annual school surveys, but do not necessarily reflect actual attendance or dropout rates during the year. Length of education differs across countries and can influence enrollment rates. International Standard Classification of Education tries to minimize the difference. A shorter duration for primary education tends to increase the rate; longer ones decrease it (in part because older children are more at risk of dropping out). Age at enrollment may be inaccurately estimated or misstated, especially in communities where registration of births is not strictly enforced.
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	This traditional indicator is based on UIS guidelines for country data reporting. According to the standard framework, ISCED, education levels and types are defined.

## People using basic drinking water services

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>People using basic drinking water services (% of population)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	People using basic drinking water services refers to the percentage of people using at least basic water services. This indicator contains people using basic water services as well as safely managed water services. Basic drinking water services means drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip and safely managed drinking water services means drinking water from an improved source that is accessible on premises, available when needed and free from fecal and priority chemical contamination. Improved water sources include piped water, boreholes or tube wells, protected dug wells, protected springs, and packaged or delivered water. Aggregation is weighted average. Data are reported for all IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year.		
<b>Tier type</b>	One		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	NA		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Percent of population		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	Every other year in September/October according to the data source's update schedule (WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP)).		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p>Statistical concept and methodology: The Joint Monitoring Programme of the World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) develops estimates for each country by fitting regression lines to the collected data inputs, using data from 2000 onwards, based on administrative sources, national censuses and nationally representative household surveys.</p> <p>For countries lacking recent data or having only a small number of data points available, the following methods are taken. If a country has only one data point or two data points less than five years apart, the JMP creates estimates using a simple average, which is extended for four years beyond the most recent data point. If there are two or more data points, covering a span of at least five years, the JMP applies linear regression with extrapolation for up to two years forwards and backwards from the last data point, and extends estimates for up to four more years.</p> <p><b>Review process:</b> WDI data are annually reviewed by country and regional teams, GPs and</p>		

	CCSAs, and Executive Director Offices during the Bank-wide review, in addition to routine sanity checks every update.
	<p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. [For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)] The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. [For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)] The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	World Development Indicators (WDI) at <a href="http://wdi.worldbank.org/">http://wdi.worldbank.org/</a> . WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene at <a href="http://washdata.org">washdata.org</a> .
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	NA
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	NA
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	<p>National, regional and income group estimates are made when data are available for at least 50 percent of the population. (<a href="#">WHO Global Health Observatory</a>).</p> <p>The most recent household survey or census available for most countries was typically conducted two to six years ago. The JMP extrapolates regressions for two years beyond the last available data point. Beyond this point the estimates remain unchanged for up to four years unless coverage is below 0.5 per cent or above 99.5 per cent, in which case the line is extended indefinitely.</p>
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	

## People using basic sanitation services

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>People using basic sanitation services (% of population)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	People using basic sanitation services refers to the percentage of people using at least basic sanitation services, that is, improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households. This indicator contains people using basic sanitation services as well as safely managed sanitation services (improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or transported and treated offsite). Improved sanitation facilities include flush/pour flush to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines; improved ventilated pit latrines, composting toilets or pit latrines with slabs. Aggregation is weighted average. Data is reported for all IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year		
<b>Tier type</b>	One		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG 6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	NA		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Percent of population		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	Every other year in September/October according to the data source's update schedule (WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP)).		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p>Statistical concept and methodology: The Joint Monitoring Programme of the World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) develops estimates for each country by fitting regression lines to the collected data inputs, using data from 2000 onwards, based on administrative sources, national censuses and nationally representative household surveys.</p> <p>For countries lacking recent data or having only a small number of data points available, the following methods are taken. If a country has only one data point or two data points less than five years apart, the JMP creates estimates using a simple average, which is extended for four years beyond the most recent data point. If there are two or more data points, covering a span of at least five years, the JMP applies linear regression with extrapolation for up to two years forwards and backwards from the last data point, and extends estimates for up to four more years.</p> <p><b>Review process:</b> WDI data are annually reviewed by country and regional teams, GPs and CCSAs, and Executive Director Offices during the Bank-wide review, in addition to routine</p>		

	sanity checks every update.
	<p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. [For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)] The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. [For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)] The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	World Development Indicators (WDI) at <a href="http://wdi.worldbank.org/">http://wdi.worldbank.org/</a> . WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene at <a href="http://washdata.org">washdata.org</a> .
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	NA
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	NA
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	<p>National, regional and income group estimates are made when data are available for at least 50 percent of the population (<a href="http://www.who.int">WHO Global Health Observatory</a>).</p> <p>The most recent household survey or census available for most countries was typically conducted two to six years ago. The JMP extrapolates regressions for two years beyond the last available data point. Beyond this point the estimates remain unchanged for up to four years unless coverage is below 0.5 per cent or above 99.5 per cent, in which case the line is extended indefinitely.</p>
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	NA



## IDA countries with low or moderate risk from unsustainable debt

A. Overview		
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>IDA countries with low or moderate risk from unsustainable debt (number)</b>	
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	Number of IDA countries rated 4.0 and above on a scale of 1-6 on question 3.a of the Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA). The indicator rating is based on debt policy criteria and assesses whether a country's debt management policy is conducive to ensure medium-term debt sustainability and minimize budgetary risk. The criteria cover the extent to which external and domestic debt is contracted, with a view to achieving/maintaining debt sustainability. The CPIA rates countries against a set of 16 criteria grouped in four clusters: (i) economic management; (ii) structural policies; (iii) policies for social inclusion and equity; and (iv) public sector management and institutions.	
<b>Tier type</b>	One	
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25	
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG 17.4: Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress.	
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	NA	
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes	
B. Methodology		
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Number of countries	
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b> NA
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	CPIA is updated annually.	
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p>The CPIA is prepared every year for each IDA-eligible country. Country teams propose ratings (from 1 to 6) for each criterion accompanied by written justifications. The proposals and the write-ups are vetted by the Regional Chief Economists and then reviewed by the GPs/GTs. Country teams' submissions and Bank-wide comments are anchored in the CPIA Criteria and use available external indicators and other relevant supporting documentation (which may include analysis that was developed outside the Bank).</p> <p><i>The particular indicator is based on question 3.a of the CPIA, which is related to the extent to which external and domestic debt is contracted with a view to achieving/maintaining debt sustainability. To calculate the indicator, we count the number of IDA countries rated 4.0 or above as countries with this score face a moderate risk of external and/or domestic debt distress (or better in the case of higher scores).</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data are based on the last CPIA rating available. If data for a country were not collected in that particular year, we used the latest information available.</li> <li>• IDA classification is based on country eligibility in the FY in which the CPIA</li> </ul>	

	<p>exercise took place. Blend countries are considered IDA-eligible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For FCV disaggregation, we use the FCV list for the FY in which the CPIA exercise took place.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>[For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)] The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>[For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)] The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	CPIA Platform
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	NA
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	NA
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	The CPIA score for a given year may be missing for some countries. If that is the case, the latest CPIA scores for those countries will be considered.
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	NA

## IDA countries with improved budget reliability, transparency of public finances, and control in budget execution

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>IDA countries with improved budget reliability, transparency of public finances, and control in budget execution (number)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (As it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	<p>This indicator was created to measure the three important elements of public financial management performance using three dimensions from three different pillars and indicators of the PEFA 2016 methodology: (<a href="https://www.pefa.org/resources/pefa-2016-framework">https://www.pefa.org/resources/pefa-2016-framework</a>)</p> <p>(1.1) Aggregate expenditure outturn; (9.1) Public access to fiscal information; (24.2) Procurement methods</p> <p>The three dimensions selected represent: budget reliability; transparency of public finances; and predictability and control in budget execution. The baseline score was set for each country with the most recent PEFA 2016 Assessment by the numerated value of the average scores of the three dimensions. The scoring is according PEFA 2016 methodology: A=4, B=3, C=2, D=1 and NU=0. The detailed data calculation method is described below.</p> <p>In order to measure the progress, a comparison with previous assessments will be done using PEFA 2016 methodology, except for the cases when the previous assessments were using PEFA 2011 methodology. There is a special Comparison table used to compare both methodologies. <a href="https://www.pefa.org/resources/pefa-indicator-comparison-table-2011-vs-2016-and-2016-vs-2011-glance">https://www.pefa.org/resources/pefa-indicator-comparison-table-2011-vs-2016-and-2016-vs-2011-glance</a></p>		
<b>Tier type</b>	One		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	<p>For IDA20: FY23-25</p> <p><b>Total number of countries:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The total number of countries reporting on PEFA indicators are expected to be 40;</li> <li>- 40% of all countries to be with improved scores</li> </ul> <p><b>IDA countries:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The expected number of IDA countries from the total is <b>30</b></li> <li>- 40% of IDA countries to be with improved scores</li> </ul> <p><b>FCV countries:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Of the 30 IDA countries, 6 are expected to be FCV</li> <li>- 33% of FCV countries to be improving</li> </ul> <p>(As a reference, FY21-FY22 cumulative: The total number of countries was 18 with improved scores for 60 % of the countries; from them the number of IDA countries 12 with improved scores for 42% of the countries.)</p>		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Number of countries		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	<i>Not Applicable</i>

<p><b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b></p>	<p>The data are collected once - at the end of the FY, when IDA Reporting takes place</p>
<p><b>Data Calculation Method</b></p>	<p>The main method of calculating the indicator includes:</p> <p><b>Step 1. Identification of PEFA final reports for the FY and calculation of the indicator</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- identify how many PEFA reports were finalized at the end of the FY.</li> <li>- identify how many of the countries of the reports are IDA, BLEND or FCS countries.</li> <li>- for all of them compare the three dimensions with the previous report, calculating how many have significant improvement (2), improvement (1) or no-improvement (0) (negative change) using the described below methodology.</li> </ul> <p><b>Methodology for calculation:</b></p> <p>The three dimensions selected represent: budget reliability; transparency of public finances; and predictability and control in budget execution. The baseline score was set for each country with the most recent PEFA 2016 Assessment by the numerated value of the average scores of the three dimensions. The scoring is according PEFA 2016 methodology: A=4, B=3, C=2, D=1, NR=1 and NU=0. Annual calculation of the progress would be calculated as follows:</p> <p><b>Significant improvement for the country = 2 points.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- At least 2 of the 3 dimensions show improvement in scores; or</li> <li>- At least 2 of the 3 dimensions keeps the same score “A” or “B”; or</li> <li>- At least 1 of the dimensions keeps the scores “A” or “B” plus at least 1 of the indicators improves</li> </ul> <p><b>Improvement for the country = 1 point</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- At least one of the dimensions improves or keeps the same score “A” or “B” and the others do not change.</li> </ul> <p><b>No improvement, negative movement, and no change in D or C scores = 0 points</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Negative change; or</li> <li>- All other options except the mentioned above under significant improvement and improvement</li> </ul> <p><b>Step 2. Summary of data for the FY and commutatively</b></p> <p>Based on the calculations the following numbers are considered for the FY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Total number of countries for the FY with improvement of scores</li> <li>- FCS countries for the FY with improvement of scores</li> <li>- IDA number of countries for the FY with improvement of scores</li> <li>- IDA FCS number of countries for the FY with improvement of scores</li> </ul> <p>The same is calculated cumulatively for the assigned period. Every country could be considered only once. In case of countries with duplicated/repeated PEFA Assessments for the assigned period of time, those with the highest improvement to be considered.</p> <p><b>Step 3. Entering data into CSC and IDA</b></p> <p>Data to enter in CSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Total number of countries for the whole period with improvement of scores</li> <li>- FCS countries for whole period with improvement of scores</li> </ul> <p>Data to enter in IDA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- IDA number of countries for the whole period with improvement of scores</li> </ul>

	<p>- IDA FCS number of countries for the whole period with improvement of scores</p> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. [For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)] The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. [For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)] The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	All PEFA Final Public assessments and scores for the dimensions are available on PEFA Website Assessments portal: <a href="https://www.pefa.org/assessments">https://www.pefa.org/assessments</a>
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	Governance Global Practice (PEFA Secretariat Team)
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	NA
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	NA
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	<p>The methodology was agreed in 2017 and is used until present.</p> <p>PEFA methodologies that are used are PEFA2016 and PEFA2011 depending on the current finalized PEFA Assessment and the previous one used for comparison. Since 2018 until now the dimensions were compared mainly using PEFA 2011 methodology, from now on more assessments will use PEFA 2016 methodology for comparison. A comparison table between the two methodologies is available on PEFA website: <a href="https://www.pefa.org/resources/pefa-indicator-comparison-table-2011-vs-2016-and-2016-vs-2011-glance">https://www.pefa.org/resources/pefa-indicator-comparison-table-2011-vs-2016-and-2016-vs-2011-glance</a></p>

## Statistical Performance Indicators

A. Overview	
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>Statistical Performance Indicators (score from 0 to 100)</b>
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	The SPI overall score is a composite score measuring country performance across five pillars: data use, data services, data products, data sources, and data infrastructure. A higher score indicates a higher level of performance. Aggregation of the SPI overall score is a weighted average of the underlying 51 indicators.
<b>Tier type</b>	One
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	<p>SDG 17.18: By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.</p> <p>SDG 17.19: By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries.</p>
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	NA
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes
B. Methodology	
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Scale from 0 to 100
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females <b>Calculation method</b>
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	Data are updated annually in June of each year.
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p>The SPI overall score is a composite score measuring country performance across five pillars: data use, data services, data products, data sources, and data infrastructure. The new Statistical Performance Indicators (SPI) has replaced the Statistical Capacity Index (SCI), which the World Bank has regularly published since 2004. Although the goals are the same, to offer a better tool to measure the statistical systems of countries, the new SPI framework has expanded into new areas including in the areas of data use, administrative data, geospatial data, data services, and data infrastructure. The SPI provides a framework that can help countries measure where they stand in several dimensions and offers an ambitious measurement agenda for the international community. Weighted average of all statistical performance indicators. Scores range from 0-100 with 100 representing the best score.</p> <p>Full details on the data calculation methodology are available in the SPI Technical Note: <a href="https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/815721616086786412">https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/815721616086786412</a></p>

	<p><b>Review process:</b> WDI data are annually reviewed by country and regional teams, GPs and CCSAs, and Executive Director Offices during the Bank-wide review, in addition to routine sanity checks every update.</p> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>[For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)]</u> The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. <u>[For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)]</u> The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>
<p><b>Data Source(s)</b></p>	<p>The SPI draws on a variety of data sources to create the indicators. A guiding principle is that the SPI rely on openly available data from credible sources, such as international organizations and NSO websites. The SPI team used web scraping, accessed publicly available databases, or in some cases visited NSO websites to acquire the information. While greater detail for each specific indicator can be found in the technical documentation describing each indicator.</p> <p>Full details on the data sources used are available in the SPI Technical Note:</p> <p><a href="https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/815721616086786412">https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/815721616086786412</a></p> <p>The SPI overall score is also available the World Development Indicators: <a href="http://wdi.worldbank.org">wdi.worldbank.org</a>.</p>
<p><b>C. Key counterparts</b></p>	
<p><b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b></p>	<p>DECDG, POV GP</p>
<p><b>D. Additional information</b></p>	
<p><b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b></p>	<p>NA</p>
<p><b>Limitations and Exceptions</b></p>	<p>Development of the SPI has revealed a significant number of data gaps. In many critical areas of national statistical system performance, at present there is no available data to construct measures. This calls for a substantial research agenda, requiring a wide range of countries, international agencies and other organizations to work together to produce globally comparable, comprehensive, consistent and transparent information about national statistical systems. An area of particular concern is the pillar of data use. Currently, the dashboard only features indicators for one of the five dimensions of data use, which is data use by international organizations. Indicators on whether statistical systems are providing useful data to their national governments (legislature and executive branches), to civil society, and to academia are absent. Thus the dashboard does not yet assess if national statistical systems are meeting the data needs of a large swathe of users.</p> <p>In the data sources pillar, more information is needed in the areas of administrative data, geospatial data, and private and citizen generated data. On administrative data, the picture is incomplete with no measures of whether countries have administrative data systems in place</p>

	<p>to measure health, education, labor, and social protection program statistics. For the geospatial indicator, there is a proxy measure of whether the country can produce indicators at the sub-national level, but as yet, no understanding of how countries are using geospatial information in other ways, for instance using satellite data. Finally, several of the ‘soft’ components of the data infrastructure pillar lack adequate data. This includes the areas of skills and of partnerships between entities in the national statistical system. The dashboard makes use of the PARIS21 led SDG indicator on whether the statistical legislations in countries met the standards of the UN Fundamental Principles of Statistics, but this was not incorporated into the overall SPI score, because of inadequate country coverage.</p>
<p><b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b></p>	<p>Methodology last finalized in March 2021.</p>



## IDA countries with increased tax fairness and progressivity

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>IDA countries with increased tax fairness and progressivity (number)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	A tax system is progressive and fair when its design allows for the average tax rate (liability) to increase as income or other relevant welfare metric increases. Note that for taxes that are regressive the average tax rate decreases as income increases, and for proportional taxes the average tax rate is constant as income increases.		
<b>Tier type</b>	One		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	NA		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	No		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Number of Countries		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	N/A
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	Annually		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p>The calculation focuses on income tax revenue. Income taxes refer to all taxes on incomes, profits, and capital gains (such as personal income taxes and corporate income taxes). We calculate two ratios. First, income taxes (including social security contributions) as a share of total tax revenue (including social security contributions); and second, income taxes (including social security contributions) as a share of GDP. See “Assessing tax progressivity in IDA countries” (<a href="#">Thomas, 2023</a>) for more information on the rationale.</p> <p>A record of all domestic resource mobilization-related projects (ASA or Lending) is used to verify where the Bank is active. Only IDA countries with Lending (board approved FY23-25) or ASAs delivered (approved FY23-25) are considered to be engaged.</p> <p>Each IDA country’s baseline ratios of income-taxes-to-total-tax-revenue and income-taxes-to-GDP are calculated as an average for the three years before the IDA cycle (i.e., for IDA20, 2019-2021).</p> <p>Each IDA country’s ratios of income-taxes-to-total-tax-revenue and income-taxes-to-GDP are then calculated starting in the first year of the IDA cycle through the current year or most recently available year with data.</p> <p>Each IDA country that sees a positive difference (an increase) between the current ratio and the baseline ratio is considered to have improved the ratio. The first ratio (income-taxes-to-total-tax-revenue) is a stronger measure of progressivity, so increases in this ratio are considered an improvement in tax fairness and progressivity. The second ratio better</p>		

	<p>measures redistributive impacts and is reported for context. The number of countries improving the first ratio is then reported.</p> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. [For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)] The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. [For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)] The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	IMF Government Finance Statistics (GFS) as a base, and the IMF World Revenue Longitudinal Data (WoRLD) for supplementary data
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	EMFTX
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	<b>IDA20 Policy Commitment:</b> This indicator is fully aligned with the IDA20 Governance & Institutions policy commitment (#2) on bolstering DRM. The PC targets assisting 15 IDA countries to improve their revenue collection through fair and equitable revenue policies and/or innovative compliance measures to achieve a tax-to-GDP ratio of 15%.
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	<p>The methodology for calculating fairness and equity is a simple metric due to the limited data availability (including data frequency), which is a particular challenge in lower income countries. See “Assessing tax progressivity in IDA countries” (Thomas, 2023) for more information on the rationale.</p> <p>Furthermore, sometimes an increase in indirect taxes may be a desirable outcome (e.g., excise taxes on tobacco, which can be progressive, or green taxes on carbon-polluting activities, which may be a development goal), so it is not necessarily a failure if the ratio of direct-to-total taxes worsens or stays the same. (See, for example, <a href="https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/893811554737147697/pdf/Is-Tobacco-Taxation-Regressive-Evidence-on-Public-Health-Domestic-Resource-Mobilization-and-Equity-Improvements.pdf">https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/893811554737147697/pdf/Is-Tobacco-Taxation-Regressive-Evidence-on-Public-Health-Domestic-Resource-Mobilization-and-Equity-Improvements.pdf</a>)</p> <p>Data from all sources listed are often reported at a 1- to 2-year lag. In addition, some countries, especially some FCV countries, will not have any data that can be used for this analysis. Thus, a few countries may not be possible to include in this IDA20 indicator.</p> <p>Social security contributions are included in total tax revenue to align it with a standard definition that is also used by other organizations such as EU and OECD. This inclusion keeps the definition of total tax revenue consistent between IDA RMS and CSC indicators.</p> <p>Finally, the reporting team may include new frontier analysis on personal income tax progressivity for additional context. This analysis maps personal income tax data onto income distribution data to provide an estimate of income tax incidence. Estimates over time allow for a measurement of improvement. Personal income tax collection may not be significantly large enough in IDA countries for this frontier analysis to represent overall tax</p>

	<p>progressivity, and the team calculating this indicator may not be ready in time for annual IDA20 reporting requirements. Thus, this indicator may not be considered in the final analysis of which countries are improving their tax fairness and progressivity and will only be provided for context if available.</p>
<p><b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b></p>	<p>The Bank is reviewing potential approaches to assessing the progressivity of tax systems, and proposing a set of progressivity metrics to be adopted over the next three years to assess tax progressivity in IDA countries.</p>

## Unweighted average increase in tax-to-GDP ratio in at least those IDA countries with tax revenues below 15 percent of their GDP for three consecutive years

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>Unweighted average change in tax-to-GDP ratio in those IDA countries with tax revenues below 15 percent of their GDP for three consecutive years (%)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	This indicator is a key measure of Domestic Resource Mobilization (DRM) tracking the number of IDA countries with tax revenues persistently (i.e. average over a three-year period) below 15% of their GDP. The indicator is associated with IDA20 policy commitment no. 2 under the Governance and Institutions cross-cutting theme, focused on implementation of country programs that support the efforts of those IDA countries with tax revenues persistently below 15% of GDP to achieve an unweighted average increase in tax-to-GDP ratios through fair and equitable revenue policies, and/or innovative compliance measures to achieve a tax-to-GDP ratio of 15%.		
<b>Tier type</b>	One		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25 (July 1, 2022, to June 30, 2025)		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG Target 17.1: Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	NA		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Percent		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS <input type="checkbox"/> Females		
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	Annually		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p>The indicator measures the increase unweighted average tax-to-GDP ratio in IDA countries that have been persistently (averaged over three consecutive years) below 15%. Tax data (including social security contributions) are retrieved from the IMF's GFS and supplemented with MPO data when missing. Using the last year before the IDA cycle, IDA countries' tax-to-GDP ratios are averaged flatly in the three years before (i.e., for IDA20, 2019-2021) to see whether each is persistently below 15% and which serves as a baseline to check for an improvement.</p> <p>A record of all domestic resource mobilization-related projects (ASA or Lending) is used to verify where the Bank is active. Only IDA countries persistently below 15% with Lending (board approved FY23-25) or ASAs delivered (approved FY23-25) are considered to be engaged.</p> <p>The tax-to-GDP ratio of each IDA country with Bank engagement below the 15% threshold as identified in the previous steps, is then compared between its current (using the most recently available data or projections to the current year) and its baseline tax-to-GDP ratio.</p> <p>A flat average of the differences (current minus baseline) across qualifying countries is then</p>		

	taken and reported.
	<p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>[For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)]</u> The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. <u>[For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)]</u> The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	IMF Government Finance Statistics (GFS) as a base, and Macro Poverty Outlook (MPO) for supplementary data
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	EMFTX
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	<b>IDA20 Policy Commitment:</b> This indicator is fully aligned with the IDA20 Governance & Institutions policy commitment (#2) on bolstering DRM. The PC targets assisting 15 IDA countries to improve their revenue collection through fair and equitable revenue policies, and/or innovative compliance measures to achieve a tax-to-GDP ratio of 15%.
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	As the fallout from the COVID-19 pandemic winds down, many countries temporarily reduced tax rates or collections which may lower the baseline year affecting performance.  Data from GFS are often reported at a 1- to 2-year lag, meaning estimates from Macro-Poverty Outlook (MPO) will be substituted. Some MPO figures include social security contributions in the total tax figures (which should be included for this analysis), but not for all countries and when it is included, it isn't flagged. In addition, some countries, especially some FCV countries, will not have any data that can be used for this analysis. Thus, a few countries may not be possible to include in this IDA20 indicator.
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	September 2023

## Individuals using the internet in IDA countries

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>Individuals using the internet (% of population in IDA countries)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	Internet users are individuals who have used the Internet (from any location) in the last 3 months. The Internet can be used via a computer, mobile phone, personal digital assistant, games machine, digital TV etc.		
<b>Tier type</b>	One		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG 9.C: Universal Access to Information and Communications Technology		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	NA		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	No		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Percent of Population		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	Twice a year.		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	Methodology at the country level: The proportion of individuals using the Internet is expressed as a percentage and is calculated by dividing the total number of in-scope individuals using the Internet by the total number of in-scope individuals, and then multiplying the result by 100. (ITU)		
	Methodology at the aggregate level: Aggregation Method: Weighted average (WDI)		
	<p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>[For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)] The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>[For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)] The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>		
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	World Development Indicators (WDI) at <a href="http://wdi.worldbank.org/">http://wdi.worldbank.org/</a> . Country data are sourced from the International Telecommunications Union (ITU).		
C. Key counterparts			

<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	NA
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	World Bank Annual Report (Regional snapshot) at <a href="https://www.worldbank.org/en/about/annual-report">https://www.worldbank.org/en/about/annual-report</a>
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	NA
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	NA

## Prevalence of undernourishment in IDA countries

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	Prevalence of undernourishment is the percentage of the population whose habitual food consumption is insufficient to provide the dietary energy levels that are required to maintain a normal active and healthy life.		
<b>Tier type</b>	One		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG Target 2.2   Malnutrition: End all forms of malnutrition, including achieving targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	NA		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	No		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Percent of Population		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	Once a year in September/October according to the data source's update schedule (Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)).		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p>Data on undernourishment are from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations and measure food deprivation based on average food available for human consumption per person, the level of inequality in access to food, and the minimum calories required for an average person. For the estimation, FAO relies on the following data sources: UN Population Division's World Population Prospects and FAO Food Balance Sheets. Data are expressed as a percentage: showing as 2.5 may signify a prevalence of undernourishment below 2.5%.</p> <p>Review process: WDI data are annually reviewed by country and regional teams, GPs and CCSAs, and Executive Director Offices during the Bank-wide review, in addition to routine sanity checks every update.</p>		
	<p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>[For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)] The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>[For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)] The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-</li> </ol>		



	financing)
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	World Development Indicators (WDI) at <a href="http://wdi.worldbank.org/">http://wdi.worldbank.org/</a> . Food and Agriculture Organization at <a href="http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#home">http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#home</a> .
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	NA
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	NA
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	<p>When no recent household survey data is available on food consumption, the estimation is achieved through a model-based approach. This approach considers the mean level of dietary energy consumption from Food Balance Sheets, an indirect estimate of the coefficient of variation based on indicators such as the country's GDP, Gini coefficient of Income, an index of the relative price of food, or other indicators of development such as the country's Under 5 Mortality Rate. The UN Population Division's World Population Prospects data is also used to estimate the Minimum Dietary Energy Requirement.</p> <p>However, the accuracy of these estimates is generally low due to the uncertain nature of the inference and the margins of error associated with the model's parameters. While theoretical Margins of Error cannot be calculated for these estimates, they are expected to be greater than plus or minus 2.5% in most cases. As a result, FAO only publishes national-level estimates when they exceed 2.5%.</p>
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	

# TIER 2 INDICATORS



## Generation capacity of renewable energy

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>Generation capacity of renewable energy (GW)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	<p>The indicator measures in gigawatts (GW) the generation capacity of renewable energy facilities to be enabled with direct, indirect, and/or enabling policy support through the World Bank's operations in IDA-eligible countries (including IDA-blend). Data is reported based on target values or projected results for assumed successful project completion as reported at the time of project approval, covering Investment Project Financing, Development Project Financing, Program-for-Results, and Guarantees.</p> <p>Renewable energy refers to electricity or heat from renewable sources, namely: the sun (solar photovoltaic, concentrated solar, solar water heater), wind; water (hydropower, wave, tidal); combustion of organic matter from sustainable sources (bioenergy); or thermal potential of the earth (geothermal). This covers grid, off-grid, bulk, and distributed sources.</p>		
<b>Tier type</b>	Two		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG 7.2 – By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	10 GW		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Gigawatt (GW)		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	The data for this indicator is collected and updated annually (during Q1 of the fiscal year following the referenced fiscal year).		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p><b>Definition.</b> The definition of the indicator captures direct, indirect, and enabling policy support for renewable energy (RE) generation capacity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>Direct support</i> covers financing of direct investments in physical infrastructure (both greenfield and brownfield) for renewable energy generation.</li> <li>▪ <i>Indirect support</i> covers financing of enabling infrastructure and activities (transmission and distribution, grid integration), and financing to support private sector investment in renewable energy markets (including some technical assistance such as transaction advisory, and market development support).</li> <li>▪ <i>Enabling policy support</i> includes the development or reform of government policies or laws (including regulations) that are expected to accelerate the expansion of renewable energy generation capacity. This may include policy lending prior actions or technical assistance activities within financing operations.</li> </ul> <p><b>Data Operationalization</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The indicator includes direct, indirect, and enabling support through lending and recipient-executed trust fund activities in all IDA-eligible countries (including IDA-blend countries).</li> <li>2) The reporting for this indicator is based on target values or projected results that are</li> </ol>		

	<p>expected to be achieved through the World Bank’s operations (Investment Project Financing, Development Project Financing, Program-for-Results, and Guarantees).</p> <p>3) RE generation capacity additions could be counted toward this indicator if Project Appraisal Documents, Program Appraisal Documents or Program Documents have an explicit reference to GW values supported by the project in the description of project components and/or the results framework of the project.</p> <p>4) Trust-funded and IBRD-only financed operations in IDA-eligible countries that enable RE generation capacity additions could be considered if these operations are embedded in a broader energy sector engagement implemented by the government with the support of IDA. Only RE generation capacity additions that are quantifiable, verifiable, and attributable (would not have been possible without overall IDA engagement in the energy sector) would be counted.</p> <p>5) In case of additional financing, only incremental increase of RE generation capacity (over and above what the parent project committed to achieve) is counted. When the additional financing provides funds to support the achievement of the original RE target under the parent project, then the additional financing results are not counted to avoid double-counting.</p>
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	The data sources for this indicator are Project Appraisal Documents (for Investment Project Financing and Guarantees), Program Appraisal Documents (for Program-for-Results), Program Documents (for Development Project Financing), and Project Papers (for Additional Financing).
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	N/A
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	This indicator has been aligned – in terms of definition and target – with the IDA Policy Commitment 4 “Sustainable Energy for All” which is focused on providing direct, indirect, and enabling policy support for at least 10 gigawatts (GW) of renewable energy (including at least one GW in FCS). The support would cover on-grid, off-grid, and distributed renewable energy.
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	N/A
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	October 2023

## Net GHG emissions

A. Overview			
Indicator name	Net Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (total CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent/year)		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	Project level net (also termed as relative) GHG emissions are typically calculated as an annual average of the difference between emissions expected to be generated by project activities aggregated over the economic lifetime of the project and the emissions of a baseline (counterfactual) scenario aggregated over the same time horizon. The indicator applies to operations that are subject to GHG accounting under the corporate mandate. This includes IBRD/IDA investment lending in Sustainable Development and Infrastructure Practice Groups covering key economic sectors (Energy and Extractives; Transport; Environment, Natural Resources and Blue Economy; Urban, Resilience and Land; Water; and Agriculture and Food) where World Bank-approved GHG accounting methodologies and tools exist. The indicator is based on an ex-ante estimation performed during project preparation using Bank approved methodologies and tools. The indicator value is negative if the project is reducing or sequestering emissions, and positive if the project is increasing emissions. Net GHG emissions is calculated as an aggregate of the net emissions of projects delivered in the FY. If the project undergoes major restructuring or is subject to additional financing relevant to GHG accounting, the ex-ante estimation of project net emissions needs to be recalculated at the time of restructuring or processing additional financing. Net GHG emissions are reported for entire projects regardless of the share of IBRD or IDA financing.		
<b>Tier type</b>	Two		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG 9.4: By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries acting in accordance with their respective capabilities		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	Monitored		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Total CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent/year		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	NA
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	Aggregate net emissions results are generated annually, reflecting projects that have gone to Board for the given FY.		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	Net GHG emissions is calculated as an aggregate of the net emissions of projects delivered in the FY.		
	Project level net GHG emissions are calculated as an annual average of the difference between emissions expected to generate by project aggregated over the economic lifetime of the project and the emissions of a baseline (counterfactual) scenario aggregated over the		

	<p>same time horizon. The indicator applies to operations that are subject to GHG accounting under the corporate mandate. This includes IBRD/IDA investment lending in Sustainable Development and Infrastructure Practice Groups covering key economic sectors (Energy and Extractives; Transport; Environment, Natural Resources and Blue Economy; Urban, Resilience and Land; Water; and Agriculture and Food) where World Bank-approved GHG accounting methodologies and tools exist. The indicator is based on an ex-ante estimation performed during project preparation using the approved methodologies and tools.</p> <p>GHG emissions accounting for Investment Project Financing (IPFs) has been a corporate mandate of the World Bank since 2012 following the World Bank Group Environment Strategy. The WBG Environment Strategy (2012-20) further codified this agreement through a proposal for the WB to start undertaking GHG accounting of investment projects starting in FY13. The methodologies/tools have been since developed and evolved overtime across the practice groups.</p>
	<p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>[For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)]</u> The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. <u>[For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)]</u> The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	Emissions numbers generated by task teams. The final GHG numbers (net emissions and gross emissions) are reflected in Ops Portal.
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	Energy and Extractives; Transport; Environment, Natural Resources and Blue Economy; Urban, Resilience and Land; Water; and Agriculture and Food All regions.
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	The WBG Corporate Scorecard
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	NA
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	NA

## People provided with access to clean cooking

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>People provided with access to clean cooking (million)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	This indicator measures the number of people who are expected to gain access to new and improved cooking services through the World Bank's operations in IDA-eligible countries (including IDA-blend). Data is reported based on target values or projected results for assumed successful project completion as reported at the time of project approval, covering Investment Project Financing, Development Project Financing, Program-for-Results, and Guarantees.		
<b>Tier type</b>	Two		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	NA		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	20 million		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	No		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Number of people (millions)		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	The data for this indicator is collected and updated annually (during Q1 of the fiscal year following the referenced fiscal year).		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p><b>Definition.</b> The definition of the indicator captures direct connections and continued adoption of new or improved clean cooking services with end users in mind. It includes interventions to provide efficient and clean cooking fuels and technologies. The indicator does not count on upstream projects on clean cooking fuels (liquified petroleum gas, electricity, ethanol, and natural gas) production and transportation/transmission, as well as general management of forestry or land.</p> <p><b>Data Operationalization</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The indicator includes support to new or improved clean cooking services through lending and recipient-executed trust fund activities in all IDA-eligible countries (including IDA-blend).</li> <li>• The reporting for this indicator is based on target values or projected results that are expected to be achieved through the World Bank's operations (Investment Project Financing, Development Project Financing, Program-for-Results, and Guarantees).</li> <li>• Clean cooking access results could be counted toward this indicator Project Appraisal Documents, Program Appraisal Documents, or Program Documents have an explicit reference to the number of people with new or improved access to clean cooking in the description of project components and/or the results framework of the project.</li> <li>• Aggregation of values for this indicator is done by calculating cumulative totals committed at the project approval. In case of additional financing, only incremental</li> </ul>		

	increase (over and above what the parent project committed to achieve) is counted. When the additional financing provides funds to support the achievement of the original target under the parent project, then the additional financing results are not counted to avoid double-counting.
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	The data sources for this indicator are Project Appraisal Documents (for Investment Project Financing and Guarantees), Program Appraisal Documents (for Program-for-Results), Program Documents (for Development Project Financing), and Project Papers (for Additional Financing).
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	ESMAP's Clean Cooking Fund Team (IEEES Unit) contributes to data collection and reporting on this indicator.
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	N/A
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	<p>Clean cooking projects may include expected results with units of measurement other than the number of people. For the purposes of IDA RMS reporting, the following principles will apply to convert different measurement units to the number of people with access to clean cooking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of households with access to clean cooking: multiply the number of households by the country's household size using the <a href="#">UN's database on household size and composition 2022</a>.</li> <li>• Number of public institutions (e.g., schools, prisons etc.) provided with access to clean cooking: multiply the number of public institutions by the number of people in the public institution using the project data available.</li> <li>• Number of improved cookstoves distributed: multiply the number of stoves distributed by the country's household size, assuming one stove distributed per household.</li> <li>• Number of refugee and host population provided with clean cooking solutions: same as a number of people with access to clean cooking.</li> </ul>
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	October 2023



## IDA countries supported to implement and/or update their NBSAPs

A. Overview			
Indicator name	IDA countries supported to implement and/or update their NBSAPs (number)		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	The indicator measures the number of IDA countries supported to implement and/or update their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs). The NBSAPs are the main vehicle for implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity, including the recently adopted Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework containing the new set of global biodiversity targets for the period of 2022-2030. NBSAPs are comprised of national strategies that reflect how a country intends to fulfill the global biodiversity targets, considering national circumstances, and the related action plans that constitute the sequence of steps to be taken to meet these targets. Data are reported for countries that receive support through interventions of IDA-financed operations to implement and/or update their NBSAPs.		
<b>Tier type</b>	Two		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDGs</b>	SDG 15 – Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.  SDG 14 - Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	20 countries		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	No		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Number of countries		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	NA
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	Yearly		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p>The indicator measures the number of IDA countries supported to implement and/or update their NBSAPs. This is tracked through the following steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Using World Bank systems (Operations Portal and Standard Reports) generating lists of active and pipeline operations (for example the standard report “ST4.1 Lending Projects Sector &amp; Theme Details”) and filter for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Approval dates: projects that are (expected to be) approved within the IDA20 cycle (FY23-25)</li> <li>o Financing source: project that (will) receive IDA-financing</li> <li>o World Bank’s operations theme codes: projects that are tagged with the “Biodiversity” sub-theme and other relevant sub-themes under “Renewable Natural Resources Asset Management” theme.</li> <li>o Qualifying operations: IPF, DPF/DPL, and PforR. Activities dedicated to risk mitigation under the Environmental and Social Framework (ESS6)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		

	<p>are not eligible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conduct a word search in the documents of the shortlisted projects (PCNs, PIDs, PADs, ISRs, and Project Papers) to identify relevant components and activities. The word search will be performed partly manually and partly assisted by a text analytics tool. Words that will be searched for include: ‘national biodiversity strategies and action plans’, ‘national strategy on biodiversity’, ‘NBSAPs’, ‘conservation’, ‘restoration’, ‘ecosystem’, ‘sustainable land management’, ‘biodiversity’, ‘ecosystem services’, ‘protected areas’, ‘nature-based solutions’, ‘habitat’ among others. Eligible activities also include policy reform which enables those activities or scale up financing for nature. Note that the text analysis and word search may result in direct hits on the support to implementation/updating NBSAPs (or a ‘national strategy on biodiversity’), or that further qualitative analysis may be needed to assess/confirm whether project activities are eligible to be counted under the indicator. This further analysis may involve looking at the country’s NBSAP and assessing whether project activities are supporting its implementation/updating.</li> <li>- Based upon the final project list, report the IDA countries where the World Bank has approved IDA-financed projects that support the implementation/updating of NBSAPs. Continue to monitor the relevant pipeline projects throughout the IDA20 cycle.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. [For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)] The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. [For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)] The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	World Bank Operations Portal, Standard Reports, PADs, PCNs, ISRs, Project Papers. Website with NBSAPs: <a href="https://www.cbd.int/nbsap/">https://www.cbd.int/nbsap/</a>
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	Environment, Natural Resources and Blue Economy Global Practice
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	NA
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	NA
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	October 16 <sup>th</sup> 2023

## IDA countries with completed Country Climate Development Reports (CCDRs)

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>IDA countries with completed Country Climate Development Reports (CCDRs) (number)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	The indicator measures the number of IDA countries with a completed Country Climate Development Report (CCDR). The CCDR is a new Bank Group core ASA, which captures the interplay between climate and development (including poverty reduction, growth, inequality). CCDRs are designed specifically to identify and analyze the disconnects between climate and development policies, identifying the highest-impact actions to reduce GHG emissions and build resilience, while delivering broader development goals.		
<b>Tier type</b>	Two		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25 (July 1, 2022, to June 30, 2025)		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries. 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	30-40 IDA countries with completed and published CCDRs		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	No, new indicator		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Number of countries		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	NA
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	Quarterly		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p>The indicator measures the number of IDA countries with a completed Country Climate Development Report (CCDR) in the current FY. Completed is defined as being published on the WB Open Knowledge Repository website.</p> <p>This is tracked through the following steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor and assess using World Bank systems, including the Operations Portal and Open Knowledge Repository and through consultation with the Regional CCDR coordinators</li> <li>All <i>unique/new</i> IDA countries covered in published CCDRs since the start of the IDA20 cycle (July 1, 2022) are counted toward indicator progress. Multiple countries may be covered in a single CCDR.</li> </ul> <p>Bank instrument type: ASAs</p>		
	<p><b>Note:</b></p> <p>1. [For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)] The</p>		

	<p>indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></p> <p>2. [For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)] The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</p>
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	Operations Portal, Open Knowledge Repository (where CCDRs are published), Regional CCDR coordinators
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	<u>CCDR Regional Coordinators</u>
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>IDA20 Policy Commitment:</b> This indicator is fully aligned with IDA20 Climate Change policy commitment (PC) #2 on CCDRs. The target for PC2 on CCDRs is 30 IDA countries with completed and published CCDRs. The Mid-Term Review target for internal monitoring is 11 IDA countries. The baseline is zero.</li> <li>• <b>CCAP:</b> The CCAP includes a target of up to 25 CCDRs started in FY21. This indicator is consistent with IDA20 PC and supports measuring its progress.</li> </ul>
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	<p><b>Objective of IDA20 PC2:</b> Throughout the IDA20 period, CCDRs will be conducted in at least 30 countries with priority to those with higher carbon emissions and deeper climate vulnerabilities.</p> <p><b>Rationale for IDA20 PC2:</b> Throughout the IDA20 period and the remainder of the CCAP 2021-2025 period, CCDRs will be prepared for countries, with the selection determined by a number of factors, including carbon emissions levels, the depth of climate vulnerabilities, and the country engagement cycle. The CCDR is expected to inform country-level dialogue on climate and development policy reforms and investments, as well as helping inform the Bank Group country engagement process, and hence IDA operations going forward.</p> <p><b>Anticipated Challenges:</b> CCDR completion may be delayed due to political circumstances.</p>
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	November 2022

**IDA-FCS supported in building capacity to use field-appropriate digital open-source tools for collection and analysis of geo-tagged data, and apply this technology to enhance project implementation and coordination**

<b>A. Overview</b>			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>IDA-FCS supported in building capacity to use field-appropriate digital open-source tools for collection and analysis of geo-tagged data, and apply this technology to enhance project implementation and coordination (number of IDA-FCS)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	Indicator tracks progress on building capacity of IDA/FCS clients as well as partners, and World Bank teams on the ground, to leverage field-appropriate technology for digital data collection and analysis for enhanced monitoring, supervision and accountability of World Bank-funded projects and within government systems. This indicator considers capacity-building as a programmatic approach to enhance M&E and supervision across projects through client-oriented methods such as the innovative Geo-Enabling initiative for Monitoring and Supervision (GEMS) to systematically enhance monitoring and evaluation (M&E) as well as supervision in FCV settings.		
<b>Tier type</b>	Two		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG 17.8 –Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology, and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	18 countries (cumulative)		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
<b>B. Methodology</b>			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Number of countries		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	NA
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	The data are updated in a tracking document continuously, as soon as new countries have fulfilled the requirements, as described below.		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p>The IDA-19 PC, as well as the ongoing Tier 2 program under IDA-20, have been implemented by the GEMS team, housed in the FCV group, through a client-focused digital capacity-building and support program. The goal of this indicator was set to achieve capacity building in 18 FCS countries. To monitor the achievement of the goal, the GEMS team uses a yearly counting methodology and a two-tier verification approach, where every year the team takes stock of the number of countries that actively apply GEMS taught skills and tools in at least 2 projects and 1 sector of a given country portfolio. Adopting the annual stock taking model allows for capturing the dynamic nature of capacity building and the evolving FCS landscape in which the World Bank Group operates.</p> <p>To facilitate indicator tracking, the team is using a robust centralized tracking tool that serves as a repository of all projects that have been supported by GEMS, with a broad range of underlying data, including P-Codes, respective countries, FCS denomination, GPs, TTLs,</p>		

	<p>and qualitative feedback, etc. The centralized tracking tool is updated after each training is delivered to clients with the P-codes of projects whose PIUs participated in the training. P-codes are collected as part of the training sign-up process.</p> <p>To track progress in each country, respective GEMS team members follow up with clients in their geographic portfolio on the use and adoption of tools. If confirmation has been received from a PIU member that they effectively use tools and methodologies taught by GEMS, the project ID gets recorded in a centralized tracking tool. At the end of each year, this tool is used by the team to analyze whether at least 2 projects from 1 sector have confirmed the use of GEMS in each IDA-FCS country and if confirmed, then that country is counted toward the target in this indicator,</p> <p>It is important to note that as a capacity-building program, GEMS is not intended to generate data for its own purposes. Rather it empowers project Implementation Units (PIUs) to create customized data platforms for their specific needs and generate their own data to feed into project decision-making processes in a decentralized manner. Therefore, there is no automatic recording of collected data or the application of the system by the GEMS team and the team relies on feedback by projects. In turn, the calculation of how and by which clients GEMS is being used relies on feedback from project stakeholders, particularly clients.</p> <p>To collect systematic feedback, the GEMS focal points for each project proactively reach out to PIU staff (and TTLs, where applicable) to enquire to which degree the GEMS tools and skills have been used by the projects. The focal points record both, categorized information (e.g. use for M&amp;E, ESF, Citizen Engagement, Supervision, TPM, etc.) and qualitative summaries on use cases, incl. quotes.</p> <p>This specific calculation method has not been changed throughout IDA-19 and IDA-20. Also, the tracking does not rely on records in any documents (PADs, CPFs, etc.), as the latter may not represent the latest state or details on the M&amp;E systems used by clients.</p> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>[For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)]</u> The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. <u>[For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)]</u> The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	NA
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	<p>The ones relevant for the PC, which include IDA-FCS are the following: AWCW3; AWCC1; AECE2; AECC2; AECE3; AECS2; LCC8C; MNCYE.</p> <p>Relevant GPs, which have been supported in IDA-FCS as part of the PC, include the following: AGF; DDT; EDU; EEX; ENB; GOV; HNP; SPJ; SSI; URL; WTR,</p>
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	The IDA-19/20-related indicator as such is not recorded elsewhere.

<p><b>Limitations and Exceptions</b></p>	<p>The main challenge in terms of tracking this indicator is related to that fact that the PC is implemented through a client-focused capacity-building program. As stated above, this implies that the program relies on feedback from the respectively benefitting project teams on client site (PIUs). The PIUs frequently face significant staff fluctuation and capacity constraints, which can impact responsiveness.</p>
<p><b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b></p>	<p>The methodology was agreed upon before the launch of IDA-19, in June 2020. For FY23 reporting, the team will use FY23 FCS list.</p>

## Farmers adopting improved agricultural technology

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>Farmers adopting improved agricultural technology (million)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	<p>This indicator measures the number of farmers of the project who have adopted an improved agricultural technology promoted by operations funded by IDA. Data are reported for Investment Project Financing, Development Project Financing, Program-for-Results, and Guarantees unless otherwise specified.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Farmers</b> are people engaged in farming activities or members of a farming business (disaggregated by men and women) targeted by the project.</li> <li>• <b>Adoption</b> refers to a change of practice or change in use of a technology that was introduced/promoted by the project.</li> <li>• <b>Technology</b> includes a change in practices compared to currently used practices or technologies (seed preparation, planting time, feeding schedule, feeding ingredients, postharvest storage/processing, and so on). If the project introduces or promotes a technology package in which the benefit depends on the application of the entire package (such as, a combination of inputs such as a new variety and advice on agronomic practices such as soil preparation, changes in seeding time, fertilizer schedule, plant protection, and so on), this counts as one technology.</li> </ul> <p>Source: <a href="#">Bank Guidance on Corporate Results Indicators</a></p>		
<b>Tier type</b>	Two		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG 2.4 – By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems to implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding, and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	6.5 – 7.0 million		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Number of people (in millions)		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	<i>We use the data disaggregated by gender (male and female) for this indicator.</i>
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	<i>Twice a year</i>		



<p><b>Data Calculation Method</b></p>	<p>This indicator measures the number of farmers of the project who have adopted an improved agricultural technology promoted by operations funded by IDA.</p> <p>Data are reported via archived ISRs/ICRs for Investment Project Financing, Development Project Financing, Program-for-Results, and Guarantees, unless otherwise specified.</p> <p>The following are examples of Custom Indicators that can be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Number of Farmers adopting improved agricultural technology</i></li> <li>- <i>Farmers in GCAP intervention areas who have applied improved technologies or management practices (disaggregated by technology)</i></li> <li>- <i>Number of small and medium farmers who adopted an improved agricultural technology promoted by the project</i></li> <li>- <i>Clients who adopted an improved agricultural technology promoted by project</i></li> <li>- <i>Targeted farmers adopting soil moisture conservation practices and crop production technologies</i></li> <li>- <i>Farmers adopting climate-smart agricultural technologies</i></li> </ul> <p>To identify the list of relevant projects, a portfolio review focusing on results framework is carried out for projects under Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry Sector (AX Sector Code). This list includes active projects and closed projects with an ICR due in the same reporting FY. The ISRs/ICRs, once archived, can be downloaded anytime from the Operations Portal for review.</p> <p>ISR/ICR Review is done as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) <i>Review ISRs data (latest one archived in the reporting FY) for active projects; and closed projects which do not yet have ICRs.</i></li> <li>2) <i>Review ICRs data for closed projects with completed ICRs.</i></li> <li>3) <i>In cases where data from ISR shows zero or negative progress value, TTL's inputs will be sought for validation and confirmation.</i></li> </ol> <p><b>Calculation Methodology:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4) <i>(Current FY's ISR progress data) – (previous FY's ISR progress data) for <u>ongoing projects and closed projects without ICRs</u></i></li> <li>5) <i>(Current FY's ICR data) – (latest FY's ISR progress data) for <u>closed projects with ICRs</u></i></li> <li>6) <i>(Current FY's ISR progress data) – (project baseline data) for <u>new projects approved in the current FY</u></i></li> </ol> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>[For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)]</u> The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. <u>[For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)]</u> The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>
<p><b>Data Source(s)</b></p>	<p>Archived ISRs and ICRs data available on Operations Portal.</p>
<p><b>C. Key counterparts</b></p>	

<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	NA
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	NA
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	NA
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	<i>June 12, 2023</i>

## Area provided with new/improved irrigation or drainage services

A. Overview			
Indicator name	Area provided with new/improved irrigation or drainage services (Ha)		
<p><b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)</p>	<p>This Corporate Result Indicator (CRI) measures in hectares the total area of land provided with new or improved irrigation or drainage services in operations funded by IDA. This includes:</p> <p>(i) The area provided with new irrigation or drainage services (hectare), and (ii) The area provided with improved irrigation or drainage services (hectare)</p> <p>Data are reported for Investment Project Financing, Development Project Financing, Program-for-Results, and Guarantees, unless otherwise specified.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Irrigation or drainage services</b> refers to the better delivery of water to, and drainage of water from, arable land, including better timing, quantity, quality, and cost-effectiveness for the water users.</li> <li>• <b>New irrigation or drainage services</b> refers to the provision of irrigation and drainage services in an area that has not had these services before. The area is not necessarily newly cropped or newly productive land, but is newly provided with irrigation and drainage services, and may have been rain-fed land before.</li> <li>• <b>Improved irrigation or drainage services</b> refers to the upgrading, rehabilitation, and/or modernization of irrigation or drainage services in an area with existing irrigation and drainage services.</li> </ul> <p>Source: <a href="#">Bank Guidance on Corporate Results Indicators</a></p>		
<b>Tier type</b>	Two		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG 2.4 – By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems to implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding, and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	1.5 – 2.0 million		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Hectares (Ha)		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	Twice a year		

<p><b>Data Calculation Method</b></p>	<p>This indicator measures in hectares the total area of land provided with new or improved irrigation or drainage services in operations funded by IDA. This includes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(iii) The area provided with new irrigation or drainage services (hectare), and</li> <li>(iv) The area provided with improved irrigation or drainage services (hectare)</li> </ul> <p>Data are reported via archived ISRs/ICRs for Investment Project Financing, Development Project Financing, Program-for-Results, and Guarantees, unless otherwise specified.</p> <p>The following are examples of Custom Indicators that can be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Area provided with improved irrigation investments</li> <li>- Area under irrigation through rehabilitated systems</li> <li>- Area with a request for improved irrigation technologies approved</li> <li>- Targeted irrigable land rehabilitated</li> <li>- Area with increased drainage capacity for a 10-year return period</li> </ul> <p>To identify the list of relevant projects, a portfolio review focusing on results framework is carried out for projects under Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry Sector (AX Sector Code). This list includes active projects and closed projects with an ICR due in the same reporting FY. The ISRs/ICRs, once archived, can be downloaded anytime from the Operations Portal for review.</p> <p>ISR/ICR Review is done as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Review ISRs data (latest one archived in the reporting FY) for active projects; and closed projects which do not yet have ICRs.</li> <li>2) Review ICRs data for closed projects with completed ICRs.</li> <li>3) In cases where data from ISR shows zero or negative progress value, TTL's inputs will be sought for validation and confirmation.</li> </ol> <p><b>Calculation Methodology:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4) <i>(Current FY's ISR progress data) – (previous FY's ISR progress data) for <u>ongoing projects and closed projects without ICRs</u></i></li> <li>5) <i>(Current FY's ICR data) – (latest FY's ISR progress data) for <u>closed projects with ICRs</u></i></li> <li>6) <i>(Current FY's ISR progress data) – (project baseline data) for <u>new projects approved in the current FY</u></i></li> </ol> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>[For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)]</u> The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. <u>[For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)]</u> The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>
<p><b>Data Source(s)</b></p>	<p>Archived ISRs and ICRs data downloaded from Operations Portal.</p>
<p><b>C. Key counterparts</b></p>	
<p><b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b></p>	<p>NA</p>

<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	NA
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	NA
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	<i>June 12, 2023</i>

## People provided with new or improved electricity service

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>People provided with new or improved electricity service (million)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	<p>The indicator measures the number of people that have received new or improved electricity service through the World Bank’s operations in IDA-eligible countries (including IDA-blend). This includes estimates of direct access, inferred access, and improved service. Data is reported based on actual results achieved in a referenced fiscal year, covering Investment Project Financing, Development Project Financing, Program-for-Results, and Guarantees.</p> <p>The indicator is a composite of the following estimates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Direct access</b> measures the number of people in households previously lacking electricity service that benefited from the new grid or off-grid service. This measure is based on operations’ results reports for household electricity access.</li> <li>• <b>Inferred access</b> measures the number of people in households previously lacking electricity service that are likely to have benefited from new services made possible as an indirect result of investments that increased the availability of electricity in the grid in the given country.</li> <li>• <b>Improved service</b> measures the number of people in households with pre-existing grid service that are likely to have benefited from attaining a higher tier of electricity service under the <a href="http://mtfenergyaccess.esmap.org">Multi-Tier Framework for Energy Access</a> (mtfenergyaccess.esmap.org).</li> </ul>		
<b>Tier type</b>	Two		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY 23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG 7.1.1 – Proportion of the population with access to electricity		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	35 – 50 million		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Number of people (in millions)		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	The data for this indicator is collected and updated annually (during Q1 of the fiscal year following the referenced fiscal year).		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p><b>Data Operationalization</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The indicator of people provided with new or improved electricity service is a composite of estimates of direct access, inferred access, and improved service supported through lending and recipient-executed trust fund activities in all IDA-eligible countries (including IDA-blend).</li> <li>• The reporting for this indicator is done based on actual results achieved in a referenced fiscal year through the World Bank’s operations (Investment Project Financing, Development Project Financing, Program-for-Results, and Guarantees).</li> </ul>		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Direct access results are captured by the results frameworks of the projects and reported based on the Implementation Status and Results (ISR) and Implementation Completion Results (ICR) Reports that capture the number of people that have been provided new or improved electricity service as a direct result of the Bank’s operation.</li> <li>• Inferred access and improved service results are estimated using a methodology of the World Bank’s Energy and Extractives Global Practice based on operations’ results reports for increases in generation, transmission and distribution capacity, or other relevant indicators. The methodology for inferred access and improved service applies only to projects that do not capture direct access results.</li> <li>• In case of additional financing, only incremental increase (over and above what the parent project committed to achieve) is counted. When the additional financing provides funds to support the achievement of the original target under the parent project, then the additional financing results are not counted to avoid double-counting.</li> </ul> <p><b>Calculating direct access results</b></p> <p>The direct access results for the fiscal year are calculated as an increment to the previous fiscal year’s results, for which the following formula is used:</p> $reportedValue_{currentFY} = result_{currentFY} - result_{previousFY}$ <p><b>Calculating inferred access and improved access results</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy and Extractives Global Practice uses in-house model to calculate the inferred and improved access results. The model is based on the country-specific parameters, historical trends of residential electricity access for each country, and project-specific results.</li> <li>• The model was constructed to capture the comprehensive energy sector parameters, including data on electricity access levels, average household consumption, household electrification growth, and other parameters.</li> <li>• The model establishes a relationship between additional available electricity and the additional electricity consumption by newly connected households. The model’s calculations allow for inference of the number of people expected to receive new connections from a given project (inferred access), as well as the number of people expected to improve their tier of electricity service according to the Multi-Tier Framework for Energy Access (improved access). By using country-specific empirical data, this methodology improves the accuracy of conservatively estimated progress on new or improved electricity services for each project.</li> <li>• The methodology captures new or improved electricity service results for generation, transmission and distribution projects, covering a full range of investments in the energy sector value chain which result in increased availability of electricity for household (new or increased) consumption. Thereby the methodology provides a complete perspective of the ramifications of energy access projects on the provision of electricity service.</li> <li>• Following the update of parameters and the list of relevant generation and transmission and distribution projects and project-specific results achieved in a referenced fiscal year, the model automatically updates the results for the number of people with inferred and improved access.</li> </ul>
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	The data sources for this indicator are Implementation Status and Results Reports (ISRs) and Implementation Completion Results Reports (ICRs).
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	

<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	ESMAP’s Access Team (IEEES Unit) contributes to data collection and reporting on this indicator.
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	Aligned with CSC Indicator “Millions of people provided with access to electricity”.
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The corporate results indicator (CRI) used most often to capture direct access results is “people provided with new or improved electricity service”. However, the project could also include custom indicators with other units of measurement for direct access results. If the results indicator captures the number of households/connections, results reported by Implementation Status and Results Reports (ISRs) and Implementation Completion Results Reports (ICRs) need to be converted to the number of people.</li> <li>• Direct access results indicators should report cumulative numbers. As some results frameworks may include annual targets, the reporting team should pay attention to the type of indicator reported in Implementation Status and Results Reports (ISRs) and Implementation Completion Results Reports (ICRs). If the type of indicator is not clear, the reporting team should check project documentation and/or confirm with the project teams that the reported numbers are cumulative.</li> </ul>
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	October 2023



## Beneficiaries reached with financial services supported by World Bank operations

Persons that benefitted from financial services supported by World Bank operations

Businesses that benefitted from financial services supported by World Bank operations

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Persons that benefitted from financial services supported by World Bank operations (million)</b></li> <li>- <b>Businesses that benefitted from financial services supported by World Bank operations (million)</b></li> </ul>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	<p>The indicator measures the number of persons who benefitted from financial services in operations supported by IDA, and the number of businesses that benefitted from financial services. Data is reported for Investment Project Financing, Development Project Financing, Program-for-Results, and Guarantees unless otherwise specified.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Persons that benefitted from financial services:</b> Number of persons reached with financial services in operations supported by the World Bank. Financial services include transaction accounts, deposit accounts, mobile money accounts, loans, insurance, housing finance, and so on. Note: Reports on financial services to microenterprises and individuals/people are not always well-separated since some individuals take out personal loans for use in microenterprises. These numbers will be reported on as provided by the client.</li> <li>• <b>Businesses that benefitted from financial services:</b> Number of businesses reached with financial services in operations supported by the World Bank. Beneficiaries include microenterprises, small and medium enterprises, and large businesses. Financial services include transaction accounts, deposit accounts, mobile money accounts, loans, insurance, pension, factoring, leasing, bonds, and so on. Note: Since large businesses make up a minute number of beneficiaries in client countries and since they are very difficult to separate and almost all countries don't report on them separately, this indicator will include all businesses. Reports on financial services to microenterprises and individuals/people are not always well-separated since some individuals take out personal loans for use in microenterprises. These numbers will be reported on as provided by the client.</li> </ul>		
<b>Tier type</b>	Two		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25 (inclusive)		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG 8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance, and financial services for all		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4.75-6.175 million beneficiaries (persons/ individuals)</li> <li>• 0.25-0.325 million beneficiaries (businesses/ firms)</li> </ul> <p>This represents a total of 5.0 – 6.5 million beneficiaries (of which 95% are individuals and 5% firms)</p>		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Number of people/businesses (million)		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	Including a gender component and

		<p>disaggregating data by sex within projects has allowed for doing a simple count. For projects where no breakdown is provided - particularly projects contributing with high numbers, beneficiaries are estimated using the methodology found in Annex 1 -<i>this methodology has been used since 2016 to ensure consistency.</i></p>
<p><b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b></p>	<p>Annually, during Corporate Scorecard update</p>	
<p><b>Data Calculation Method</b></p>	<p><i>Several steps are taken to identify and verify relevant indicators:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) A list of identified projects and indicators expected to contribute to results (provided by FCI) is used as a preliminary reference list and serves as the basis of the annual update (IDA projects targets list).</li> <li>2) A manual search using keywords (e.g., financial services, account, loan, mortgage, housing, finance, credit, insurance, cash, mobile money, beneficiaries, and so on) is done directly in the data dump file (excel file) that is provided by OPCS every year. This way, a preliminary list of projects with potentially relevant indicators is obtained -while most relevant projects belong to FCI and are mostly identified (through the IDA projects targets list), there are projects from other GPs that contribute to results and the manual search is helpful to identify them. In addition, looking into every project and indicator from the entire FCI active and pipeline portfolio is helpful in identifying those new projects that need to be tracked and avoiding missing any from the targets list or during the manual search in the data dump file.</li> <li>3) Each potential indicator is analyzed and verified to be relevant and attributable by consulting context documents such as PADs, PIDs, and RES and with TTLs to confirm (especially projects contributing with large numbers). This is especially necessary when it is difficult to determine relevance and attribution (e.g. generic indicators like “Project beneficiaries”).</li> <li>4) Once the indicator is confirmed as relevant and beneficiaries as attributable under the project/ intervention, it is added to the excel master file where progress is tracked.</li> <li>5) Data sources are generally ISRs for ongoing projects, and ICRs for closed projects. Nonetheless, in many cases, other documents need to be consulted to understand the project, any changes in the project or the indicator. Also, TTLs need to be consulted, to confirm data and attribution of results, especially those that contribute with high numbers and/or show drastic changes (in some cases, mostly for projects with a significant contribution, managerial approval is requested).</li> <li>6) Finally, a flag for job-focused interventions is included for reference in the excel master file. Reported results under the CRI for financial services is currently used as a proxy for the Jobs CRI.</li> </ol> <p><i>Calculation of results (net progress) during corresponding FY update</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Yearly reported results account for net progress achieved during the FY for which the update is done. For instance, the net progress value for FY23 update will be calculated as follows:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>(FY23 ISR progress data) – (FY22 ISR progress data) for ongoing projects and closed projects without ICRs</i></li> <li>• <i>(FY23 ICR data) – (latest FY22 ISR progress data) for closed projects with</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

	<p><i>ICRs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(FY23 ISR progress data) – (project baseline data) for new projects</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>[For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)] <b>The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend).</b> See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>[For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)] <b>The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</b></li> </ol>
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	OPCS data file (provided at the beginning of the Fiscal Year), Operations Portal, Standard Reports, ICRs, ISRs, PADs, PIDs and RES. In some cases (mostly when there is an error in any of these reports, we use the information provided by TTL and share TTL/ PM confirmation email as supporting document).
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	All EFI regions. Finance, Competitiveness, and Innovation. Other contributing GPs include, but are not limited to: AGR, SPLJ, ENR, and EEX.
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	WBG Corporate Scorecard
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	<p>When setting targets, FCI has been asked to identify projects that will contribute to results. This also provides a preliminary list of projects to track.</p> <p>Using the CRI in projects must be encouraged across teams and GPs (especially within FCI). A note next to the CRI could provide more context about who the beneficiaries are and how they are being benefitted (e.g., using a customized indicator).</p> <p><b>Current potential limitations of data include the lack of disaggregated data by sex across several projects and that reports on financial services to microenterprises and individuals/people are not always well-separated since some individuals take out personal loans for use in microenterprises.</b> To address these issues, and as indicated before, female beneficiaries for those projects that do not provide such a breakdown, and particularly projects contributing with high numbers, beneficiaries are estimated using the methodology found in Annex 1 -<i>this methodology has been used since 2016 to ensure consistency</i>. Ideally, including a gender component and disaggregating data by sex within projects will allow for doing a simple count. Regarding separating microenterprises and individuals/people, these numbers will be reported as provided by the client. Information about beneficiaries is described in the PADs and/or other relevant project documents.</p>
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	<p>The exact date is not available. Circa 2013. Indicators were reviewed in 2018. In addition, IDA cycles were revised from 3 years to 2 years in 2018.</p> <p>Methodology for estimating female beneficiaries: 09/30/2016 (This methodology was initially developed to address the lack of disaggregated data by sex. As disaggregated data becomes more widely available, this methodology could stop being used).</p>

## Beneficiaries in IDA countries of job-focused interventions

A. Overview			
Indicator name	Beneficiaries in IDA countries of job-focused interventions (million)		
<p><b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)</p>	<p>The indicator measures the number of beneficiaries reached by interventions that contribute to the jobs agenda in operations funded by IDA. The indicator captures the cross-cutting nature of the jobs agenda, as beneficiaries (disaggregated by gender) may be individuals, workers, households, farmers, microenterprises, small and medium-sized enterprises (SME), and other target groups that benefit from IDA-supported operations in different sectors and types of operations. Data is reported for Investment Project Financing, Development Project Financing, Program-for-Results, and Guarantees, unless otherwise specified.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Jobs</b> are defined as “activities that generate income, monetary or in kind, without violating human rights” (Source: WDR on Jobs, 2013).</li> <li>• <b>Jobs-focused interventions</b> are those contributing to the jobs agenda that have an explicitly stated and substantive link to creating more, better, and/or inclusive jobs</li> <li>• <b>Jobs agenda</b> supports the creation of better-quality jobs for more people. The Jobs agenda is broad and includes interventions on the supply and demand side, across various sectors and cross cutting themes. It includes (but not limited to) the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• expanding employment or labor force participation</li> <li>• increasing employability of unemployed</li> <li>• increasing firm entry and employment</li> <li>• improving labor productivity, skills, earnings, or livelihood</li> <li>• improving working conditions or benefits</li> <li>• developing value chains to create more and better jobs downstream or greening jobs</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		
<b>Tier type</b>	Two		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG 8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	Monitored		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Number of people (in millions)		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	The data on females is reported by the projects, either as a share of total beneficiaries or as numbers.
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	The data is updated annually as a part of IDA RMS exercise led by OPCS		

<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p>The Jobs CRI is a composite indicator, and it aggregates data from the following indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. direct project beneficiaries of jobs focused interventions (Jobs Group)</li> <li>2. beneficiaries of labor market programs (SPJ GP)</li> <li>3. farmers reached with agricultural assets and services (AGRI GP)</li> <li>4. teachers recruited or trained (EDUC GP)</li> <li>5. students benefitting from direct interventions to enhance learning (TVET &amp; tertiary learning only) (EDUC GP)</li> <li>6. beneficiaries reached with financial services (FCI GP)</li> </ol> <p>The first indicator captures jobs relevant indicators that are not included in GP estimates and is analyzed by the Jobs Group using indicator data shared by OPCS. The other indicators (nos. 2-6) are reported directly by respective GPs and we take the data verbatim. Before aggregating the data, we ensure that indicators are not reported by multiple GPs and duplications are removed to improve accuracy. Indicator values are reported separately for individual beneficiaries and firm beneficiaries. We also perform quality checks to ensure indicator values are reflected accurately. For example, we double check indicators that report a value that is significantly higher (or lower) than the previous year or baseline; we review indicators where the task team hasn't reported any values to check if there was no progress or information hasn't been updated. We also compare indicator value to the unit of measurement. For example, if the unit of measurement is percentage and the value reported is expressed as a number, the indicator is further investigated. When a sub indicator is higher than average, it is flagged for verification in a results brief or the IDA RMS report.</p> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. [For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)] The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. [For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)] The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	Data source: Indicator values reported in Project ISRs and ICRs by Operational Task Teams.
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	FCI GP, SPJ GP, Education GP, Agriculture and Food GP, Jobs Group
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	The update is shared with HD VPU and reported in Jobs Brief for Annual and Spring meetings, on Jobs Group promotional materials and Jobs MDTF Annual Report for donors.
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	Anticipated Challenges: The indicator is dependent on GPs who are responsible for reporting aggregate numbers. This may lead to delay and there is risk associated with GPs dropping an indicator during an IDA cycle.
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	The indicator was designed in FY 18 and has since been estimated annually.

## People with enhanced access to transportation services

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>People with enhanced access to transportation services (million)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	Number of direct and indirect beneficiaries that experience improved access to transport infrastructure and services that have been built or rehabilitated through World Bank-financed project (including highways, rural roads, urban and interurban roads, mass transit systems, ports/waterways, railways and airports). Beneficiaries typically experience reductions in cost and time to travel and/or improvements in safety, as well as increased access to markets, job opportunities, and health and education services. In urban areas, beneficiaries include the increase in the number of users of improved services. In rural areas, beneficiaries include the increase in the number of people who live in proximity to improved services. Data is reported for Investment Project Financing, Development Project Financing, Program-for-Results, and Guarantees, unless otherwise specified.		
<b>Tier type</b>	Two		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG 9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable, and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	90 – 105 million		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Number of people (in millions)		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	Every 6 months		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p>First, the team identifies all IDA projects (IPF, P4R) from the Transport GP that were active at any time of the reporting period (FY). Starting with the FY23 update, the search will also include projects outside of the Transport GP coded with &gt;40% core transport sub-sectors. Then, the indicator is calculated by adding the actual value reported on beneficiaries in transport projects, taken from the last available ISR or ICR on the given fiscal year, and subtracting it from the previous year's figure to obtain the net progress increment. Since the indicator was introduced around January 2020, a number of equivalent indicators are taken into account while projects retrofit or introduce the new indicator. The most found are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Direct Project Beneficiaries</li> <li>- People provided with an all-season road</li> <li>- Number of direct and indirect beneficiaries having enhanced access to road transport services</li> <li>- Number of persons living within X km of an all-weather road</li> </ul>		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- People provided with an all-season road</li> <li>- Number of people provided with improved climate resilient road access</li> <li>- Population having access to roads with upgraded safety and climate resilience</li> <li>- Rural Accessibility Index (proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road)</li> <li>- Daily bus/BRT/metro passenger ridership</li> <li>- Number of people with enhanced access to transportation services</li> </ul> <p>For projects without a valid indicator (~40%), the GP will liaise with PMs and Task Teams to identify an estimated baseline, target, and progress on beneficiaries while teams restructure projects to formally include an indicator in the Results Framework.</p> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. [For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)] The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. [For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)] The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	Last available ISR or ICRs before the end of the FY
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	NA
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	WBG CSC and IDA RMS
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	<p>Challenges: Our main problem still is the number of projects that don't have a valid indicator to measure these beneficiaries (more than one third) followed by the fact that most projects tend to only report on progress once the infrastructure is built and the project is almost closed.</p> <p><b>Mode of transport / subsector:</b></p> <p><b><u>Roads/Highways</u></b>  Number of direct and indirect beneficiaries having enhanced access to road transport services as a result of interventions supported by the World Bank Group (including highways, secondary roads, rural roads):  Direct beneficiaries typically include the current and new users (normal, diverted, and generated traffic) of the road who will benefit from reductions in cost and time to travel and/or improvements in safety, quality, comfort. This would be reported as ADT, multiplied by an appropriate contextual occupancy factor per passenger car unit (PCU).  Indirect beneficiaries would include residents who live in the immediate hinterland of the road (within 2 km using the improved RAI methodology) who will benefit from improved safety along the road, higher environmental standards along the road, and the potential for increased access to local markets, job opportunities, and health and education services.</p> <p><b><u>Railways</u></b>  Number of direct and indirect beneficiaries having enhanced access to railway transport services as a result of interventions supported by the World Bank Group (including, rural, inter-urban, long-distance urban, and international passenger services):</p>

	<p>Direct beneficiaries typically include the current and new users (normal, diverted, and generated traffic) of the railway service who would benefit from reductions in cost and time to travel and/or improvements in safety, quality, comfort.</p> <p>Indirect beneficiaries would include residents who live in the serviced hinterland (catchment area) of the railway service who will benefit from improved access to local markets, job opportunities, and health and education services</p> <p>Catchment area is defined as the geographic area served by the railway and it can be calculated by estimating the number of people living or working within x kilometers from the stations on the railway line. The catchment area radius will vary depending on the type of service as higher speeds, quality, and frequencies tend to attract passengers from farther away. Other factors influencing the size of the catchment area will depend on national characteristics such as willingness of population to drive to train stations or access to multimodal connection to and from the train station. For freight railways or services, the indicator would be the increased tons carried annually by the railway.</p> <p><b><u>Urban Transport</u></b></p> <p>Number of direct and indirect beneficiaries with enhanced access to urban transport services as a result of interventions (including public transport, non-motorized transport, traffic management and other systems, etc.) supported by the World Bank Group:</p> <p>Direct beneficiaries include all regular users of the improved system who may benefit from improved access to job opportunities, local markets, and health and education services, as well as improved mobility, safety, security, and environmental conditions. For example, for a mass transit project (i.e. BRT or metro), direct beneficiaries would be the typical weekday ridership on the main lines including feeder services.</p> <p>Indirect beneficiaries include people living or working in the influence or catchment area of the project who may eventually benefit from improved accessibility, mobility, safety, security, or environmental conditions even if they are not daily users of the system. The influence area of the project will be defined by Task Team based on census data, the project's urban accessibility analysis (if available) or other available data considering the characteristics of project, quality of services, and other factors such as local and national travel characteristics.</p> <p><b><u>IWT / Ferries</u></b></p> <p>Number of direct and indirect beneficiaries having enhanced access to inland or maritime transport services as a result of interventions supported by the World Bank Group (passenger, coastal, ferry, IWT vessel, etc.):</p> <p>Direct beneficiaries typically include the current and new users (normal, diverted, and generated traffic) of the services who would benefit from reductions in cost and time to travel and/or improvements in safety, quality, comfort.</p> <p>Indirect beneficiaries would include residents who live in the serviced hinterland (catchment area) of the passenger service who will benefit from improved access to local markets, job opportunities, and health and education services</p> <p>Catchment area is defined as the geographic area served by the inland or maritime transport services, and is proposed to be estimated by multiplying the number of people living or working within x kilometers from the calls/ports on the route of inland or maritime transport services. The catchment area radius will vary depending on the type of service as higher speeds, quality, and frequencies tend to attract passengers from farther away. Other factors influencing the size of the catchment area will depend on national characteristics such as willingness of population to drive to ports/ferry terminals etc.</p> <p>For freight services, whether maritime or inland, the indicator would be the increased tons carried annually by the ship/ferry/IWT vessel.</p> <p><b><u>Aviation</u></b></p> <p>Annual seat capacity offered by airlines in operation in the subject airport.</p>
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	January 2020



## People provided with improved urban living conditions

A. Overview		
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>People provided with improved urban living conditions (million)</b>	
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	The indicator measures the cumulative number of people living in urban areas that have been provided with access to improved services, housing, tenure, neighborhoods, public spaces, parks, resilience and/or urban environmental conditions, through the direct interventions of operations financed by IDA. Data is reported for Investment Project Financing, Development Project Financing, Program-for-Results, and Guarantees, unless otherwise specified	
<b>Tier type</b>	Two	
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25	
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG 9.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.	
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	15 – 20 million	
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes	
B. Methodology		
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Number of people (in millions)	
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	Annual	
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p>The indicator measures the cumulative number of people living in urban areas and only the net progress value of the referenced FY is calculated. The required data is obtained from ISRs and ICRs.</p> <p><b>ISR data:</b> ISRs by archived FY will be provided by ITS/OPCS. The focal point cleans the ISR database to make sure the reported figures are sound and to determine which projects and indicators should be used to calculate the data.</p> <p><b>ICR data:</b> ICRs by archived FY will be provided by ITS/OPCS. The focal point cleans the ICR database to make sure the reported figures are sound and to determine which projects and indicators should be used to calculate the data.</p> <p>The net progress value is calculated through the following methodology:</p>	

	<p><b>SCENARIO 1</b>      <b>Active Projects &amp; Closed Projects without ICR's</b>  <b>(FY22 Latest/Last ISR Progress Value) – (FY21 Latest/Last ISR Progress Value)</b></p>
	<p><b>SCENARIO 2</b>      <b>Closed Projects with ICR's</b>  <b>(FY22 ICR Progress Value) – (FY21 Latest/Last ISR Progress Value)</b></p>
	<p><b>SCENARIO 3</b>      <b>Projects started in FY22</b>  <b>(FY22 Latest/Last ISR Progress Value) – (Project Baseline Value)</b></p>
	<p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>[For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)]</u> The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. <u>[For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)]</u> The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	OPCS data-dump, Operations Portal, Standard Reports which extracts data from ISRs and ICRs, in addition to desk reviews of key PADs, ISRs, and ICRs
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	SURGP
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	NA
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	The main challenge is that task teams do not always use the exact language of the indicator, and thus focal points need to search and track indicators through the use of key words such as "urban"; "cities", "resilient cities", "slum upgrade", "improve quality of water supply or sanitation", "sewerage", "sidewalks", "roads", "housing", "park", "public space", "flood", "electricity" and "waste collection", "Solid Waste Management" that are typical for urban projects.
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	The current focal point joined in FY20 and the current methodology was already in place

## Beneficiaries of social safety net programs

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>Beneficiaries of social safety net programs (individuals, in million)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	This indicator measures the number of individuals benefiting from safety nets programs supported by IDA. Safety nets programs are designed to provide social assistance to poor and vulnerable individuals or families by including them in cash transfers (conditional and unconditional), public works and workfare programs, fee waivers for services, and in-kind assistance to address critical needs (such as, food, medicine, shelter, and social services). Data are reported for Investment Project Financing, Development Project Financing, Program-for-Results, and Guarantees, unless otherwise specified.		
<b>Tier type</b>	Two		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG 1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to regional definitions. SDG 1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	75 – 375 million		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Number of people (millions)		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	The unit of measurement is the number of individuals, both total and female, in millions, as provided in the ISRs.  If the values are reported as households, rather than individuals, the value is multiplied by the average household size of the country. If the female beneficiaries' values are reported as a percentage of total, the calculation is made to establish the number of individuals. In case neither the individual nor percentage value of female beneficiaries are documented in the ISR, the values are calculated at 50% of total individual beneficiaries.
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COVID Beneficiaries	<b>Calculation method</b>	Beneficiaries of COVID-19 programs are a subset of the total number of SSN beneficiaries. The value is calculated using only operations tagged for COVID-19. Information on the COVID-19 tag is

		available in the Standard Reports as well as the operations portal and can be used to identify operations responding to the COVID-19 crisis.
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	While ISRs are completed every 6 months, the values may not change, as they are typically updated on annual basis by the countries. The value reported is the latest ISR value available.	
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p><b>Step 1:</b> Delete any projects from prior year that has the ICR values reported.</p> <p><b>Step 2:</b> Highlight any project that closed in the past two years and has not yet had the ICR values included in the tabulation. Calculate incremental value by subtracting prior progress value and baseline values from final value and report this number. It is important to record decision and rationale for any judgements that are made.</p> <p><b>Step 3:</b> For active projects, search for SSN CRI or similar indicator for existing projects on the list, and for any project from the prior year that may have been excluded. If there are several indicators, select the indicator that 1) is most similar to the CRI and 2) is at the PDO level over intermediate level Include values as reported in the ISR, doing calculations to convert value to individuals, if necessary. Calculate incremental value by subtracting prior progress value and baseline values from final value and report this number. It is important to record decision and rationale for any judgements that are made (for instance, number of average HH size for calculation and source of information).</p> <p><b>Step 4:</b> Add any projects that are new in the current FY that have the SSN CRI or similar indicator. Include projects with values of zero (0) as the values since new projects often do not have beneficiaries in the first few years. This ensures that projects are not missed in subsequent years and contributes to the value of the number of countries included in the report.</p> <p><b>Final value is the sum of values reported for Steps 2-4.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Defining key terms that limit what is counted: <b>Any project with an indicator that matches or is similar to the CRI for SSN beneficiaries. If there are several indicators, select the indicator that 1) is most similar to the CRI and 2) is at the PDO level over intermediate level.</b></li> <li>2) Specifying formulas used: <b>Exact number reported from latest ISR if given as individuals in millions; calculate individuals from households if necessary; calculate %female beneficiaries from total if necessary; for any project that does not provide count of female beneficiaries, calculate value at 50% female beneficiaries.</b></li> <li>3) Specifying instrument types included: <b>Any IPFs, DPFs, P4Rs and TFs that are funded by IDA.</b></li> <li>4) Stating whether the value is actual or expected, cumulative or incremental: <b>value is actual and incremental.</b></li> <li>5) State whether additional financing results are also counted, or only parent projects: <b>total and disaggregate values are reported using line for the parent project, regardless of whether the project has AF.</b></li> <li>6) Keywords or system tags used to identify relevant projects: <b>any project with language that matches or is similar to CRI, regardless of the responsible VPU; Double-check for any SPJ project that is coded with the Level 3 Theme code for Social Safety Nets for inclusion to minimize exclusion error.</b></li> <li>7) Criteria applied in manual checks: <b>Check that an indicator is not missed because the values are reported as text; Check that any SPJ project is included that 1)</b></li> </ol>	

	<p><b>is approved in the current and 1 year prior; 2) has a relevant indicator that provides the number of SSN beneficiaries. Check for any calculations to reflect individuals from household or percentage values.</b></p> <p>8) Any differences in the methodology for calculating results from new projects vs. projects continued from the previous FY. <b>There is no difference in calculating the number of beneficiaries based on the age of projects: Doublecheck whether or not follow-on projects that are new have baseline values from the prior project that need to be subtracted to avoid double counting with ICR of closed prior project. Projects older than one fiscal year prior to the review are never added to the universe of projects.</b></p> <p>9) Any differences in methodology for calculating the data between the first year in the IDA cycle compared to subsequent years (for example, to avoid double counting results for “number of countries” indicators): <b>No variation to methodology for calculating data.</b></p> <p>10) Any other relevant information: None.</p> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <p>[For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)] The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</p>
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	<p>ISRs are the only source of data for active projects. For projects that were previously included, but closed in the past year, ICR values are used. In the event that a project closed in the past year, but the ICR has not been completed, the latest ISR values are used in the current CSC, and updated, if changed in the ICR, in the subsequent year.</p>
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	<p>Any project that uses the indicator for SSN beneficiaries is included in the count, regardless of the responsible unit. No other unit is included in curating or calculating the data.</p>
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	<p>The SSN beneficiary indicator is often requested in ad-hoc high-level discussion, but not otherwise routinely included in other corporate reporting exercises.</p>
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	<p>Counties may prefer to report this indicator in number of households, rather than individuals. In such cases, the project teams estimate the number of individuals in the ISRs, by extrapolating from average HH size. In the event that the ISR include the HH value, the CSC team will do the calculation. The exact text of the CRIs is often not used as a project indicator, which introduces the necessity of the CSC team to make judgement calls on which indicator should be included. Training (approximately in early FY20) to regional quality focal points provide information about the necessity of use of the CRI and for consistency across the GP.</p>
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	<p>The last change to the methodology of total and female beneficiaries occurred approximately in 2017, due to a corporate change in the theme taxonomy in 2016. Prior to 2016, any project coded with the SSN theme above 20% was included. The taxonomy change included a change to the assignment of percentage of theme, such that the total did not need add up to 100%. Subsequent to coding change, the theme information was no longer required to include a project in the universe. Any project with any indicator that included SSN beneficiaries was included in the CSC count, regardless of the whether a</p>

	<p>project was coded with the SSN theme and regardless of what GP is responsible. No noticeable change in the results were evident by the change of this methodology.</p> <p>The COVID-19 tag for operations was introduced in the summer/fall of 2020 to systematically track and report on Bank financing and operations that are part of the pandemic response. Operations were considered to be part of COVID-19 response if they directly responded to the impacts of COVID-19 and would not have been undertaken in the absence of COVID-19, or if they included significant components (IPF or PforR) or prior actions (DFP) that would not have been undertaken in the absence of COVID-19. In order to secure the COVID-19 tag, project teams were required to submit country COVID-19 response plans – a two-page summary on the impact of COVID-19 in a country, the government’s response and the WBG response. The project or program documentation needed to include the country response plan and provide justification for the COVID-19 focus of the specific operation, such as in the storyline, PDO, results framework, and/or the project or program activities, components, pillars, or prior actions. This applied to new operations as well as to restructurings and additional financing.</p>
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## People who have received essential health, nutrition, and population services

Children Immunized (million)

Women and children who have received basic nutrition services (million)

Deliveries attended by skilled health personnel (million)

A. Overview	
<b>Indicator name</b>	<p><b>People who have received essential health, nutrition, and population services (million)</b> (Indicator reporting total from three sub-indicators)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Children Immunized (million)</li> <li>- Women and children who have received basic nutrition services (million)</li> <li>- Deliveries attended by skilled health personnel (million)</li> </ul>
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	<p>The indicator measures the sum of the number of children immunized, the number of women and children who received basic nutrition services, and the number of deliveries attended by skilled health personnel, through operations funded by IDA. Data are reported for Investment Project Financing and Program-for-Results.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Number of children immunized:</b> Refers to the number of children 5 years of age and younger receiving vaccines purchased through an IDA- financed project, as well as the number of children immunized with vaccines purchased with other resources (that is, GAVI or government funds) that are delivered through an IDA-supported program. It captures the number of children immunized and not the number of vaccinations; that is, if the same child is immunized with multiple vaccines on the same day or has several immunization visits in a given year, the child will be counted only once. Thus, simply tallying the monthly totals of the number of vaccines delivered to children as recorded in immunization registers or health management information systems, will lead to double counting. Since contribution rather than attribution is to be measured, pro-rating based on proportion of IDA financing is not required.</li> <li>• <b>Women and children who have received basic nutrition services:</b> Refers to the total beneficiaries reached by any of the following services: direct feeding programs (supplementary feeding for pregnant and lactating women and infants and young children under age 5); programs promoting appropriate infant and young child feeding (such as promotion/support for exclusive breastfeeding, adequate and timely introduction of complementary foods); nutrition programs for adolescent girls, including nutrition education, micronutrient supplements, and so on, delivered through school health/nutrition programs or other programs reaching adolescent girls; provision of micronutrient supplements to pregnant/lactating women and children under 5 including vitamin A, iodine, iron/iron folic acid, supplemental zinc, and multiple micronutrient powders; food fortification (such as, iodized salt); deworming; monitoring of nutritional status; nutrition and food hygiene education; nutrition components of early childhood development programs; home gardens and small livestock production for improved dietary diversity; targeted emergency food aid and treatment of severe acute and moderate acute malnutrition. Although the same individuals could receive more than one of the above services, they should be counted only once.</li> <li>• <b>Number of deliveries attended by skilled health personnel:</b> Refers to the number of women who delivered a child with the assistance of a skilled health provider (specialist or non-specialist doctor, midwife, nurse, or other health personnel with midwifery skills), whether in health facilities or women’s homes. If World Bank-financed activities are mainly at health facilities, the data for this indicator can be obtained from delivery records or health management information systems. If the IDA-financed activities include supporting skilled health providers to provide home deliveries, efforts</li> </ul>

	should be made to accurately record such home deliveries in addition to the institutional deliveries.		
<b>Tier type</b>	Two		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	<p>SDG 3.8 – Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all</p> <p>SDG 2.2 – By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons</p> <p>SDG 3.1.2 – Proportion of Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel</p>		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	<p><u>People who have received essential HNP services: 285 – 430 million</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Children Immunized (105 – 200 million)</li> <li>- Women and children who have received basic nutrition services (140 – 150 million)</li> <li>- Deliveries attended by skilled health personnel (40 – 80 million)</li> </ul>		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
<b>B. Methodology</b>			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Number of people (in millions)		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation (if relevant)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	<p>-Children immunized (assumption is 50% female)</p> <p>-Women and children who received basic nutrition services (assumption is 67% female and children)</p> <p>-Deliveries attended by skilled health personnel (assumption is 100% female)</p>
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	Annually for the IDA RMS exercise.		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	The indicator aggregates three types of health, nutrition and population interventions through IDA-financed interventions, based on updates provided by task team leaders in regular implementation support reports. Quality teams at regional level are tasked with monitoring the portfolio and can provide both training and oversight to ensure data validity.		
	<p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>[For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)]</u> The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> </ol>		



	2. [For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)] The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	Sources: ISRs, ICRs.
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	Health, Nutrition, and Population Global Practice
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	WBG Corporate Scorecard
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	<p>The indicator is an aggregate of three different indicators with potential over- and under-reporting issues:</p> <p>There are potential opportunities for counting beneficiaries multiple times, e.g., if they receive nutrition services and vaccinations or follow up doses in subsequent years. The quality teams at regional level have issued guidance and provide training and oversight to mitigate this issue.</p> <p>The indicator does not count the ‘completeness’ of a course of vaccinations. If a child turns up for only one of a series of vaccines, the child is still counted.</p>
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	The methodology was developed in 2021. It is possible that the list of CRIs will need to be expanded in line with new developments in the Corporate Scorecard.

## COVID-19 vaccine doses administered

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>COVID-19 vaccine doses administered (million)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	Estimated number of COVID-19 vaccine doses purchased with Bank-financing and already in people's arms.		
<b>Tier type</b>	Two		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	NA		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	Monitored		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	No		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Number of doses (million)		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	NA
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	Weekly		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p>For countries capable of providing data on administered doses by financier, data reported as provided by Task Teams in the regions.</p> <p>For countries unable to provide data on administered doses broken down by financier, i.e. unable to identify if Bank-financed doses have been used, an estimate is calculated based on the share of WB-financed doses delivered to a country as a percentage of the total number of doses delivered and then applying that same percentage to the total number of doses administered by a country. In this case, the data source for the total number of doses delivered and administered by a country is the WB-WHO-IMF-WTO Task Force tracker available at <a href="https://data.covid19taskforce.com">https://data.covid19taskforce.com</a> The data source for WB-financed delivered doses are either UNICEF for AVAT and COVAX doses or else data provided by regional Task Teams for all purchases made directly from a manufacturer.</p>		
	<p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>[For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)] The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>[For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)] The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>		

<b>Data Source(s)</b>	WB-WHO-IMF-WTO Task Force tracker available at <a href="https://data.covid19taskforce.com">https://data.covid19taskforce.com</a>
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	HNP Teams in all regions.
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	The WB-WHO-IMF-WTO Task Force
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	NA
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	NA

## Large-scale assessments completed at primary or secondary level

A. Overview			
Indicator name	Large-scale assessments completed at primary or secondary level (number)		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	Number of IDA-supported completed large-scale assessment rounds in primary or secondary level. “Large-scale assessment rounds” refers to rounds of a large-scale assessment of student achievement (regardless of grade level), for which the results are made publicly available within two years of the assessment administration; the assessment round is counted as completed for the year in which the assessment learning data are released – not in the fiscal year that the assessment is conducted; if an assessment is administered during a particular year that covers multiple grades and/or subjects, that assessment is counted as one round in the year that the data are publicly released; “IDA-supported” refers to either IDA lending (via Investment Project Financing, Program-for-Results, Recipient-Executed Trust Fund, and so on), which specifies support for this particular large-scale assessment in the project World Bank Project Appraisal Document. The supported activities could include, among other things, capacity building, design, administration, analysis, reporting, use, publication, and dissemination of an assessment; “Large-scale assessment” includes both national large-scale assessments (those that measure student performance with the aim of describing overall performance levels in the education system as a whole at the sub-national or national levels) and international large-scale assessments (those that measure student performance with the aim of comparing overall performance levels across countries or education systems.)		
<b>Tier type</b>	Two		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG 4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	25 – 35 assessments		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Number		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	No disaggregation, as it is the number of learning assessments conducted.
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	Annually.		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	The indicator tracks the number of Bank-supported completed large-scale assessment rounds at the primary or secondary levels. It includes both national (NLSA) or international large-scale assessments (ILSA). This indicator is tracked in any operations that make use of IPFs, DPFs, P4Rs lending instruments, and/or IDA grants. Additional Financing projects are also counted for reporting on this indicator. ASAs are not included for Corporate Reporting because they do not report data through ISRs and would require manual data collection.		

	<p>Under this indicator, National Large-Scale Assessment (NLSA) are defined as measures of student performance with the aim of describing overall performance levels in the education system as a whole at the sub-national or national levels. International Large-Scale Assessments (ILSA) are defined as measures of student performance with the aim of comparing overall performance levels across countries or education systems.</p> <p>The baseline for this indicator should be 0 for a new lending project. For each completed assessment round that meets the guidelines below, add one to the baseline or previously reported ISR actual (current) value. Over the course of the project, count the number of completed learning assessments that meet the guidelines below and report a cumulative total as the actual (current) value in each fiscal year over the course of the project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two-year deadline to publicly release results. Assessment results must be publicly released within 2 years of the assessment administration to be counted in the actual (current) value. If data are not publicly released within 2 years of the assessment administration, do not count the assessment in the actual (current) value.</li> <li>• Assessments should be added to the actual (current) value in the fiscal year that the data are publicly released – not in the fiscal year that the assessment is conducted.</li> <li>• If an assessment covers multiple grades and/or subjects at the same time, it is counted as one round in the year that the data are publicly released (see TIMSS 2019 example below).</li> <li>• Please include the assessment name, grade levels assessed, administration month/year, and results release month/year as a comment on the actual (current) value.</li> <li>• Indicator reporting is required for IDA20 baseline corresponding to FY20, FY21, and FY22. The IDA20 cycle timeline includes FY23, FY24, and FY25. Indicator data for each fiscal year will be aggregated in July/August based on the most recent ISR values reported into the ISR system for each project. Comments are manually validated to check for duplicates and to ensure that all data were measured at the same unit of analysis.</li> </ul> <p>Notice that there are no differences in the methodology for calculating results from new projects versus projects continued from the previous FY. Keywords or system tags used to identify relevant projects are “assessment,” “assessments,” “NLSA,” “ILSA,” “NLA,” “LSA,” “Outcome,” “Learning Outcome,” “EGRA,” and/or “EGMA.”</p> <p>For any other relevant information and examples, please review the guidance note “Corporate Reporting Methodological Note” and contact the focal points from the EDU GP global team.</p> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <p>[For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)] The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</p>
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	We use the Enterprise Data Center (EDC) portal ( <a href="#">this link</a> ), which includes data from all ISRs and ICRs.
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	Education GP, all regions
<b>D. Additional information</b>	

<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	NA
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	<p>We have an internal guidance note for EDU GP staff that helps with reporting on this and other CRIs.</p> <p>ASAs are not included for Corporate Reporting because they do not report data through ISRs and would require manual data collection.</p>
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	January 2023.

## People provided with access to improved water sources

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>People provided with access to improved water sources (millions)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	<p>This indicator measures the cumulative number of people who benefited from improved water supply services that have been constructed through operations supported by IDA. This includes people newly provided with access to improved water sources and people benefiting from rehabilitation works. Data are reported for Investment Project Financing, Development Project Financing, Program-for-Results, and Guarantees, unless otherwise specified.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Improved water sources</i> include piped household connections (house or yard connections) and community water points (public standpipes, boreholes, protected dug wells, and protected spring and rainwater collection). It does not include water provided through tanker trucks or vendors; unprotected wells or unprotected springs; surface waters (such as rivers, ponds, dams, lakes, streams, and irrigation channels); or bottled water. The definition of “improved water sources” follows the UNICEF-WHO Joint Monitoring Program definition.</li> </ul>		
<b>Tier type</b>	Two		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG Indicator 6.1.1 “Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services”		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	13 – 20 million		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Number of people (in millions)		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	Mixed. In some cases, it is a simple count (for projects that report this indicator already disaggregated), in other cases it is a percentage of the overall results. The data source for either of these values are the ISRs or ICRs. For projects where a percentage breakdown is not provided, we use the <a href="#">share of the population female (%)</a> based on World Development Indicators ( <i>World Bank staff estimates based on age/sex distributions of United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects: 2022 Revision</i> ). These percentages are applied to: i) People provided with access to improved water source; and ii) People provided with access to improved sanitation.

			<p>For countries with sub-nationally representative data or project area specific data on sex-ratio these percentages should be used and the source provided as a footnote in the PAD.</p> <p><u>Notes:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improved water and sanitation are provided at the household and/or community level, wherein the sex ratio of population gaining access approximates that of the broader community, sub-national or national context.</li> <li>2. Share of population, female (%) ranges from 27.3 in Qatar to 55% in Armenia, however differences for the majority of countries are in 2 – 3% range</li> <li>3. WDI estimates for % population female are published annually.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b></p>	<p>Yearly</p>		
<p><b>Data Calculation Method</b></p>	<p>The indicator measures the number of people that have been provided with improved water sources in a given Fiscal Year. We look at every active and recently closed project from the World Bank portfolio that contains this indicator in their results framework. This includes, IPFs, DPFs and P4R’s, including any additional financing of those projects. The progress is measured for each project using information from the Implementation Status and Results Reports (ISR) or the Implementation Completion and Results Report (ICR). Since this indicator is cumulative, we compare the latest available data in a given fiscal year and the last data point reported under that indicator in the fiscal year immediately before. For projects reporting results for the first time, we compare this value to the indicator’s baseline.</p> <p>There are 3 types of units of measurement used to report on this indicator: number of people, number of households, and number of water points. We use a conversion factor to aggregate results using <i>number of people</i> as the unit of measurement. The conversion factor is 5 in the case of households, and 200 in the case of water points. For example, if a project reports 100 households gaining access to improved water sources, this would be equivalent to 500 people gaining access.</p> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. [For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)] The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. [For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)] The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>		



<b>Data Source(s)</b>	ISRs and ICRs
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	We calculate this indicator for all World Bank projects that use this indicator. This includes projects led by the Water GP and projects led by other GPs such as Urban, Agriculture, Health, Environment, etc.
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	NA
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	The conversion factor is an approximation and may be different than the factor of 5 in the case of households and 200 in the case of water points. However, given that this is close to the average, the difference should not be as significant.
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	<i>Last updated on June 13, 2023.</i>

## People provided with access to improved sanitation services

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>People provided with access to improved sanitation services (million)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	<p>The indicator measures the cumulative number of people who benefited from improved sanitation facilities that have been constructed through operations funded by IDA. This includes people newly provided with access to improved sanitation facilities and people benefiting from rehabilitation works. Data are reported for Investment Project Financing, Development Project Financing, Program-for-Results, and Guarantees, unless otherwise specified.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Improved sanitation facilities</i> include flush or pour-flush to a piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine; ventilated improved pit latrine; pit latrine with slab; and composting toilet. It does not include flush or pour-flush to elsewhere (that is, not to a piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine); pit latrine without slab/open pit; bucket; hanging toilet or hanging latrine; shared facilities of any type; or no facilities, bush, or field. The definition of “improved sanitation facilities” follows that of the UNICEF-WHO Joint Monitoring Program.</li> </ul>		
<b>Tier type</b>	Two		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG Indicator 6.2.1 “Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water”		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	12 – 18 million		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Number of people (in millions)		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	<p>Mixed. In some cases, it is a simple count (for projects that report this indicator already disaggregated). In other cases it is a percentage of the overall results. The data source for either of these values are the ISRs or ICRs.</p> <p>For projects where a percentage breakdown is not provided, we use the <a href="#">share of the population female (%)</a> based on World Development Indicators (<i>World Bank staff estimates based on age/sex distributions of United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects: 2022 Revision</i>). These percentages are applied to: i) People provided with access to improved water source; and ii) People provided with access</p>

			<p>to improved sanitation. For countries with sub-nationally representative data or project area specific data on sex-ratio these percentages should be used, and the source provided as a footnote in the PAD.</p> <p><u>Notes:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Improved water and sanitation are provided at the household and/or community level, wherein the sex ratio of population gaining access approximates that of the broader community, sub-national or national context.</li> <li>5. Share of population, female (%) ranges from 27.3 in Qatar to 55% in Armenia, however differences for the majority of countries are in 2 – 3% range</li> <li>6. WDI estimates for % population female are published annually.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b></p>	<p>Yearly</p>		
<p><b>Data Calculation Method</b></p>	<p>The indicator measures the number of people that have been provided with improved sanitation in a given Fiscal Year. We look at every active and recently closed project from the World Bank portfolio that contains this indicator in their results framework. This includes, IPFs, DPFs and P4R’s, including any additional financing of those projects. The progress is measured for each project using information from the Implementation Status and Results Reports (ISR) or the Implementation Completion and Results Report (ICR). Since this indicator is cumulative, we compare the latest available data in a given fiscal year and the last data point reported under that indicator in the fiscal year immediately before. For projects reporting results for the first time, we compare this value to the indicator’s baseline.</p> <p>There are 3 types of units of measurement used to report on this indicator: number of people, number of households, and number of latrines. We use a conversion factor to aggregate results using <i>number of people</i> as the unit of measurement. The conversion factor is 5 in the case of households, and 200 in the case of latrines. For example, if a project reports 100 households gaining access to improved sanitation, this would be equivalent to 500 people gaining access.</p> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. [For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)] The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. [For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)] The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>		

<b>Data Source(s)</b>	ISRs and ICRs
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	We calculate this indicator for all World Bank projects that use this indicator. This includes projects led by the Water GP and projects led by other GPs such as Urban, Agriculture, Health, Environment, etc.
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	NA
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	The conversion factor is an approximation and may be different than the factor of 5 in the case of households and 5 in the case of latrines. However, given that this is close to the average, the difference should not be as significant.
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	<i>Last updated on June 14, 2023.</i>

## IDA countries publishing annual and timely public debt reports

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>IDA countries publishing annual and timely public debt reports</b>		
<b>Definitions</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	IDA countries that publish public debt reports at least on an annual basis providing information on the outstanding external and domestic public sector debt portfolio and its main cost and risk characteristics, with data that is not older than 6 months.		
<b>Tier type</b>	Two		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25 (July 1, 2022, to June 30, 2025)		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG 17.1: Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	30 – 35 countries		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Number of countries		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	Annually		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of IDA countries that publish public debt reports at least on an annual basis providing information on the outstanding external and domestic public sector debt portfolio and its main cost and risk characteristics, with data that is not older than 6 months.</li> <li><u>Debt reports</u>. In terms of the Debt Reporting Heat Map<sup>2</sup> criteria. Debt reports with info on external and domestic public sector debt corresponds to countries assessed with at least a ‘partial’ debt coverage instrument (yellow and/or green indicator). Main costs and risks characteristics are reported when there is a ‘Debt Management Strategy (DMS)’ described (when this indicator is not red). Data that is not older than 6 months corresponds to a Time Lag indicator that is not red.</li> <li>To sum up, the updates will count the number of countries in the Heatmap with: (i) a yellow and/or green rating in the ‘<i>instrument coverage</i>’ indicator; a non-red ‘<i>DMS</i>’ indicator; and (iii) a non-red ‘<i>Time lag</i>’ indicator.</li> <li>The baseline is the 2021 Debt Heatmap report (with date of assessment: October 1, 2021.)</li> </ul>		

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/debt/publication/report-debt-transparency-in-developing-economies>

	<p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. [For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)] The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. [For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)] The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	Debt transparency heatmap
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	Global Macro and Debt Analytics, in the Macroeconomics, Trade & Investment (MTI) Global Practice (for Heatmap, DMF and LIC DSAs).
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	Alignment with Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of DMF III
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	<p><b>Objective of debt IDA20 PC:</b> IDA20 debt policy commitment has the objective to strengthen the quality and coverage of PPG debt and fiscal risk reporting to support countries address key debt vulnerabilities and risks.</p> <p><b>Rationale for debt IDA20 PC:</b> Debt transparency has surfaced as a particularly critical policy challenge against the background of rising public debt vulnerabilities. Transparency is important to ensure that governments and creditors take informed decisions and that debt sustainability assessments are based on a comprehensive coverage of the entire public sector debt burden. It is also critical for governments to be able to adequately monitor and mitigate debt-related fiscal risks. The IDA20 commitment advances the quality of outcomes, shifting the focus from publishing debt reports (IDA19) to enhancing their comprehensives by including additional subsectors of the public sector, including SOEs, and by focusing on comprehensive fiscal risk statements that help mitigate key risks.</p> <p><b>Anticipated Challenges:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The debt reporting heatmap shows both improvements and deterioration from one year to another. For instance, there are countries that had a full coverage in both instrument and sectorial indicators in 2021 (green color) and became countries with an incomplete coverage (red) in 2022 because the debt reporting was deemed lagging or incomplete. In other cases, countries were downgraded because the debt data was pre-cutoff date, and so on. While almost 40 percent of IDA countries recorded an improvement in overall debt reporting performance between 2021 and 2022, one-third of IDA countries experienced a deterioration.</li> </ul>
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	June 12, 2023

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

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>IDA countries provided statistical capacity building support by the WBG for the implementation of household surveys (number)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	Technical assistance activity provided to national statistical agencies related to household surveys used for official welfare and/or poverty measurement (such as, sampling, questionnaire review, data collection, field logistics, data management, dissemination, and estimation of poverty-lines). Data are reported for IDA eligible countries, including blend countries. Data is reported cumulatively, without double counting countries, starting from the first year of the IDA20 cycle.		
<b>Tier type</b>	Two		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG 17.19: By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	55 countries		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Number of countries		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	The data are collected on an annual basis during Q3, no later than March 30 <sup>th</sup> . The results are ready for publication by June 30.		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p>The data for this indicator are collected through an annual Household Survey Scorecard exercise conducted by the Poverty GP in Q3. The survey is managed by the Data for Goals (D4G) Global Program. The survey scorecard is filled out by all Country Poverty Economists. The information is collected at the country level and then aggregated at total, IDA, and FCS country classifications levels.</p> <p>The survey gathers information on any support provided under any type of financing.</p> <p>The data are collected, reviewed (taking into consideration previous FY results), and analyzed by the D4G team. The results are published in Q4. The Household Survey Scorecard questions are shown below.</p> <p>Q1. During FYXX, did the World Bank provide any technical assistance (defined as any activity related to the design, implementation, and dissemination of the household survey used for official welfare and/or poverty measurement, such as sampling, questionnaire review, data collection, field logistics, data management and dissemination) to the National Statistical Office specifically related to the household</p>		

	<p>surveys used for official welfare and/or poverty measurement?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Answer options: Yes, No</li> </ul> <p>Q2. If yes, under what bank instrument(s) was this technical assistance provided during FYXX (check all that apply).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Answer options: EFO, trust fund or other type of grant (including RETF), RAS, lending (IPF, P4R, PDO, etc), or BB (ASA, IO, etc).</li> </ul> <p>From this data, the country list is constructed with the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IDA or IDA blend country</li> <li>• Relevant Bank instrument: All instruments and sources of financing (IDA, BB, TF, EFO, et.)</li> </ul> <p>Other Notes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This indicator is reported on a cumulative basis for the period of the IDA cycle.</li> <li>• The indicator is disaggregated by FCS category, using the applicable FCV list of countries.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. [For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)] The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. [For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)] The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	Household Survey Scorecard executed by Poverty GP with the contributions of all Poverty Economists.
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	Poverty GP
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	NA
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	NA
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	Jan 2019



## Countries collecting disability data with IDA support

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>Countries collecting disability data with IDA support (number)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	Number of countries conducting household surveys for IDA countries <sup>3</sup> collecting the Washington Group Short Set (WGSS) for disability questions in their survey used for measuring welfare and poverty		
<b>Tier type</b>	Two		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	NA		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	Monitored		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	No		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Number of countries		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	The unit of analysis for this indicator is the number of surveys, not gender
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	The data are collected on an annual basis during Q3. The results are ready for publication on Q4.		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p><b>The data for this indicator are collected through an annual Household Survey Scorecard exercise conducted by the Poverty GP in Q3.</b> The survey is overseen by the Data for Goals (D4G) Global Program. Once the survey is prepared for launch, it is distributed to the regional Statistical Teams in all regions of the Bank to be completed. The data collection process takes place at the country level, where information is gathered and recorded. Subsequently, this data is aggregated at various levels, including the total, International Development Association (IDA), and Fragile and Conflict-Affected Situations (FCS) country classification levels.</p> <p><b>The data collected undergoes a thorough review process by the D4G team.</b> This review takes into account the results of previous fiscal year (FY). This review ensures the accuracy and reliability of the data. The results of this analysis are published in the fourth quarter (Q4) of the fiscal year. Statistics teams are required to respond if the questions on disability within a survey correspond to the WGSS questions with three options: (1) Yes, fully, (2) Yes, partially, and (3) No. The six questions on disability for comparison are the following:</p>		

<sup>3</sup> [https://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/fileadmin/uploads/wg/Washington\\_Group\\_Questionnaire\\_\\_I\\_-\\_WG\\_Short\\_Set\\_on\\_Functioning\\_\\_October\\_2022\\_.pdf](https://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/fileadmin/uploads/wg/Washington_Group_Questionnaire__I_-_WG_Short_Set_on_Functioning__October_2022_.pdf)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Do you have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses?</li> <li>(ii) Do you have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid?</li> <li>(iii) Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?</li> <li>(iv) Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?</li> <li>(v) Do you have difficulty (with self-care such as) washing all over or dressing?</li> <li>(vi) Using your usual (customary) language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood?</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. [For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)] The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. [For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)] The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	Poverty GP executes an annual survey (known as the Household Survey Scorecard) to all the Regional Statistical Teams to gather this information with the help of poverty economists.
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	Poverty and Equity Global Practice Regional Statistics Teams and poverty economists
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	NA
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	NA
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	WGSS was adopted in 2019

## People provided with enhanced access to broadband internet

A. Overview		
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>People provided with enhanced access to broadband internet (million)</b>	
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	<p>The indicator measures the number of people who have benefitted from new or enhanced access to broadband internet service during the project implementation period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>New access</b> is defined as the number of beneficiaries (people) that have gained new access to internet service.</li> <li>• <b>Enhanced access</b> is defined as the number of people that have benefitted from improved Internet service. Enhanced access refers to improved download and upload speeds, better quality through lower latency and jitter as well as lower prices for data services and internet-enabled devices.</li> </ul> <p>Internet use can be through fixed or mobile broadband networks and can be at any location of Internet access (such as, home, work, school, internet cafés, public places). Depending on project focus, data on mobile and/or fixed subscribers is used to calculate internet users.</p>	
<b>Tier type</b>	Two	
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25	
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG 9.c: Significantly increase access to ICT and strive to provide universal and affordable access to internet in LDCs by 2020	
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	80 – 88 million	
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes	
B. Methodology		
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Number of people (in millions)	
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Females	<p><b>Calculation method</b></p> <p>If the project includes a gender component and disaggregates data by sex, a simple count or an estimation of the number of female beneficiaries is possible.</p> <p>Otherwise, for projects without gender disaggregated data, the number of female beneficiaries is calculated according to the methodology in Annex 1.</p>
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	Annually, during Corporate Scorecard update	

<p><b>Data Calculation Method</b></p>	<p>The following steps are taken to identify and verify relevant indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To identify projects that need to be tracked, an initial manual search in the OPCS database for keywords that relate to connectivity is undertaken. Keywords include connectivity, internet, broadband, telecommunications/telecom, mobile services, and telecom license.<sup>4</sup> In addition, looking into every project and indicator from the entire DD active portfolio is helpful in identifying those new projects that need to be tracked and avoid missing any during the initial manual search in the project file. Instruments that are included in the search are IPFs, DPFs and P4Rs.</li> <li>• Only projects that have become effective, have disbursed, and where project activities have an impact on the indicators are measured.</li> <li>• Each indicator relating to the above keywords is analyzed and verified to be relevant for measuring progress in broadband internet access. Documents to analyze for this step include PADs, ISRs and ICRs and TTLs can be consulted in situation where indicators are not clear. In addition, components related to connectivity are identified to make sure that key word searches don't overlook any possible results on access.</li> <li>• It is important to note that the indicator looks at new and/or improved access and does not incorporate pre-project data.</li> <li>• To calculate the number of beneficiaries of <b>new access</b>, project tracking documents (ICRs/ISRs) are consulted. The relevant indicator is the incremental increase of the number of people with new access to the internet from the previous fiscal year. When a project intervention is limited to a specific region of a country the targeted population percentage as identified in the PAD is used. For the number of beneficiaries of <b>enhanced access</b>, global sources of internet access data can be consulted in addition to project documents, such as 'Unique mobile internet subscribers'<sup>5</sup> from GSMA (published quarterly) or equivalent data from ITU. When reporting on this indicator, a contribution discount rate of 20% is applied to all projects.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. [For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)] The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. [For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)] The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>
<p><b>Data Source(s)</b></p>	<p>OPCS data file (provided at the beginning of the Fiscal Year), Operations Portal, Standard Reports, ICRs, ISRs, and PADs. In some cases (mostly when there is an error in any of these reports, we use the information provided by TTL and share TTL/ PM confirmation email as supporting document).</p>

<sup>4</sup> The full list of keywords is: access, affordability, backbone, backhaul, bandwidth, broadband, cable, capacity, competition, connectivity, coverage, datacenter, device, exchange, fiber, fixed, infrastructure, internet, IXP, liberaliz, license, mobile, network, operator, privatiz, regulat, telecom

<sup>5</sup> Defined as: "Total unique users who have used internet services on their mobile device(s) at the end of the period. Mobile internet services are defined as any activity that consumes mobile data (i.e. excluding SMS, MMS and cellular voice calls). Subscribers differ from connections such that a unique user can have multiple connections." See GSMA (2020).

	Information on inferred access, unless provided by teams, is obtained from regulatory agencies for most up-to-date data, and GSMA Intelligence (unique mobile subscribers) or International Telecommunications Union where reliable data from the regulator is not available. To avoid double counting, data on mobile internet users should be used, unless the project has a clear focus on fixed broadband access only, in which data on fixed broadband subscriptions should be used.
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	All DD regions, DD global units, Other contributing GPs include, but are not limited to: FCI, Energy, Transport, Urban, Education, Health.
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	WBG Corporate Scorecard
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Measuring inferred access is important for understanding the wider project impact, especially impact created through policy and regulatory reforms that target the enabling environment. While it is difficult to fully attribute growth in the number of people who use the internet to policies implemented as part of the project, in theory all people who use the internet benefit from these reforms.</li> <li>• Given mobile internet is used as the main indicator, there may be underestimation of the project impact in cases where individuals have access to fixed but not to mobile internet.</li> <li>• Data on internet users is estimated by GSMA and ITU, using information from regulatory agencies in most cases. Sometimes, these organizations change the methodology for estimating internet users, which will impact the results indicators and needs to be considered for results reporting.</li> <li>• Collection of data on “enhanced” broadband access was collected starting in 2023 and backfilled for 2022 when the definition and methodology around “enhanced” was further developed.</li> <li>• Definition and methodology are likely to be updated or revamped following approval of the revamped WBG Corporate Scorecard.</li> </ul>
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	November 1, 2023

## Countries supported toward institutionalizing disaster risk reduction as a national priority with IDA support

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>Countries supported toward institutionalizing disaster risk reduction as a national priority with IDA support (number)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	This indicator reports the number of IDA countries supported by active IDA-funded operations that have contributed to the institutionalization of disaster risk management (DRM). A contribution-based approach is used to ascertain the World Bank’s support to institutionalizing DRM at the national and local levels, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 priorities for action. These include: i) Understanding disaster risk, ii) Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk, iii) Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience and iv) Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction.		
<b>Tier type</b>	Two		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	55 – 70 countries		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Number of countries		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	NA (unit of measure is number of countries)
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	Once a year (WBG IDA Corporate Scorecards annual exercise)		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p>- The number of countries supported toward institutionalizing disaster risk reduction as a national priority with IDA support is calculated based on the information provided by disaster risk management staff working in World Bank regions in the Global Practice for Urban, Disaster Risk Management, Resilience and Land (GPURL).</p> <p>- Key DRM staff in each region provides a list of the countries with IDA supported programs that have contributed, during the last FY, to ensuring that disaster risk management was a national priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation in alignment with the Sendai Framework. This information is collected once a year (usually at the beginning of the FY).</p> <p>- The focal point validates and aggregates the information received and reports the number of countries. Each country is counted only once during the IDA cycle. This requires comparing lists from the three years of the IDA cycle and removing any duplicates to avoid double counting.</p>		

	<p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. [For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)] The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. [For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)] The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	Key DRM staff in each region in GPURL provides a list of the countries with IDA supported programs that have contributed to institutionalizing disaster risk reduction during last FY, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 priorities for action. Then the Focal Point validates the list using data available in the WB Operations Portal (i.e. to ensure the DRR actions included are relevant, the IDA countries are correctly identified based on the list of countries that are currently eligible to receive IDA resources).
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	All Regions Global Practice for Urban, Disaster Risk Management, Resilience and Land (GPURL)
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	NA
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	NA
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	2017

## Countries integrating adaptive social protection into national systems with IDA support

A. Overview	
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>Countries integrating adaptive social protection into national systems with IDA support (number)</b>
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	Adaptive Social Protection Systems are systems which build resilience to and can respond to covariate shocks such as climate shocks. Such systems can build the resilience of households prior to a shock through the provision of cash transfers, productive inclusion activities, employment schemes, etc. They can also provide support to households who are negatively impacted by shocks to prevent them from falling into or deeper into poverty. Adaptive systems require functioning institutional arrangements and government leadership, strong financial systems, adaptable and flexible programs, and significant data on shocks but also households.
<b>Tier type</b>	Two
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG 1.2 – By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions. SDG 1.3 – Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	Monitored
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	No
B. Methodology	
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Number of countries
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	The data will be updated upon request in our unit.
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p><b>Step 1:</b> Based on a keyword search, identify any project (IPF, DPO, PforR) in the IDA20 cycle that a) includes in their PDO elements of shock responsive social protection or adaptive social protection, or b) supports adaptive social protection, with one of the following criteria in their activities: (i) supporting conditional or unconditional cash transfer programs with a focus on building shock resilience; (ii) economic inclusion programs with a focus on building shock resilience through sustainable and diversified livelihoods, (iii) supporting the introduction and strengthening of cash transfers that can expand horizontally or vertically in the case of shocks, (iv) investments in building social protection delivery systems including social registries, identification systems, G2P payment systems, link to early warning systems and disaster risk financing systems for ASP. Pilots should be considered and counted as the indicator is about the action of integrating rather than the outcome of it being fully fledged and integrated.</p> <p>The list of projects may include Additional Financing (AF) operations. If the AF operation does not include IDA resources but the parent project includes them, then it should be counted.</p>



	<p><b>Step 2:</b> Count the number of IDA countries supported by the projects. Each country should only be counted once. The values reported should be cumulative.</p> <p><b>Step 3:</b> Share the list of countries and operations with the operations team from each region to confirm if there are any other operations on Adaptive social protection.</p>
	<p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>[For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)]</u> The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. <u>[For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)]</u> The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	Operations Portal (PADs).
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	SPJ GP
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	IDA20 Human Capital Theme, Policy Commitment #4 on Adaptive Social Protection
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	NA
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	This methodology note was prepared in January 2023.

## Satisfactory outcomes of IDA Country Partnership Frameworks

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>Satisfactory outcomes of IDA Country Partnership Frameworks (% , IEG Rating, 4-year rolling)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	Percentage of Country Partnership Framework (CPF) Completion Reports rated moderately satisfactory, satisfactory, or highly satisfactory by Independent Evaluation Group (IEG). Data is reported for CPFs of IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, during CPF period.		
<b>Tier type</b>	Two		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	NA		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	70%		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	%, IEG rating, 4-year rolling		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	NA
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	Data is updated annually.		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p>The indicator is based on IEG Outcome ratings specified in the CLRR. This information is manually collected from the documents.</p> <p>A country is classified as an IBRD/IDA country according to its eligibility at the time the CLR was presented to the Board. For example, for a CLR delivered in FY18, the FY18 list was used; for a CLR delivered in FY19, the FY19 list was used, and so on.</p> <p>Blend countries are considered as part of IDA</p> <p>A country is classified as FCV if it was considered as such at time the CLR was presented to the Board. The lists of FCVs used are available: <a href="https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/fragilityconflictviolence/brief/harmonized-list-of-fragile-situations">https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/fragilityconflictviolence/brief/harmonized-list-of-fragile-situations</a>.</p> <p>The Outcome rating is on a six-point rating scale: Highly Satisfactory, Satisfactory, Moderately Satisfactory, Moderately Unsatisfactory, Unsatisfactory, and Highly Unsatisfactory.</p> <p>Once the list of CLRs and their ratings is available, the indicator is calculated considering the total number of countries that had an outcome rating of Moderately Satisfactory or above.</p> <p>The indicator considers the list of CLRs delivered in the last four years. So the indicator</p>		

	<p>would be calculated as the sum of all countries with CLRs delivered in the last 4 FYs which were rated as Moderately Satisfactory or Above over the total number of countries with CLRs delivered in the last 4 FYs.</p> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>[For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)]</u> The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. <u>[For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)]</u> The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	Outcome ratings extracted from the IEG CLR documents.
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	NA
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	NA
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	NA
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	NA

## Satisfactory outcomes of IDA operations

As a share of commitments

As a share of operations

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>Satisfactory outcomes of IDA operations</b> - As a share of commitments (% , IEG ratings, 3-year rolling) - As share of operations (% , IEG ratings, 3-year rolling)		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	Share of IDA operations and IDA commitments rated by the Independent Evaluation Group (IEG) as “moderately satisfactory” or higher on achievement of outcomes. Data are for projects exiting in the three previous fiscal years for which at least 60% of the projects for each fiscal year have been evaluated by IEG. The rating captures the extent to which a project’s original or formally revised development objectives were achieved. The rating is based on three criteria: (i) relevance of the objectives and design (relevance); (ii) extent to which the objectives were achieved (efficacy); and (iii) extent to which the operation achieves a higher rate of return than the opportunity cost of capital or is able to provide a similar economic justification (efficiency).		
<b>Tier type</b>	Two		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	NA		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	- As a share of commitments (% , IEG ratings, 3-year rolling): 80% - As share of operations (% , IEG ratings, 3-year rolling): 75%		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Percentage, IEG rating, 3-year rolling average		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	Twice a year, for internal reports: Operations Update to the Board and QBRR, which include charts on IBRD and IDA evaluations		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	The IEG ratings data is downloaded from AO report 4.a.1. “Key IEG Indicators”. We use Agreement Type to separate IBRD and IDA projects. Please note that IBRD agreement type includes Blend projects, so IDA Agreement Type only includes purely IDA financed projects. We also download the evaluation data from AO report 4.c.2 “Counts for ICR and IEG Ratings” to check evaluation rates for recent closing FYs. Only FYs where at least 60 percent of projects are IEG evaluated are included. The evaluation rate is calculated in % as number of evaluations divided by number of each FY’s closed projects for all IBRD/IDA (PE product line) projects. Once the most recent FY reaches 60%, we include it in the 3-year rolling average. We check the IEG rating data from “Key IEG Indicators” report for any major		

	<p>inconsistencies (closed and evaluated projects showing with a date in the future, for example). If needed, we work with ITS to fix the underlying issues in our systems. Once the data is checked, we add tags for FCV, based on AO country code and the FCV list specified by the IDA RMS team; the FY21 list was used for the last update, and then create pivots for calculating the 3-year rolling average for % Satisfactory. Please note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- We only include projects in “Closed” project status.</li> <li>- AF projects are not included in the data.</li> <li>- We use Closing FY field, which is based on Revised Closing Data, and not Exit FY, which is based on Deactivation Date and can result in incorrect values.</li> <li>- We use project Agreement Type to determine whether a project is IDA; blend projects are reported under the IBRD Agreement Type and are therefore excluded from this reporting.</li> <li>- All instruments are included (IPFs, DPFs and P4Rs).</li> <li>- Region field used is VPU, which cleanly separates the old AFR code into AFE and AFW.</li> <li>- Unrated projects (blank value) are excluded.</li> <li>- 3 year rolling average is calculated for the selected FY range, using count of project IDs for share of operations and net commitments values for share of commitments</li> </ul> <p>To calculate the value of share of operations we divide project count of all Satisfactory-rated projects (AO reports value of 100 in “Outcome % Satisfactory” field of the “Key IEG Indicators” report) by project count of all rated projects in given FY. To calculate the value of share of commitments we divide net commitment total of all Satisfactory-rated projects by net commitment total of all rated projects in given FY. We then average last three FY for which we meet the 60 percent evaluated threshold.</p> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>[For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)]</u> The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. <u>[For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)]</u> The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	AO reports 4.a.1. “Key IEG Indicators” and 4.a.1. “Key IEG Indicators” for data; AO report 4.c.2 “Counts for ICR and IEG Ratings” to determine time window.
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	NA
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	<p>Regional Updates: IBRD and IDA charts</p> <p>For the Q2 and Q4 Operations Update to the Board and the QBRR: IBRD and IDA charts</p>
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	The reporting system overhaul and the upcoming full switch to Standard Reports will require validation of the SR data against the AO reports; the upcoming transition to single product line and viewing projects by type of financing will require redefining what is counted as IDA projects (any projects with IDA financing) instead of using Agreement

	Type.
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	Methodology agreed upon few years ago and confirmed during last update of the Scorecard data, September 2022. The use of Agreement Type in particular was confirmed.

## Advisory Services and Analytics (ASA) objectives accomplished

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>Advisory Services and Analytics (ASA) objectives accomplished (client rating, %)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	Share of completed ASA activities for which clients strongly agree or agree with the following statements: “Overall, this activity is likely to achieve its intended development objectives” for ASA with completed Activity Completion Summary (ACS) during the fiscal year.		
<b>Tier type</b>	Three		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	NA		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	80%		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Client rating, %		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	Annually		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	The data for this indicator for IDA eligible countries are extracted from the Client Survey database for the reporting year in question. The value (actual, annual) is calculated as the percentage of ASAs with a survey response where the survey statement “Overall, this activity achieved is likely to achieve its intended development objectives” was rated either “strongly agree” or “agree”.		
	<b>Note:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>[For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)]</u> The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li><u>[For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)]</u> The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>		
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	World Bank Client Satisfaction Survey		
C. Key counterparts			

<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	NA
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	The survey is being revamped to increase the response rate of clients.
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	<i>May 2017</i>



## Client feedback in IDA countries on WBG effectiveness and impact on results

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>Client feedback in IDA countries on WBG effectiveness and impact on results (average rating scale: 1-10)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	Mean score for the answer provided by World Bank Group clients in IDA countries to the following question from the annual World Bank Group Country Opinion Survey (COS) Program: “How effective has the World Bank Group been in achieving development results in your country?” (Based on a 10-point scale with 1 being “not effective at all” and 10 being “very effective”). World Bank Group clients in IDA countries are defined as respondents who report in the Country Opinion Survey that they collaborate with the World Bank (IDA). The indicator reflects the current fiscal year ratings (FY23), that is, for about a third of all World Bank Group client countries surveyed during each three-year cycle. Data are reported for IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year.		
<b>Tier type</b>	Two		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	NA		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	7		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Average rating scale: 1-10		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	Annually		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p>The indicator is calculated as follows:</p> <p>The data for respondents from IDA/Blend countries surveyed in the fiscal year is aggregated across all countries.</p> <p>Only those respondents who answered Yes to the question, “Currently, do you professionally collaborate/work with the World Bank Group (IBRD/IDA, IFC, MIGA, ICSID) in your country?” AND answered, “World Bank (IDA)” to the question, “Which, if any, of the following agencies of the World Bank Group do you primarily collaborate/work with in ____?” are selected for analysis.</p> <p>For each respondent selected, the mean rating for the question, “How effective has the World Bank Group been in achieving development results in your country?” is then calculated (excluding any Don’t Know responses).</p> <p>This mean rating provides the defined overall indicator.</p> <p>For the FCS disaggregation, only those respondents selected in #2 that are also from FCS-designated countries are selected for analysis. The mean rating for the question, “How effective has the World Bank Group been in achieving development results in your country?” is then calculated (excluding any Don’t</p>		

	<p>Know responses). This mean rating provides the defined FCS-disaggregated indicator.</p> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. [For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)] The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. [For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)] The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	Country Opinion Surveys completed in the fiscal year in countries with IDA or Blend financing.
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	NA
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	NA
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	Although the Country Opinion Survey program aims to survey a third of all World Bank Group client countries each fiscal year, the deployment of the surveys is contingent upon approval and cooperation of the region and the individual country team. The survey sample is comprised of approximately 80% from country team databases of contacts and approximately 20% from the independent fielding agency (which most often provides supplemental contacts from outside the government). The response rate for Country Opinion Surveys is approximately 50%.
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	August 2023

## Client feedback in IDA countries on WBG knowledge

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>Client feedback in IDA countries on WBG knowledge (average rating scale: 1-10)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	Mean score for the answer provided by World Bank Group clients in IDA countries to the question from the annual World Bank Group Country Opinion Survey (COS) Program: “How significant a contribution do you believe the World Bank Group’s knowledge work and activities make to development results in your country?” (based on a 10-point scale with 1 being “not significant at all”, and 10 being “very significant”). World Bank Group clients in IDA countries are defined as respondents who report in the Country Opinion Survey that they collaborate with the World Bank (IDA). The indicator reflects the current fiscal year ratings (FY23), that is, for about a third of all World Bank Group client countries surveyed during each three-year cycle. Data are reported for IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year.		
<b>Tier type</b>	Two		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	NA		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	7		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Average rating scale: 1-10		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	Annually		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p>The indicator is calculated as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The data for respondents from IDA/Blend countries surveyed in the fiscal year is aggregated across all countries.</li> <li>2. Only those respondents who answered Yes to the question, “Currently, do you professionally collaborate/work with the World Bank Group (IBRD/IDA, IFC, MIGA, ICSID) in your country?” AND answered “World Bank (IDA)” to the question, “Which, if any, of the following agencies of the World Bank Group do you primarily collaborate/work with in ___?” are selected for analysis.</li> <li>3. The mean rating for the question, “How significant a contribution do you believe the World Bank Group’s knowledge work and activities make to development results in your country?” is then calculated (excluding anyone who selected Don’t Know as a response). This mean rating provides the defined overall indicator.</li> <li>4. For the FCS disaggregation, only those respondents selected in #2 that are also from FCS-designated countries are selected for analysis. The mean rating for the question, “How significant a contribution do you believe the World Bank Group’s knowledge work and activities make to development results in your country?” is</li> </ol>		

	<p>then calculated (excluding anyone who selected Don't Know as a response). This mean rating provides the defined FCS-disaggregated indicator.</p> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. [For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)] The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. [For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)] The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	Country Opinion Surveys completed in the fiscal year in countries with IDA or Blend financing.
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	NA
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	NA
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	Although the Country Opinion Survey program aims to survey a third of all World Bank Group client countries each fiscal year, the deployment of the surveys is contingent upon approval and cooperation of the region and the individual country team. The survey sample is comprised of approximately 80% from country team databases of contacts and approximately 20% from the independent fielding agency (which most often provides supplemental contacts from outside the government). The response rate for Country Opinion Surveys is approximately 50%.
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	August 2023

TIER 3 INDICATORS



## IDA Budget Anchor

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>IDA Budget Anchor (%)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	Administrative expenses as a share of IDA revenue.		
<b>Tier type</b>	Three		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	NA		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	Less than or equal to 100%		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Percentage		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	<b>Annual</b>		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p>IDA's goal is to have its net administrative expenses covered by its loan revenue (interest, service charges, commitment fees, and guarantee fees). IDA Budget Anchor measures IDA net administrative expenses* as a percentage of IDA loan revenue (a/b).</p> <p>a) <b>Net Administrative expenses for Budget Anchor</b> are the total net non-interest expenses on an Adjusted Net Income basis as taken from the IDA Financial Statements.</p> <p>b) <b>Total Revenue for Budget Anchor</b> is the total of Interest Revenue from Loans net of associated borrowing expenses, Commitment fee and Guarantee fee revenue, and Gains (losses) on revenue-hedging forward currency contracts.</p> <p>* IBRD and IDA's administrative budget is a single resource envelope that funds the combined work programs of IBRD and IDA. The allocation of administrative expenses between IBRD and IDA is based on an agreed cost and revenue sharing methodology approved by their Boards. The allocation is primarily driven by the relative level of activities relating to lending, knowledge services and other services between the two institutions.</p>		
	<p><b>Note:</b></p> <p>1. [For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)] The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></p>		

	2. [For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)] The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	Management's Discussion and Analysis and IDA Financial Statements. For reference, for Fiscal Year 2022 the IDA Budget Anchor was derived from Table 13: Budget Anchor, on page 21 of June 2022's 'Management's Discussion & Analysis and Financial Statements (link: <a href="https://financesapp.worldbank.org/summaryinfo/financialresults/">https://financesapp.worldbank.org/summaryinfo/financialresults/</a> )
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	WFAVP
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	Forward Look, Management's Discussion and Analysis and IDA financial statements.
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	NA
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	October 2016

## Bank Budget to Portfolio Volume Ratio (per \$ billion under supervision)

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>Bank Budget to Portfolio Volume Ratio (per \$ billion under supervision) (\$ million)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	Total administrative budget expenses per US\$ billion portfolio under supervision		
<b>Tier type</b>	Three		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	NA		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	Monitored		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	\$ million		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	Not applicable
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	Annually		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p>The Bank Budget to Portfolio Volume measures the efficiency of IDA administrative resource utilization. This measure is calculated by dividing the total IDA net Bank-budget administrative expenses* by the IDA portfolio volume (a/b).</p> <p>a) The IDA net bank-budget administrative expense, measured in US\$ millions, is the actual IDA Administrative Expenses less the actual IDA Reimbursable Revenue for administrative activities.</p> <p>b) The IDA portfolio volume, measured in US\$ billions, is the total of IDA net commitment amounts at the end of the reporting period, reported for active IBRD/IDA projects.</p> <p>* IBRD and IDA's administrative budget is a single resource envelope that funds the combined work programs of IBRD and IDA. The allocation of administrative expenses between IBRD and IDA is based on an agreed cost and revenue sharing methodology approved by their Boards. The allocation is primarily driven by the relative level of activities relating to lending, knowledge services and other services between the two institutions.</p>		
	<p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>[For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)] The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>[For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)] The indicator should</li> </ol>		



	include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	World Bank Enterprise Resource Planning (SAP – Systems Applications and Products).
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	NA
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	NA
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	NA
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	July 2018

## Average cost of IDA supervision projects (implementation support)

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>Average cost of IDA supervision projects (implementation support) (\$ thousand)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	These are supervision costs attributed directly to operational projects in the IDA portfolio divided by the monthly average number of projects in the IDA portfolio, plus the 3-year weighted average costs of fiduciary (financial management and procurement) and safeguards (environmental and social safeguards) that are indirectly attributed to the portfolio.		
<b>Tier type</b>	Three		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	NA		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	Monitored		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	\$ thousand		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	The average cost of IDA supervision projects indicator is disaggregated for FCS countries. The calculation method applies the same as for IDA projects, with the information filtered for countries in the FCS-country list.
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	Annual		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p>The average cost of IDA supervision projects is the sum of (a) supervision costs charged directly to IDA projects, including fiduciary (financial management and procurement) and safeguards (environmental and social safeguards), (b) divided by the monthly average number of projects in the IDA portfolio; plus (c) the 3-year weighted average costs of fiduciary and safeguards shared services not charged to projects that are indirectly attributed to the IDA portfolio.</p> <p><i>(Average cost of IDA supervision projects = a/b + c)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project supervision (direct) cost is calculated as the total costs charged to IDA projects, applied exclusively to IBRD/IDA projects and guarantees that are IDA financier type; all business processes associated with project supervision; and cost funded by the Bank's budget.</li> <li>A portion of supervision cost for fiduciary and safeguards shared services are not captured under specific projects but collected through portfolio, sub-regional, or regional-based cost objects dedicated to project supervision. These indirect costs are then attributed to projects in the IDA portfolio on a weighted average basis over three years</li> </ul>		

	<p>(i.e., the average of total fiduciary/safeguards supervision cost and the total number of projects in portfolio in the last three years, multiplied by the number of projects in the IDA portfolio).</p> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. [For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)] The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. [For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)] The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	World Bank Enterprise Resource Planning System (SAP – Systems Applications and Products).
<b>1. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	NA
<b>2. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	NA
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	<p>Caveats to the calculation methodology:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The current methodology excludes from the costs and counts some projects that are blend-financier type that include IDA financing. However, the number of such instances is small, and the impact on the indicator is immaterial. Changing the methodology implies adding another layer of manual processes to the calculation, which further increases the complexity and probability of errors.</li> <li>2. Direct costs charged to projects exclude overheads and global mobility benefits received by staff.</li> <li>3. FCS countries are identified using the Bank’s FCS country list and these do not count sub-regional or regional projects which may comprise one or more countries from the FCS-country list.</li> </ol>
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	October 2017

## Share of climate co-benefits over total commitments in IDA-supported operations

A. Overview			
Indicator name	Share of climate co-benefits over total commitments in IDA-supported operations (%)		
<p><b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)</p>	<p>The indicator measures the share of a project’s IDA lending commitment at Board Approval that is expected to contribute to climate change adaptation and/or mitigation.</p> <p>Climate Co-Benefits refer to the share of World Bank financing dedicated to eligible climate mitigation and adaptation activities. All IDA/IBRD lending operations (such as Investment Project Financing [IPF], Development Policy lending [DPL], and Program-for-Results [PforR]) are assessed for Climate Co-Benefits. IPFs are assessed at the Component or Sub-Component level for activities linked to eligible expenditures; DPFs are assessed at the Prior Action level and all prior actions are assumed to have equal financing; and PforRs are assessed based on the Disbursement Linked Indicators and the component-level description to identify specific activities that can be counted towards adaptation and or mitigation.</p> <p>Calculation of Co-Benefits is based on the joint Multilateral Development Bank (MDB) methodologies for tracking climate change adaptation and mitigation finance, which is applied to all IBRD/IDA lending operations. This methodology is also used by nine other MDBs for tracking adaptation and mitigation finance.</p> <p>Adaptation Co-Benefits are based on a context- and location-specific approach and captures financing amounts directly linked to measures addressing climate change vulnerability in projects. Mitigation Co-Benefits are based on a MDB agreed list of eligible activities that are compatible with low emissions pathways and support long-term decarbonization goals. The list includes a series of 11 tables that describe the eligible activities by sector. There are several activities in each of these sector categories. Only the listed activities are eligible to be counted for mitigation Co-Benefits. This means that if the activity is not listed in the eligible activities list, but illustrates GHG reductions through GHG analysis, it still cannot count toward mitigation Co-Benefits.</p>		
<b>Tier type</b>	Three		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into policy and planning		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	35% over FY23-FY25		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Percentage (%)		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	NA
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	Quarterly		

<p><b>Data Calculation Method</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Climate Co-Benefits are calculated ex-ante based on the approved Board package (specifically based on climate information available in the PAD or equivalent project document) for all IDA lending operations.</li> <li>2) Final Climate Co-Benefits across all IDA projects are aggregated and recorded in the WB-internal Climate Commitments Dashboard, on a monthly basis.</li> <li>3) Along with the monthly Climate Commitments Dashboard update, CCG prepares a monthly Climate Commitments update for the SD VP. A similar fiscal year-end report is also prepared.</li> <li>4) The Climate Co-Benefits percentage (climate finance) refers to the original amount of IDA financing that was committed at Board approval stage (i.e., gross commitments). These monthly and year-end reports will be used as a basis to monitor and biannually report on this RMS indicator.</li> <li>5) Exclude P178372, P176786, P176459, and P173312 from FY23 list</li> </ol> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>[For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)]</u> The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. <u>[For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)]</u> The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>
<p><b>Data Source(s)</b></p>	<p><b>Primary:</b> WB-internal Climate Co-Benefits Dashboard;</p> <p><b>Secondary:</b> CCG Monthly and Year-End Climate Co-Benefits Reports to SD VP.</p>
<p><b>C. Key counterparts</b></p>	
<p><b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b></p>	<p>All PGs/GPs across the WB are contributing to achievement of the objective and target.</p>
<p><b>D. Additional information</b></p>	
<p><b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b></p>	<p>Monitoring and reporting of this RMS indicator will be aligned with that of the WBG Climate Change Action Plan 2021-2025.</p> <p><b>Aggregate</b> Climate Co-Benefits numbers are currently disclosed through four reporting channels—Joint <a href="#">MDB Report</a> on Tracking Climate Finance (WBG), IDA20 PC Reporting (IDA), and Capital Package Reporting (IBRD, IFC). In addition, project level Climate Co-Benefits information financing has been disclosed for <a href="#">FY18</a>, <a href="#">FY19</a>, <a href="#">-FY20</a>, <a href="#">FY21</a>, and <a href="#">FY22</a> (IBRD/IDA).</p>
<p><b>Limitations and Exceptions</b></p>	<p>The World Bank Group uses the <a href="#">joint MDB methodology</a> for tracking climate finance in all IBRD/IDA lending operations, jointly developed by the MDB in 2012. Both the mitigation methodology and the adaptation methodology were recently updated<sup>6</sup> and approved for use by all MDBs. Thus, this is not a methodology that the World Bank can independently</p>

<sup>6</sup> The adaptation methodology was updated in November 2022 and has officially been implemented at the WB starting July 1, 2023 (FY24). The mitigation methodology was revised in early 2021 and has officially been implemented at the WB starting July 1, 2021

	<p>change. Moreover, if used as the sole metric for tracking progress on climate action, Co-Benefits have certain drawbacks. As an ex-ante, input-based metric, Co-Benefits capture and drive <u>incremental</u> climate action and are limited in their ability to measure the overall climate impact of a project in a more holistic manner. This is because the metric is designed to measure the amount of finance (input) that can be counted as “climate finance” (aka “Climate Co-Benefits”). Thus, Co-Benefits focus only on the climate-positive elements of projects, but not the overall impacts. Proposed reviews of the mitigation and adaptation Co-Benefits methodologies are unlikely to change these core elements of the metric.</p>
<p><b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b></p>	

## Share of adaptation co-benefits over total climate co-benefits in IDA-supported operations

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>Share of adaptation co-benefits over total climate co-benefits in IDA-supported operations (%)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	<p>The indicator measures the share of adaptation co-benefits over total climate co-benefits of project's IDA lending at Board Approval (i.e., IDA gross commitments). Climate change adaptation refers to activities that are carried out in response to current or expected climate change impacts. The joint Multilateral Development Bank (MDB) methodology for tracking climate change adaptation and mitigation finance specifies that adaptation co-benefits must be clearly linked to project activities that address the climate change vulnerabilities relevant to the project's location and context. As per the methodology, adaptation co-benefits are assigned to project activities when the project document: (i) sets out the climate change vulnerability context of the project; (ii) makes and explicit statement of an intent to address the identified climate vulnerabilities as part of the project; and (iii) articulates a clear and direct link between specific project activities and the project's objective to reduce vulnerability to climate change. Through this three-step process, the methodology attempts to capture the incremental cost of adaptation activities that are differentiated from the usual development finance in a project. If the incremental cost cannot be estimated, a proportional approach is taken to determine the share of development activities that correspond to adaptation activities.</p>		
<b>Tier type</b>	Three		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG 13.2 integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	≥50%		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Percentage (%)		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	NA
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	Quarterly		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Adaptation Co-Benefits:</b> The share of IDA lending commitment that contribute to climate change adaptation. Adaptation Co-Benefits must be clearly linked to project activities that address the climate change vulnerabilities relevant to the project's location and context.</li> <li>- Climate Co-Benefits including Adaptation and Mitigation Co-Benefits are calculated ex-ante based on the approved Board package (specifically based on climate information available in the PAD or equivalent project document) for all IDA lending operations.</li> <li>- Final Climate Co-Benefits across all IDA projects are aggregated and recorded in the WB-internal Climate Commitments Dashboard, on a monthly basis.</li> </ul>		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Along with the monthly Climate Commitments Dashboard update, CCG prepares a monthly Climate Commitments update for the SD VP. A similar fiscal year-end report is also prepared.</li> <li>- The Climate Co-Benefits percentage (climate finance) refers to the original amount of IDA financing that was committed at Board approval stage (i.e., gross commitments). These monthly and year-end reports will be used as a basis to monitor and biannually report on this RMS indicator.</li> <li>- Exclude P178372, P176786, P176459, and P173312 from FY23 list</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. [For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)] The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. [For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)] The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	<p><b>Primary:</b> WB-internal Climate Co-Benefits Dashboard;</p> <p><b>Secondary:</b> CCG Monthly and Year-End Climate Co-Benefits Reports to SD VP.</p>
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	All PGs/GPs across the WB are contributing to achievement of the objective and target.
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	<p>Monitoring and reporting of this RMS indicator will be aligned with that of the WBG Climate Change Action Plan 2021-2025.</p> <p><b>Aggregate</b> Climate Co-Benefits numbers are currently disclosed through four reporting channels—Joint <a href="#">MDB Report</a> on Tracking Climate Finance (WBG), IDA20 PC Reporting (IDA), and Capital Package Reporting (IBRD, IFC). In addition, <b>project level</b> Climate Co-Benefits information financing has been disclosed for <a href="#">FY18</a>, <a href="#">FY19</a>, <a href="#">FY20</a>, <a href="#">FY21</a>, and <a href="#">FY22</a> (IBRD/IDA).</p>
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	The World Bank Group uses the <a href="#">joint MDB methodology</a> for tracking climate finance in all IBRD/IDA lending operations, jointly developed by the MDB in 2012. Both the mitigation methodology and the adaptation methodology were recently updated <sup>7</sup> and approved for use by all MDBs. Thus, this is not a methodology that the World Bank can independently change. Moreover, if used as the sole metric for tracking progress on climate action, Co-Benefits have certain drawbacks. As an ex-ante, input-based metric, Co-Benefits capture and drive <u>incremental</u> climate action and are limited in their ability to measure the overall climate impact of a project in a more holistic manner. This is because the metric is designed

<sup>7</sup> The adaptation methodology was updated in November 2022 and was officially implemented at the WB starting July 1, 2023 (FY24). The mitigation methodology was revised in early 2021 and was officially implemented at the WB starting July 1, 2021




	to measure the amount of finance (input) that can be counted as “climate finance” (aka “Climate Co-Benefits”). Thus, Co-Benefits focus only on the climate-positive elements of projects, but not the overall impacts. Proposed reviews of the mitigation and adaptation Co-Benefits methodologies are unlikely to change these core elements of the metric.
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	NA

## Total private mobilization of WBG-supported operations/transactions in IDA countries

Direct Mobilization

Indirect Mobilization

A. Overview	
<b>Indicator name</b>	<p><b>Total private mobilization of WBG-supported operations/transactions in IDA countries.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Direct mobilization (\$ billion)</b></li> <li>- <b>Indirect mobilization (\$ billion)</b></li> </ul>
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	<p>Private Capital Mobilization (Private Co-financing) is the private financing mobilized by an MDB in a project. Total activity financing of the project is the from all public and private sources provided in connection with a specific activity for which the MDB is providing financing. Total Activity Financing is composed of the following three components: 1- MDB Commitment; 2- Private Co-financing (including private sponsor financing); 3- Public Co financing.</p> <p>Private Capital Mobilization (Private Co-financing) is the investment made by a private entity, where “private entity” is defined as a legal entity that is: (i) carrying out or is established for business purposes; and (ii) financially and managerially autonomous from national or local government. Examples include registered commercial banks, insurance companies, sovereign wealth funds and other institutional investors investing primarily on a commercial basis.</p> <p>Private Capital Mobilization (Private Co-financing) includes Private Direct Mobilization and Private Indirect Mobilization. Private Direct Mobilization is financing from a private entity on commercial terms due to the active and direct involvement of an MDB leading to the commitment. Evidence of active and direct involvement includes mandate letters, fees linked to financial commitment or other validated or auditable evidence of an MDB’s active and direct role leading to commitment of other private financiers. PDM does not include sponsor financing. Private Indirect Mobilization is defined as financing from private entities provided in connection with a specific activity for which the World Bank Group is providing financing and is not playing an active or direct role that leads to the commitment of the private entity’s finance. Private Indirect Mobilization includes sponsor financing if the sponsor qualifies as a private entity.</p> <p>More detail can be found in the MDB Methodology for Private Investment Mobilization-Reference Guide- June 2018. Methodology can be found under the “Other” section in this document.</p> <p>Data is reported for IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year.</p>
<b>Tier type</b>	Three
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG 17.3: Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	Monitored
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes

<b>B. Methodology</b>		
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	\$ billion	
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	Yearly	
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Key terms that limit what is counted: the private co-financing amounts being reported at the time of board approval in board package data sheet.</li> <li>2) Bank instruments include IPF, DPF with Guarantee, PforR, Guarantees</li> <li>3) Value is expected, estimated at the time of Board approval</li> <li>4) Keywords include “PCM” “Private Capital Mobilization” “Private Co-financing” “PPP” “Guarantees”; any amounts under unguaranteed commercial financing in data table</li> <li>5) PCM from Blend projects will be based on specific project component. If both IBRD and IDA financed the project component PCM comes from, the PCM amount is split between IBRD and IDA pro rata</li> <li>6) Criteria applied in manual checks: Private entity definition according to the Methodology (see under Others”);</li> </ol>	
	<p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. [For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)] The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. [For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)] The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>	
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	Source of data include Region’s input, Task team inputs in Operations Portal and PAD, Standard Report 11.5	
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>		
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	All Regions	
<b>D. Additional information</b>		
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	NA	
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	 <small>PCM Methodology Reference Guidelines</small> Please refer to the attached methodology reference guideline for more information.	
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	Methodology was finalized in June 2018	

## IDA countries with the lowest Human Capital Index supported to improve the sustainability of human capital financing

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>IDA countries with the lowest Human Capital Index supported to improve the sustainability of human capital financing (number)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	The indicator tracks progress of IDA20 policy commitment 8 under Human Capital Special theme: To strengthen public finance for human capital investments, support IDA operations in at least 20 IDA countries, of which eight are among those with the lowest HCI, through policy or administrative reforms impacting (i) the availability of resources, and/or (ii) the efficiency of expenditure management, and/or (iii) the results-orientation of human capital investments. (HC8)		
<b>Tier type</b>	Three		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG 17.1: Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	20		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes, but IDA19 focused on the sustainability of human capital financing with a policy commitment supporting mainly analytical work. Under IDA20 the focus will be to expand and to also emphasize improved adequacy and efficiency with a policy commitment focused on operations.		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Number of countries		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	Semi-annual		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p>The indicator counts countries where there are projects supporting human capital financing administrative and/or policy reforms.</p> <p>“Lowest HCI countries” refer to the 30 IDA countries with the lowest Human Capital Index (HCI). The HCI is a summary measure of the amount of human capital that a child born today can expect to acquire by age 18, given the risks of poor health and poor education that prevail in the country where the child lives. It measures 5 dimensions of human capital - the probability of survival to age 5, expected years of school, harmonized test scores, the adult survival rate from age 15 to 60 and the fraction of children under 5 not stunted. Using estimates of the economic returns to education and health, these components are combined into an index that captures the expected productivity of a child born today as a future worker, relative to a benchmark of complete education and full health. As of September 2021, the lowest 30 HCI IDA countries (based on the HCI 2020 update) are: Afghanistan, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Côte</p>		

	<p>d'Ivoire, Dem. Rep. of Congo, Ethiopia, Guinea, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia. This list will be updated periodically. As with IDA eligibility, a project will “count” if the country is on the list at the time of Board approval.</p> <p><b>Qualifying instruments:</b></p> <p>Only financing operations (i.e., IPFs, PforRs, DPOs) approved by the Board under IDA20 within the IDA20 cycle (FY23—FY25) will count against the targets. ASAs and stand-alone TF-funded operations are excluded.</p> <p><b>Contributing global practices:</b> It is expected that projects led by EDU, GOV, HNP, MTI and SPJ will contribute to the achievement of this policy commitment.</p> <p><b>To qualify, a country must have:</b></p> <p>IDA operations with components or policy actions that meet one or more of the aspects of the policy commitment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Qualifying administrative and policy reforms: improving budget reliability, transparency of public finances, or control in budget execution for human capital investments in at least one HD sector.</i></li> <li>• <i>Operations supporting country-based reforms that aim at improving government’s capacity to better link human capital spending and related public investments with measurable outputs/outcomes for at least one (pilot) HD sector through reforms such as results- or program-based budgeting - stronger policy coordination and management, and improving the incentives, skills, and accountability of key service delivery personnel, such as teachers and medical workers.</i></li> <li>• <i>PforRs or IPFs that support increased efficiency or effectiveness of HC investments through disbursement-linked indicators (DLIs) or performance-based conditions (PBCs) linked to outputs/outcomes in at least one HD sector.</i></li> <li>• <i>DPOs that support prior actions aimed at increasing expenditure efficiency (e.g., more output with the same or less resources) or effectiveness (e.g., improved spending outcomes) for HC investments. Reforms in areas that direct more resources toward HC investments, such as energy subsidy reforms, would also count.</i></li> </ul> <p>Methodology: qualitative review of PADs</p> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>[For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)]</u> The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. <u>[For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)]</u> The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	EDU, GOV, HNP, MTI, and SPJ

<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	<i>NA</i>
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	Data are not disaggregated by FCS but rather according to “lowest HCI countries.”
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	January 4, 2023

## IDA \$ commitments with disaster risk management co-benefits

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>IDA financing commitments with disaster risk management co-benefits (\$ billion)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	This indicator measures an approximate dollar value of the sum approved by the Board in a given fiscal year, to be extended to clients in loan, credit, or grant terms from IDA sources identified as providing disaster risk management co-benefits. <sup>8</sup> Disaster Risk Management (DRM) aims to avoid, lessen or transfer the adverse effects of natural hazards <sup>9</sup> through activities and measures for prevention, mitigation and preparedness.		
<b>Tier type</b>	Three		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	\$ 2 billion		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	\$ billion		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	n/a (unit of measure is \$ billion)
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	Once a year		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p>- The World Bank’s Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery Unit calculates ex-post DRM co-benefits (CB) based on the final assessment of climate adaptation co-benefits (CCB) of all IDA financed Investment Project Financing (IPFs), Development Policy Financing (DPFs) and Program for Results (PfoRs) approved during the last FY (including any additional financing) considering the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The calculation is based on the principle that DRM CBs and adaptation CCBs are conceptually linked, and therefore two intersecting sets, with certain aspects that do not overlap, as outlined below.</li> <li>• We define DRM CBs equal to adaptation CCB (-) minus activities linked to climate resilience that are not DRM-related as environmental conservation activities, blue economy and ocean-related activities, agricultural activities related to climate resilience of crops among others; (+) plus activities related to the management of geological risks as earthquake, volcanoes, earthquake induced tsunamis and landslides among others.</li> <li>• For this FY, we consider all GPs’ IDA or blended IBRD/IDA projects having</li> </ul>		

<sup>8</sup> Development activities provide DRM co-benefits when they contribute to DRM, even when this is not their main objective.

<sup>9</sup> Weather and climate-related hazards (hydrometeorological) as well as geological hazards including earthquakes, earthquake-induced tsunami and landslides, volcanic eruptions, among others.

	<p>DRM CBs and adaptation CCBs equal except for Environment, Natural Resources, and Blue Economy, Governance and Agriculture GPs <sup>10</sup> For these three GPs an in-depth analysis of CCB detailed assessment using a subset of FY23 projects have been done. Based on this analysis<sup>11</sup>, we calculate an average percentage (%) of DRM CBs per GP based on the CCBs assessment. Next FY, we will continue refining the methodology to expand the analysis and include other GPs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We assign all standalone IDA Cat DDOs as having 100% DRM CCBs. Hybrid DPOs with a Cat DDO will be counted based on the number of DRM-related prior actions supported under the program through an analysis of the Program Document.</li> <li>• We assign all Food Security Projects responding to Ukraine crisis as having 0% DRM CCBs.<sup>12</sup></li> <li>• We assign all COVID-19 related projects as having 0% DRM CCBs.<sup>13</sup></li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>[For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)]</u> The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. <u>[For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)]</u> The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	<p>The revised DRM co-benefits methodology is grounded in the established principles and detailed database from the Climate Change Co-Benefits assessment done for each project after board approval (SCCOP database).</p> <p>DRM co-benefits are derived from the adaptation CCB with the subtraction of a set of primarily "environmental" activities and with the addition of benefits linked to "reduced geo-hazards and impacts", not captured under adaptation CCBs.</p>
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	SCCOP
<b>D. Additional information</b>	

<sup>10</sup> For all GPs except for ENB, Agriculture and Governance GPs, we do not expect project financed activities will differentiate between geological and hydro-meteorological hazards (Safer Schools, Resilient Transport and Energy networks, Adaptive Social Protection) therefore we assume CCBs are equal to DRM CBs. The choice of the ENB, Agriculture and Governance GPs was done based on a technical analysis considering projects under these GPS could have high CCBs which include no DRM-related activities as defined in point ii.

<sup>11</sup> Total set of IDA projects in the FY20-23 subset with CCBs: 1,100. The sample size was 43 projects in the three selected GPs (Agriculture, Governance and ENB) for FY23. Confidence level 95% and margin of error 15%

<sup>12</sup> & <sup>7</sup> For Ukraine and COVID-19 response/emergency projects we assume DRM CBs (as for CCBs) are very low since activities were linked to respond to a specific non-natural hazard-related crisis. We therefore assign 0 DRM CBs to all the projects related to the emergency response to these two events.



<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	NA
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	<p>We anticipate some challenges with this methodology since the team propose estimations only for certain sectors/GPs which we expect having large CCB without DRM CCB. Having a proxy methodology there is a potential risk of counting extra DRM CCBs. We consider the proposed methodology to correspond to the upper bound of the DRM CCBs. We anticipate the revised indicator to better align with the Climate Change Co-Benefit ecosystem and therefore improve the consistency of the WBG's reporting on CC related actions and impacts. We also anticipate that the increased transparency of the methodology and its simplicity will be beneficial to its interpretation by donors and task teams alike. Nonetheless, as a first step in aligning this indicator with CCBs, we anticipate fine-tuning needs in the following Fiscal Years, consistent with the overarching principles outlined in this document.</p>
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	The last update to the methodology was done on October 24, 2023.

## Satisfactory Bank performance in IDA-financed operations

Overall

At entry

During supervision

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>Satisfactory Bank performance in IDA-financed operations (% , IEG Rating):</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Overall</li> <li>- At entry</li> <li>- During supervision</li> </ul>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	This indicator measures percentage of the net-commitment amount of the closed IDA projects reviewed by IEG that are rated Moderately Satisfactory, Satisfactory, or Highly Satisfactory on overall bank’s performance, performance at entry and performance during supervision, against the total net-commitment amount of the closed IDA projects reviewed by IEG in a three-year rolling basis.		
<b>Tier type</b>	Three		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	NA		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	Satisfactory Bank performance in IDA-financed operations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Overall (% , IEG ratings, 3-year rolling): 80%</li> <li>- At entry (% , IEG ratings, 3-year rolling): Monitored</li> <li>- During supervision (% , IEG ratings, 3-year rolling): Monitored</li> </ul>		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Percentage (%), IEG ratings, 3-year rolling		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	We do not report on this data outside of IDA RMS		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p>The IEG ratings data is downloaded from AO report 4.a.1. “Key IEG Indicators”. We use Agreement Type to separate IBRD and IDA projects. Please note that IBRD agreement type includes Blend projects, so IDA Agreement Type only includes purely IDA financed projects. We also download the evaluation data from AO report 4.c.2 “Counts for ICR and IEG Ratings” to check evaluation rates for recent closing FYs. Only FYs where at least 60 percent of projects are IEG evaluated are included.</p> <p>The evaluation rate is calculated in % as number of evaluations divided by number of each FY’s closed projects for all IBRD/IDA (PE product line) projects. Once the most recent FY reaches 60%, we include it in the 3-year rolling average.</p>		

	<p>We check the IEG rating data from “Key IEG Indicators” report for any major inconsistencies (closed and evaluated projects showing with a date in the future, for example). If needed, we work with ITS to fix the underlying issues in our systems. Once the data is checked, we add tags for FCV, based on AO country code and the FCV list specified by the IDA RMS team; the FY21 list was used for the last update. We then then create pivots for calculating the 3-year rolling average for % Satisfactory Bank Performance at entry, during supervision and overall. Please note:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) We only include projects in “Closed” project status.</li> <li>2) AF projects are not included in the data.</li> <li>3) We use Closing FY field, which is based on Revised Closing Data, and not Exit FY, which is based on Deactivation Date and can result in incorrect values.</li> <li>4) We use project Agreement Type to determine whether a project is IDA; blend projects are reported under the IBRD Agreement Type and are therefore excluded from this reporting.</li> <li>5) All instruments are included (IPFs, DPFs and P4Rs).</li> <li>6) Region field used is VPU, which cleanly separates the old AFR code into AFE and AFW.</li> <li>7) Unrated projects (blank value) are excluded.</li> <li>8) 3 year rolling average is calculated for the selected FY range, using net commitments values for share of commitments</li> </ol> <p>For Satisfactory rated projects, AO reports value of 100 in “Bank Performance at Entry % Sat”, “Bank Performance at Supervision % Sat” and “Bank Overall Performance % Sat” fields of the “Key IEG Indicators” report. To calculate the Satisfactory Bank performance values, we divide Satisfactory-rated project net commitment total divided by net commitment total of all rated projects in given FY. We then average last three FY for which we meet the 60 percent evaluated threshold.</p> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. [For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)] The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. [For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)] The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	AO reports 4.a.1. “Key IEG Indicators” and 4.a.1. “Key IEG Indicators” for data; AO report 4.c.2 “Counts for ICR and IEG Ratings” to determine time window.
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	none
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	NA

<p><b>Limitations and Exceptions</b></p>	<p>The reporting system overhaul and the upcoming full switch to Standard Reports will require validation of the SR data against the AO reports; the upcoming transition to single product line and viewing projects by type of financing will require redefining what is counted as IDA projects (any projects with IDA financing) instead of using Agreement Type.</p>
<p><b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b></p>	<p>Methodology agreed upon few years ago and confirmed during last update of the Scorecard data, September 2022.</p>

## Quality of M&E in IDA-financed operations

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>Quality of M&amp;E in IDA-financed operations (% , IEG ratings, 3-year rolling)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	This indicator measures percentage of the net-commitment amount of the closed IDA projects reviewed by IEG that are rated “Substantial” or “High” on quality of M&E, against the total net-commitment amount of the closed IDA projects reviewed by IEG in a three-year rolling basis.		
<b>Tier type</b>	Three		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	NA		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	60%		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	% IDA commitments, IEG ratings, 3-year rolling		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	We do not report on this data outside of IDA RMS		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p>The IEG ratings data is downloaded from AO report 4.a.1. “Key IEG Indicators”. We use Agreement Type to separate IBRD and IDA projects. Please note that IBRD agreement type includes Blend projects, so IDA Agreement Type only includes purely IDA financed projects. We also download the evaluation data from AO report 4.c.2 “Counts for ICR and IEG Ratings” to check evaluation rates for recent closing FYs. Only FYs where at least 60 percent of projects are IEG evaluated are included.</p> <p>The evaluation rate is calculated in % as number of evaluations divided by number of each FY’s closed projects for all IBRD/IDA (PE product line) projects. Once the most recent FY reaches 60%, we include it in the 3-year rolling average.</p> <p>We check the IEG rating data from “Key IEG Indicators” report for any major inconsistencies (closed and evaluated projects showing with a date in the future, for example). If needed, we work with ITS to fix the underlying issues in our systems. Once the data is checked, we add tags for FCV, based on AO country code and the FCV list specified by the IDA RMS team; the FY21 list was used for the last update. We then then create pivots for calculating the 3-year rolling average for Quality of M&amp;E in IDA-financed operations. Please note:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) We only include projects in “Closed” project status.</li> <li>2) AF projects are not included in the data.</li> <li>3) We use Closing FY field, which is based on Revised Closing Data, and not Exit</li> </ol>		

	<p>FY, which is based on Deactivation Date and can result in incorrect values.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4) We use project Agreement Type to determine whether a project is IDA; blend projects are reported under the IBRD Agreement Type and are therefore excluded from this reporting.</li> <li>5) All instruments are included (IPFs, DPFs and P4Rs).</li> <li>6) Region field used is VPU, which cleanly separates the old AFR code into AFE and AFW.</li> <li>7) Unrated projects (blank value or #) are excluded.</li> <li>8) 3 year rolling average is calculated for the selected FY range, using net commitments values for share of commitments</li> </ol> <p>AO reports values of “Low”, “Negligible”, “Modest”, “Substantial”, “High”, “Non-Evaluable”, “Not applicable” and “#” (equivalent to blank), in “M&amp;E Quality” field of the “Key IEG Indicators” report. To calculate the values for Quality of M&amp;E, we divide High and Substantial-rated project net commitment total divided by net commitment total of all rated projects in given FY. The “#”, “Non-Evaluable” and “Not applicable” values are excluded. We then average last three FY for which we meet the 60 percent evaluated threshold.</p> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. [For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)] The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. [For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)] The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	AO reports 4.a.1. “Key IEG Indicators” and 4.a.1. “Key IEG Indicators” for data; AO report 4.c.2 “Counts for ICR and IEG Ratings” to determine time window.
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	NA
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	NA
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	The reporting system overhaul and the upcoming full switch to Standard Reports will require validation of the SR data against the AO reports; the upcoming transition to single product line and viewing projects by type of financing will require redefining what is counted as IDA projects (any projects with IDA financing) instead of using Agreement Type.
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	Methodology agreed upon few years ago and confirmed during last update of the Scorecard data, September 2022.

## IDA20 projects with an AA Resilience Rating

A. Overview			
Indicator name	IDA20 projects with an AA Resilience Rating (number)		
<p><b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)</p>	<p>The indicator measures the number of IDA20 projects with an AA rating as measured by the new Resilience Rating System (RRS). The RRS has been developed by the World Bank Group with the aim to guide investment decisions and improve climate resilience in project design and outcomes (<a href="#">World Bank, 2021</a>), and has been piloted on 20+ IDA19 projects.</p> <p>The RRS provides guidance and specific criteria to assess resilience along two complementary dimensions of project design: (1) the resilience of the project rates the confidence that expected investment outcomes will be achieved in spite of climate and disaster risks, based on whether a project has considered these risks in its design, incorporated adaptation measures, and demonstrated economic viability considering climate risk uncertainty, and (2) the resilience through the project rates a project’s contribution to the resilience of beneficiaries, communities and systems, based on the nature of the outcomes (e.g., a new social protection will help a community deal with shocks; a new road will help them evacuate before a storm; a new building code that ensures buildings can withstand higher winds from hurricanes).</p> <p>With a rating from C to A+ in each dimension, the RRS offers a way to “label” projects and serve as a guide to reflect the extent to which adaptation and resilience considerations have been integrated into the design of projects and investments, to increase the attractiveness of projects that have been well designed, and guide investors and decision-makers so that they can prioritize projects that are resilient and contribute to resilience building. These ratings can also improve tracking of progress on adaptation and resilience, including the quality of adaptation investments, as well as create incentives to engage in more and better adaptation.</p>		
<b>Tier type</b>	Three		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	10 projects		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	No (new indicator in RMS, was piloted as PC in IDA19)		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Number of projects		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	NA
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	Yearly		

<p><b>Data Calculation Method</b></p>	<p>The indicator measures the number of IDA20 projects with an AA rating as measured by the new Resilience Rating System (RRS).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IDA20 projects are defined as projects that are Board Approved between the IDA20 cycle (FY23-25)</li> <li>• Projects (IPFs only) to apply RRS are nominated by Regional Directors. Suggested sectors for IDA20 include Agriculture, Environment (Forestry), Urban, DRM, and Water; Energy, Transport, and Digital Development; Education, Health, and SPJ; and FCI.</li> <li>• Climate Change Specialists in the RRS team in CCG work with Task Teams and provide inputs on climate risk assessments and adaptation considerations for project design. Climate Change Specialists also conduct climate and disaster risk stress tests on project’s economic and financial analysis. screens the projects in the early stage of project preparation to identify risks and to enhance the resilience of project design.</li> <li>• As <a href="#">the RRS methodology</a> is continuously updated, the latest version will be utilized to assess the projects (as confirmed by the RRS focal points in CCG)</li> <li>• The final RRS rating used to monitor and track the progress of this indicator will be the one assessing the project’s Board-level document</li> <li>• The final RRS rating will be verified by the RRS focal points in CCG</li> <li>• Multiple projects may be from the same IDA country and will be counted as unique entries if each achieves the AA rating</li> <li>• Projects from Blend countries and IDA-only countries are both eligible to be rated and will count toward this indicator</li> <li>• Additional financing projects may also be rated</li> <li>• Bank instrument type: IPFs</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>[For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)]</u> The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. <u>[For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)]</u> The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>
<p><b>Data Source(s)</b></p>	<p>Board-Approved PADs, RRS template</p>
<p><b>C. Key counterparts</b></p>	
<p><b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b></p>	<p>Task Teams working on adaptation and resilience-building projects</p>
<p><b>D. Additional information</b></p>	
<p><b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b></p>	<p>Developed as part of the IDA19 policy commitments, which provides guidance and criteria for assessing resilience, the RRS methodology brings together the World Bank Group’s corporate commitments on adaptation—climate and disaster risk screening, climate adaptation co-benefits, and climate (adaptation) indicators—under one umbrella.</p> <p>Specifically, it builds on the World Bank’s climate and disaster risk screening commitment, which mandates that all projects be screened for short- and long-term climate and disaster</p>



	<p>risks. It also offers guidance on conducting deeper risk assessments and providing qualitative and quantitative estimates for levels of climate risk.</p> <p>The RRS makes progress toward a corporate mandate to use new metrics to better capture climate adaptation and resilience. As well as delivering at least 50 percent of climate finance toward adaptation (an input metric quantifying the share of World Bank lending contributing to climate change), the World Bank has been making progress toward using additional metrics to further incentivize effective climate adaptation actions and better capture climate impacts. Developing resilience metrics (such as the RRS) that are designed to increase incentives for more effective climate adaptation actions, and piloting them in 20 IDA19 operations, was a policy commitment under the IDA19 Replenishment Package. The IDA20 Results Measurement System increases this ambition to encourage at least 10 IDA operations to achieve an AA rating on the RRS scale. Furthermore, the World Bank Group Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP) 2021–25 identifies the RRS as an important way of measuring the resilience of operations to physical climate shocks.</p>
<p><b>Limitations and Exceptions</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sector-specific methodologies to achieve an A rating in the ‘resilience of’ dimension has not been developed for all sectors</li> <li>• Quality control by RRS focal point to review the final RRS ratings based on the RRS methodology and the examples from IDA19 pilots is crucial to enforce uniform application across sectors</li> </ul>
<p><b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b></p>	<p>NA</p>

## Percentage of IDA operations with substantial climate co-benefits including at least one climate change indicator in the results framework

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>Percentage of IDA operations with substantial<sup>14</sup> climate co-benefits including at least one climate change indicator in the results framework (%)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	<i>Climate indicators are indicators in the results framework that track climate-related results. All IDA operations with more than 20 percent Climate Co-Benefits<sup>15</sup> will incorporate at least one climate-related results indicator to increase the focus on climate outcomes.</i>		
<b>Tier type</b>	Three		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	95%		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	No		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Percentage		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	The Climate Commitments team encourages and notes where task teams have disaggregated indicators by gender. A gender-element to the indicator, if present, is also noted in the data records.
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	The review of operations requiring a climate indicator in the results framework is updated monthly.		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	The Climate Commitments (CC) team reviews projects with 20 percent climate co-benefits at Decision meeting and at Approval stage to see if at least one climate indicator is present. To be considered a climate indicator, the indicator must include the causal link to climate action similarly to climate co-benefits assessment. In instances where there is no indicator or causal link at Decision stage, the CC team alerts and advises the task team with recommended action(s). The integrated CCG helpdesk (AskClimate Help Desk) facilitates inquiries from task teams and engage their climate regional focal points as needed. The climate indicator commitment is applicable to IPFs, DPFs, PforRs, additional financing and multi-phase programs. Indicators are part of the Results Framework (for IPFs and PforRs) and Policy Matrix (for DPFs).		

<sup>14</sup> Includes all operations with 20 percent or more climate co-benefits.

<sup>15</sup> Climate co-benefits refer to the share of financing dedicated to climate change adaptation or mitigation in operations financed by the World Bank, support climate action while also furthering development objectives.

	Note: Exclude P178372, P176786, P176459, and P173312 from FY23 list
	<p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>[For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)]</u> The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. <u>[For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)]</u> The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	The PAD is reviewed for the project components. The results framework is the source of appropriate climate indicators. The operations portal and standards reports are used for also reviewing those operations with a climate tag.
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	All PGs/GPs/Regions
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	The climate indicators commitment is reported out as part of the CCAP 2021-2025 commitments
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	In certain cases, a project may receive less than 20% CCBs (and therefore may not include a CI at the DM stage) but the final CCBs may increase to 20% or higher at Board Approval due to changes in project design. In such situations, task teams may not have a chance to include a CI at Board Approval. Task teams receive a reminder at the DM stage to ensure compliance with the CI requirement at the BA stage.
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	

## 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

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>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 (%)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	Percentage of IDA-supported operations that identify specific gaps between women and men, and/or boys and girls and link them to specific actions supported by the project, with indicator(s) in the results framework to track progress, out of the total IDA projects approved in the reporting fiscal year.		
<b>Tier type</b>	Three		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	60% Note: 60% is the corporate commitment		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Percentage (%)		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	The data are updated on a monthly basis		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p>The Gender Group reviews the Project Appraisal Document of all Board-approved projects to assess whether the project meets the Gender Tag criteria, which are: i) the project document provides a gender gap analysis or discussion relevant to the project scope; ii) the project proposes specific interventions to address the identified gender gap(s); and iii) the project document includes relevant indicators in the Results Framework to track progress of the proposed interventions. Projects must meet all three criteria to be Gender Tagged (Yes or No).</p> <p>The assessment applies to all IDA operations (as well as IBRD operations) across the financing instruments – IPFs, P4Rs, and DPOs – and to AFs and SFs.</p> <p>Once the assessments are completed, the Gender Group submits the final data (% of the projects that meet the Gender Tag out of the total number of approved projects in the reporting month) to OPCS every month. The final cumulative FY data is submitted to OPCS in the context of the annual CSC reporting.</p>		
	<p><b>Note:</b></p> <p>1. <u>[For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)]</u> The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and</p>		

	blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a> 2. [For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)] The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	The data source is the Operations Portal. The Gender Portal ( <a href="https://genderportal.worldbank.org">https://genderportal.worldbank.org</a> ) accesses the PADs on a continuing basis as they are submitted to SECPO for Board approval
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	The indicator covers all PGs, GPs, and Regions. The Regions and GPs as well as individual project TTLs have an opportunity to review the Gender Tag assessment and to request a re-assessment. The Gender Group maintains the Gender Tag data and is responsible for calculating the indicator.
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	The indicator is used in the CSC and IDA RMS reporting. Monthly updates are used by OPCS for regular senior management briefings. Data are shared with the Regions and GPs on a quarterly basis.
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	It is important to note that there is no Gender Tag “requirement” for individual projects as the institution recognizes that not every investment operation can meaningfully address or reduce a gender gap that is relevant to the PDO and project scope. This encourages deliberate and targeted gender interventions where they are integral to the project’s intended development outcomes and where the expected results can be tracked.  The application of WB’s Gender Tag methodology has helped enhance focus on gender in its lending operations and has established an accountability mechanism to report on gender results as evidenced by the steadily increasing share of the Gender Tagged operations in the past years.
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	The Gender Tag methodology was instituted in FY17 as an M&E tool for monitoring the implementation of the WBG Gender Strategy.

## Disbursement ratio

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>Disbursement ratio (%)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	Ratio of disbursements during the fiscal year to the undisbursed balance at the beginning of the fiscal year for IDA Investment Project Financing projects. There is no corporate target for IDA disbursement ratio; instead, a corporate standard based on historical experience is used.		
<b>Tier type</b>	Three		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	NA		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	20%		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Percentage (%)		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	<i>Please specify how females are counted (e.g., whether it's a simple count OR if a formula is applied to arrive at the number of females)</i>
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	Annually		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p>The indicator provides the amount of disbursement that took place in a fiscal year (FY) against the undisbursed balance amount in the beginning of the FY. The indicator is only calculated for IPF instrument type.</p> <p>Disbursement ratio = Disbursement in the FY/Undisbursed balance at the beginning of the FY.</p> <p>The value calculated is actual.</p> <p>Disbursement/Undisbursed amounts of Additional Financing operations are included in the numerator and denominator of the ratio.</p> <p>This indicator is only valid for a given FY, which means that a new ratio is calculated at the end of each fiscal year and the previous FYs disbursement and undisbursed figures don't factor in the new fiscal year.</p>		
	<p><b>Note:</b></p> <p>1. [For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)] The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></p>		

	2. [For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)] The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	One can find the disbursement ratio figures in Standard reports (P1.1), Analysis for Office (AO) (3a.12 – Disbursement Ratio by Year)
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	N/A
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	IDA20 RMS: Tier 3 indicator. In the following corporate reports, the disbursement ratio is calculated for IBRD and IDA together: Regional MOUs, Regional/PG Updates to the Board, Operations Update to the Board
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	The reporting system overhaul to the upcoming full switch to Analysis in Excel (AE) from AO will require validation of the AE data against the AO reports; the forthcoming transition to the single product line and viewing projects by type of financing will require redefining what is counted as IDA projects (any projects with IDA financing) instead of using Agreement Type.
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	

## Proactivity Index

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>Proactivity Index (%)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	The ratio of projects in “actual” problem status 12 months ago that have had a proactivity action in the last 12 months divided by the total number of problem projects from 12 months ago. After being downgraded to Moderately Unsatisfactory or lower for Development Outcome and/or Implementation Progress rating in supervision reports, a project needs to have one of the following actions taken within the next 12 months, otherwise it will be considered a proactivity problem. The actions are upgrade, close, cancel >=20%, suspend, or restructuring (both level 1 and level 2) (note: restructurings for extensions of closing dates or reallocations are not counted as proactivity actions unless they are combined with other actions). Data of IDA-funded operations is reported.		
<b>Tier type</b>	Three		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	NA		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	80%		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Percentage		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	Annually		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p>This indicator provides information on the number of Proactive actions that have taken place in the past 12 months for operations that were in problem status 12 months ago.</p> <p>In AO (Analysis for Office) (3a.2): There is an indicator called Proactivity Index % that gives the information. It can also be calculated using the following formula: Proactivity Index % = Sum of Proactive Actions/Sum of Proact Proj</p> <p>In Standard Reports (P1.3): Proactivity Index (%) = No. of Proactivity Action taken last 12 months/ Problem Projects 12 months ago</p> <p>The value calculated is actual.</p> <p>The Proactivity Index % can be calculated for IPFs, DPFs, PforRs.</p> <p>Only Parent projects are counted towards proactivity index %</p> <p>This indicator is only valid for a given FY, which means that the FY index is calculated at the end of the fiscal year. A new set of proactive actions and problem project figures in the new FY are used to calculate this indicator for the new fiscal year.</p>		



	<p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. [For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)] The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. [For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)] The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	One can find the Proactivity Index % figures in Standard reports (P1.3), Analysis for Office (AO) (3a.2 – Portfolio Status Indicator by Year)
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	N/A
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	<p>IDA20 RMS: Tier 3 indicator.</p> <p>In the following corporate reports, the Proactivity Index % is calculated for IBRD and IDA together:</p> <p>Regional MOU, Regional/PG Updates to the Board, QBBR, Operations Update to the Board</p>
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	The reporting system overhaul to the upcoming full switch to Analysis in Excel (AE) from AO will require validation of the AE data against the AO reports; the forthcoming transition to the single product line and viewing projects by type of financing will require redefining what is counted as IDA projects (any projects with IDA financing) instead of using Agreement Type.
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	

## IDA-supported operations that address and respond to gender-based violence (GBV)

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>IDA-supported operations that address and respond to gender-based violence (GBV)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	Number of operations that include actions to prevent and/or respond to GBV that go beyond Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH) risk mitigation activities as outlined in ESF related Good Practice Notes. Based on IDA-funded projects approved in current fiscal year.		
<b>Tier type</b>	Three		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	<p>SDG 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.</p> <p>SDG 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.</p> <p>SDG 5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.</p>		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	Monitored		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Number of operations		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	<i>Semi-annually</i>		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p>The Gender Group’s reviewers monitor the indicator by reading the Project Appraisal Document (PAD) or Project Document (PD) that are approved by the Board. Additional financing are also reviewed separately from the parent project.</p> <p><b>Step 1:</b> The <b>Gender Group’s gender tag reviewers</b> review <b>all board-approved IDA/IBRD projects</b> in a Fiscal Year. During their review, they mark those projects that include any reference to GBV in the PAD/PD, and compile project details in a <b>bespoke database</b>.</p> <p><b>Step 2:</b> The <b>Gender Group’s GBV team</b> then reviews this bespoke database by gender tag reviewers on projects with any reference to GBV to assess <b>whether project activities are limited to risk mitigation of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH) as per the ESF related Good Practice Notes or go further to focus on GBV prevention and/or response</b>.</p> <p>The Gender Group GBV team considers that a project meets the indicator if it includes a <b>clear description of actions that purposefully seek to prevent or respond to GBV</b>. Projects that include only SEA/SH risk mitigation measures (e.g. ensuring codes of conduct</p>		

	<p>signed by contractors, establishing GM for SEA/SH reporting, mapping service providers for case referral, etc.) are <u>not considered</u> to meet the criteria as they are complying with ESF standards. Projects that may potentially have an impact on GBV, but do not articulate project activities to be geared towards addressing GBV are not included as meeting the criteria.</p> <p>All forms of GBV are considered. Example forms include: violence against women (VAW), violence against women and girls (VAWG), physical violence, sexual violence, child marriage, early marriage, forced marriage, domestic violence, intimate partner violence, female genital mutilation, female genital cutting, forced prostitution, harmful traditional practice, honor killing, trafficking, sexual violence, sexual harassment, sexual exploitation, LGBTQI harassment, LGBTQI violence (non—exhaustive list).</p> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. [For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)] The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. [For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)] The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	<p><i>Source – Operations Portal</i></p> <p><i>Types – PADs/PDs</i></p>
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	<i>Gender Group</i>
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	NA
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	<p>Assessments of operations in the Human Development Practice Group now benefit from the “Good Practice Note on Addressing Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) in Human Development Operations” which includes recommendations on the types of activities that are considered mitigation measures, and which reflect the ESF principles and provisions. This note was launched early in FY23. For the past reporting years, the GBV Team exercised its best judgment (based on the existing ESF Guidelines that apply to the INFRA operations) to identify HD operations that would meet the indicator, taking into consideration the individual project context, activities and relevant potential GBV risks identified. As a result, there may be some adjustment in how GBV-related activities in HD operations are assessed in the short term, thereby bringing down the number of HD operations that meet this indicator.</p>
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	NA

## Country programs (SCDs and CPFs/CENs) informed by diagnostics on crisis preparedness

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>Country programs (SCDs and CPFs/CENs) informed by diagnostics on crisis preparedness (number)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	<i>Cumulative number of SCDs and CPFs/CENs delivered during IDA20 informed by crisis preparedness assessments</i>		
<b>Tier type</b>	Three		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	NA		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	Monitored		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	No		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Number		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	NA
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	<i>The indicator will be updated annually</i>		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p>SCDs and CPFs/CENs delivered within the Fiscal Year will be considered each year, but the cumulative number during IDA20 cycle will be reported.</p> <p>A word search for “Crisis Preparedness” as well as the main diagnostics<sup>16</sup> will be performed as a first step. If this term is found in the document, the following should be explored:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the text mentions that the SCD/CPF/CEN considered a Crisis Preparedness diagnostic as an input; or</li> <li>• If it describes the results of such diagnostic; or</li> <li>• If the SCD/CPF/CEN identifies a knowledge gap in this area and if the CPF/CEN explains the plans for addressing such knowledge gap.</li> </ul> <p>Then, the SCD/CPF will be considered as informed by crisis preparedness assessment.</p> <p>The total number of SCDs and CPFs will be reported separately to avoid double counting.</p>		

<sup>16</sup> Some examples are: Crisis Preparedness Gap Analysis (CPGA) (FCV Group, multisectoral); Ready2Respond (R2R) (PURL/GFDRR); Social Protection Stress Test (SPJ); Climate and Disaster Risk Finance diagnostics (FCI/DRF); Pandemic preparedness diagnostics (HNP); Post-Disaster Financial Management Review and Engagement Framework (GOV). Other diagnostics, including those not prepared by the WBG will also be considered.

	<p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>[For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)]</u> The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. <u>[For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)]</u> The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	<i>The data will be collected from SCDs and CPFs/CENs approved within Fiscal Year.</i>
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	NA
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	NA
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	<p>It would be important to note that some of FY23 SCDs/CPF/CENs have started preparation before the commitments of IDA20, so it may take a while to reach a more consistent use of crisis preparedness analysis in Country Engagement Products.</p> <p>A SCD/CPF/CEN will be considered as crisis informed even if it identifies a knowledge gap in this area as long as the CPF/CEN mentions a plan to address this.</p>
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	July 2023. The methodology may be refined during the preparation of the data.

## Facetime index in FCS

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>Facetime index in FCS</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	<p>Staff presence on the ground in IDA-eligible FCS per year, measured as mission days in-country, resident staff days (assumed number of days per year x staff number) and local consultant days worked.</p> <p>Facetime (in days) = Total GE+ (staff at analyst level or higher) Mission Days in-country + resident GE+ staff days worked (assumed number of days per year [220] x staff number) + local consultant days worked. Annual fiscal year data is reported for all IDA-eligible countries (+West Bank and Gaza) on the FY21 harmonized FCS list. To ensure consistency, this list will remain the sample for IDA19 monitoring going forward.</p>		
<b>Tier type</b>	Three		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	NA		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	Monitored		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Index/ Number of days		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	NA
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	Annually		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p><i>There are 3 data sources for calculation of Facetime:</i></p> <p><b><u>DS1 - Mission Data: GE + Staff &amp; ETC Travel from Non-FCV to FCV countries or FCV to Non-FCV countries</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Derive the mission data for the Fiscal Year at the UPI &amp; Trip level details</li> <li>2. Filter the mission data with criteria as Source Country or Destination Country is an FCV Country.</li> <li>3. Add Appt Type &amp; Grade and filter it for GE+ Staff &amp; ETCs</li> <li>4. Use the mission days field to get the first part of Facetime</li> </ol> <p><b><u>DS2 -Residency: GE + Staff in FCV Countries</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Use the Monthly Snapshots on Staff on Board Report (in HR Dashboard) to get the No. of GE+ Staffs &amp; ETC in FCV Locations.</li> <li>2. Multiply Each Month's above staff count with 220/12 to get the Residency Number for GE+ Staff in FCV Countries.</li> </ol>		

	<p><b><u>DS3 - Residency: STC working in FCV Countries</u></b></p> <p>1. Using STC Days Paid report in Contingent Workforce Dashboard (in HR Dashboard) get the data of Days Paid by Plant Country with filters on HQ STC &amp; Local STC.</p> <p>2. Filter out the data for Plant Country as per the list of FCV Countries</p> <p>3. Use the Total Days Paid as Residency Facetime for STCs</p> <p><b>Facetime = DS1 + DS2 + DS3</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. [For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)] The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. [For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)] The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	HR Dashboard
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	NA
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	NA
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	<i>The methodology will be reviewed in an upcoming Working Group on FCV staffing matters to assess any potential challenges.</i>
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	<i>Last update: Sep 26, 2023.</i>

## Share of IDA IPF operations that applied the concept of universal access at design

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>Share of IDA IPF operations that applied the concept of universal access at design (% of approved IDA IPF in FY)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	The indicator measures the percentage of IDA IPF approved during a fiscal year applying the concept of universal access at design. The indicator is aligned to the progressive realization of disability inclusion within lending operations through the Environmental and Social Framework. Universal access is defined as “unimpeded access for people of all ages and abilities in different situations and under various circumstances.”		
<b>Tier type</b>	Three		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG 10.2: By 2030 empower and promote the social, economic, and political inclusion of all irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	Monitored		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Percentage of approved IDA IPF in FY (%)		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	Quarterly		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p>The calculation uses data recorded on the Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) under each IPF lending operation. Quarterly, a two-step process is used to conduct the analysis on lending projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The monitoring team filters IDA Investment Project Financing (IPF) operations within the relevant time. This number is the denominator.</li> <li>• Out of these projects, the team selects projects that check “Yes” to “ESS 4: Is the concept of universal access being applied?” This information is collected within an internal monitoring database using the ESF documents prepared for each project. The documents are available publicly. This number is the numerator.</li> <li>• A direct percentage calculation i.e., <math>N/D * 100</math> is used to report the data for the RMS.</li> </ul>		
	<p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>[For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)]</u> The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. <u>[For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)]</u> The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type</li> </ol>		



	(including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	IPF ESF summaries and management plans
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	Calculating Indicator: SSI Global Unit
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ESF ISU (Implementation Support Unit) updates</li> <li>• SSI MoU Mid-Year Progress update</li> <li>• SSI MoU End-Year Progress update</li> </ul>
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	The data used for this calculation are automatically extracted from project documents prepared by project task teams. While it is expected that all documents are accurate, any gaps in the source data will also carry forward into this calculation.
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	<i>January 2020</i>

## Countries supported by IDA to take IFF-related actions

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>Countries supported by IDA to take IFF-related actions (number)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	<p>The indicator measures the number of IDA countries supported i) in the conduct of comprehensive Illicit Financial Flow (IFF) assessments including tax evasion issues and the preparation of related action plans and; ii) in undertaking policy actions that tackle corruption, money laundering, and/or tax evasion to reduce IFFs, such as strengthening public accountability mechanisms, increasing access to and awareness of beneficial ownership information, and/or adopting automatic exchange of information to reduce tax evasion.</p> <p>Indicator tracks progress under the IDA 20 Governance and Institutions policy commitment number 5.</p>		
<b>Tier type</b>	Three		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	<p>SDG 16.4: By 2030 significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen recovery and return of stolen assets, and combat all forms of organized crime</p> <p>SDG 16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.</p>		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	Monitored		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Number of countries		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	NA
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	<i>Once a year</i>		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p>“IFF assessments” encompass the variety of tools the World Bank Group will use to help IDA countries to monitor and measure IFFs. These include Tax Administration Diagnostic Assessment Tools, AML-CFT National Risk Assessments, Tax evasion AML-CFT risk assessment, the AML-CFT legal entities assessment and other approaches for assessing the different dimensions of IFF.</p> <p>Activities supporting IFF policy actions are risk assessments, training of public officials, workshops, legal and administrative reforms, reports, and assessments that contribute to the fight against corruption, money laundering, terrorist financing and tax evasion, including activities to strengthen public accountability mechanisms, increase access beneficial ownership information, and implementing exchange of information on request and automatic exchange of information to reduce tax evasion.</p> <p>Indicator is based on the number of IDA eligible countries having completed either a comprehensive assessment or supported to undertake a specific policy action.</p> <p>Input data include ASAs, including TFs and EFOs, IPFs, DPFs, and P4Rs. The calculated</p>		

	<p>value is the total number of countries for July 2022 to June 2025 that satisfy the scope condition with respect to having been supported with a comprehensive assessment or supported to undertake a specific policy action. Data includes assessments and actions supported through trust funds (and in some cases) operations without IDA funding.</p> <p>A combination of approaches is used to take into account that the system does not have codes sufficient to capture all support to countries in controlling IFFs. Relevant projects are identified by a list of country projects including relevant IFF activities (National/Sectoral IFF or AML risk assessments, exchange of information, Beneficial Ownership transparency/investigation, Legal persons beneficial ownership).</p> <p>In addition, theme code Transparency, Accountability and Good Governance captures many projects aimed at controlling corruption. As this will miss many projects and activities, it may be supplemented by a keyword search. Keywords (including partial words) include: Corrupt, Launder, Fraud, Arbitrary, Discretion, Asset declaration, Income declaration, Assets declaration, Declarations of income, Declarations of asset, Bribe, Collusion, Conflict of interest, Conflict-of-interest, Conflicts of interests, Crime, Ethic, Ghost, Gift, Illicit, Integrity, Misconduct, Mismanagement, Misuse, Nepotism, Patronage, Red flag, State capture, Whistle Blowers, and Transparency may also be used, although they require manual verification as they can lead to false positives.</p> <p>For manual checks for the number of IDA countries supported in undertaking policy actions that tackle corruption, money laundering, and/or tax evasion to reduce IFFs, the essential criterion is that the support is aimed specifically at those causes. For example, administrative simplification and civil service reform can be aimed in part at controlling corruption, or may be wholly aimed at other purposes, such as business-friendly environment and efficient public administration. For the purpose of tracking this IDA commitment, the criterion is whether or not the supported policy reforms are aimed at controlling corruption.</p> <p>The methodology for IDA 20 does not differ from IDA19.</p>
	<p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>[For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)]</u> The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. <u>[For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)]</u> The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	Reporting from TTLs corroborated by Operation portal, including progress reviews and TFs annual reporting to donors.
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	NA

<p><b>Limitations and Exceptions</b></p>	<p>As previously indicated, data on completion may be underestimated when country activities are included in a regional or global trust fund and do not have a specific code different from the main TF or EFO code. As a result, accuracy will result from data collection from the TTLs, including progress review documents.</p> <p>In addition, as noted above, search by keywords and by themes will have false positives and false negatives. These will be addressed through manual verification of project documents.</p>
<p><b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b></p>	<p>NA</p>

## Client feedback on WBG on responsiveness and staff accessibility

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>Client feedback on WBG on responsiveness and staff accessibility (average rating scale: 1-10)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	Mean score for the answer provided by World Bank Group clients in IDA countries to the following questions from the annual World Bank Group Country Opinion Survey (COS) Program: “To what extent is the World Bank Group an effective development partner in your country, in terms of (i) responsiveness to needs, and (ii) access to WBG staff and experts?” (Based on a 10-point scale with 1 being “to no degree at all”, and 10 being “to a very significant degree”). World Bank Group clients in IDA countries are defined as respondents who report in the COS that they collaborate with the World Bank (IDA). The indicator reflects the current fiscal year ratings (FY23), that is, for about a third of all World Bank Group client countries surveyed during each three-year cycle. Data are reported for IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year.		
<b>Tier type</b>	Three		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	NA		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	7		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Average rating scale: 1-10		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	Annually		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p>The indicator is calculated as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The data for respondents from IDA/Blend countries surveyed in the fiscal year is aggregated across all countries.</li> <li>2. Only those respondents who answered Yes to the question, “Currently, do you professionally collaborate/work with the World Bank Group (IBRD/IDA, IFC, MIGA, ICSID) in your country?” AND answered “World Bank (IDA)” to the question, “Which, if any, of the following agencies of the World Bank Group do you primarily collaborate/work with in ___?” are selected for analysis.</li> <li>3. For each respondent selected, the mean rating for the questions, “To what extent is the World Bank Group an effective development partner in your country, in terms of responsiveness to needs?” and “To what extent is the World Bank Group an effective development partner in your country, in terms of access to WBG staff and experts?” is then calculated (excluding any Don’t Know responses).</li> <li>4. The mean rating across all selected respondents for this index of two questions is then calculated. This mean rating provides the defined overall indicator.</li> </ol>		

	<p>5. For the FCS disaggregation, only those respondents selected in #2 that are also from FCS-designated countries are selected for analysis. The mean rating across these selected respondents for this index of two questions (from #3) is then calculated. This mean rating provides the defined FCS-disaggregated indicator.</p> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. [For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)] The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. [For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)] The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	Country Opinion Surveys completed in the fiscal year in countries with IDA or Blend financing.
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	NA
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	NA
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	Although the Country Opinion Survey program aims to survey a third of all World Bank Group client countries each fiscal year, the deployment of the surveys is contingent upon approval and cooperation of the region and the individual country team. The survey sample is comprised of approximately 80% from country team databases of contacts and approximately 20% from the independent fielding agency (which most often provides supplemental contacts from outside the government). The response rate for Country Opinion Surveys is approximately 50%.
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	August 2023

## Client feedback on WBG on collaboration with other donors

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>Client feedback on WBG on collaboration with other donors (average rating scale: 1-10)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	Mean score for the answer provided by World Bank Group clients in IDA countries to the question from the annual World Bank Group Country Opinion Survey (COS) Program: “To what extent is the World Bank Group an effective development partner in your country, in terms of collaboration with other donors and development partners?” (Based on a 10-point scale with 1 being “to no degree at all”, and 10 being “to a very significant degree”). World Bank Group clients in IDA countries are defined as respondents who report in the COS that they collaborate with the World Bank (IDA). The indicator reflects the current fiscal year ratings (FY23), that is, for about a third of all World Bank Group client countries surveyed during each three-year cycle. Data are reported for IDA eligible countries, including blend countries, in a reporting fiscal year.		
<b>Tier type</b>	Three		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	SDG 17.16: Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology, and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries.		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	8		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Average rating scale: 1-10		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	Annually		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<p>The indicator is calculated as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The data for respondents from IDA/Blend countries surveyed in the fiscal year is aggregated across all countries.</li> <li>2. Only those respondents who answered Yes to the question, “Currently, do you professionally collaborate/work with the World Bank Group (IBRD/IDA, IFC, MIGA, ICSID) in your country?” AND answered “World Bank (IDA)” to the question, “Which, if any, of the following agencies of the World Bank Group do you primarily collaborate/work with in ____?” are selected for analysis.</li> <li>3. The mean rating for the question, “To what extent is the World Bank Group an effective development partner in your country, in terms of collaboration with other donors and development partners?” is then calculated (excluding anyone who selected Don’t Know as a response). This mean rating provides the defined overall</li> </ol>		

	<p>indicator.</p> <p>4. For the FCS disaggregation, only those respondents selected in #2 that are also from FCS-designated countries are selected for analysis. The mean rating for the question, “To what extent is the World Bank Group an effective development partner in your country, in terms of collaboration with other donors and development partners?” is then calculated (excluding anyone who selected Don’t Know as a response). This mean rating provides the defined FCS-disaggregated indicator.</p>
	<p><b>Note:</b></p> <p>1. [For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)] The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></p> <p>2. [For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)] The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</p>
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	Country Opinion Surveys completed in the fiscal year in countries with IDA or Blend financing.
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	NA
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	NA
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	Although the Country Opinion Survey program aims to survey a third of all World Bank Group client countries each fiscal year, the deployment of the surveys is contingent upon approval and cooperation of the region and the individual country team. The survey sample is comprised of approximately 80% from country team databases of contacts and approximately 20% from the independent fielding agency (which most often provides supplemental contacts from outside the government). The response rate for Country Opinion Surveys is approximately 50%.
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	August 2023



## Projects with beneficiary feedback at design

A. Overview			
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>Projects with beneficiary feedback at design (%)</b>		
<b>Definition</b> (as it should appear on the digital IDA RMS card)	Share of IDA Investment Project Financing operations for which at least one citizen engagement indicator is included in the results framework of the World Bank Project Appraisal Document.		
<b>Tier type</b>	Three		
<b>IDA20 Cycle Timeline</b>	FY23-25		
<b>Relevant SDG</b>	NA		
<b>IDA20 Expected range/value</b>	100%		
<b>Included in IDA19</b>	Yes		
B. Methodology			
<b>Unit of Measure</b>	Percentage (%)		
<b>Reporting Disaggregation</b> (if relevant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FCS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Females	<b>Calculation method</b>	<i>(Number of IDA IPF operations with at least one citizen engagement indicator—i.e., Beneficiary Feedback Indicator—in the results framework of the World Bank Project Appraisal Document) / (Active IDA IPF operations) * 100</i>
<b>Internal Data Update Frequency</b>	Internally the indicator is monitored and reported quarterly with the support of Regional CE Focal Points and OPCS verification.		
<b>Data Calculation Method</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Only monitor and report on IDA IPFs that are currently “active” in the Operations Portal (excluding projects that are closed, dropped, or on hold<sup>17</sup>)</li> <li>2) According to the CE Strategic Framework and the Environmental Stakeholder Framework (ESF), the definitions of the three terms are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Citizens: ultimate client of government, development institutions, and private sector interventions in a country. The term citizen is understood in the broad sense of referring to all people in a society or country in an inclusive and non-discriminatory way.</li> <li>- Beneficiaries: the subset of citizens directly targeted by and expected to benefit from a WB-supported project or program. They can include individuals, groups, associations, or organizations, and may (or may not) belong to the public or private sectors, and may represent a variety of interests.</li> <li>- Stakeholders: people who will be informed and consulted about the project including individuals, groups, or communities that (i) are affected or likely to</li> </ul> </li> </ol>		

<sup>17</sup> Regional CE Focal Points can reach out to CESA GSG to request exemption from CE assessment for projects for which implementation is on hold (e.g. often due to political factors).

	<p>be affected by the project (project-affected parties) and (ii) may have an interest in the project (other interested parties).</p> <p>3) The following criteria help determine whether an indicator is considered a beneficiary feedback indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The indicator clearly captures feedback from citizens or monitors the degree of involvement in decision-making that citizens have in the design, implementation, or oversight of projects. An indicator that captures feedback from beneficiaries should report whether/what actions (if any) were taken based on that feedback – this is called closing the feedback loop.</li> <li>- The indicator reports on feedback from (or the engagement of) ultimate beneficiaries (i.e., citizens, civil society organizations, private sector).</li> </ul> <p>4) Additional Financings are also counted.</p> <p>5) In the Operations Portal, the “CE tag” is available, among the cross-cutting theme tags, to mark indicators project teams designated for meeting the corporate commitment for citizen engagement.</p> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>[For country-based indicators (e.g., Number of IDA countries supported)]</u> The indicator should include all countries that are IDA-eligible (both IDA-only and blend). See: <a href="https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries">https://ida.worldbank.org/en/about/borrowing-countries</a></li> <li>2. <u>[For project-based indicators (e.g., People provided with...)]</u> The indicator should include all the projects that are only-IDA financier type, blend-financier type (including IDA-financing), and Trust-fund financier type (including IDA-financing)</li> </ol>
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	<p>Citizen Engagement Database (FURL: CEDB)</p> <p>For reference purposes, Operations Portal</p>
<b>C. Key counterparts</b>	
<b>Contributing PGs/GPs/Regions</b>	<p>All regions have Regional CE Focal Points (who actively participate in updating the status of projects and agree/disagreeing with the CE compliance assessments conducted by CESA GSG.</p> <p>Not all but most GPs have GP CE focal Points who do not actively participate in the verification process but do provide advice on matters that require GP expertise when requested by regional FPs, project teams, or the CESA GSG. List of Regional and GP Citizen Engagement Focal Points are available on the <a href="#">internal website of CESA GSG</a>.</p>
<b>D. Additional information</b>	
<b>Harmonization with other corporate reporting mechanisms:</b>	NA
<b>Limitations and Exceptions</b>	NA
<b>Date methodology agreed/updated</b>	<p>The Strategic Framework for Mainstreaming Citizen Engagement in World Bank Group Operations, which is the governing document of the Bank’s monitoring and reporting on citizen engagement, was published in 2014 and the monitoring and reporting began in FY15, with FY14 data being the baseline.</p>