



Annual Report 2019

Organizational Information and Lending Data Appendixes

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Lending Data

Africa: World Bank Lending by Theme and Sector | Fiscal 2015–19

millions of dollars

Theme	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Economic Policy	—	—	1,002	401	448
Environment and Natural Resource Management	—	—	4,258	6,757	6,649
Finance	—	—	333	1,152	1,954
Human Development and Gender	—	—	3,621	4,274	4,533
Private Sector Development	—	—	3,409	2,805	3,340
Public Sector Management	—	—	1,689	2,893	1,341
Social Development and Protection	—	—	1,278	2,129	1,899
Urban and Rural Development	—	—	5,643	6,031	4,336
Sector	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Agriculture, Fishing, and Forestry	1,138	538	1,352	1,301	1,717
Education	747	865	960	1,285	1,143
Energy and Extractives	1,148	1,708	1,618	3,100	3,288
Financial Sector	654	234	124	261	774
Health	1,858	940	594	1,143	1,353
Industry, Trade, and Services	343	465	961	1,327	1,252
Information and Communications Technologies	159	44	274	226	471
Public Administration	2,284	1,005	1,360	3,945	1,855
Social Protection	1,210	2,294	774	1,433	1,515
Transportation	1,304	720	2,130	660	651
Water, Sanitation, and Waste Management	724	552	1,694	1,850	1,004
Sector Total	11,569	9,365	11,842	16,530	15,022
Of which IBRD	1,209	669	1,163	1,120	820
Of which IDA	10,360	8,696	10,679	15,410	14,202

Note: — = not available. Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding. As of fiscal 2017, new sector and theme categories have replaced the previous taxonomy as part of an internal data modernization effort. Past fiscal year data reported here have been revised to reflect the new categories and therefore may not match figures published in previous annual reports.

Because lending commitments for individual operations can be applied to multiple theme categories, figures organized by theme do not add up to fiscal year commitment totals, and therefore theme figures should not be summed.

Please visit projects.worldbank.org/sector and projects.worldbank.org/theme for more information on changes.

East Asia and Pacific: World Bank Lending by Theme and Sector | Fiscal 2015-19

millions of dollars

Theme	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Economic Policy	—	—	736	615	749
Environment and Natural Resource Management	—	—	1,865	2,091	2,119
Finance	—	—	1,001	22	668
Human Development and Gender	—	—	1,225	993	1,551
Private Sector Development	—	—	916	570	637
Public Sector Management	—	—	441	252	1,546
Social Development and Protection	—	—	324	244	830
Urban and Rural Development	—	—	3,474	2,259	1,634
Sector	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Agriculture, Fishing, and Forestry	1,033	706	523	694	268
Education	226	321	368	216	369
Energy and Extractives	574	2,093	218	96	374
Financial Sector	501	285	135	14	61
Health	233	145	679	390	282
Industry, Trade, and Services	282	427	1,237	959	340
Information and Communications Technologies	69	-	207	80	140
Public Administration	809	940	736	400	2,144
Social Protection	68	270	440	286	459
Transportation	1,233	1,329	1,445	379	509
Water, Sanitation, and Waste Management	1,316	985	1,120	1,099	357
Sector Total	6,342	7,500	7,106	4,612	5,302
Of which IBRD	4,539	5,176	4,403	3,981	4,030
Of which IDA	1,803	2,324	2,703	631	1,272

Note: — = not available. Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding. As of fiscal 2017, new sector and theme categories have replaced the previous taxonomy as part of an internal data modernization effort. Past fiscal year data reported here have been revised to reflect the new categories and therefore may not match figures published in previous annual reports.

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Europe and Central Asia: World Bank Lending by Theme and Sector | Fiscal 2015–19
millions of dollars

Theme	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Economic Policy	—	—	54	128	146
Environment and Natural Resource Management	—	—	2,573	2,094	1,981
Finance	—	—	967	1,343	594
Human Development and Gender	—	—	436	785	1,710
Private Sector Development	—	—	1,613	864	791
Public Sector Management	—	—	1,057	520	271
Social Development and Protection	—	—	72	481	188
Urban and Rural Development	—	—	691	1,759	2,166
Sector	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Agriculture, Fishing, and Forestry	154	47	358	122	485
Education	330	103	120	24	574
Energy and Extractives	1,423	151	2,205	1,064	512
Financial Sector	930	1,290	760	818	458
Health	277	214	202	144	108
Industry, Trade, and Services	882	1,254	133	798	513
Information and Communications Technologies	42	39	8	129	116
Public Administration	692	1,124	648	761	1,057
Social Protection	919	411	140	254	215
Transportation	1,158	2,168	608	332	93
Water, Sanitation, and Waste Management	400	471	127	63	202
Sector Total	7,207	7,271	5,308	4,508	4,332
Of which IBRD	6,679	7,039	4,569	3,550	3,749
Of which IDA	527	233	739	958	583

Note: — = not available. Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding. As of fiscal 2017, new sector and theme categories have replaced the previous taxonomy as part of an internal data modernization effort. Past fiscal year data reported here have been revised to reflect the new categories and therefore may not match figures published in previous annual reports.

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Latin America and the Caribbean: World Bank Lending by Theme and Sector | Fiscal 2015-19

millions of dollars

Theme	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Economic Policy	—	—	387	322	442
Environment and Natural Resource Management	—	—	1,520	2,066	1,671
Finance	—	—	794	551	1,230
Human Development and Gender	—	—	1,039	1,629	1,747
Private Sector Development	—	—	1,488	918	1,035
Public Sector Management	—	—	942	68	671
Social Development and Protection	—	—	186	730	1,031
Urban and Rural Development	—	—	2,450	1,608	1,507
Sector	2015	2016	2017	2018	2,019
Agriculture, Fishing, and Forestry	117	145	335	322	161
Education	1,051	1,090	577	572	497
Energy and Extractives	391	227	520	535	252
Financial Sector	493	591	206	72	735
Health	533	736	217	761	339
Industry, Trade, and Services	374	1,159	638	166	1,034
Information and Communications Technologies	48	0.3	122	13	46
Public Administration	942	1,551	1,910	349	1,203
Social Protection	1,291	743	158	387	1,177
Transportation	389	1,173	573	666	127
Water, Sanitation, and Waste Management	396	803	621	483	569
Sector Total	6,024	8,218	5,877	4,326	6,140
Of which IBRD	5,709	8,035	5,373	3,898	5,709
Of which IDA	315	183	504	428	430

Note: — = not available. Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding. As of fiscal 2017, new sector and theme categories have replaced the previous taxonomy as part of an internal data modernization effort. Past fiscal year data reported here have been revised to reflect the new categories and therefore may not match figures published in previous annual reports.

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Middle East and North Africa: World Bank Lending by Theme and Sector | Fiscal 2015–19

millions of dollars

Theme	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Economic Policy	—	—	265	65	200
Environment and Natural Resource Management	—	—	1,086	2,020	1,399
Finance	—	—	562	208	967
Human Development and Gender	—	—	1,093	2,436	1,490
Private Sector Development	—	—	1,650	1,789	1,228
Public Sector Management	—	—	903	578	334
Social Development and Protection	—	—	962	1,112	749
Urban and Rural Development	—	—	306	1,376	441
Sector	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Agriculture, Fishing, and Forestry	-	314	83	135	0
Education	73	70	100	750	571
Energy and Extractives	1,025	1,091	905	992	873
Financial Sector	550	445	866	62	983
Health	105	97	415	634	322
Industry, Trade, and Services	225	404	760	1,072	547
Information and Communications Technologies	-	145	183	62	308
Public Administration	228	1,345	1,331	713	845
Social Protection	661	31	776	1,168	681
Transportation	10	558	255	283	-
Water, Sanitation, and Waste Management	616	681	207	504	340
Sector Total	3,492	5,181	5,880	6,375	5,468
Of which IBRD	3,294	5,170	4,869	5,945	4,872
Of which IDA	198	11	1,011	430	596

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South Asia: World Bank Lending by Theme and Sector | Fiscal 2015–19
millions of dollars

Theme	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Economic Policy	—	—	1,023	60	451
Environment and Natural Resource Management	—	—	1,710	4,872	4,374
Finance	—	—	1,180	866	550
Human Development and Gender	—	—	1,744	4,032	4,056
Private Sector Development	—	—	1,502	2,239	2,551
Public Sector Management	—	—	420	871	1,263
Social Development and Protection	—	—	661	1,128	478
Urban and Rural Development	—	—	1,727	4,214	4,293
Sector	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Agriculture, Fishing, and Forestry	926	659	121	1,429	1,189
Education	1,193	769	723	1,675	489
Energy and Extractives	261	2,144	859	1,324	1,016
Financial Sector	967	256	1,015	83	159
Health	85	240	329	1,195	1,007
Industry, Trade, and Services	264	616	513	1,085	639
Information and Communications Technologies	38	43	228	232	310
Public Administration	967	646	723	1,035	1,332
Social Protection	467	120	404	675	233
Transportation	1,298	898	813	1,210	1,815
Water, Sanitation, and Waste Management	1,395	1,971	334	717	671
Sector Total	7,860	8,363	6,060	10,660	8,859
Of which IBRD	2,098	3,640	2,233	4,508	4,011
Of which IDA	5,762	4,723	3,827	6,152	4,849

Note: — = not available. Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding. As of fiscal 2017, new sector and theme categories have replaced the previous taxonomy as part of an internal data modernization effort. Past fiscal year data reported here have been revised to reflect the new categories and therefore may not match figures published in previous annual reports.

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Africa: World Bank Commitments, Disbursements, and Net Transfers | Fiscal 2015–19
millions of dollars

Item	Ethiopia		Nigeria		Kenya		Total region	
	2019	2015-2019	2019	2015-2019	2019	2015-2019	2019	2015-2019
IBRD and IDA commitments	2,610	9,693	0	6,647	1,310	4,803	15,007	64,293
Undisbursed balances	5,928	5,928	5,376	5,376	3,852	3,852	37,066	37,066
Gross disbursements	2,237	14,998	1,452	6,535	1,404	4,925	10,882	41,967
Repayments	44	1,232	113	140	132	493	828	3,234
Net disbursements	2,193	13,766	1,340	6,395	1,272	4,432	10,053	38,733
Interest and charges	60	733	87	218	45	318	787	3,063
Net transfers	2,133	13,033	1,253	6,177	1,227	4,114	9,266	35,671

Note: The table shows the three countries with the largest lending commitments in the region over the past two fiscal years (2018 and 2019). IBRD and IDA commitments do not include Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) Initiative grants. Effective fiscal 2005, IBRD and IDA commitments include guarantees and guarantee facilities. Commitments to regional projects are classified in this table as regional projects and are not counted as commitments of the individual countries involved in the regional project. However, undisbursed balances, gross disbursements, repayments, net disbursements, interest and charges, and net transfers are reported or classified under the individual countries because the individual amounts are covered by separate loan, credit, grant, or guarantee agreements and are guaranteed by the individual countries. Disbursements are made to the individual countries, and principal, interest, and charges are billed to the individual countries. Repayments are made by the individual countries and also include payments from donors under debt service trust funds or debt relief under HIPC and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI). Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding.

East Asia and Pacific: World Bank Commitments, Disbursements, and Net Transfers | Fiscal 2015–19
millions of dollars

Item	Indonesia		China		Philippines		Total region	
	2019	2015-2019	2019	2015-2019	2019	2015-2019	2019	2015-2019
IBRD and IDA commitments	1,950	8,141	1,330	9,342	750	3,135	5,302	30,863
Undisbursed balances	3,545	3,545	7,630	7,630	1,370	1,370	22,792	22,792
Gross disbursements	1,847	20,181	1,870	8,445	1,196	8,398	6,329	26,194
Repayments	963	13,709	1,799	2,587	193	10,151	3,389	14,830
Net disbursements	884	6,472	71	5,858	1,002	-1,753	2,940	11,364
Interest and charges	596	3,710	463	1,912	184	1,243	1,523	3,780
Net transfers	288	2,762	-391	3,946	818	-2,996	1,418	7,584

Note: The table shows the three countries with the largest lending commitments in the region over the past two fiscal years (2018 and 2019). IBRD and IDA commitments do not include Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) Initiative grants. Effective fiscal 2005, IBRD and IDA commitments include guarantees and guarantee facilities. Commitments to regional projects are classified in this table as regional projects and are not counted as commitments of the individual countries involved in the regional project. However, undisbursed balances, gross disbursements, repayments, net disbursements, interest and charges, and net transfers are reported or classified under the individual countries because the individual amounts are covered by separate loan, credit, grant, or guarantee agreements and are guaranteed by the individual countries. Disbursements are made to the individual countries, and principal, interest, and charges are billed to the individual countries. Repayments are made by the individual countries and also include payments from donors under debt service trust funds or debt relief under HIPC and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI). Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding.

Europe and Central Asia: World Bank Commitments, Disbursements, and Net Transfers I Fiscal 2015–19
millions of dollars

Item	Turkey		Uzbekistan		Ukraine		Total region	
	2019	2015-2019	2019	2015-2019	2019	2015-2019	2019	2015-2019
IBRD and IDA commitments	1,113	4,862	893	3,340	950	4,505	4,332	28,627
Undisbursed balances	2,541	2,541	2,299	2,299	1,634	1,634	13,387	13,387
Gross disbursements	332	8,214	1,135	3,978	270	1,728	3,140	22,356
Repayments	556	5,839	28	4,392	277	141	3,136	15,641
Net disbursements	-224	2,374	1,107	-414	-7	1,587	4	6,715
Interest and charges	159	1,139	32	614	189	66	963	3,325
Net transfers	-384	1,235	1,075	-1,029	-196	1,520	-959	3,390

Note: The table shows the three countries with the largest lending commitments in the region over the past two fiscal years (2018 and 2019). IBRD and IDA commitments do not include Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) Initiative grants. Effective fiscal 2005, IBRD and IDA commitments include guarantees and guarantee facilities. Commitments to regional projects are classified in this table as regional projects and are not counted as commitments of the individual countries involved in the regional project. However, undisbursed balances, gross disbursements, repayments, net disbursements, interest and charges, and net transfers are reported or classified under the individual countries because the individual amounts are covered by separate loan, credit, grant, or guarantee agreements and are guaranteed by the individual countries. Disbursements are made to the individual countries, and principal, interest, and charges are billed to the individual countries. Repayments are made by the individual countries and also include payments from donors under debt service trust funds or debt relief under HIPC and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI). Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding.

Latin America and the Caribbean: World Bank Commitments, Disbursements, and Net Transfers | Fiscal 2015–19
millions of dollars

Item	Argentina		Colombia		Ecuador		Total region	
	2019	2015-2019	2019	2015-2019	2019	2015-2019	2019	2015-2019
IBRD and IDA commitments	1,391	6,253	930	6,118	850	1,967	6,140	30,584
Undisbursed balances	3,128	3,128	1,680	1,680	1,099	1,099	16,338	16,338
Gross disbursements	1,339	11,044	303	4,470	731	5,492	5,186	25,264
Repayments	600	6,299	509	3,388	19	2,762	2,910	16,278
Net disbursements	739	4,745	-206	1,082	712	2,729	2,276	8,986
Interest and charges	235	2,035	314	774	20	1,205	1,971	6,785
Net transfers	504	2,711	-520	309	692	1,524	306	2,201

Note: The table shows the three countries with the largest lending commitments in the region over the past two fiscal years (2018 and 2019). IBRD and IDA commitments do not include Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) Initiative grants. Effective fiscal 2005, IBRD and IDA commitments include guarantees and guarantee facilities. Commitments to regional projects are classified in this table as regional projects and are not counted as commitments of the individual countries involved in the regional project. However, undisbursed balances, gross disbursements, repayments, net disbursements, interest and charges, and net transfers are reported or classified under the individual countries because the individual amounts are covered by separate loan, credit, grant, or guarantee agreements and are guaranteed by the individual countries. Disbursements are made to the individual countries, and principal, interest, and charges are billed to the individual countries. Repayments are made by the individual countries and also include payments from donors under debt service trust funds or debt relief under HIPC and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI). Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding.

Middle East and North Africa: World Bank Commitments, Disbursements, and Net Transfers | Fiscal 2015–19
millions of dollars

Item	Egypt, Arab Republic of		Jordan		Morocco		Total region	
	2019	2015-2019	2019	2015-2019	2019	2015-2019	2019	2015-2019
IBRD and IDA commitments	1,500	8,130	1,591	2,988	1,255	4,360	5,483	26,431
Undisbursed balances	2,728	2,728	1,017	1,017	1,449	1,449	9,391	9,391
Gross disbursements	1,809	13,855	1,213	8,169	999	2,030	5,436	21,456
Repayments	414	2,968	91	1,632	197	474	1,009	4,576
Net disbursements	1,394	10,888	1,122	6,537	802	1,556	4,427	16,880
Interest and charges	305	1,203	82	697	93	182	661	1,713
Net transfers	1,089	9,684	1,039	5,839	709	1,374	3,766	15,167

Note: The table shows the three countries with the largest lending commitments in the region over the past two fiscal years (2018 and 2019). IBRD and IDA commitments do not include Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) Initiative grants. Effective fiscal 2005, IBRD and IDA commitments include guarantees and guarantee facilities. Commitments to regional projects are classified in this table as regional projects and are not counted as commitments of the individual countries involved in the regional project. However, undisbursed balances, gross disbursements, repayments, net disbursements, interest and charges, and net transfers are reported or classified under the individual countries because the individual amounts are covered by separate loan, credit, grant, or guarantee agreements and are guaranteed by the individual countries. Disbursements are made to the individual countries, and principal, interest, and charges are billed to the individual countries. Repayments are made by the individual countries and also include payments from donors under debt service trust funds or debt relief under HIPC and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI). Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding.

South Asia: World Bank Commitments, Disbursements, and Net Transfers | Fiscal 2015–19

millions of dollars

Item	India		Bangladesh		Pakistan		Total region	
	2019	2015-2019	2019	2015-2019	2019	2015-2019	2019	2015-2019
IBRD and IDA commitments	3,274	16,641	2,237	9,860	1,876	9,435	8,859	41,804
Undisbursed balances	16,092	16,092	7,091	7,091	6,270	6,270	32,052	32,052
Gross disbursements	3,192	25,224	1,934	13,847	610	6,460	6,757	28,984
Repayments	3,114	16,952	360	13,182	485	1,596	4,160	17,764
Net disbursements	78	8,272	1,574	665	125	4,864	2,597	11,221
Interest and charges	680	3,552	111	2,196	230	471	1,088	3,804
Net transfers	-602	4,720	1,463	-1,531	-105	4,393	1,509	7,416

Note: The table shows the three countries with the largest lending commitments in the region over the past two fiscal years (2018 and 2019). IBRD and IDA commitments do not include Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) Initiative grants. Effective fiscal 2005, IBRD and IDA commitments include guarantees and guarantee facilities. Commitments to regional projects are classified in this table as regional projects and are not counted as commitments of the individual countries involved in the regional project. However, undisbursed balances, gross disbursements, repayments, net disbursements, interest and charges, and net transfers are reported or classified under the individual countries because the individual amounts are covered by separate loan, credit, grant, or guarantee agreements and are guaranteed by the individual countries. Disbursements are made to the individual countries, and principal, interest, and charges are billed to the individual countries. Repayments are made by the individual countries and also include payments from donors under debt service trust funds or debt relief under HIPC and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI). Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding.

Operations Approved for IBRD and IDA Assistance, by Region and Country| Fiscal 2019

millions of dollars

Region and Country	IBRD		IDA		Total	
	Operations	Amount	Operations	Amount	Operations	Amount
<u>Africa</u>						
Africa (regional)	1	25	15	1,977	15	2,002
Angola		0		0		0
Benin		0	6	460	6	460
Botswana		0		0		0
Burkina Faso		0	7	559	7	559
Burundi		0		0		0
Cabo Verde	1	5	4	65	4	70
Cameroon	1	300	1	150	2	450
Central African Republic		0	5	333	5	333
Chad		0	5	240	5	240
Comoros		0	1	25	1	25
Congo, Democratic Republic of		0	4	812	4	812
Congo, Republic of		0	1	22	1	22
Cote d'Ivoire		0	7	1,050	7	1,050
Eswatini	1	40		0	1	40
Ethiopia		0	6	2,460	6	2,460
Gabon	1	200		0	1	200
Gambia, The		0	1	30	1	30
Ghana		0	8	520	8	520
Guinea		0	6	260	6	260
Guinea-Bissau		0	1	11	1	11
Kenya	1	250	2	1,000	3	1,250
Lesotho		0	2	128	2	128
Liberia		0	4	132	4	132
Madagascar		0	6	522	6	522
Malawi		0	4	360	4	360
Mali		0	9	500	9	500
Mauritania		0	2	23	2	23
Mozambique		0	8	560	8	560
Niger		0	9	540	9	540
Nigeria		0		0		0
Rwanda		0	4	355	4	355
Sao Tome and Principe		0	2	39	2	39
Senegal		0	4	365	4	365
Sierra Leone		0	6	182	6	182
Somalia		0	3	98	3	98
South Africa		0		0		0
South Sudan		0	1	105	1	105
Tanzania		0		0		0
Togo		0	2	70	2	70
Uganda		0	1	150	1	150
Zambia		0	1	100	1	100
Total	6	820	148	14,202	152	15,022
<u>East Asia and Pacific</u>						
Cambodia		0	4	212	4	212
China	6	1,330		0	6	1,330
Fiji		0		0		0
Indonesia	6	1,950		0	6	1,950

Kiribati		0	1	5	1	5
Lao People's Democratic Republic		0	5	122	5	122
Marshall Islands		0	3	49	3	49
Micronesia, Federated States of		0	2	68	2	68
Mongolia		0		0		0
Myanmar		0		0		0
Pacific Islands		0		0		0
Papua New Guinea		0	1	150	1	150
Philippines	2	750		0	2	750
Samoa		0	4	54	4	54
Solomon Islands		0	3	76	3	76
Timor-Leste		0		0		0
Tonga		0	6	80	6	80
Tuvalu		0	3	57	3	57
Vanuatu		0				
Vietnam		0	3	399	3	399
Total		14	4,030	35	1,272	49

Europe and Central Asia

Albania		0		0		0
Armenia	1	15		0	1	15
Belarus	2	203		0	2	203
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	32		0	1	32
Croatia	1	24		0	1	24
Europe and Central Asia (regional)		0	3	91	3	91
Georgia	3	223		0	3	223
Kazakhstan		0		0		0
Kosovo		0	3	67	3	67
Kyrgyz Republic		0	2	44	2	44
Moldova		0	3	135	3	135
Montenegro		0		0		0
North Macedonia	1	33		0	1	33
Romania	3	163		0	3	163
Serbia	2	102		0	2	102
Tajikistan		0	4	155	4	155
Turkey	3	1,113		0	3	1,113
Ukraine	2	950		0	2	950
Uzbekistan	3	800	2	93	5	893
Western Balkans	1	90		0	1	90
Total	23	3,749	17	584	40	4,332

Latin America and the Caribbean

Argentina	4	1,391		0	4	1,391
Bolivia		0		0		0
Brazil	3	627		0	3	627
Chile		0		0		0
Colombia	4	930		0	4	930
Dominica		0	2	48	2	48
Dominican Republic	2	180		0	2	180
Ecuador	2	850		0	2	850
El Salvador	1	200		0	1	200
Grenada		0		0		0
Guatemala	1	200		0	1	200
Guyana		0	1	20	1	20
Haiti		0	4	149	4	149

Honduras		0	3	155	3	155
Jamaica		0		0		0
Mexico	2	900		0	2	900
Nicaragua		0		0		0
OECS Countries	1	2	1	8	1	10
Panama		0		0		0
Paraguay	1	115		0	1	115
Peru	3	280		0	3	280
St. Lucia		0	1	20	1	20
St. Vincent and the Grenadines		0	1	30	1	30
Suriname	1	35		0	1	35
Uruguay		0		0		0
Total	25	5,709	13	430	37	6,140

Middle East and North Africa

Djibouti		0	4	56	4	56
Egypt, Arab Republic of	3	1,500		0	3	1,500
Iraq	1	200		0	1	200
Jordan	2	1,591		0	2	1,591
Lebanon		0		0		0
Morocco	3	1,255		0	3	1,255
Tunisia	3	326		0	3	326
Yemen, Republic of		0	3	540	3	540
Total	12	4,872	7	596	19	5,468

South Asia

Afghanistan		0	8	460	8	460
Bangladesh		0	11	2,237	11	2,237
Bhutan		0	1	30	1	30
India	15	3,024	1	250	16	3,274
Maldives		0	1	20	1	20
Nepal		0	4	433	4	433
Pakistan	3	652	5	1,159	8	1,811
Sri Lanka	2	335	2	195	4	530
South Asia (regional)		0	1	65	1	65
Total	20	4,011	34	4,849	54	8,859

Overall Total	100	23,191	254	21,932	351	45,123
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Note: OECS = Organization of Eastern Caribbean States. Data includes guarantees, supplemental and additional financing operations as separate lending operations. Joint IBRD-IDA operations are included in both the IDA and IBRD number of operations count, but only once in the Total. A blank space indicates zero. Data as of 6/30/2019.

World Bank Development Policy Operations | Fiscal 2019

millions of dollars

Country	Project ID	Operation	IBRD	IDA	Total
Afghanistan	P168446	2019 Incentive Program Development Policy Operation	0	100	100
Argentina	P167889	Argentina First Inclusive Growth Programmatic DPF	500	0	500
Bangladesh	P167190	Bangladesh Jobs Programmatic DPC	0	250	250
Benin	P166115	Benin Second Fiscal Reform and Growth DPF	0	15	15
Benin	P167278	Benin Second Fiscal Reform and Growth PBG	0	180	180
Bhutan	P168166	Strengthening Fiscal Management and Private Sector Employment Opportunities	0	30	30
Brazil	P164588	Mato Grosso Fiscal Adjustment and Environmental Sustainability DPL	250	0	250
Burkina Faso	P166298	First Fiscal Management, Sustainable Growth and Health Service Delivery Development P	0	100	100
Cabo Verde	P160628	Cabo Verde Disaster Risk Management Development Policy Financing with Cat DDO	5	5	10
Cabo Verde	P165631	Cabo Verde DPO	0	40	40
Central African Republic	P168035	First Consolidation and Social Inclusion Development Program	0	100	100
Chad	P163424	Chad First Programmatic Economic Recovery and Resilience Grant	0	65	65
Colombia	P162858	Second Fiscal Sustainability, Competitiveness, and Migration DPF	719	0	719
Cote d'Ivoire	P166388	CDI Third Fiscal Management, Education, Energy, and Cocoa Reforms DPF	0	100	100
Ecuador	P169822	First Inclusive and Sustainable Growth DPF	500	0	500
Egypt, Arab Republic of	P168630	Private Sector Development for Inclusive Growth DPF	1,000	0	1,000
Ethiopia	P168566	Ethiopia Growth and Competitiveness	0	1,200	1,200
Gabon	P164201	Gabon Second Fiscal Consolidation and Inclusive Growth DPF	200	0	200
Guatemala	P159710	Guatemala DRM Development Policy Loan with CAT DDO II	200	0	200
Guinea	P161796	Guinea Second Macroeconomic and Fiscal Management DPO	0	60	60
Haiti	P162452	Haiti Fiscal and Social Resilience Development Policy Financing	0	20	20
India	P159669	Second Programmatic Electricity Distribution Reform DPL for Rajasthan	250	0	250
India	P167246	Shimla Water Supply and Sewerage Service Delivery Reform Programmatic Development	40	0	40
India	P169907	The First Resilient Kerala Program Development Policy Operation	0	250	250
Indonesia	P167297	Indonesia Fiscal Reform DPL 3	1,000	0	1,000
Jordan	P168130	Jordan Second Equitable Growth & Job Creation Programmatic Development Policy Financ	1,450	0	1,450
Kenya	P168204	Inclusive Growth and Fiscal Management Development Policy Financing	0	750	750
Kiribati	P167263	Kiribati Fifth Economic Reform Development Policy Operation	0	5	5
Kyrgyz Republic	P163983	Kyrgyz Republic Economic Governance DPO	0	24	24
Lao People's Democratic Republic	P166839	Lao PDR Green Resilient Growth DPO 2	0	40	40
Madagascar	P166425	MG - Second Inclusive and Resilient Growth DPO	0	60	60
Madagascar	P166752	Fiscal Sustainability and Energy Development Policy Operation	0	100	100
Malawi	P165056	MALAWI-Disaster Risk Management Development Policy Financing with Cat DDO	0	70	70

Country	Project ID	Operation	IBRD	IDA	Total
Mali	P161619	Second poverty reduction and inclusive growth DPO	0	60	60
Mexico	P167674	Mexico Financial Inclusion DPF	500	0	500
Moldova	P156963	Moldova Economic Governance DPO1	0	30	30
Morocco	P168587	Financial Inclusion and Digital Economy DPF	700	0	700
Nepal	P154693	Nepal Energy Sector Development Policy Credit	0	100	100
Nepal	P159547	Nepal Fourth Financial Sector Stability Credit DPC4	0	100	100
Nepal	P168869	Programmatic Fiscal and Public Financial Management Development Policy Credit (II)	0	100	100
Niger	P166124	Niger Second DPO Series	0	110	110
Papua New Guinea	P165717	Papua New Guinea Development Policy Operation	0	150	150
Philippines	P167651	Improving Fiscal Management	450	0	450
Rwanda	P166458	Second Rwanda Energy Sector Development Policy Operation	0	125	125
Samoa	P165928	Second Resilience Development Policy Operation with a Cat-DDO	0	14	14
Senegal	P164525	Senegal Second Multi-Sectoral Structural Reform DPF	0	180	180
Sierra Leone	P168259	Sierra Leone - Second Productivity and Transparency Support Grant	0	40	40
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	P165220	First Fiscal Reform and Resilience Development Policy Credit	0	30	30
Togo	P166739	Togo Second Fiscal Management & Infrastructure Reform DPO	0	40	40
Tonga	P159263	Tonga Third Inclusive Growth Development Policy Operation	0	6	6
Tuvalu	P161867	Tuvalu Fourth Development Policy Operation	0	8	8
Ukraine	P164414	Ukraine Policy Based Guarantee	750	0	750
Uzbekistan	P168280	Sustaining Market Reforms in Uzbekistan Development Policy Operation	500	0	500
Vietnam	P160480	Ho Chi Minh City Development Policy Operation 1	0	125	125
Total			9,014	4,781	13,794

Note: Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding.

World Bank Development Policy Commitments | Fiscal 2015–19

Region	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	(\$ millions)	(percent)	(\$ millions)	(percent)	(\$ millions)	(percent)	(\$ millions)	(percent)	(\$ millions)	(percent)
Africa	2,440	25	760	5	1,009	11	1,514	21	3,605	26
East Asia and Pacific	822	8	1,695	11	1,054	11	755	11	1,797	13
Europe and Central Asia	2562	26	3,050	20	1,347	14	1,736	24	1,304	9
Latin America and the Caribbean	2,930	30	4,475	30	2,029	21	815	11	2,719	20
Middle East and North Africa	430	4	3,450	23	3,519	37	2,039	28	3,150	23
South Asia	620	6	1,670	11	626	7	320	4	1,220	9
Total	9,804	100	15,100	100	9,584	100	7,179	100	13,794	100
World Bank development policy loan commitments										
IBRD	7,207	74	13,210	87	7,644	80	5,040	70	9,014	65
IDA	2,597	26	1,890	13	1,940	20	2,139	30	4,781	35
Total	9,804	100	15,100	100	9,584	100	7,179	100	13,794	100
World Bank total lending commitments										
IBRD	23,528		29,729		22,611		23,002		23,191	
IDA	18,966		16,170		19,463		24,010		21,932	
Total	42,495		45,899		42,074		47,011		45,123	
Share of development policy commitments		23		33		23		15		31

Note: Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding. IDA total lending commitments for fiscal 2017 do not include a \$50 million grant for the Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility.

IBRD and IDA Cumulative Lending, by Country | Fiscal 1945–2019

millions of dollars

Country	IBRD	IDA	IBRD/IDA
	Amount	Amount	Amount
Afghanistan		4,546	4,546
Africa (regional)	379	15,528	15,907
Albania	1,456	950	2,406
Algeria	5,892		5,892
Angola	1,442	1,024	2,466
Antigua and Barbuda	10		10
Argentina	35,530		35,530
Armenia	993	1,408	2,400
Australia	418		418
Austria	106		106
Azerbaijan	2,864	1,128	3,993
Bahamas, The	43		43
Bangladesh	46	31,439	31,485
Barbados	153		153
Belarus	1,889		1,889
Belgium	76		76
Belize	131		131
Benin		2,801	2,801
Bhutan		380	380
Bolivia	1,132	2,810	3,942
Bosnia and Herzegovina	698	1,440	2,138
Botswana	1,041	16	1,057
Brazil	60,920		60,920
Bulgaria	3,260		3,260
Burkina Faso	2	5,344	5,346
Burundi	5	2,136	2,140
Cabo Verde	59	499	557
Cambodia		1,562	1,562
Cameroon	2,365	3,227	5,591
Central African Republic		1,299	1,299
Chad	40	1,792	1,832
Chile	4,427	19	4,446
China	53,402	9,947	63,348
Colombia	26,437	20	26,457
Comoros		204	204
Congo, Dem. Rep.	330	8,179	8,509
Congo, Rep.	392	780	1,172
Costa Rica	2,256	6	2,262
Côte d'Ivoire	3,088	6,388	9,475

Country	IBRD	IDA	IBRD/IDA
	Amount	Amount	Amount
Croatia	4,670		4,670
Cyprus	419		419
Czech Republic	776		776
Denmark	85		85
Djibouti		369	369
Dominica	7	153	159
Dominican Republic	2,698	22	2,720
East Asia (regional)		17	17
Ecuador	5,523	37	5,559
Egypt, Arab Rep.	19,947	1,984	21,931
El Salvador	2,523	26	2,548
Equatorial Guinea		45	45
Eritrea		549	549
Estonia	151		151
Eswatini	242	8	250
Ethiopia	109	22,666	22,774
Europe and Central Asia (regional)	900	264	1,164
Fiji	274		274
Finland	317		317
France	250		250
Gabon	1,074		1,074
Gambia, The		559	559
Georgia	1,466	1,550	3,016
Ghana	407	10,203	10,610
Greece	491		491
Grenada	32	112	143
Guatemala	4,018		4,018
Guinea	75	2,190	2,266
Guinea-Bissau		504	504
Guyana	80	469	549
Haiti	3	2,091	2,094
Honduras	717	2,475	3,192
Hungary	5,661		5,661
Iceland	47		47
India	63,810	51,182	114,991
Indonesia	54,735	2,875	57,610
Iran, Islamic Rep.	3,413		3,413
Iraq	5,107	509	5,615
Ireland	153		153
Israel	285		285
Italy	400		400
Jamaica	2,730		2,730

Country	IBRD	IDA	IBRD/IDA
	Amount	Amount	Amount
Japan	863		863
Jordan	6,518	185	6,703
Kazakhstan	9,164		9,164
Kenya	1,431	12,368	13,799
Kiribati		97	97
Korea, Rep.	15,587	111	15,698
Kosovo		320	320
Kyrgyz Republic		1,535	1,535
Lao PDR		1,720	1,720
Latin America (regional)		32	32
Latvia	985		985
Lebanon	3,076	100	3,176
Lesotho	155	848	1,003
Liberia	156	1,397	1,553
Lithuania	491		491
Luxembourg	12		12
Madagascar	33	5,121	5,154
Malawi	124	4,735	4,859
Malaysia	4,151		4,151
Maldives		255	255
Mali	2	4,161	4,163
Malta	8		8
Marshall Islands		123	123
Mauritania	146	1,268	1,414
Mauritius	828	20	848
Mexico	56,221		56,221
Micronesia, Fed.		149	149
Moldova	439	1,056	1,495
Mongolia		891	891
Montenegro	464	75	539
Morocco	18,035	51	18,086
Mozambique		7,317	7,317
Myanmar	33	3,322	3,355
Namibia	15		15
Nepal		6,301	6,301
Netherlands	244		244
New Zealand	127		127
Nicaragua	234	2,234	2,468
Niger		3,603	3,603
Nigeria	7,143	17,348	24,491
North Macedonia	1,488	379	1,867
Norway	145		145

Country	IBRD	IDA	IBRD/IDA
	Amount	Amount	Amount
OECS ^a countries	105	211	316
Oman	157		157
Pacific Islands		21	21
Pakistan	11,079	24,597	35,675
Panama	3,251		3,251
Papua New Guinea	787	763	1,549
Paraguay	1,821	46	1,866
Peru	13,379		13,379
Philippines	19,516	294	19,810
Poland	16,159		16,159
Portugal	1,339		1,339
Romania	14,181		14,181
Russian Federation	14,151		14,151
Rwanda		4,143	4,143
Samoa		323	323
São Tomé and Príncipe		187	187
Senegal	165	5,353	5,518
Serbia	3,285	689	3,974
Seychelles	62		62
Sierra Leone	19	1,583	1,602
Singapore	181		181
Slovak Republic	425		425
Slovenia	178		178
Solomon Islands		240	240
Somalia		590	590
South Africa	4,146		4,146
South Asia (regional)		831	831
South Sudan		319	319
Spain	479		479
Sri Lanka	1,128	6,063	7,191
St. Kitts and Nevis	23	2	25
St. Lucia	37	91	128
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	12	99	111
Sudan	166	1,353	1,519
Suriname	35		35
Syrian Arab Republic	613	47	661
Taiwan, China	329	15	345
Tajikistan		1,246	1,246
Tanzania	319	13,645	13,964
Thailand	9,143	125	9,268
Timor-Leste	15	118	133
Togo	20	1,424	1,444

Country	IBRD	IDA	IBRD/IDA
	Amount	Amount	Amount
Tonga		234	234
Trinidad and Tobago	334		334
Tunisia	10,540	75	10,615
Turkey	41,524	179	41,702
Turkmenistan	90		90
Tuvalu		111	111
Uganda	9	9,517	9,526
Ukraine	13,399		13,399
Uruguay	4,387		4,387
Uzbekistan	2,829	2,603	5,432
Vanuatu		148	148
Venezuela, RB	3,328		3,328
Vietnam	3,458	20,908	24,366
Yemen, Rep.		5,595	5,595
Yugoslavia	6,091		6,091
Zambia	679	4,186	4,865
Zimbabwe	983	662	1,645
Overall total	727,539	391,476	1,119,015

Note: Effective fiscal 2005, lending includes guarantees and guarantee facilities. Joint IBRD-IDA operations are counted only once, as IBRD operations. When more than one loan is made for a single project, the operation is counted only once. Commitments in regional projects are classified in this table as regional projects and are not counted as commitments of the individual countries involved under the regional project. IDA figures exclude the HIPC grants of \$45.5 million to Côte d'Ivoire in fiscal 2009 and a Pandemic Emergency Financing (PEF) grant of \$50 million in 2017.

A blank space indicates zero. Project counts for countries are not included in this table, as approved operations may be reclassified as supplemental or additional financing operations during the life of the project. Consequently, total project counts may fluctuate from year to year. The commitment totals to countries, however, remain constant regardless of the project's classification.

a. OECS = Organization of Eastern Caribbean States.

Active Portfolio by Region and Sector | June 30, 2019

Region	Net commitments	
	(\$ billions)	(percent)
Africa	77.7	32
East Asia and Pacific	36.2	15
Europe and Central Asia	27.1	11
Latin America and the Caribbean	30.0	12
Middle East and North Africa	19.3	8
South Asia	53.4	22
Total	243.8	100

Sector ^a	Net commitments	
	(\$ billions)	(percent)
Agriculture, Fishing, and Forestry	22.4	9
Education	18.6	8
Energy and Extractives	35.5	15
Financial Sector	9.8	4
Health	17.6	7
Industry, Trade, and Services	15.3	6
Information and Communications Technologies	3.6	1
Public Administration	25.1	10
Social Protection	20.4	8
Transportation	43.0	18
Water, Sanitation, and Waste Management	32.5	13
Total	243.8	100

Note: Portfolio includes IBRD/IDA operations only.

a. As of fiscal year 2017, new sector and theme categories have replaced the previous taxonomy as part of an internal data modernization effort. Past fiscal year data reported here have been revised to reflect the new categories and therefore may not match figures published in previous annual reports. Due to methodological changes in fiscal 2017, past year's theme data is not comparable and cannot be combined; it is therefore excluded here. Please visit projects.worldbank.org/sector and projects.worldbank.org/theme for more information on changes.



Annual Report 2019

New Operations Approved

Summaries of Operations Approved during Fiscal 2019

Region	Country	Project Name and Development Objectives	Project ID	Date of Approval	First/Last Maturity Date ^a	Financing Type	Financing Instrument	Additional Financing	Special Financing ^b	Civil Society Involvement ^c	Principal Commitment Amounts (millions) ^d			
											IBRD (US\$)	IDA (US\$)	IDA (SDR ^e)	Special Financing Grant (US\$)
AFR	Africa (Regional) ¹	Africa Regional Scholarship and Innovation Fund for Applied Sciences, Engineering and Technology Project strengthens the institutional capacity for quality and sustainable doctoral training, research, and innovation in transformative technologies in Sub-Saharan Africa.	P165581	7/5/2018		g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	15.0	10.5	-
AFR	Africa (Regional) ²	Solar Development in Sub-Saharan Africa (Phase 1) strengthens the regional technical capacity for preparation of large-scale solar parks and integration of solar electricity into the grids.	P162580	7/6/2018		g	IPF	-	-	No	-	21.0	14.7	-
AFR	Africa (Regional) ³	Guinea-Mali Interconnection Project increases electricity supply to the eastern part of Guinea, enables electricity trade between Guinea and Mali, and increases Guinea's electricity export capability towards other West African Power Pool countries.	P166042	7/13/2018	2024 / 2056	c,g	IPF	-	-	No	-	84.0	58.6	-
AFR	Africa (Regional) ⁴	East African Community Statistics Development and Harmonization Regional Project supports the production of harmonized and quality statistics in the East African Community (EAC), in support of regional integration, through capacity building of the National Statistical Offices of the EAC partner states and the EAC Secretariat.	P164243	7/27/2018		g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	20.0	14.2	-
AFR	Africa (Regional) ⁵	Support for Capacity Development of the African Union Commission and Other African Union Organs Project (Additional Financing) strengthens the African Union Commission's capacity to facilitate regional integration results and transformation through enhanced institutional efficiency.	P166316	7/31/2018		g	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	15.0	10.5	-
AFR	Africa (Regional) ⁶	East Africa Skills for Transformation and Regional Integration Project increases access and improves quality of technical and vocational education and training (TVET) programs in selected regional flagship TVET Institutes and supports regional integration in East Africa.	P163399	10/30/2018	2024 / 2056	c,g	IPF	-	-	No	-	293.0	208.9	-
AFR	Africa (Regional) ⁷	North Core/Dorsale Nord Regional Power Interconnector Project increases the capacity to trade electricity between Nigeria, Niger, Benin, and Burkina Faso; reduces the cost of electricity supply through increased regional energy trade; increases access to electricity in Burkina Faso.	P162933	10/31/2018	2023 / 2056	c,g	IPF	-	-	No	-	465.5	330.2	-
AFR	Africa (Regional) ⁸	Economic Community of West African States-Regional Electricity Access Project increases grid electricity access in Guinea-Bissau, Mali, and The Gambia.	P164044	12/13/2018	2025 / 2056	c,g	IPF	-	-	No	-	225.0	161.3	-
AFR	Africa (Regional) ⁹	Agricultural Productivity Program for Southern Africa increases availability of improved agricultural technologies in participating countries in the Southern Africa Development Community region.	P164486	12/18/2018	2024 / 2048	c,g,l	IPF	-	-	Yes	25.0	25.0	18.1	-
AFR	Africa (Regional) ¹⁰	Sahel Women's Empowerment and Demographics Project (Additional Financing) increases women and adolescent girls' empowerment and their access to quality reproductive, child, and maternal health services in selected areas of the participating countries including Benin, and improves regional knowledge generation and sharing, as well as regional capacity and coordination.	P166813	1/25/2019		g	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	90.0	65.1	-
AFR	Africa (Regional) ¹¹	First Africa Higher Education Centers of Excellence for Development Impact Project improves the quality, quantity, and development impact of postgraduate education in selected universities through regional specialization and collaboration.	P164546	3/27/2019	2024 / 2058	c,g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	143.0	102.3	-
AFR	Africa (Regional) ¹²	Temane Regional Electricity Guarantee enhances transmission capacity for domestic and regional markets, and increases electricity generation capacity through private sector participation.	P170397	6/20/2019		gu	IPF	-	-	No	-	120.0	-	-
AFR	Africa (Regional) ¹³	Temane Regional Electricity Project enhances transmission capacity for domestic and regional markets, and increases electricity generation capacity through private sector participation.	P160427	6/20/2019		g	IPF	-	-	No	-	300.0	216.5	-
AFR	Benin	Community and Local Government Basic Social Services Project improves access to decentralized basic social services and social safety nets and strengthens the social protection system.	P163560	7/6/2018		g	IPF	-	-	No	-	40.0	27.6	-
AFR	Benin	Second Fiscal Reform and Growth Development Policy Operation strengthens fiscal management; increases agricultural productivity and strengthens the financial viability of the power sector; and improves equitable access to education and health services.	P166115	8/30/2018	2025 / 2056	c	DPF	-	-	No	-	15.0	10.8	-
AFR	Benin	Second Fiscal Reform and Growth Policy-Based Guarantee strengthens fiscal management; increases agricultural productivity and strengthens the financial viability of the power sector; and improves equitable access to education and health services.	P167278	8/30/2018		gu	IPF	-	-	No	-	180.0	-	-
AFR	Benin	Early Years Nutrition and Child Development Project improves the delivery of early nutrition and childhood development interventions and services in targeted areas of benefiting communes in Benin.	P166211	2/21/2019		g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	50.0	36.0	-
AFR	Benin	Stormwater Management and Urban Resilience Project reduces flood risks in selected areas of Cotonou and strengthens urban resilience management capacity at the city level.	P167359	5/23/2019	2025 / 2056	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	100.0	72.1	-

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AFR	Benin	Gazetted Forests Management Project integrates management of targeted gazetted forests to increase access to sustainably produced fuelwood and strengthens value chains of selected Non Timber Forest Products for forest-dependent communities.	P167678	5/30/2019		g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	75.0	54.1	-
AFR	Burkina Faso	Health Services Reinforcement Project increases the quality and utilization of health services with a particular focus on maternal, child and adolescent health, nutrition, and disease surveillance.	P164696	7/6/2018		g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	80.0	55.7	-
AFR	Burkina Faso	Higher Education Support Project strengthens higher education institutions to increase access and deliver quality education in priority subject areas.	P164293	7/10/2018		g	IPF	-	-	No	-	70.0	48.7	-
AFR	Burkina Faso	Strengthening Climate Resilience Project improves the country's hydro-meteorological, climate, and early warning services, and improves access to such services through targeted sectors and communities.	P164078	9/26/2018		g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	8.5	6.1	-
AFR	Burkina Faso	Emergency Recurrent Cost Financing Project supports the government in enhancing food security readiness and delivery of core services in health and education in the crises-affected regions.	P169486	11/29/2018		g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	100.0	72.4	-
AFR	Burkina Faso	First Fiscal Management, Sustainable Growth, and Health Service Delivery Development Policy Operation strengthens fiscal management, natural resources management, and health service delivery.	P166298	4/24/2019	2025 / 2057	c	DPF	-	-	No	-	100.0	70.9	-
AFR	Burkina Faso	Financial Inclusion Support Project facilitates access to digital financial services and credit for targeted beneficiaries.	P164786	4/30/2019	2025 / 2057	c	IPF	-	-	No	-	100.0	70.9	-
AFR	Burkina Faso	Scale-Up and Responding to the needs of Refugees and Host Communities Project (Additional Financing) provides income support to poor households and lays foundations for a basic safety net system.	P169252	5/29/2019	2025 / 2057	c,g	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	100.0	72.1	-
AFR	Cabo Verde	Education and Skills Development Enhancement Project strengthens foundational skills in education and improves the relevance of training programs to Cabo Verde's strategic development plan.	P164294	10/31/2018	2028 / 2058	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	10.0	7.2	-
AFR	Cabo Verde	Social Inclusion Project supports Cabo Verde's efforts in building an effective social protection system that promotes social and productive inclusion.	P165267	12/13/2018	2029 / 2058	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	10.0	7.3	-
AFR	Cabo Verde	Disaster Risk Management Development Policy Operation with Catastrophe Deferred Drawdown Option supports a comprehensive program to strengthen the management of disaster and climate-related risks across different sectors.	P160628	6/5/2019	2028 / 2059	c,l	DPF	-	-	No	5.0	5.0	3.7	-
AFR	Cabo Verde	First State-Owned Enterprises Reform and Fiscal Management Development Policy Operation reduces fiscal risks and enhances fiscal management in support of sustainable private-sector led growth.	P165631	6/5/2019	2029 / 2058	c	DPF	-	-	No	-	40.0	28.9	-
AFR	Cameroon	Nachtigal Hydropower Project increases the availability of renewable energy power and leverages private finance for the Nachtigal Hydropower Project.	P157734	7/19/2018		gu	IPF	-	-	Yes	300.0	-	-	-
AFR	Cameroon	Rural Electricity Access Project for Underserved Regions increases electricity access in underserved regions of Cameroon.	P163881	12/13/2018	2024 / 2048	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	150.0	106.5	-
AFR	Central African Republic	Health System Support and Strengthening Project increases utilization and improves the quality of essential health services in targeted areas in the Central African Republic.	P164953	9/27/2018		g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	43.0	30.7	-
AFR	Central African Republic	Emergency Electricity Supply and Access Project increases electricity supply and access in the Central African Republic.	P164885	2/28/2019		g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	65.0	46.8	-
AFR	Central African Republic	First Consolidation and Social Inclusion Development Policy Operation supports the consolidation of basic fiscal management and social inclusion.	P168035	5/6/2019		g	DPF	-	-	No	-	100.0	71.6	-
AFR	Central African Republic	Agriculture Recovery and Agribusiness Development Support Project increases agricultural productivity of small-scale farmers, strengthens capacity of micro-, small and medium-sized agribusiness enterprises, and provides immediate and effective response in the event of an eligible crisis or emergency.	P165855	5/17/2019		g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	25.0	17.9	-
AFR	Central African Republic	LONDO "Stand Up" Project (Additional Financing) provides temporary employment to vulnerable people throughout the country.	P166943	5/30/2019		g	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	100.0	72.2	-
AFR	Chad	Domestic Resource Mobilization and Management Project improves performance, processes, and transparency in key government entities for revenue mobilization.	P164529	7/6/2018		g	IPF	-	-	No	-	35.0	24.4	-
AFR	Chad	First Programmatic Economic Recovery and Resilience Development Policy Operation enhances fiscal risk management, improves oil revenue transparency and management, promotes resilience and economic diversification in key real sectors, and increases social protection for the poor and vulnerable.	P163424	9/12/2018		g	DPF	-	-	#VALUE!	-	65.0	44.8	-
AFR	Chad	Refugees and Host Communities Support Project improves access of refugees and host communities to basic services, livelihoods, and safety nets, and strengthens country systems to manage refugees.	P164748	9/12/2018		g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	60.0	42.7	-
AFR	Chad	Rural Mobility and Connectivity Project improves and sustains access by rural populations to markets and basic social services in the project area.	P164747	12/19/2018		g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	30.0	21.8	-

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AFR	Chad	Skills Development for Youth Employability Project improves access to skills training and labor market outcomes for project beneficiaries, and strengthens technical and vocational education system.	P164297	6/21/2019		g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	50.0	36.1	-
AFR	Comoros	Comoros Project Under the Fourth Phase of the Regional Communications Infrastructure Program (Additional Financing) supports Comoros's efforts to lower prices for international capacity and extend the geographic reach of broadband networks.	P166737	9/28/2018		g	IPF	Yes	-	No	-	10.0	7.2	-
AFR	Comoros	Integrated Development and Competitiveness Project develops micro-, small, and medium enterprises and relevant value chain actors in agriculture, tourism, and associated sectors.	P164584	5/20/2019	2029 / 2059	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	25.0	18.1	-
AFR	Congo, Democratic Republic of	Small and Medium Enterprises Development and Growth Project supports the growth of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises and increases employment and entrepreneurship opportunities for youth and women in select areas.	P160806	7/6/2018	2024 / 2056	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	100.0	71.0	-
AFR	Congo, Democratic Republic of	Gender-Based Violence Prevention and Response Project increases the participation in gender-based violence (GBV) prevention programs and the utilization of multisectoral response services for survivors of GBV, and provides immediate and effective response in the event of an eligible crisis or emergency in targeted health zones.	P166763	8/30/2018		g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	100.0	69.6	-
AFR	Congo, Democratic Republic of	Health System Strengthening for Better Maternal and Child Health Results Project (Additional Financing) improves the utilization and quality of maternal and child health services in targeted areas within the Democratic Republic of Congo.	P169753	2/27/2019		g	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	120.0	85.7	-
AFR	Congo, Democratic Republic of	Multisectoral Nutrition and Health Project increases utilization of nutrition interventions.	P168756	5/28/2019	2025 / 2057	c,g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	492.0	354.6	-
AFR	Congo, Republic of	Safety Nets System Project (Second Additional Financing) strengthens the social safety nets system and its programs aimed at improving both access to health and education services and productivity among poor and vulnerable households in participating areas.	P166143	2/7/2019	2024 / 2048	c,g	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	22.0	15.9	-
AFR	Cote d'Ivoire	Third Fiscal Management, Education, Energy, and Cocoa Reforms Development Policy Operation enhances tax revenue collection and public procurement, strengthens efficiency and equity in the education sector, improves the performance of the electricity sector by enabling private sector participation and diversification, and consolidates transparency in the management of the cocoa sector.	P166388	12/11/2018	2024 / 2048	c	DPF	-	-	No	-	100.0	71.1	-
AFR	Cote d'Ivoire	Higher Education Development Support Project improves higher education management, increases enrollment in professional programs, and improves the quality and labor market relevance of degree programs of participating public tertiary institutions.	P160642	3/22/2019	2024 / 2049	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	100.0	71.5	-
AFR	Cote d'Ivoire	Strategic Purchasing and Alignment of Resources & Knowledge in Health Project improves the utilization and quality of health services towards reducing maternal and infant mortality in Cote d'Ivoire.	P167959	3/22/2019	2024 / 2049	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	200.0	141.6	-
AFR	Cote d'Ivoire	Enhancing Government Effectiveness for Improved Public Services Program for Results strengthens government capacity in program-based budgeting and procurement, delivery of selected education services, management of roads contracts, and facilitating access to financial services.	P164302	4/5/2019	2024 / 2049	c	PforR	-	-	Yes	-	100.0	70.5	-
AFR	Cote d'Ivoire	Social Protection and Economic Inclusion Project (Additional Financing) provides cash transfers to poor households in selected regions and develops the foundations of a social safety net system.	P167623	6/14/2019	2024 / 2049	c	IPF	Yes	-	No	-	100.0	72.6	-
AFR	Cote d'Ivoire	Abidjan Urban Mobility Project improves accessibility to economic and social opportunities and increases efficiency of the public transport system along the Yopougon-Bingerville corridor and its feeder lines.	P167401	6/27/2019	2028 / 2049	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	300.0	219.0	-
AFR	Cote d'Ivoire	Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Project (Additional Financing) improves quality of, and increases access to water services in selected urban areas and strengthens financial planning and management of the urban water supply sector.	P170502	6/27/2019	2024 / 2049	c	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	150.0	109.5	-
AFR	Eswatini	Network Reinforcement and Access Project improves reliability of electricity supply and increases access to electricity services.	P166170	6/27/2019	2024 / 2049	l	IPF	-	-	No	40.0	-	-	-
AFR	Ethiopia	Resilient Landscapes and Livelihoods Project improves climate resilience, land productivity, and carbon storage, and increases access to diversified livelihood activities in selected rural watersheds.	P163383	7/30/2018	2024 / 2056	c	IPF	-	-	No	-	100.0	70.6	-
AFR	Ethiopia	Growth and Competitiveness Programmatic Development Policy Operation helps contribute to export expansion and moving towards a sustainable financing model for Ethiopia's growth and development.	P168566	10/30/2018	2025 / 2056	c,g	DPF	-	-	No	-	1,200.0	860.2	-
AFR	Ethiopia	Lowlands Livelihood Resilience Project improves livelihood resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities.	P164336	5/23/2019	2025 / 2057	c, g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	350.0	250.4	-
AFR	Ethiopia	Renewable Energy Guarantee increases renewable energy generation capacity through private sector participation.	P162607	5/23/2019		gu	IPF	-	-	No	-	10.0	-	-

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AFR	Ethiopia	Climate Action Through Landscape Management Program For Results adopts sustainable land management practices and expands access to secure land tenure in non-rangeland rural areas.	P170384	6/13/2019		g	PforR	-	-	Yes	-	500.0	360.9	-
AFR	Ethiopia	Consolidated Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene Account Project increases access to safe water supply, sanitation, and hygiene services and strengthens capacity for water resources management and service delivery.	P167794	6/13/2019	2025 / 2057	c	IPF	-	-	No	-	300.0	216.5	-
AFR	Gabon	Second Fiscal Consolidation and Inclusive Growth Development Policy Operation supports spending efficiency and inclusive growth.	P164201	2/19/2019	2024 / 2038	l	DPF	-	-	No	200.0	-	-	-
AFR	Gambia, The	Social Safety Net Project improves coordination and inclusion of the extreme poor in social assistance programs.	P167260	5/24/2019		g	IPF	-	-	-	-	30.0	21.7	-
AFR	Ghana	Energy Sector Transformation Initiative Project strengthens the capacity of the energy sector to implement sector reforms and improves energy sector planning and coordination in Ghana.	P163984	7/13/2018	2023 / 2048	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	20.0	14.2	-
AFR	Ghana	Tourism Development Project improves the performance of tourism in targeted destinations in Ghana.	P164211	7/13/2018	2023 / 2048	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	40.0	27.9	-
AFR	Ghana	Financial Sector Development Project promotes financial sector soundness and access to financial services by individuals.	P161787	9/20/2018	2023 / 2048	c	IPF	-	-	No	-	30.0	21.4	-
AFR	Ghana	Secondary Cities Support Program for Results improves urban management and basic urban services in participating municipal assemblies.	P164451	9/25/2018	2023 / 2048	c	PforR	-	-	No	-	100.0	71.1	-
AFR	Ghana	Public Sector Reform for Results Project improves efficiency and accountability in the delivery of selected services by selected entities.	P164665	10/23/2018	2024 / 2048	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	35.0	25.0	-
AFR	Ghana	Productive Safety Net Project supports Ghana to strengthen safety net systems that improve the productivity of the poor.	P164603	10/31/2018	2024 / 2048	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	60.0	43.1	-
AFR	Ghana	Land Administration Project (Phase 2) (Additional Financing) consolidates and strengthens land administration and management systems for efficient and transparent land services delivery.	P166907	11/21/2018	2024 / 2048	c	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	35.0	25.1	-
AFR	Ghana	Greater Accra Resilient and Integrated Development Project improves flood risk management ,solid waste management, and access for communities to basic infrastructure and services in the Odaw River Basin.	P164330	5/29/2019	2024 / 2049	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	200.0	144.1	-
AFR	Guinea	Integrated Agricultural Development Project increase agricultural productivity and market access for producers and agricultural small and medium enterprises in selected value chains in project areas.	P164326	7/9/2018	2024 / 2056	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	40.0	27.9	-
AFR	Guinea	Second Macroeconomic and Fiscal Management Development Policy Operation enhances the delivery of key services in rural areas; strengthens fiscal management; and strengthens the operational performance of the power sector.	P161796	7/31/2018	2024 / 2056	c	DPF	-	-	-	-	60.0	42.2	-
AFR	Guinea	Rural Mobility and Connectivity Project improves and sustains the rural population's road access to markets and basic services.	P164543	12/10/2018		g	IPF	-	-	-	-	40.0	29.0	-
AFR	Guinea	Electricity Access Scale Up Project increases access to electricity in selected areas of Guinea.	P164225	2/15/2019	2025 / 2056	c,g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	50.0	36.2	-
AFR	Guinea	Support to Local Governance Project improves local government capacity in managing their public financial resources in a transparent and participatory manner and in mitigating local conflicts.	P167884	3/22/2019		g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	40.0	28.6	-
AFR	Guinea	Support to MSME Growth Competitiveness and Access to Finance Project increases access of micro-, small, and medium enterprises to markets and finance in the Conakry urban area.	P164283	6/7/2019	2025 / 2057	c,g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	30.0	21.7	-
AFR	Guinea-Bissau	Quality Education for All Project improves the teaching and learning environment in grades 1-4 in targeted schools in Guinea-Bissau.	P160678	7/31/2018		g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	10.7	7.5	-
AFR	Kenya	Social and Economic Inclusion Project strengthens delivery systems for enhanced access to social and economic inclusion services and shock-responsive safety nets for poor and vulnerable households.	P164654	11/27/2018	2024 / 2048	c	IPF	-	-	No	-	250.0	177.0	-
AFR	Kenya	Affordable Housing Finance Project expands access to affordable housing finance to targeted beneficiaries.	P165034	4/30/2019	2024 / 2044	l	IPF	-	-	No	250.0	-	-	-
AFR	Kenya	Inclusive Growth and Fiscal Management Development Policy Operation supports selected componets of government's medium-term plan for inclusive growth.	P168204	5/28/2019	2024 / 2049	c	DPF	-	-	No	-	750.0	540.3	-
AFR	Lesotho	Lowlands Water Development Project (Phase 2) increases water availability and access to improved water supply services, and improves the technical and financial performance of the Water and Sewerage Company.	P160672	5/17/2019	2024 / 2053	c	IPF	-	-	No	-	78.0	55.4	-
AFR	Lesotho	Second Smallholder Agriculture Development Project supports adoption of climate smart agricultural technologies, improves livelihoods for farmers, and promotes dietary diversity.	P165228	5/30/2019	2024 / 2049	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	50.0	36.1	-
AFR	Liberia	Southeastern Corridor Road Asset Management Guarantee supports Liberia's efforts to enhance road connectivity for residents living along selected sections of the Ganta-to-Zwedru Road Corridor and improves institutional capacity to manage the road sector.	P165412	12/18/2018		gu	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	48.0	-	-

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AFR	Liberia	Southeastern Corridor Road Asset Management Project supports Liberia's efforts to enhance road connectivity for residents living along selected sections of the Ganta-to-Zwedro Road Corridor and improves institutional capacity to manage the road sector.	P149279	12/18/2018	2025 / 2056	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	29.0	20.9	-
AFR	Liberia	Smallholder Agriculture Transformation and Agribusiness Revitalization Project increases agricultural productivity and commercialization of smallholder farmers for selected value chains in selected counties of Liberia.	P160945	1/15/2019	2025 / 2056	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	25.0	17.9	-
AFR	Liberia	Urban Water Supply Project (Additional Financing) increases access to piped water supply services in Monrovia and improves operational efficiency of Liberia Water and Sewer Corporation.	P169031	6/14/2019	2025 / 2057	c,g	IPF	Yes	-	No	-	30.0	21.7	-
AFR	Madagascar	Second Inclusive and Resilient Growth Development Policy Operation tackles the microfoundations of inclusive and resilient growth by strengthening the resilience of individuals against shocks and creating an enabling environment for economic opportunities in rural communities.	P166425	8/30/2018		g	DPF	-	-	Yes	-	60.0	42.7	-
AFR	Madagascar	Integrated Growth Poles and Corridor Series of Projects contributes to the sustainable growth of the tourism and agribusiness sectors by enhancing access to enabling infrastructure and services in the targeted regions of Madagascar.	P164536	9/18/2018	2025 / 2056	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	70.0	49.8	-
AFR	Madagascar	Least-Cost Electricity Access Development Project increases access to electricity services for households, enterprises, and health facilities in Madagascar.	P163870	3/1/2019	2025 / 2056	c	IPF	-	-	No	-	150.0	107.9	-
AFR	Madagascar	Madagascar Agriculture Rural Growth and Land Management Project (Additional Financing) improves rural land tenure security and access to markets of targeted farming households in selected agricultural value chains in the project areas and provides immediate and effective response to an eligible crisis or emergency.	P166133	3/1/2019		g	IPF	Yes	-	No	-	52.0	37.4	-
AFR	Madagascar	Social Safety Net Project (Additional Financing) supports the government in increasing the access of extremely poor households to safety net services and in laying the foundations for a social protection system.	P167881	3/1/2019		g	IPF	Yes	-	No	-	90.0	64.8	-
AFR	Madagascar	Fiscal Sustainability and Energy Development Policy Operation strengthens the quality and transparency of fiscal decision making and improves the governance of the electricity sector.	P166752	4/30/2019		g	DPF	-	-	No	-	100.0	71.6	-
AFR	Malawi	Investing in Early Years for Growth and Productivity in Malawi Project improves coverage and utilization of early childhood development services with focus on nutrition, stimulation, and early learning from conception to 59 months in selected districts of Malawi.	P164771	12/19/2018		g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	50.0	35.9	-
AFR	Malawi	Equity with Quality and Learning at Secondary Project improves the quality of science and mathematics instruction in community day secondary schools and increases access to secondary education in selected remote areas.	P164223	3/13/2019	2025 / 2056	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	90.0	64.8	-
AFR	Malawi	Disaster Risk Management Development Policy Operation with Catastrophe Deferred Drawdown Option strengthens institutional and financial capacity of the Government of Malawi for multisectoral disaster and climate risk management.	P165056	6/6/2019		g	DPF	-	-	No	-	70.0	50.6	-
AFR	Malawi	Electricity Access Project increases access to electricity in Malawi.	P164331	6/20/2019	2025 / 2057	c,g	IPF	-	-	No	-	150.0	108.2	-
AFR	Mali	Drylands Development Project improves agricultural productivity and strengthens resilience of rural households living in the targeted dryland areas.	P164052	7/5/2018	2024 / 2056	c,g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	60.0	41.6	-
AFR	Mali	Emergency Safety Nets Project (Jigisemajiri) (Additional Financing) increases access to targeted cash transfers for poor and vulnerable households and builds an adaptive national safety net system in Mali.	P165064	7/5/2018		g	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	52.0	36.2	-
AFR	Mali	Second Poverty Reduction and Inclusive Growth Development Policy Operation fosters inclusive growth and supports pro-poor (decentralized) transfers and social protection.	P161619	7/5/2018	2024 / 2056	c,g	DPF	-	-	Yes	-	60.0	41.6	-
AFR	Mali	Reconstruction and Economic Recovery Project (Additional Financing) rehabilitates basic infrastructure and restores productive activities of communities impacted by the crisis in Mali.	P167396	10/30/2018		g	IPF	Yes	-	No	-	30.0	21.6	-
AFR	Mali	Accelerating Progress Towards Universal Health Coverage Project improves the utilization and quality of reproductive, maternal, neonatal, child, adolescent health and nutrition services, especially among the poorest households, in targeted areas.	P165534	3/19/2019		g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	50.0	35.7	-
AFR	Mali	Deployment of State Resources for Better Service Delivery Project improves availability and timeliness of resources from the central government to local governments, and service centers, as well as the management and accountability of these resources.	P164561	5/23/2019		g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	50.0	36.1	-
AFR	Mali	Strengthening Climate Resilience Project improves provision of, and the access to the country's hydro-meteorological, early warning and emergency response services.	P161406	5/23/2019		g	IPF	-	-	No	-	8.3	6.0	-

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AFR	Mali	Electricity Sector Improvement Project improves reliability and efficiency of electricity supply in Bamako, and the technical and commercial performance of National Power Utility.	P166796	6/21/2019	2029 / 2048	c,g	IPF	-	-	No	-	150.0	109.1	-
AFR	Mali	Governance of Mining Sector Project strengthens capacity of the mining sector to contribute to Mali's medium-term growth, and sustainable development objectives.	P164242	6/21/2019	2025 / 2057	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	40.0	29.1	-
AFR	Mauritania	Public Sector Governance Project (Additional Financing) improves monitoring and transparency of selected government entities and the administration of property and mining taxation.	P165501	7/12/2018		g	IPF	Yes	-	No	-	14.5	10.1	-
AFR	Mauritania	Nouadhibou Eco-Seafood Cluster Project (Additional Financing) supports the development of a seafood cluster in Nouadhibou that promotes the sustainable management of fisheries and generates value for the communities.	P163645	5/17/2019		g	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	8.0	5.8	-
AFR	Mozambique	Conservation Areas for Biodiversity and Development (Second Phase) improves management of target conservation area landscapes and enhances the living conditions of communities in and around these conservation areas.	P166802	9/20/2018		g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	45.0	32.0	-
AFR	Mozambique	Emergency Resilient Recovery Project (Second Additional Financing) restores the functionality of critical infrastructure in a resilient manner in disaster-affected provinces and improves the Government of Mozambique's capacity to respond promptly and effectively to an eligible crisis or emergency.	P166063	10/30/2018		g	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	13.0	9.4	-
AFR	Mozambique	Land Administration Project strengthens land tenure security in selected districts and improves the efficiency and accessibility of land administration services.	P164551	12/4/2018		g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	100.0	71.7	-
AFR	Mozambique	Financial Inclusion and Stability Project increases financial inclusion for underserved groups and micro-, small, and medium enterprises, while strengthening the overall financial safety net.	P166107	12/13/2018		g	IPF	-	-	No	-	40.0	29.0	-
AFR	Mozambique	Disaster Risk Management and Resilience Program for Results strengthens the Government of Mozambique's program to finance and prepare for disaster response and to increase the climate resilience of vulnerable education infrastructure in risk-prone areas.	P166437	3/19/2019		g	PforR	-	-	Yes	-	90.0	64.3	-
AFR	Mozambique	Energy For All (ProEnergia) Project increases access to electricity service in Mozambique.	P165453	3/28/2019		g	IPF	-	-	No	-	82.0	58.6	-
AFR	Mozambique	Urban Sanitation Project increases access to safely managed sanitation services and strengthens municipal sanitation service delivery capacity.	P161777	5/22/2019		g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	115.0	82.9	-
AFR	Mozambique	Second Water Services and Institutional Support Project (Additional Financing) increases water service coverage in key cities, strengthens institutional and regulatory capacity for water supply services, and supports effective response to an eligible crisis or emergency.	P165463	6/14/2019		g	IPF	Yes	-	No	-	75.0	54.2	-
AFR	Niger	Quality Data for Decision Making Project improves the quality, availability and use of macroeconomic and sector statistics.	P165062	7/6/2018		g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	20.0	14.0	-
AFR	Niger	Electricity Access Expansion Project (Additional Financing) increases access to electricity in Niger.	P164090	8/31/2018	2024 / 2056	c,g	IPF	Yes	-	No	-	70.0	49.9	-
AFR	Niger	Refugees and Host Communities Support Project improves access to basic services and economic opportunities for refugees and host communities in select areas of Niger.	P164563	9/12/2018	2025 / 2056	c,g	IPF	-	-	-	-	80.0	57.0	-
AFR	Niger	Second Fostering Rural Reform Development Policy Operation fosters rural growth.	P166124	12/6/2018	2025 / 2056	c,g	DPF	-	-	No	-	110.0	78.4	-
AFR	Niger	Second Adaptive Safety Net Project improves the capacity of the Niger adaptive safety nets system to respond to shocks and to provide access for poor and vulnerable people to safety nets and accompanying measures.	P166602	1/3/2019		g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	80.0	57.9	-
AFR	Niger	Rural Mobility and Connectivity Project improves and sustains road access of farming communities to production sites, markets, and basic social services in selected areas.	P164498	3/18/2019	2025 / 2057	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	50.0	35.5	-
AFR	Niger	Community Action Project for Climate Resilience (Additional Financing) improves the resilience of populations and production systems to climate change and variability in targeted communes.	P165397	4/25/2019	2025 / 2057	c	IPF	Yes	-	No	-	5.0	3.5	-
AFR	Niger	Disaster Risk Management and Urban Development Project (Additional Financing) improves Niger's resilience to natural hazards through selected disaster risk management interventions and strengthens the government's capacity to respond promptly and effectively to an eligible crisis or emergency.	P167352	5/17/2019	2025 / 2057	c	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	25.0	17.7	-
AFR	Niger	Agricultural and Livestock Transformation Project increases agriculture productivity and access to markets for small and medium farmers, and agri-food small and medium enterprises.	P164509	6/20/2019	2025 / 2057	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	100.0	72.7	-

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AFR	Rwanda	Public Finance Management Reform Project improves budget reliability and control of funds for service delivery, enhances budget transparency, and increases professionalization of the public finance officials.	P164807	10/23/2018	2025 / 2056	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	20.0	14.3	-
AFR	Rwanda	Second Energy Sector Development Policy Operation enables fiscally sustainable expansion of electricity services in Rwanda.	P166458	11/15/2018	2025 / 2056	c	DPF	-	-	Yes	-	125.0	89.6	-
AFR	Rwanda	Housing Finance Project expands access to housing finance to households and supports capital market development in Rwanda.	P165649	11/29/2018	2025 / 2044	c	IPF	-	-	No	-	150.0	106.5	-
AFR	Rwanda	Socioeconomic Inclusion of Refugees and Host Communities Project improves access to basic services and economic opportunities for refugees and host communities and supports environmental management in target areas.	P164130	4/30/2019	2025 / 2056	c,g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	60.0	43.0	-
AFR	São Tomé and Príncipe	Transport Sector Development and Coastal Protection Project improves connectivity, sustainability, safety, and climate resilience of selected roads.	P161842	3/22/2019		g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	29.0	20.8	-
AFR	São Tomé and Príncipe	Social Protection and Skills Development Project supports the development of an effective national safety net system for poor households and inclusive and labor market-relevant skills development programs.	P163088	9/27/2018		g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	10.0	7.2	-
AFR	Senegal	Investing in the Early Years for Human Development Project improves delivery of select services that promote early childhood development in underserved areas of Senegal.	P161332	9/28/2018	2025 / 2056	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	75.0	53.1	-
AFR	Senegal	Improving Youth Employability Through Informal Apprenticeship Project strengthens the apprenticeship system and improves the employability of selected apprentices.	P167681	11/21/2018	2025 / 2056	c	IPF	-	-	No	-	53.0	37.7	-
AFR	Senegal	Second Multi-Sectoral Structural Reform Development Policy Operation supports the government's efforts in strengthening the governance and management of the energy sector to reduce costs, improve reliability, and facilitate equitable access; enhances the legal and regulatory framework of the information and communication technologies sector to promote competition, investment and equitable access; and reinforces policy, institutional, and financial foundations of the emerging digital economy.	P164525	12/14/2018	2025 / 2056	c	DPF	-	-	No	-	180.0	130.0	-
AFR	Senegal	Social Safety Net Project (Additional Financing) supports the establishment of building blocks for the social safety net system and increases the access of poor and vulnerable households to targeted and adaptive cash transfers programs.	P162354	1/3/2019	2025 / 2056	c	IPF	Yes	-	No	-	57.0	41.1	-
AFR	Sierra Leone	Agro-Processing Competitiveness Project improves the business environment in the agribusiness sector and increases productivity of targeted agro-processing firms in Sierra Leone.	P160295	7/9/2018	2024 / 2056	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	10.0	7.1	-
AFR	Sierra Leone	Skills Development Project increases access to demand-led skills training and builds the foundations for a demand-led skills development system in Sierra Leone.	P163723	9/25/2018	2025 / 2056	c	IPF	-	-	No	-	20.0	14.3	-
AFR	Sierra Leone	Financial Inclusion Project increases the interoperability of digital payments and access to financial services.	P166601	1/17/2019	2025 / 2057	c	IPF	-	-	No	-	12.0	8.6	-
AFR	Sierra Leone	Second Productivity and Transparency Support Development Policy Operation achieves sustainable and inclusive economic development by creating the conditions for increased productivity in selected economic sectors and improving transparency in selected government decision making processes.	P168259	3/19/2019		g	DPF	-	-	No	-	40.0	28.6	-
AFR	Sierra Leone	Energy Sector Utility Reform Project (Additional Financing) improves the operational performance of the national electricity distribution utility.	P166390	5/17/2019	2025 / 2057	c	IPF	Yes	-	No	-	50.0	36.1	-
AFR	Sierra Leone	Integrated and Resilient Urban Mobility Project improves quality public transport and road safety, addresses climate resilience, and enhances institutional capacity in the transport sector.	P164353	6/13/2019		g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	50.0	36.1	-
AFR	Somalia	Domestic Revenue Mobilization and Public Financial Management Capacity Strengthening Project (Additional Financing) establishes and strengthens institutional capacity for the management of public funds in central finance agencies and targeted sectors.	P166206	9/25/2018		g	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	20.0	14.3	-
AFR	Somalia	Recurrent Cost and Reform Financing Project (Additional Financing) supports the government to provide credible and sustainable payroll and establishes the foundation for efficient budget execution and payment systems for the non-security sectors in the federal government and eligible federal member states and interim and emerging administrations.	P167224	9/25/2018		g	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	60.0	42.8	-
AFR	Somalia	Capacity Advancement, Livelihoods and Entrepreneurship, through Digital Uplift Project supports progress towards increased access to basic digital financial and government services, targeting entrepreneurship and employment, particularly for women.	P168115	3/7/2019		g	IPF	-	-	No	-	18.0	12.9	-

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AFR	South Sudan	Provision of Essential Health Services Project increases access to an essential package of health services in South Sudan, with a particular focus on the former states of Upper Nile and Jonglei.	P168926	2/27/2019		g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	105.4	75.9	-
AFR	Togo	Infrastructure and Urban Development Project improves access to urban infrastructure and basic services in selected cities and strengthens the institutional capacity of participating cities in urban planning and management.	P161772	7/17/2018	2024 / 2056	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	30.0	21.4	-
AFR	Togo	Second Fiscal Management and Infrastructure Reform Development Policy Operation supports the Government of Togo in mobilizing tax revenues and enhancing the efficiency of tax collection, public investment spending, and debt management, and in strengthening the financial viability and service delivery in the energy and information and communications technology sectors.	P166739	12/10/2018		g	DPF	-	-	No	-	40.0	28.7	-
AFR	Uganda	Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project in the Horn of Africa (Additional Financing) improves access to basic social services, expands economic opportunities, and enhances environmental management for communities hosting refugees in the target areas of Djibouti, Ethiopia, and Uganda.	P164101	4/17/2019		g	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	150.0	108.6	-
AFR	Western Africa	Regional Off-Grid Electrification Project increases electricity access of households and businesses using modern stand-alone solar systems through a harmonized regional approach.	P160708	4/17/2019	2022 / 2034	c,g	IPF	-	-	No	-	150.0	106.4	-
AFR	Zambia	Transforming Landscapes for Resilience and Development Project improves natural resource management in select districts to support sustainable livelihoods and provides immediate and effective response to an eligible crisis or emergency.	P164764	5/15/2019	2024 / 2049	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	100.0	71.6	-
EAP	Cambodia	Agricultural Sector Diversification Project facilitates the development of diversified agriculture value chains in selected geographical areas in Cambodia and provides immediate and effective response in the case of an eligible crisis or emergency.	P163264	1/31/2019	2025 / 2056	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	91.7	65.5	-
EAP	Cambodia	Water Supply and Sanitation Improvement Project increases access to piped water supply and improved sanitation services and strengthens the operational performance of service providers in selected towns and communes.	P163876	3/28/2019	2025 / 2056	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	55.0	39.3	-
EAP	Cambodia	Nutrition Project improves utilization and quality of priority maternal and child health and nutrition services for targeted groups.	P162675	4/4/2019	2025 / 2056	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	15.0	10.8	-
EAP	Cambodia	Sustainable Landscape and Ecotourism Project improves protected areas management, and promotes ecotourism and non-timber forest product value chains in the Cardamom Mountains-Tonle Sap landscape.	P165344	5/30/2019	2025 / 2057	c	IPF	-	-	No	-	50.7	36.5	-
EAP	China	Anhui Rural Road Resilience Program for Results improves the rural road network's connectivity, safety, quality, and management in participating counties of Anhui province.	P158733	9/27/2018	2024 / 2038	l	PforR	-	-	No	200.0	-	-	-
EAP	China	Guizhou Aged Care System Development Program for Results increases equitable access to a basic package of aged care services and strengthens the quality of services and the efficiency of the aged care system.	P162349	3/21/2019	2025 / 2052	l	PforR	-	-	No	350.0	-	-	-
EAP	China	Green Urban Financing and Innovation Project increases access to sustainable, long-term financing for selected green urban investments benefiting local governments in the Yangtze River Delta Region.	P158124	5/21/2019	2027 / 2047	l	IPF	-	-	No	200.0	-	-	-
EAP	China	Sustainable Towns Development Project fosters regional collaboration, reduces flood risk, and improves urban services in selected towns in the southern part of Shaanxi.	P162623	5/28/2019	2025 / 2043	l	IPF	-	-	No	100.0	-	-	-
EAP	China	Gansu Revitalization and Innovation Project increases income-generating opportunities, improves access to infrastructure and services, and strengthens institutional capacity of participating entities.	P158215	6/4/2019	2025 / 2048	l	IPF	-	-	No	180.0	-	-	-
EAP	China	China Renewable Energy and Battery Storage Promotion Project promotes integration and use of renewable energy through the deployment of battery storage systems and innovative applications of renewable energy.	P163679	6/11/2019	2037 / 2037	l	IPF	-	-	No	300.0	-	-	-
EAP	Indonesia	Program to Accelerate Agrarian Reform (One Map Project) establishes clarity on actual land rights and land use at the village level in the target areas.	P160661	7/18/2018	2025 / 2031	l	IPF	-	-	Yes	200.0	-	-	-
EAP	Indonesia	Third Fiscal Reform Development Policy Operation supports the Government of Indonesia to achieve its medium-term economic development and poverty reduction goals through fiscal sector reforms.	P167297	5/23/2019	2024 / 2033	l	DPF	-	-	No	1,000.0	-	-	-
EAP	Indonesia	National Urban Development Project increases the number of participating cities carrying out integrated planning and prioritizing their capital investments.	P163896	6/11/2019	2026 / 2032	l	IPF	-	-	Yes	49.6	-	-	-
EAP	Indonesia	Central Sulawesi Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project reconstructs and strengthens public facilities and safer housing in selected disaster-affected areas.	P169403	6/19/2019	2026 / 2032	l	IPF	-	-	Yes	150.0	-	-	-

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EAP	Indonesia	Institutional Strengthening for Improved Village Service Delivery Project improves and modernizes support systems to build capacity of village institutions, integrates information systems, and aligns fiscal transfers to focus on performance and results.	P165543	6/26/2019	2026 / 2032	I	IPF	-	-	No	300.0	-	-	-
EAP	Indonesia	Realizing Education's Promise: Support to the Ministry of Religious Affairs for Improved Quality of Education Project improves management of primary and secondary education services under the Ministry of Religious Affairs.	P168076	6/26/2019	2026 / 2032	I	IPF	-	-	No	250.0	-	-	-
EAP	Kiribati	Fifth Economic Reform Development Policy Operation improves public financial management with respect to financial and physical assets and supports the prospects for inclusive growth by strengthening fisheries sector management and improving access to basic services.	P167263	11/29/2018		g	DPF	-	-	No	-	5.0	3.6	-
EAP	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Competitiveness and Trade Project simplifies business regulations, facilitates trade, and improves firm-level competitiveness.	P164813	9/27/2018	2023 / 2048	c	IPF	-	-	No	-	10.0	7.2	-
EAP	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Enhancing Public Finance Management through Information and Communication Technology and Skills Project contributes to the coverage, timeliness, and transparency of financial reporting and enhances public financial management skills.	P167534	3/14/2019	2024 / 2048	c	IPF	-	-	No	-	20.0	14.3	-
EAP	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Reducing Rural Poverty and Malnutrition Project supports the design and implementation of a nutrition-sensitive social assistance program to improve nutrition behaviors and enhances the convergence of nutrition-focused interventions.	P162565	3/14/2019	2024 / 2049	c	IPF	-	-	No	-	27.0	19.6	-
EAP	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Scaling-Up Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene Project provides access to improved water supply, sanitation, and hygiene services in selected areas identified for nutrition convergence and strengthens capacity of select institutions to improve service delivery.	P164901	3/14/2019	2024 / 2048	c	IPF	-	-	No	-	25.0	18.0	-
EAP	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Second Programmatic Green Growth Development Policy Operation strengthens fiscal sustainability and financial sector stability, consolidates green growth principles across the national development strategy, and incorporates green growth in selected sectors.	P166839	5/28/2019	2024 / 2049	c	DPF	-	-	No	-	40.0	28.9	-
EAP	Marshall Islands	Pacific Resilience Project under the Pacific Resilience Program (Additional Financing) strengthens the financial protection of the Marshall Islands.	P166974	9/27/2018		g	IPF	Yes	-	No	-	2.5	1.8	-
EAP	Marshall Islands	Multisectoral Early Childhood Development Project improves coverage of multisectoral early childhood development services.	P166800	2/28/2019		g	IPF	-	-	No	-	13.0	9.4	-
EAP	Marshall Islands	Maritime Investment Project improves the safety, efficiency, and climate resilience of maritime infrastructure and operations and provides an immediate response to any eligible crisis or emergency.	P161382	5/9/2019		g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	33.1	23.7	-
EAP	Micronesia, Federated States of	Sustainable Energy Development and Access Project improves the reliability of electricity supply, expands access to electricity, and scales up renewable energy generation.	P165183	12/6/2018		g	IPF	-	-	No	-	30.0	21.6	-
EAP	Micronesia, Federated States of	Maritime Investment Project improves the safety, efficiency, and climate resilience of maritime infrastructure and operations and provides an immediate response to any eligible crisis or emergency.	P163922	5/9/2019		g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	38.5	27.6	-
EAP	Papua New Guinea	First Economic and Fiscal Resilience Development Policy Operation strengthens fiscal management and revenue performance and strengthens key building blocks for public financial management and financial inclusion.	P165717	10/25/2018	2023 / 2048	c	DPF	-	-	No	-	150.0	106.8	-
EAP	Philippines	Improving Fiscal Management Development Policy Operation improves fiscal management with three development objectives: strengthening tax policy, enhancing public finance management and budget planning, and strengthening fiscal risk management of public assets.	P167651	3/15/2019	2029 / 2037	I	DPF	-	-	No	450.0	-	-	-
EAP	Philippines	Second Social Welfare Development and Reform Project (Additional Financing) improves the use of health and education services of poor children.	P169637	6/27/2019	2029 / 2044	I	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	300.0	-	-	-
EAP	Samoa	Climate Resilient Transport Project improves the climate resilience of Samoa's road network and provides an immediate response in the event of an eligible crisis or emergency.	P165782	9/14/2018		g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	35.8	25.5	-
EAP	Samoa	Pacific Resilience Project under Pacific Resilience Program (Additional Financing) strengthens early warning, resilient investments, and financial protection of Samoa.	P167152	10/1/2018		g	IPF	Yes	-	No	-	2.5	1.8	-
EAP	Samoa	Second Resilience Development Policy Operation with a Catastrophe-Deferred Drawdown Option strengthens macroeconomic and financial resilience, enhances resilience to the effects of climate change and natural hazards, and reduces vulnerability to non-communicable diseases in Samoa.	P165928	11/29/2018		g	DPF	-	-	Yes	-	13.7	9.9	-
EAP	Samoa	Aviation Investment Project (Second Additional Financing) improves operational safety and oversight of international air transport and associated infrastructure.	P169279	5/9/2019		g	IPF	Yes	-	No	-	2.2	1.6	-

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EAP	Solomon Islands	Electricity Access and Renewable Energy Expansion Project increases access to grid-supplied electricity and increases renewable energy generation in the Solomon Islands.	P162902	7/5/2018	2028 / 2058	c,g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	10.3	7.3	-
EAP	Solomon Islands	Roads and Aviation Project improves operational safety and oversight of air transport and associated infrastructure, strengthens the sustainability and climate resilience of the project roads, and provides an immediate response in the case of an eligible crisis or emergency.	P166622	3/28/2019	2029 / 2058	c,g	IPF	-	-	No	-	51.0	36.5	-
EAP	Solomon Islands	Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project increases access to and the quality of water supply and sanitation services in selected service areas, and improves the operational performance of Solomon Water.	P165872	5/16/2019	2029 / 2059	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	15.0	10.9	-
EAP	Tonga	Pacific Resilience Project under the Pacific Resilience Program (Additional Financing) strengthens early warning, resilient investments, and financial protection of Tonga.	P167166	7/18/2018		g	IPF	Yes	-	No	-	15.0	10.6	-
EAP	Tonga	Skills and Employment for Tongans improves opportunities for secondary school progression and facilitates the transition to jobs in the domestic and overseas labor markets for Tongans.	P161541	8/28/2018		g	IPF	-	-	No	-	18.5	13.2	-
EAP	Tonga	Climate Resilient Transport Project improves climate resilience of Tonga's transport sector and provides an immediate response in the event of an eligible crisis or emergency.	P161539	11/29/2018		g	IPF	-	-	No	-	26.0	18.7	-
EAP	Tonga	Pathway to Sustainable Oceans Project improves management of selected fisheries and aquaculture.	P164941	4/17/2019		g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	10.0	7.2	-
EAP	Tonga	Digital Government Support Project improves capacity for digital public service delivery.	P154943	5/9/2019		g	IPF	-	-	No	-	4.7	3.4	-
EAP	Tonga	Third Inclusive Growth Development Policy Operation supports fiscal resilience, improved government accountability, and a more dynamic and inclusive economy.	P159263	5/16/2019		g	DPF	-	-	No	-	5.5	4.0	-
EAP	Tuvalu	Fourth Development Policy Operation improves Tuvalu's early childhood education and care, addresses the non-communicable diseases epidemic, strengthens the management of the country's reserve assets and public finances, and encourages a more robust banking sector.	P161867	8/30/2018		g	DPF	-	-	Yes	-	7.5	5.2	-
EAP	Tuvalu	Maritime Investment in Climate Resilient Operations Project improves the climate resilience of Nanumaga harbor and Funafuti port and provides an immediate response in the event of an eligible crisis or emergency.	P161540	12/18/2018		g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	20.0	14.5	-
EAP	Tuvalu	Telecommunications and ICT Development Project facilitates improved access to, and reduced cost of, internet services in Tuvalu.	P159395	1/15/2019		g	IPF	-	-	No	-	29.0	21.0	-
EAP	Vietnam	First Ho Chi Minh City Development Policy Operation contributes to integrated and transparent spatial information for urban management, strengthens management of public assets and liabilities, and enhances delivery of priority municipal services.	P160480	5/16/2019	2024 / 2039	c	DPF	-	-	No	-	125.0	90.5	-
EAP	Vietnam	Dynamic Cities Integrated Development Project increases access to urban infrastructure and improves integrated urban planning in project cities.	P168290	6/11/2019	2024 / 2043	c	IPF	-	-	No	-	194.4	140.3	-
EAP	Vietnam	Investing and Innovating for Grassroots Health Service Delivery Project improves the quality and utilization of grassroots health services, with a focus on the commune level, in project provinces.	P161283	6/19/2019	2024 / 2039	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	80.0	57.9	-
ECA	Armenia	Lifeline Road Network Improvement Project (Second Additional Financing) improves access of rural communities to markets and services through the upgrading and managing of selected lifeline roads.	P169158	5/8/2019	2033 / 2044	l	IPF	Yes	-	No	15.0	-	-	-
ECA	Belarus	Education Modernization Project (Additional Financing) improves access to quality learning environment in general secondary education institutions and strengthens student assessment and education management information systems.	P166719	4/18/2019	2025 / 2033	l	IPF	Yes	-	No	102.3	-	-	-
ECA	Belarus	Utility Efficiency and Quality Improvement Project improves the quality and efficiency of water and wastewater services and supports the introduction of regional solid waste management.	P164260	6/14/2019	2025 / 2034	l	IPF	-	-	No	101.0	-	-	-
ECA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Energy Efficiency Project (Additional Financing) demonstrates the benefits of energy efficiency improvements in public sector buildings and supports the development of scalable energy efficiency financing models.	P165405	10/30/2018	2025 / 2050	l	IPF	Yes	-	No	32.0	-	-	-
ECA	Central Asia ¹⁴	Central Asia Hydrometeorology Modernization Project (Additional Financing) improves the accuracy and timeliness of hydromet services in Central Asia, with particular focus on the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan.	P164780	8/1/2018	2024 / 2056	c,g	IPF	Yes	-	No	-	11.5	8.3	-
ECA	Central Asia ¹⁵	Central Asia Regional Links Program (Phase 3) increases regional connectivity and supports sustainable tourism development in Issyk-Kul Oblast.	P159220	10/5/2018	2025 / 2056	c,g	IPF	-	-	No	-	55.0	39.4	-
ECA	Croatia	Integrated Land Administration System (Additional Financing) modernizes the land administration and management system to improve the efficiency, transparency, and cost effectiveness of government services.	P166324	8/1/2018	2021 / 2028	l	IPF	Yes	-	No	24.1	-	-	-

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ECA	Europe and Central Asia (Regional) ¹⁶	CASA1000 Community Support Project increases the quality of, and access to, energy, social, and economic infrastructure services and contributes to the strengthening of local governance in communities in the project area.	P165313	3/21/2019		g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	24.0	17.2	-
ECA	Europe and Central Asia (Regional) ¹⁷	Western Balkans Trade and Transport Facilitation Project reduces trade costs and increases transport efficiency in Albania, North Macedonia, and Serbia.	P162043	4/18/2019	2022 / 2041	l	IPF	-	-	No	90.0	-	-	-
ECA	Georgia	Energy Supply Reliability and Financial Recovery Guarantee increases electricity supply reliability in the western part of Georgia, achieves financial viability of the Georgian State Electrosystem, and helps it access long-term commercial financing.	P170552	5/23/2019		gu	IPF	-	-	No	50.0	-	-	-
ECA	Georgia	Energy Supply Reliability and Financial Recovery Project increases electricity supply reliability in the western part of Georgia, achieves financial viability of the Georgian State Electrosystem, and helps it access long-term commercial financing.	P169117	5/23/2019	2033 / 2044	l	IPF	-	-	No	70.7	-	-	-
ECA	Georgia	Innovation, Inclusion, and Quality Project expands access to preschool education and improves the quality of education and learning environments.	P168481	5/29/2019	2031 / 2046	l	IPF	-	-	No	102.7	-	-	-
ECA	Kosovo	Kosovo Digital Economy Project improves access to better quality and high-speed broadband services in project areas and to online knowledge sources, services, and labor markets among citizens and public and academic institutions.	P164188	7/5/2018	2023 / 2048	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	25.0	17.2	-
ECA	Kosovo	Real Estate Cadastre and Geospatial Infrastructure Project increases the quality and availability of land administration and geospatial data and services.	P164555	12/18/2018	2024 / 2048	c	IPF	-	-	No	-	16.5	12.0	-
ECA	Kosovo	Financial Sector Strengthening Project improves access to finance for micro-, small, and medium-sized enterprises by strengthening the financial and technical capacity of the Kosovo Credit Guarantee Fund.	P165147	5/14/2019	2024 / 2048	c	IPF	-	-	No	-	25.0	18.1	-
ECA	Kyrgyz Republic	Economic Governance Development Policy Operation Project supports the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic in strengthening macro-fiscal foundations for growth, enhancing transparency and anti-corruption in the public sector, and boosting private sector competitiveness.	P163983	11/8/2018	2024 / 2056	c,g	DPF	-	-	No	-	24.0	16.6	-
ECA	Kyrgyz Republic	Primary Health Care Quality Improvement Program for Results contributes to improving the quality of primary health care services in the Kyrgyz Republic.	P167598	6/7/2019	2025 / 2057	c,g	PforR	-	-	Yes	-	20.0	14.6	-
ECA	Moldova	Economic Governance Development Policy Operation supports the Government of Moldova in reducing fiscal risks and leveling the playing field for private sector development.	P156963	7/5/2018	2023 / 2048	c	DPF	-	-	Yes	-	30.0	20.7	-
ECA	Moldova	Land Registration and Property Valuation Project improves the quality and transparency of the land administration and property valuation systems.	P161238	8/30/2018	2024 / 2048	c	IPF	-	-	No	-	35.0	25.1	-
ECA	Moldova	Power System Development Project increases capacity and improves reliability of the power transmission system in Moldova.	P160829	5/8/2019	2024 / 2048	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	70.0	49.3	-
ECA	North Macedonia	Social Services Improvement Project expands access to and improves the quality of social services, including preschool services, for vulnerable groups.	P162246	9/13/2018	2023 / 2033	l	IPF	-	-	-	33.4	-	-	-
ECA	Romania	Strengthening Disaster Risk Management Project enhances the resilience of critical disaster and emergency response facilities and strengthens the institutional capacities in investment planning for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.	P166302	7/24/2018	2024 / 2026	l	IPF	-	-	Yes	60.5	-	-	-
ECA	Romania	Improving Resilience and Emergency Response Project enhances the resilience of Romanian police facilities that are critical to respond to emergency situations and disasters and strengthens institutional capacities for emergency preparedness and response.	P168119	5/29/2019	2029 / 2029	l	IPF	-	-	Yes	57.0	-	-	-
ECA	Romania	Strengthening Preparedness and Critical Emergency Infrastructure Project enhances the resilience of Romanian gendarmerie facilities that are critical to respond to emergency situations and disasters and strengthens institutional capacities for emergency preparedness and response.	P168120	5/29/2019	2029 / 2029	l	IPF	-	-	Yes	45.6	-	-	-
ECA	Serbia	Enabling Digital Governance Project improves the access, quality, and efficiency of selected administrative e-Government services.	P164824	4/24/2019	2024 / 2033	l	IPF	-	-	No	50.0	-	-	-
ECA	Serbia	Tax Administration Modernization Project improves effectiveness of tax collection and lowers the compliance burden for taxpayers.	P163673	4/24/2019	2024 / 2033	l	IPF	-	-	Yes	52.0	-	-	-
ECA	Tajikistan	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project improves access to basic water supply and sanitation services in selected districts and strengthens the capacity of institutions in the water supply and sanitation sector.	P162637	2/28/2019		g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	58.0	41.8	-
ECA	Tajikistan	Dushanbe Water Supply and Wastewater Project improves reliability of water supply and wastewater services in selected areas in Dushanbe City and improves the operational performance of the Dushanbe Water Utility.	P163734	6/5/2019		g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	30.0	21.7	-

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ECA	Tajikistan	Rural Economy Development Project improves the sources of livelihood for local populations in the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast and Khatlon through tourism and agribusiness.	P168326	6/20/2019		g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	30.0	21.7	-
ECA	Tajikistan	Socioeconomic Resilience Strengthening Project strengthens participatory local governance and improves the quality of local infrastructure in targeted communities and increases extracurricular or livelihood opportunities for youth.	P168052	6/20/2019		g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	37.0	26.8	-
ECA	Turkey	Irrigation Modernization Project improves irrigation delivery, through rehabilitation and modernization of distribution infrastructure in selected schemes and strengthening the capacity of water-user associations.	P158418	1/22/2019	2024 / 2029	l	IPF	-	-	No	252.0	-	-	-
ECA	Turkey	Second Sustainable Cities Project (Additional Financing) improves access to targeted municipal services in participating municipalities and utilities.	P170612	5/24/2019	2024 / 2049	l	IPF	Yes	-	No	560.6	-	-	-
ECA	Turkey	Disaster Risk Management in Schools Project increases the safety of students, teachers, and staff in selected schools in high-risk seismic zones in Turkey.	P157683	6/20/2019	2025 / 2030	l	IPF	-	-	No	300.0	-	-	-
ECA	Ukraine	Economic Growth and Fiscally Sustainable Services Policy-Based Guarantee strengthens factor markets and institutions and promotes fiscally sustainable and effective services.	P164414	12/18/2018		gu	DPF	-	-	Yes	750.0	-	-	-
ECA	Ukraine	Accelerating Private Investment in Agriculture Program for Results alleviates select constraints to increase participation of the private sector, in particular small and medium-sized enterprises, in agricultural input and output markets of Ukraine.	P166941	5/24/2019	2024 / 2037	l	PforR	-	-	Yes	200.0	-	-	-
ECA	Uzbekistan	Medium-Size Cities Integrated Urban Development Project supports improvement of selected urban infrastructure, public spaces and assets, and access to services in participating cities, and strengthens the institutional capacity of the Uzbekistan's relevant agencies to deliver and manage local infrastructure.	P162929	12/18/2018	2024 / 2048	l	IPF	-	-	No	100.0	-	-	-
ECA	Uzbekistan	Ferghana Valley Rural Enterprise Development Project supports the expansion of rural enterprise activity and job creation in Ferghana Valley.	P166305	3/21/2019	2024 / 2043	l	IPF	-	-	No	200.0	-	-	-
ECA	Uzbekistan	Institutional Capacity Building Project strengthens public financial management and enables the market operation of the corporate sector.	P168180	5/24/2019	2024 / 2049	c	IPF	-	-	No	-	33.0	23.9	-
ECA	Uzbekistan	Promoting Early Childhood Development Project increases access to early childhood education, improves quality of learning environments in selected public preschools, and enables a systematic measurement of education quality for informed decision making.	P165737	5/29/2019	2024 / 2049	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	59.5	43.2	-
ECA	Uzbekistan	Sustaining Market Reforms Development Policy Operation sustains Uzbekistan's economic reforms and transition to a market economy by increasing the role of markets and the private sector in the economy and enhancing social inclusion.	P168280	6/14/2019	2024 / 2049	l	DPF	-	-	No	500.0	-	-	-
LCR	Argentina	Children and Youth Protection Project (Additional Financing) expands coverage of the family allowances programs and improves transparency of social protection programs implemented by the National Administration of Social Security.	P167851	11/1/2018	2026 / 2050	l	IPF	Yes	-	No	450.0	-	-	-
LCR	Argentina	First Inclusive Growth Programmatic Development Policy Operation strengthens the foundations for private sector-led growth, strengthens the social safety net, and enhances fiscal equity.	P167889	11/1/2018	2026 / 2050	l	DPF	-	-	Yes	500.0	-	-	-
LCR	Argentina	Metropolitan Buenos Aires Urban Transformation Project (Additional Financing) improves housing conditions and access to selected basic services and infrastructure in selected disadvantaged neighborhoods in the Buenos Aires Metropolitan Area and strengthens the institutional capacity for urban management at the metropolitan level.	P166935	6/18/2019	2026 / 2052	l	IPF	Yes	-	No	100.0	-	-	-
LCR	Argentina	Improving Inclusion in Secondary and Higher Education Program for Results reduces dropout rates in basic and higher education among the most vulnerable and strengthens Argentina's education evaluation systems.	P168911	6/28/2019	2026 / 2051	l	PforR	-	-	Yes	341.0	-	-	-
LCR	Brazil	Improving Water Service Access and Security in the Metropolitan Region of São Paulo Project increases access of vulnerable people to water services and contributes to the reduction of water losses and pollution loads in the Metropolitan Region of São Paulo.	P165695	12/18/2018	2029 / 2048	l	IPF	-	-	No	250.0	-	-	-
LCR	Brazil	Paraiba Improving Water Resources Management and Services Provision Project strengthens capacity for integrated water resources management in the state, improves reliability of water services in the Agreste and Borborema regions, and improves the operational efficiency of water and wastewater services in the Joao Pessoa Metropolitan Region.	P165683	2/28/2019	2026 / 2040	l	IPF	-	-	Yes	126.9	-	-	-
LCR	Brazil	Mato Grosso Fiscal Adjustment and Environmental Sustainability Development Policy Operation supports the State of Mato Grosso to regain fiscal sustainability and increase institutional capacity for sustainable agriculture, forest conservation, and climate change mitigation.	P164588	5/24/2019	2019 / 2039	l	DPF	-	-	No	250.0	-	-	-

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LCR	Colombia	Clean Energy Development Project assists Colombia in increasing electricity generation capacity from non-conventional renewable energy sources and energy savings in the industrial sector through mobilization of private investment.	P161713	7/16/2018		gu	IPF	-	-	No	41.0	-	-	
LCR	Colombia	Support to the Bogota Metro Line 1 Section 1 Project (Series 1) improves readiness and starts the implementation of Bogota Metro Line 1, Section 1.	P165300	8/2/2018	2033 / 2041	I	IPF	-	-	Yes	70.0	-	-	
LCR	Colombia	Multipurpose Cadaster Project establishes the multipurpose cadaster in the selected municipalities to strengthen tenure security and provides access to cadaster information.	P162594	3/14/2019	2036 / 2039	I	IPF	-	-	No	100.0	-	-	
LCR	Colombia	Second Fiscal Sustainability, Competitiveness, and Migration Development Policy Operation supports fiscal sustainability measures and improved contingent liabilities management; fosters productivity and growth in non-extractive sectors by strengthening the policy framework for trade facilitation, business regulation, innovation and green growth; and supports regularization and integration of migrants.	P162858	5/21/2019	2036 / 2039	I	DPF	-	-	No	718.5	-	-	
LCR	Dominica	Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project (Additional Financing) reduces vulnerability to natural hazards and climate change impacts in Dominica through investment in resilient infrastructure and improved hazard data collection and monitoring systems.	P166540	9/28/2018	2029 / 2058	c	IPF	Yes	-	No	-	31.0	22.1	
LCR	Dominica	Geothermal Risk Mitigation Project helps diversify the domestic power generation mix in Dominica by integrating clean, renewable geothermal energy and demonstrates the potential of larger development of the geothermal resource.	P162149	3/18/2019	2029 / 2058	c	IPF	-	-	No	-	17.2	12.3	
LCR	Dominican Republic	Resilient Agriculture and Integrated Water Resources Management Project contributes to improved sustainable landscape management and access to water supply and sanitation services in targeted river basins.	P163260	12/13/2018	2027 / 2047	I	IPF	-	-	Yes	80.0	-	-	
LCR	Dominican Republic	Support to the National Education Pact Project (Additional Financing) improves the Dominican Republic's capacity to recruit and train primary and secondary school teachers, assess student learning in primary and secondary education, evaluate the quality of service provided by public early childhood development centers, and enhance the process for decentralizing public school management.	P167815	12/13/2018	2038 / 2038	I	IPF	Yes	-	-	100.0	-	-	
LCR	Ecuador	Social Safety Net Project improves the equity, integration, and sustainability of selected social safety net programs.	P167416	4/3/2019	2029 / 2049	I	IPF	-	-	Yes	350.0	-	-	
LCR	Ecuador	First Inclusive and Sustainable Growth Development Policy Operation promotes a more efficient mobilization and allocation of government resources, reduces barriers for private sector development, and protects and includes vulnerable segments of the population.	P169822	6/11/2019	2029 / 2049	I	DPF	-	-	No	500.0	-	-	
LCR	El Salvador	Local Economic Resilience Project improves institutional performance of municipalities and increases access for citizens to services and resilient infrastructure.	P169125	4/17/2019	2024 / 2043	I	IPF	-	-	Yes	200.0	-	-	
LCR	Guatemala	Second Disaster Risk Management Development Policy Operation with a Catastrophe Deferred Drawdown Option helps strengthen Guatemala's legal, institutional and financial framework to manage the impact of adverse natural events and climate risk.	P159710	5/24/2019	2033 / 2048	I	DPF	-	-	No	200.0	-	-	
LCR	Guyana	Petroleum Resources Governance and Management Project supports the enhancement of legal and institutional frameworks and the strengthens the capacity of key institutions to manage the oil and gas sector in Guyana.	P166730	3/22/2019	2029 / 2058	c	IPF	-	-	No	-	20.0	14.3	
LCR	Haiti	Fiscal and Social Resilience Development Policy Operation strengthens fiscal management and enhances the efficiency of social spending.	P162452	9/20/2018		g	DPF	-	-	No	-	20.0	14.3	
LCR	Haiti	Providing Education of Quality Project (Additional Financing) strengthens public management of the education sector, improves learning conditions, and supports student enrollment in selected public and non-public schools.	P165507	5/16/2019		g	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	39.0	28.1	
LCR	Haiti	Strengthening Disaster Risk Management and Climate Resilience Project improves early warning and emergency evacuation capacity in selected municipalities in high climate risk-prone areas and the provision of, and accessibility to safe havens.	P165870	5/16/2019		g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	35.0	25.3	
LCR	Haiti	Strengthening Primary Health Care and Surveillance Project increases utilization of primary health care services in selected geographical areas and strengthens surveillance capacity, especially for cholera.	P167512	5/16/2019		g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	55.0	39.7	
LCR	Honduras	Social Protection Integration Project improves the outcomes of the urban component of the conditional cash transfer program and strengthens the integration of the social protection system for the extreme poor.	P152057	4/30/2019	2024 / 2049	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	30.0	21.6	

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LCR	Honduras	Integrating Innovation for Rural Competitiveness Project improves access to markets and climate-smart practices, and contributes to the economic inclusion of targeted beneficiaries in select agricultural value chains.	P168385	6/27/2019	2024 / 2049	c	IPF	-	-	No	-	75.0	54.0	-
LCR	Honduras	Tegucigalpa Water Supply Strengthening Project increases the efficiency and reliability of water services in selected areas of Tegucigalpa.	P170469	6/27/2019	2024 / 2049	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	50.0	36.0	-
LCR	Mexico	Expanding Rural Finance Project (Additional Financing) expands the availability of finance to the rural economy.	P169156	3/28/2019	2026 / 2039	I	IPF	Yes	-	No	400.0	-	-	-
LCR	Mexico	Financial Inclusion Development Policy Operation supports the government's efforts to increase financial inclusion.	P167674	6/18/2019	2025 / 2033	I	DPF	-	-	No	500.0	-	-	-
LCR	Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States ¹⁸	Micro, Small, and Medium-Sized Enterprises Guarantee Facility Project facilitates additional financial intermediation for micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises by supporting the establishment of a regional partial guarantee corporation.	P157715	7/5/2018	2028 / 2058	c,I	IPF	-	-	No	2.0	8.0	5.7	-
LCR	Paraguay	Public Health Sector Strengthening Project strengthens the public primary health care micro-networks and expands access to quality primary health care services for the population covered by the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare.	P167996	5/28/2019	2027 / 2050	I	IPF	-	-	Yes	115.0	-	-	-
LCR	Peru	Modernization of Water Supply and Sanitation Services Project increases access to, and quality of, water and sanitation services in selected areas, and develops Peru's sectoral institutions and participating service providers' management capacity to provide efficient water and sanitation services.	P157043	7/26/2018	2029 / 2030	I	IPF	-	-	No	70.0	-	-	-
LCR	Peru	Integrated Health Networks Project improves the resolute capacity and quality of public first-level health services in the Lima Metropolitan Area and prioritized regions; increases the capacity of the single health information system, and the public sector's pharmaceutical products and medical supplies provision system.	P163255	1/31/2019	2024 / 2029	I	IPF	-	-	No	125.0	-	-	-
LCR	Peru	Improving the Performance of Non-Criminal Justice Services Project improves efficiency, access, transparency, and user satisfaction in the delivery of adequate non-criminal justice services.	P162833	6/5/2019	2025 / 2027	I	IPF	-	-	Yes	85.0	-	-	-
LCR	St. Lucia	Health System Strengthening Project improves the accessibility, efficiency, and responsiveness of key health services.	P166783	9/28/2018	2028 / 2058	c	IPF	-	-	No	-	20.0	14.3	-
LCR	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	First Fiscal Reform and Resilience Development Policy Operation supports the government in building a more resilient economy by strengthening fiscal policy and public financial management, and by strengthening climate resilience and adaptation.	P165220	6/5/2019	2029 / 2059	c	DPF	-	-	No	-	30.0	21.7	-
LCR	Suriname	Saramacca Canal System Rehabilitation Project reduces flood risk for the people and assets in the greater Paramaribo area and improves the operation of the Saramacca Canal System.	P165973	2/14/2019	2025 / 2048	I	IPF	-	-	No	35.0	-	-	-
MNA	Djibouti	Towards Zero Stunting in Djibouti Project reduces stunting among children under five in Djibouti.	P164164	7/9/2018	2028 / 2058	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	15.0	10.5	-
MNA	Djibouti	Integrated Slum Upgrading Project improves the living conditions for slum dwellers in selected urban areas and strengthens the capacity of public institutions in charge of implementing the Zero Slum Program.	P162901	11/9/2018	2029 / 2058	c,g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	20.0	14.4	-
MNA	Djibouti	Improving Health Sector Performance Project (Second Additional Financing) improves the utilization of quality maternal and child health services.	P168250	5/3/2019	2029 / 2058	c,g	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	6.0	4.4	-
MNA	Djibouti	Integrated Cash Transfer and Human Capital Project supports an enhanced social safety nets system and access to basic services in targeted poor communities.	P166220	5/15/2019	2029 / 2059	c,g	IPF	-	-	No	-	15.0	10.8	-
MNA	Egypt, Arab Republic of	Sustainable Rural Sanitation Services Program for Results (Additional Financing) strengthens institutions and policies for increasing access and improving rural sanitation services in selected governorates in the Arab Republic of Egypt.	P166597	9/21/2018	2024 / 2052	I	PforR	Yes	-	No	300.0	-	-	-
MNA	Egypt, Arab Republic of	Private Sector Development for Inclusive Growth Development Policy Operation enables financial inclusion and private sector development and strengthens fiscal management for inclusive growth in Egypt.	P168630	12/4/2018	2024 / 2053	I	DPF	-	-	No	1,000.0	-	-	-
MNA	Egypt, Arab Republic of	Catalyzing Entrepreneurship for Job Creation Project fosters job creation and improves other economic opportunities for targeted beneficiaries.	P162835	4/17/2019	2024 / 2053	I	IPF	-	-	No	200.0	-	-	-
MNA	Iraq	Electricity Services Reconstruction and Enhancement Project improves the reliability and operational and commercial efficiency of electricity services in selected areas.	P162454	5/2/2019	2024 / 2033	I	IPF	-	-	No	200.0	-	-	-
MNA	Jordan	Second Equitable Growth and Job Creation Programmatic Development Policy Operation supports Jordan to set foundations to reduce business costs and improve market accessibility, create more flexible and integrated labor markets and provide better and more efficient social assistance, and improve fiscal sustainability and take more informed decisions regarding risk.	P168130	6/4/2019	2024 / 2053	I	DPF	-	-	No	1,450.0	-	-	-

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MNA	Jordan	Emergency Health Project (Additional Financing) supports the government in maintaining the delivery of primary and secondary health services to poor uninsured Jordanians and Syrian refugees at Ministry of Health facilities.	P170529	6/24/2019	2024 / 2054	I	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	141.1	-	-	-
MNA	Morocco	Financial Inclusion and Digital Economy Development Policy Operation fosters financial inclusion and contributes to digital transformation for individuals, enterprises, and entrepreneurs.	P168587	2/19/2019	2024 / 2043	I	DPF	-	-	No	700.0	-	-	-
MNA	Morocco	Supporting the Economic Inclusion of Youth Project increases access to economic opportunities for youth.	P151169	5/10/2019	2024 / 2043	I	IPF	-	-	Yes	55.0	-	-	-
MNA	Morocco	Education Support Program for Results establishes an enabling environment for quality early childhood education service delivery, supports improved teaching practices in primary and secondary education, and strengthens management capacity and accountability along the education service delivery chain in program areas.	P167619	6/20/2019	2024 / 2044	I	PforR	-	-	No	500.0	-	-	-
MNA	Tunisia	Digital Transformation for User-Centric Public Services Project improves equitable access to and the quality and accountability of selected social protection and education services through a GovTech approach.	P168425	6/14/2019	2025 / 2054	I	IPF	-	-	No	100.0	-	-	-
MNA	Tunisia	Innovative Startups and Small and Medium Enterprises Project increases access to finance and supports the growth of innovative startups and small and medium enterprises.	P167380	6/14/2019	2027 / 2054	I	IPF	-	-	No	75.0	-	-	-
MNA	Tunisia	Energy Sector Improvement Project strengthens Tunisia's electricity transmission system and improves the commercial performance of Société Tunisienne d'Electricité et de Gaz.	P168273	6/24/2019	2024 / 2054	I	IPF	-	-	No	151.0	-	-	-
MNA	West Bank and Gaza	Finance for Jobs II (Additional Financing) tests the effectiveness of selected financial interventions in incentivizing private sector investment and job creation.	P167675	8/10/2018		g	IPF	Yes	Yes	No	-	-	-	5.0
MNA	West Bank and Gaza	Gaza Emergency Cash for Work and Self-Employment Support Project target youth in Gaza with short-term income support and increased access to internet-enabled self-employment opportunities.	P167726	8/10/2018		g	IPF	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	17.0
MNA	West Bank and Gaza	Electricity Sector Performance Improvement Project (Additional Financing) enhances institutional capacity of the energy sector, improves efficiency of the distribution system in targeted areas, and pilots a new business model for solar energy service delivery in Gaza.	P167914	1/15/2019		g	IPF	Yes	Yes	No	-	-	-	5.0
MNA	West Bank and Gaza	Strengthening Fiscal Resilience and Business Environment Development Policy Operation supports the efforts of Palestinian Authority to strengthen revenue and land administration and intergovernmental revenue framework; improve the business environment and foundations for a digital economy, and enhance sustainability and creditworthiness of local service providers for private investment.	P164427	2/7/2019		g	DPF	-	Yes	No	-	-	-	30.0
MNA	West Bank and Gaza	Third Municipal Development Project (Additional Financing) enhances the institutional capacity of municipalities in the West Bank and Gaza for more accountable and sustainable service delivery.	P168544	5/23/2019		g	IPF	Yes	Yes	No	-	-	-	10.0
MNA	Yemen, Republic of	Emergency Crisis Response Project (Third Additional Financing) provides short-term employment and access to selected basic services to the most vulnerable, preserves existing implementation capacity of two service delivery programs, and provides emergency cash transfers to the poor and vulnerable in response to the food crisis.	P164564	12/14/2018		g	IPF	Yes	-	No	-	140.0	100.4	-
MNA	Yemen, Republic of	Emergency Crisis Response Project (Fourth Additional Financing) provides short-term employment and access to selected basic services to the most vulnerable.	P170241	5/14/2019		g	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	200.0	144.2	-
MNA	Yemen, Republic of	Emergency Health and Nutrition Project (Third Additional Financing) contributes to the provision of basic health, essential nutrition, water and sanitation services.	P167195	5/14/2019		g	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	200.0	142.9	-
SAR	Afghanistan	Eqra Project increases equitable access to primary and secondary education, particularly for girls, in selected lagging provinces, and improves learning conditions in Afghanistan.	P159378	9/28/2018		g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	100.0	71.2	-
SAR	Afghanistan	Women's Economic Empowerment Rural Development Project increases social and economic empowerment of poor rural women in selected communities.	P164443	9/28/2018		g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	25.0	17.9	-
SAR	Afghanistan	Cities Investment Program aims to improve the sustainability and livability of nine regionally balanced provincial capital cities, including Herat, Jalalabad, Kandahar, Khost, and Mazar-e-Sharif.	P160619	12/19/2018		g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	25.0	18.1	-
SAR	Afghanistan	Eshteghal Zaiee - Karmondena (EZ-Kar) Project strengthens the enabling environment for economic opportunities in cities where there is a high influx of displaced people.	P166127	12/19/2018		g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	150.0	108.6	-
SAR	Afghanistan	Tackling Afghanistan's Government Human Resources Management and Institutional Reforms Project strengthens the capacity of selected line ministries and agencies through merit-based recruitment of key positions, improved personnel management, and better human resources planning.	P166978	12/19/2018		g	IPF	-	-	No	-	25.0	18.1	-

Region	Country	Project Name and Development Objectives	Project ID	Date of Approval	First/Last Maturity Date ^a	Financing Type	Financing Instrument	Additional Financing	Special Financing ^b	Civil Society Involvement ^c	Principal Commitment Amounts (millions) ^d			
											IBRD (US\$)	IDA (US\$)	IDA (SDR ^e)	Special Financing Grant (US\$)
SAR	Afghanistan	Land Administration System Project supports the development of the land administration system and provides the population in selected areas with improved land registration services.	P164762	4/25/2019		g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	25.0	17.9	-
SAR	Afghanistan	Payments Automation and Integration of Salaries Project supports the development of digital government-to-person payments.	P168266	4/25/2019		g	IPF	-	-	No	-	10.0	7.2	-
SAR	Afghanistan	2019 Incentive Program Development Policy Operation strengthens the policy framework to support state effectiveness, private investment, and social inclusion; and improves the policy and institutional framework for public financial management.	P168446	6/20/2019		g	DPF	-	-	No	-	100.0	72.2	-
SAR	Bangladesh	Reaching Out-of-School Children Project II (Additional Financing) improves equitable access, retention, and completion in quality primary education for out-of-school children in selected underserved areas.	P167870	9/19/2018	2023 / 2048	c,g	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	25.0	17.9	-
SAR	Bangladesh	Second Rural Transport Improvement Project (Additional Financing) improves rural accessibility in project areas (covering 26 districts) and strengthens institutional capacity for sustainable rural road maintenance.	P166295	10/5/2018	2023 / 2048	c	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	100.0	71.4	-
SAR	Bangladesh	Sustainable Coastal and Marine Fisheries Project improves management of coastal and marine fisheries, and aquaculture.	P161568	10/5/2018	2024 / 2048	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	240.0	171.3	-
SAR	Bangladesh	Sustainable Forests and Livelihoods Project improves collaborative forest management and increase benefits for forest dependent communities in targeted sites.	P161996	10/5/2018	2023 / 2048	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	175.0	124.9	-
SAR	Bangladesh	Operation for Supporting Rural Bridges Program for Results improves and preserves rural bridges to support connectivity and climate resilience, and strengthens institutional management.	P161928	10/25/2018	2024 / 2048	c	PforR	-	-	Yes	-	425.0	303.3	-
SAR	Bangladesh	Livestock and Dairy Development Project improves productivity, market access, and resilience of smallholder farmers and agro-entrepreneurs operating in selected livestock value chains in target areas.	P161246	12/6/2018	2024 / 2048	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	500.0	356.8	-
SAR	Bangladesh	First Programmatic Jobs Development Policy Operation supports the Government of Bangladesh's program of reforms to address the country's jobs challenges by modernizing the trade and investment environment, strengthening systems that protect workers and build resilience, and improving policies and programs that enhance access to jobs for vulnerable populations.	P167190	12/12/2018	2024 / 2048	c	DPF	-	-	Yes	-	250.0	180.9	-
SAR	Bangladesh	Scaling-up Renewable Energy Project increases installed generation capacity of, and mobilize financing for, renewable energy in Bangladesh.	P161869	3/1/2019	2024 / 2049	c	IPF	-	-	No	-	156.0	112.9	-
SAR	Bangladesh	Strengthening Public Financial Management Program to Enable Service Delivery Program for Results improves fiscal forecasting, budget preparation and execution, financial reporting, and transparency to enable better resource availability for service delivery in selected ministries, departments, and agencies.	P167491	3/1/2019	2024 / 2049	c	PforR	-	-	No	-	100.0	72.3	-
SAR	Bangladesh	Emergency Multisector Rohingya Crisis Response Project strengthens the systems of the Government of Bangladesh to improve access to basic services, and build disaster and social resilience of the displaced Rohingya population.	P167762	3/7/2019		g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	165.0	119.4	-
SAR	Bangladesh	Dhaka City Neighborhood Upgrading Project enhances public spaces and improves urban services in selected neighborhoods in Dhaka.	P165477	3/29/2019	2024 / 2049	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	100.5	72.8	-
SAR	Bhutan	Strengthening Fiscal Management and Private Sector Employment Opportunities Development Policy Operation supports the government in its efforts to strengthen the policy framework to improve fiscal management and enhance policies to promote private sector employment opportunities.	P168166	6/21/2019	2029 / 2059	c	DPF	-	-	No	-	30.0	21.7	-
SAR	India	Second Programmatic Electricity Distribution Reform Development Policy Operation supports the turnaround of the electricity distribution sector in Rajasthan by strengthening the governance framework, enhancing policies to restructure its finances, and improving its operational performance.	P159669	7/5/2018	2021 / 2039	l	DPF	-	-	Yes	250.0	-	-	-
SAR	India	Jharkhand Power System Improvement Project increases the transmission capacity of the electricity network in the state of Jharkhand and strengthens the institutional capacity of state-owned power transmission and distribution utilities.	P162086	10/1/2018	2023 / 2043	l	IPF	-	-	No	310.0	-	-	-
SAR	India	Andhra Pradesh Integrated Irrigation and Agriculture Transformation Project enhances agricultural productivity, profitability, and climate resilience of smallholder farmers in selected districts of Andhra Pradesh.	P160463	10/23/2018	2024 / 2042	l	IPF	-	-	No	172.2	-	-	-
SAR	India	Jharkhand Municipal Development Project improves access to basic urban services and management capacity in participating urban local bodies in Jharkhand.	P158502	12/12/2018	2026 / 2041	l	IPF	-	-	No	147.0	-	-	-

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											IBRD (US\$)	IDA (US\$)	IDA (SDR ^e)	Special Financing Grant (US\$)
SAR	India	First Programmatic Shimla Water Supply and Sewerage Service Delivery Reform Development Policy Operation supports the Government of Himachal Pradesh in its policy and institutional development program for improving water supply and sewerage services that are financially sustainable and managed by an accountable institution responsive to its customers.	P167246	1/16/2019	2023 / 2034	I	DPF	-	-	No	40.0	-	-	
SAR	India	Chhattisgarh Public Financial Management and Accountability Program for Results improves accountability in the management of public finances, strengthens revenue administration, and improves efficiency in the delivery of benefits in selected schemes in the state of Chhattisgarh.	P166578	2/21/2019	2024 / 2029	I	PforR	-	-	No	25.2	-	-	
SAR	India	Uttarakhand Disaster Recovery Project (Additional Financing) restores housing and rural connectivity, builds resilience of communities, and increases the technical capacity of state entities in Uttarakhand to respond promptly and effectively to an eligible crisis or emergency.	P164058	2/21/2019	2024 / 2033	I	IPF	Yes	-	No	96.0	-	-	
SAR	India	Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (Additional Financing) improves the safety and operational performance of selected existing dams in participating states.	P166977	2/28/2019	2021 / 2034	I	IPF	Yes	-	No	137.0	-	-	
SAR	India	Uttarakhand Public Financial Management Strengthening Project enhances accountability in public finances and increases the effectiveness of revenue management systems in Uttarakhand.	P166923	3/7/2019	2024 / 2029	I	IPF	-	-	No	31.6	-	-	
SAR	India	Tamil Nadu Health System Reform Program for Results improves quality of care, strengthens management of non-communicable diseases and injuries, and reduces inequities in reproductive and child health services in Tamil Nadu.	P166373	3/19/2019	2024 / 2053	I	PforR	-	-	Yes	287.0	-	-	
SAR	India	Innovation in Solar Power and Hybrid Technologies Project demonstrates the operational and economic feasibility of utility-scale innovative renewable energy technologies and battery energy storage solutions, and strengthens institutional capacity to facilitate scale-up of such technologies on a commercial basis in India.	P160379	3/29/2019	2024 / 2043	I	IPF	-	-	Yes	150.0	-	-	
SAR	India	Program for Results toward Elimination of Tuberculosis improves the coverage and quality of tuberculosis control interventions in the private and public sector in targeted states of India.	P167523	3/29/2019	2024 / 2037	I	PforR	-	-	Yes	400.0	-	-	
SAR	India	Second Rajasthan State Highways Development Program Project builds capacity for better management of state highways and improves traffic flows on selected state highways in the state of Rajasthan.	P157141	3/29/2019	2024 / 2043	I	IPF	-	-	Yes	250.0	-	-	
SAR	India	Uttar Pradesh Core Road Network Development Project builds capacity for results-focused road safety management in Uttar Pradesh and improves traffic flows and safety for all road users on selected corridors of the state's core road network.	P147864	3/29/2019	2025 / 2048	I	IPF	-	-	Yes	400.0	-	-	
SAR	India	Andhra Pradesh Health Systems Strengthening Project improves the quality and responsiveness of public health services and increases access to an expanded package of primary health services.	P167581	5/15/2019	2025 / 2048	I	IPF	-	-	Yes	328.0	-	-	
SAR	India	First Resilient Kerala Program Development Policy Operation enhances the State of Kerala's resilience against the impacts of natural disasters and climate change.	P169907	6/27/2019	2024 / 2049	c	DPF	-	-	No	-	250.0	180.2	
SAR	Maldives	Enhancing Employability and Resilience of Youth Project improves the relevance of technical and vocational skills and fosters entrepreneurship to promote youth employment in priority sectors.	P163818	6/14/2019	2029 / 2059	c,g	IPF	-	-	No	-	20.0	14.6	
SAR	Nepal	Fourth Financial Sector Stability Development Policy Operation supports the government's financial sector medium-term reform program to reduce the vulnerability of the banking sector and increase its transparency.	P159547	8/7/2018	2025 / 2056	c	DPF	-	-	No	-	100.0	71.1	
SAR	Nepal	First Programmatic Energy Sector Development Policy Operation supports the government's efforts in improving the financial viability and governance of the electricity sector.	P154693	9/18/2018	2025 / 2056	c	DPF	-	-	Yes	-	100.0	71.2	
SAR	Nepal	Second Bridges Improvement and Maintenance Program for Results provides safe, resilient, and cost-effective bridges on Nepal's strategic roads network.	P161929	9/26/2018	2024 / 2056	c	PforR	-	-	Yes	-	133.0	94.7	
SAR	Nepal	Second Programmatic Fiscal and Public Financial Management Development Policy Operation supports the government in its efforts to establish a framework to move towards fiscal federalism and improves the policy framework for public financial management.	P168869	6/13/2019	2025 / 2057	c	DPF	-	-	No	-	100.0	72.2	
SAR	Pakistan	Higher Education Development in Pakistan Project supports research excellence in strategic sectors of the economy, improves teaching and learning, and strengthens governance in the higher education sector.	P161386	5/31/2019	2024 / 2049	c	IPF	-	-	No	-	400.0	288.7	
SAR	Pakistan	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Revenue Mobilization and Public Resource Management Program for Results increases the collection of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's own source revenues and improves the management of public resources.	P162302	6/13/2019	2024 / 2049	c	PforR	-	-	Yes	-	118.0	85.0	

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											IBRD (US\$)	IDA (US\$)	IDA (SDR ^e)	Special Financing Grant (US\$)
SAR	Pakistan	Pakistan Raises Revenue Project contributes to a sustainable increase in domestic revenue by broadening the tax base and facilitating compliance.	P165982	6/13/2019	2024 / 2049	c	IPF	-	-	No	-	400.0	288.2	-
SAR	Pakistan	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Irrigated Agriculture Improvement Project improves the performance of irrigated agriculture for farmers in the project area.	P163474	6/20/2019	2024 / 2049	c	IPF	-	-	No	-	171.0	123.4	-
SAR	Pakistan	Competitive and Livable City of Karachi Project improves urban management, service delivery, and the business environment in Karachi.	P161402	6/27/2019	2024 / 2044	I	IPF	-	-	Yes	230.0	-	-	-
SAR	Pakistan	Karachi Mobility Project improves mobility, accessibility, and safety along selected corridors in Karachi.	P166732	6/27/2019	2026 / 2044	I	IPF	-	-	No	382.0	-	-	-
SAR	Pakistan	Karachi Water and Sewerage Services Improvement Project improves access to safe water services in Karachi and increases the Karachi Water and Sewerage Board's financial and operational performance.	P164704	6/27/2019	2025 / 2044	I	IPF	-	-	Yes	40.0	-	-	-
SAR	Pakistan	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Integrated Tourism Development Project improves tourism-enabling infrastructure, enhances tourism assets, and strengthens destination management for sustainable tourism development in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.	P163562	6/27/2019	2024 / 2049	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	70.0	50.6	-
SAR	South Asia (Regional) ¹⁹	Central Asia South Asia Electricity Transmission and Trade Project (Additional Financing) creates the conditions for sustainable electricity trade between the Central Asian countries of Tajikistan and Kyrgyz Republic and the South Asian countries of Afghanistan and Pakistan.	P167898	5/31/2019	2024 / 2049	c	IPF	Yes	-	No	-	65.0	46.9	-
SAR	Sri Lanka	Framework Development and Infrastructure Financing to Support Public-Private Partnerships Project supports the preparation of public-private partnerships that will enable the Government of Sri Lanka to facilitate private sector financing for the development of its priority infrastructure and services.	P163864	2/21/2019	2028 / 2038	I	IPF	-	-	No	25.0	-	-	-
SAR	Sri Lanka	Climate Smart Irrigated Agriculture Project improves the productivity and climate resilience of smallholder agriculture in selected hotspot areas.	P163742	3/7/2019	2031 / 2046	c	IPF	-	-	No	-	125.0	89.9	-
SAR	Sri Lanka	Local Development Support Project strengthens local government authorities' capabilities to deliver services to communities in a responsive and accountable manner and supports economic infrastructure development in participating provinces.	P163305	3/14/2019	2031 / 2046	c	IPF	-	-	No	-	70.0	50.3	-
SAR	Sri Lanka	Climate Resilience Multi-Phase Programmatic Approach Project increases the number of people and assets protected against flood risk in priority river basins.	P160005	6/25/2019	2026 / 2051	I	IPF	-	-	Yes	310.0	-	-	-

Notes: Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding. AFR = Africa; c = IDA credit; DPF = Development Policy Financing; EAP = East Asia and Pacific; ECA = Europe and Central Asia; g = IDA grant; gu = IBRD or IDA guarantee; I = IBRD loan; IPF = Investment Project Financing; LCR = Latin America and the Caribbean; MNA = Middle East and North Africa; PforR = Program-for-Results; SAR = South Asia; - = not applicable. For more detailed information, see worldbank.org/projects.

a. Maturity dates are the earliest and latest repayment dates for the corresponding lending instruments committed for an operation.

b. Financing provided by trust funds administered by the World Bank.

c. Civil society involvement includes those projects that clearly note within their project documents either the involvement of civil society organizations (CSO), per the World Bank's definition of CSOs, available at www.worldbank.org/en/about/partners/civil-society#2, during the project's preparation, or describe the intention to involve such actors during the project's implementation. This classification is separate and unrelated to the goals of the World Bank Group's Strategic Framework for Mainstreaming Citizen Engagement. - indicates insufficient data.

d. Principal amounts show the combined totals for the loans, credits, grants, or guarantees committed for an operation, unless otherwise indicated.

e. IDA funds are denominated in Special Drawing Rights (SDRs), which are valued on the basis of a "basket" of currencies. The U.S. dollar equivalent of the SDR amount reflects the exchange rates in effect at the time of the negotiations of the credit or grant.

- Lending includes a grant to the International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology
- Lending includes a grant to the West African Power Pool.
- Lending includes a credit and grant to the Republic of Guinea and a credit and grant to the Republic of Mali.
- Lending including a grant to the East African Community.
- Lending includes a grant to the African Union Commission
- Includes a credit and grant to the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, a credit to the Republic of Kenya, a credit to the United Republic of Tanzania, and a grant to the Inter-University Council for East Africa.
- Includes a credit to the Federal Republic of Nigeria, a credit and grant to the Republic of Niger, a credit and grant to the Republic of Benin, a credit and grant to Burkina Faso, and a grant to the West African Power Pool.
- Includes a credit and grant to the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, a credit and grant to the Republic of Mali, a grant to the Republic of The Gambia, and a grant to the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).
- Includes a loan to the Republic of Angola, a credit to the Kingdom of Lesotho, and a grant to the Center for Coordination of Agricultural Research and Development for Southern Africa (CCARDESA).
- Includes an additional grant to the Republic of Benin.
- Includes a credit to Burkina Faso, the Republic of Djibouti, the Republic of Ghana, the Republic of Guinea, and the Republic of Senegal and a grant to Burkina Faso, the Republic of Guinea, and the Association of African Universities.
- Includes a project-based guarantee to the Republic of Mozambique.
- Includes a grant to the Republic of Mozambique.
- Includes credits and grants to the Kyrgyz Republic and the Republic of Tajikistan, and a regional grant to the Executive Committee of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea.
- Includes a credit and grant to the Kyrgyz Republic.
- Includes a grant to the Republic of Tajikistan.
- Includes a loan to the Republic of Albania, Republic of North Macedonia, and the Republic of Serbia
- Includes a loan to Antigua and Barbuda, a credit to the Commonwealth of Dominica, a credit to Grenada, a credit to Saint Lucia, and a credit to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.
- Includes a credit to Pakistan.



Annual Report 2019

Income by Region

Regional Poverty Estimates | 1981–2015
Population living below \$1.90 a day (millions, 2011 PPP)

Low and middle-income country groups	1981	1984	1987	1990	1993	1996	1999	2002	2005	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2015
East Asia and Pacific	1,112	1,017	903	984	899	711	692	549	359	296	221	170	144	73	47
Europe and Central Asia	..	..	..	..	25	34	37	28	23	13	11	10	9	8	7
Latin America and the Caribbean	50	65	56	65	65	67	69	63	55	40	36	34	29	28	24
Middle East and North Africa	..	17	17	14	17	16	11	10	9	9	8	9	9	9	16
South Asia	514	524	530	536	542	518	..	555	510	467	401	328	305	274	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	..	..	..	280	332	356	381	391	389	399	409	406	406	404	413
Total six regions	1,898	1,863	1,769	1,893	1,880	1,702	1,724	1,596	1,345	1,224	1,085	957	902	796	724
World	1,903	1,868	1,773	1,897	1,885	1,707	1,729	1,601	1,351	1,229	1,091	963	908	803	731

Population living below \$1.90 a day (% of population, 2011 PPP)

Low and middle-income country groups	1981	1984	1987	1990	1993	1996	1999	2002	2005	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2015
East Asia and Pacific	80.5	70.1	59.2	61.3	53.7	40.9	38.5	29.7	18.9	15.3	11.2	8.6	7.2	3.6	2.3
Europe and Central Asia	..	..	..	..	5.2	7.3	7.9	6.0	4.9	2.8	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	13.5	16.5	13.5	14.8	14.0	13.7	13.5	11.8	9.9	6.9	6.1	5.7	4.7	4.6	3.9
Middle East and North Africa	..	8.9	8.1	6.2	7.0	6.2	3.8	3.4	3.1	2.7	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.6	4.2
South Asia	55.7	53.0	50.1	47.3	44.9	40.3	..	38.6	33.7	29.5	24.6	19.8	18.2	16.1	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	..	..	..	54.7	59.6	58.9	58.3	55.3	50.8	48.0	46.5	45.0	43.7	42.4	41.0
Total six regions	51.7	47.8	42.8	43.2	40.7	35.1	34.0	30.2	24.4	21.4	18.5	16.1	14.9	13.0	11.5
World	42.1	39.2	35.3	35.9	34.0	29.4	28.6	25.5	20.7	18.2	15.7	13.7	12.8	11.2	9.9

Population living below \$3.20 a day (millions, 2011 PPP)

Low and middle-income country groups	1981	1984	1987	1990	1993	1996	1999	2002	2005	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2015
East Asia and Pacific	1,292	1,319	1,320	1,367	1,332	1,225	1,204	1,055	856	729	601	524	473	352	254
Europe and Central Asia	..	..	..	..	73	91	100	72	55	35	33	32	30	28	26
Latin America and the Caribbean	100	125	114	128	131	135	138	133	119	91	83	79	72	70	66
Middle East and North Africa	..	62	65	62	73	76	60	59	58	55	50	51	51	51	58
South Asia	788	834	879	925	972	993	..	1,086	1,082	1,076	1,042	974	949	916	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	..	..	..	385	438	473	513	548	574	601	625	632	638	645	667
Total six regions	2,562	2,700	2,767	2,913	3,019	2,993	3,050	2,953	2,744	2,587	2,435	2,291	2,214	2,062	1,919
World	2,573	2,710	2,774	2,920	3,026	3,000	3,058	2,960	2,751	2,594	2,443	2,299	2,223	2,071	1,929

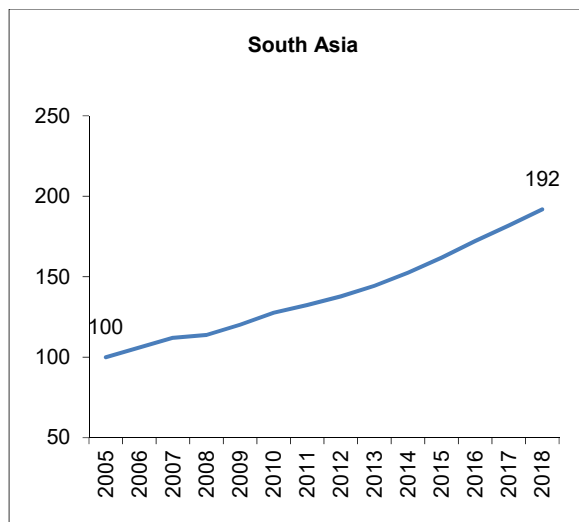
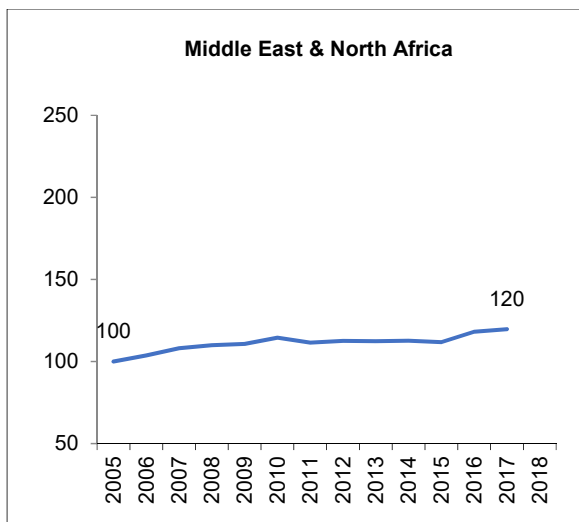
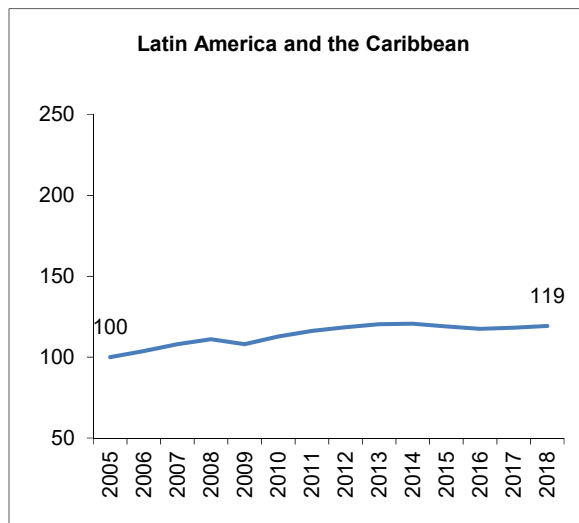
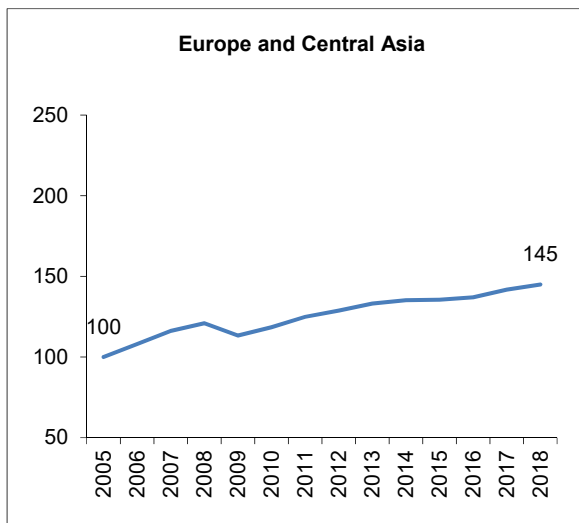
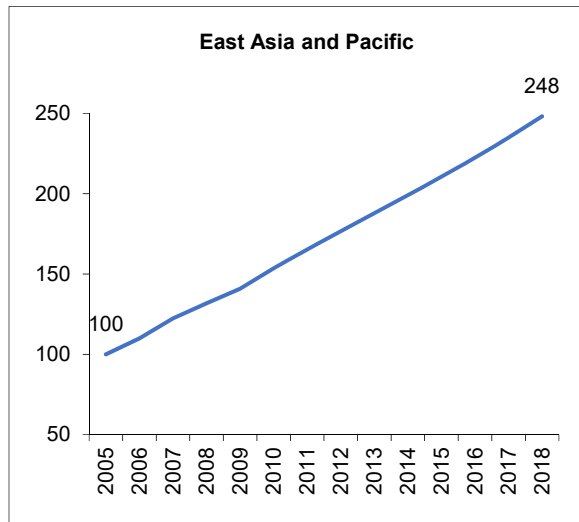
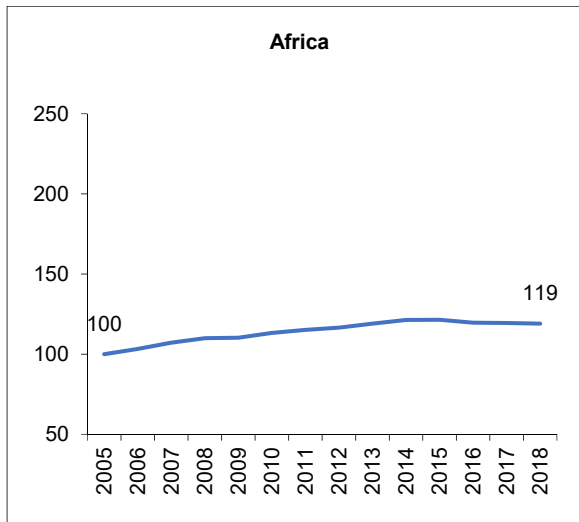
Population living below \$3.20 a day (% of population, 2011 PPP)

Low and middle-income country groups	1981	1984	1987	1990	1993	1996	1999	2002	2005	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2015
East Asia and Pacific	94	91	86	85	80	70	67	57	45	38	31	26	24	18	12
Europe and Central Asia	..	..	..	..	15	19	21	15	12	7	7	7	6	6	5
Latin America and the Caribbean	27	32	27	29	28	28	27	25	21	16	14	13	12	11	11
Middle East and North Africa	..	32	31	27	30	29	22	20	19	17	15	15	15	14	16
South Asia	86	84	83	82	80	77	..	76	72	68	64	59	57	54	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	..	..	..	75	79	78	79	77	75	72	71	70	69	68	66
Total six regions	70	69	67	66	65	62	60	56	50	45	41	38	37	34	31
World	57	57	55	55	55	52	51	47	42	38	35	33	31	29	26

Source: PovCalNet, World Development Indicators, and World Bank Poverty and Equity databases. For data updates visit data.worldbank.org.

Note: PPP = purchasing power parity; .. = not available. For details on regional groupings, see <http://research.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/data.aspx>. Data are current as of March 2019.

Gross Domestic Product per Capita Index | 2005–18



Source: World Development Indicators database

Organizational Information

Governors and Alternates of the World Bank | June 30, 2019

Member Country	Governor	Alternate
Afghanistan	Mohammad Humayon Qayoumi	Zahid Hamdard
Albania	Anila Denaj	Luljeta Minxhozi
Algeria	Mohamed Loukal	Abdelhak Bedjaoui
Angola	Augusto de Sousa Archer Mangureira	Pedro Luis da Fonseca
Antigua and Barbuda ^a	Gaston Browne	Lennox Weston
Argentina	Nicolás Dujovne	Guido Sandleris
Armenia	Atom Janjughazyan	Armen Hayrapetyan
Australia	Josh Frydenberg	Michael Sukkar
Austria	Eduard Müller	Harald Waiglein
Azerbaijan	Elman Siradjogly Rustamov	Shahin Mustafayev
Bahamas, The	Peter Turnquest	Marlon Johnson
Bahrain ^a	Salman bin Khalifa Alkhalifa	Yusuf Abdulla Humood
Bangladesh	A. H. M. Mustafa Kamal	Monowar Ahmed
Barbados	Mia Amor Mottley	Ian Carrington
Belarus ^a	Dmitry Krutoy	Yury Seliverstov
Belgium	Alexander De Croo	VACANT
Belize	Dean O. Barrow	Yvonne Sharman Hyde
Benin	Abdoulaye Bio Tchane	Romuald Wadagni
Bhutan	Namgay Tshering	Nim Dorji
Bolivia	Mariana Prado Noya	Luís Alberto Arce Catacora
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Denis Zvizdic	Josip Grubesa
Botswana	Ontefetse Kenneth Matambo	Solomon M. Sekwakwa
Brazil	Paulo Guedes	Roberto de Oliveira Campos Neto
Brunei Darussalam ^a	Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah	Mohd Amin Liew Abdullah
Bulgaria ^a	Vladislav Goranov	Dimitar Kostov
Burkina Faso	Lassané Kabore	Ambroise Kafando
Burundi	Domitien Ndiwokubwayo	Leon Nimbona
Cabo Verde	Olavo Correia	Carla Cruz
Cambodia	Pornmoniroth Aun	Vissoth Vongsey
Cameroon	Alamine Ousmane Mey	Richard Evina Obam
Canada	Bill Morneau	Diane Jacovella

Member Country	Governor	Alternate
Central African Republic	Felix Moloua	Steve Laurent Apete-Matongo
Chad	Issa Doubragne	Issa Mahamat Abdelmamout
Chile	Felipe Larrain Bascunan	Rodrigo Andres Cerda Norambuena
China	Kun Liu	Jiayi Zou
Colombia	Alberto Carrasquilla-Barrera	Gloria Alonso-Másmela
Comoros	Said Ali Said Chayhane	Fouady Goulame
Congo, Democratic Republic of	Henri Yav Mulang	Déogracias Mutombo Mwana Nyembo
Congo, Republic of	Ingrid Olga Ghislaine Ebouka-Babackas	Calixte Nganongo
Costa Rica	Rocio Aguilar Montoya	Rodrigo Cubero Brealey
Cote d'Ivoire	Amadou Gon Coulibaly	Moussa Sanogo
Croatia	Zdravko Maric	Stipe Župan
Cyprus	Harris Georgiades	Christos Patsalides
Czech Republic	Alena Schillerova	Lenka Dupakova
Denmark	Ulla Tornaes	Trine Rask Thygesen
Djibouti	Ilyas Moussa Dawaleh	Mariam Hamadou Ali
Dominica	Roosevelt Skerrit	Rosamund Edwards
Dominican Republic	Isidoro Santana	Donald Guerrero
Ecuador	Richard Iván Martínez Alvarado	Veronica Elizabeth Artola Jarrin
Egypt, Arab Republic of	Sahar Nasr	Randa El-Minshawi
El Salvador	Nelson Fuentes	Ovidio Cabrera Melgar
Equatorial Guinea	Lucas Abaga Nchama	Valentin Ela Maye
Eritrea	Berhane Habtemariam	Martha Woldegiorghis
Estonia	Martin Helme	Marten Ross
Eswatini	Thambo E. Gina	Bheki Sibonangaye Bhembe
Ethiopia	Ahmed Shide	Ato Admasu Nebebe
Fiji	Aiyaz Sayed-Khaiyum	Makereta Konrote
Finland	Mika Lintilä	Ville Skinnari
France	Bruno Le Maire	Odile Renaud-Basso
Gabon	Jean Marie Ogandaga	Roger Owono Mba
Gambia, The	Mambury Njie	Mod A. K. Secka
Georgia	Ivane Matchavariani	VACANT
Germany	Gerd Mueller	Wolfgang Schmidt

Member Country	Governor	Alternate
Ghana	Kenneth Ofori-Atta	Charles Adu Boahen
Greece	Yannis Dragasakis	Ilias Xanthakos
Grenada	Keith C. Mitchell	Ophelia Wells-Cornwall
Guatemala	Victor Martinez	Sergio Francisco Recinos Rivera
Guinea	Kanny Diallo	Ismaël Dioubaté
Guinea-Bissau	Aristides Gomes	Joao Alberto Djata
Guyana	Winston Jordan	VACANT
Haiti	Ronald Grey Decembre	Jean Baden Dubois
Honduras	Rocio Izabel Tabora	Wilfredo Cerrato Rodriguez
Hungary	Mihály Varga	Gábor Gion
Iceland	Gudlaugur Thor Thordarson	Bjarni Benediktsson
India	Nirmala Sitharaman	Subhash Chandra Garg
Indonesia	Sri Mulyani Indrawati	Bambang P.S. Brodjonegoro
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Farhad Dejpasand	Seyed Alimohammad Mousavi
Iraq	Fuad Hussein	Kadhim Mohammed Jawad Hasan Alhasani
Ireland	Paschal Donohoe	Derek Moran
Israel	Moshe Kahlon	Nadine Baudot-Trajtenberg
Italy	Ignazio Visco	Gelsomina Vigliotti
Jamaica ^a	Nigel Clarke	Darlene Morrison
Japan	Taro Aso	Haruhiko Kuroda
Jordan	Mohamad Al-Ississ	Zeina Toukan
Kazakhstan	Ruslan Dalenov	VACANT
Kenya	Henry Kiplagat Rotich	Kamau Thugge
Kiribati	Teuea Toatu	Saitofi Mika
Korea, Republic of	Nam-Ki Hong	Juyeol Lee
Kosovo	Bedri Hamza	VACANT
Kuwait	Nayef Falah Al-Hajraf	Abdulwahab Ahmed Al-Bader
Kyrgyz Republic	Baktygul Jeenbaeva	Sanjar Mukanbetov
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Somdy Douangdy	Vathana Dalaloy
Latvia	Jānis Reirs	Ralfs Nemiro
Lebanon	Ali Hasan Khalil	Mansour Bteich
Lesotho	Tlohelang Peter Aumane	Nthoateng Lebona

Member Country	Governor	Alternate
Liberia	Samuel D. Tweah	Nathaniel Patray
Libya	Taher E. Jehaimi	VACANT
Lithuania	Vilius Sapoka	Migle Tuskiene
Luxembourg	Pierre Gramegna	Arsene Joseph Jacoby
Madagascar	Richard James Randriamandrato	Falihery Rajaobelina
Malawi	Goodall E. Gondwe	Ben Botolo
Malaysia	Lim Guan Eng	Ahmad Badri Mohd Zahir
Maldives	Ibrahim Ameer	Ismail Ali Manik
Mali	Boubou Cissé	Barry Aoua Sylla
Malta ^a	Edward Scicluna	Alfred S. Camilleri
Marshall Islands	Brenson S. Wase	David Paul
Mauritania	El Moctar Ould Djay	Mohamed Salem Nany
Mauritius	Pravind Kumar Jugnauth	Dharam Dev Manraj
Mexico	Carlos Manuel Urzúa Macías	Arturo Herrera Gutiérrez
Micronesia, Federated States of	Sihna N. Lawrence	Senny Phillip
Moldova	Ion Chicu	Tatiana Ivanicichina
Mongolia	Khurelbaatar Chimed	Nadmid Bayartsaikhan
Montenegro	Darko Radunovic	Nina Vujosevic
Morocco	Mohamed Benchaaboun	Lahcen Daoudi
Mozambique	Adriano Afonso Maleiane	Rogério Lucas Zandamela
Myanmar	U Soe Win	U Maung Maung Win
Namibia ^a	Carl Hermann Gustav Schlettwein	Ipumbu Shiimi
Nauru ^a	David Adeang	John Petersen
Nepal	Yuba Raj Khatiwada	Rajan Khanal
Netherlands	Wopke Hoekstra	Sigrid Kaag
New Zealand	Grant Robertson	Gabriel Makhlof
Nicaragua	Iván Acosta Montalván	Francisco J. Mayorga
Niger	Aichatou Boulama Kane	Ahmat Jidoud
Nigeria	Zainab Shamsuna Ahmed	Mahmoud Isa-Dutse
North Macedonia	Dragan Tevdovski	Kocho Angjushev
Norway	Dag-Inge Ulstein	Aksel Jakobsen
Oman	Darwish Ismail Al Balushi	VACANT

Member Country	Governor	Alternate
Pakistan	Abdul Hafeez Shaikh	Noor Ahmed
Palau	Elbuchel Sadang	Casmir Remengesau
Panama	Eyda Varela de Chinchilla	Gustavo Valderrama
Papua New Guinea	Sam Basil	Dairi Vele
Paraguay	Benigno López	Humberto Colmán
Peru	Carlos Augusto Oliva Neyra	Betty Armida Sotelo Bazán
Philippines	Carlos G. Dominguez, III	Benjamin E. Diokno
Poland	Adam Glapinski	Piotr Nowak
Portugal	Mario Centeno	Ricardo Mourinho Felix
Qatar ^a	Ali Shareef Al-Emadi	Abdullah Bin Saoud Al-Thani
Romania	Eugen Orlando Teodorovici	Liviu Voinea
Russian Federation	Maksim Oreshkin	Storchak Anatolyevich Sergey
Rwanda	Uzziel Ndagijimana	Claudine Uwera
Samoa	Sili Sala Epa Tuioti	Oscar Thomas Malielegaoi
San Marino ^a	Andrea Zafferani	Dario Galassi
Sao Tome and Principe	Americo d'Oliveira dos Ramos	Ana Maria da Conceicao Silveira
Saudi Arabia	Mohammed A. Al-Jadaan	Ahmed A. Alkholifey
Senegal	Amadou Hott	Abdoulaye Daouda Diallo
Serbia	Sinisa Mali	Rasim Ljajic
Seychelles ^a	Maurice Loustau-Lalanne	Caroline Abel
Sierra Leone	Jacob Jusu Saffa	Sahr Lahai Jusu
Singapore	Heng Swee Keat	Ching Yee Tan
Slovak Republic	Ladislav Kamenický	Ludovit Odor
Slovenia	Andrej Bertoncej	Andrej Kavčič
Solomon Islands	Manasseh Damukana Sogavare	Mckinnie Dentana
Somalia	Abdirahman Duale Beileh	Bashir Isse
South Africa	TT Mboweni	Dondo Mogajane
South Sudan	Salvatore Garang Mabiordit	Dier Tong Ngor
Spain	Nadia Calviño Santamaría	Ana de la Cueva Fernandez
Sri Lanka	Mangala Samaraweera	R. H. S. Samaratunga
St. Kitts and Nevis	Timothy S. Harris	Hillary Hazel
St. Lucia	Allen M. Chastanet	Ubaldu Raymond

Member Country	Governor	Alternate
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Camillo Gonsalves	VACANT
Sudan	Magdi Hassan Yassin	Moslem Ahmed Alamir
Suriname ^a	Gillmore Hoefdraad	Sieglien Burleson
Sweden	Magdalena Andersson	Peter Eriksson
Switzerland	Guy Parmelin	Ignazio Cassis
Syrian Arab Republic	Samer Al-Khalil	Manhal Hinnawi
Tajikistan	Faiziddin Qahorzoda	Dilshod Ismatullozoda
Tanzania	Philip Isdor Mpango	Doto Mgosha James
Thailand	Apisak Tantivorawong	Prasong Poontaneat
Timor-Leste	VACANT	Sara Lobo Brites
Togo	Demba Tignokpa	Aheba Johnson
Tonga	Pohiva Tu'ifonetoa	Pilimilose Balwyn Fa'otusia
Trinidad and Tobago	Colm Imbert	Camille Robinson-Regis
Tunisia	Zied Laadhari	Kalthoum Hamzaoui
Turkey	Berat Albayrak	Bülent Aksu
Turkmenistan ^a	Batyr Bazarov	Merdanguly Magtymgulyyevich Palivanov
Tuvalu	Maatia Toafa	Talavai Iona
Uganda	Matia Kasaija	Keith Muhakanizi
Ukraine	Stepan Kubiv	VACANT
United Arab Emirates	Hamdan bin Rashid Al-Maktoum	Obaid Humaid Al Tayer
United Kingdom	Rory Stewart	Philip Hammond
United States	Steven T. Mnuchin	VACANT
Uruguay ^a	Danilo Astori	Pablo Ferreri
Uzbekistan	Jamshid Kuchkarov	Shukhrat Vafaev
Vanuatu	Gaetan Pikioune	Letlet August
Venezuela, Republica Bolivariana de ^a	Simon Alejandro Zerpa Delgado	Xabier Fernando Leon Anchustegui
Vietnam	Minh Hung Le	Thi Hong Nguyen
Yemen, Republic of	Nageeb Manssor Al-oj	Nazar Abdulla Basuhaib
Zambia	Margaret Mwanakatwe	Alexander Chiteme
Zimbabwe	Mthuli Ncube	George Tongesayi Guvamatanga

Source: Corporate Secretariat, June 30, 2019.

a. Not a member of IDA

Executive Directors and Alternates of the World Bank and Their Voting Power | June 30, 2019

Executive Director	Alternate	Casting votes of	IBRD		IDA	
			Total votes	% of total	Total votes	% of total
Appointed						
(Vacant)	Erik Paul Bethel	United States	385,224	15.68%	2,891,199	10.19%
Masanori Yoshida	Kenichi Nishikata	Japan	193,699	7.88%	2,368,422	8.34%
Yingming Yang	Minwen Zhang	China	107,316	4.37%	639,287	2.25%
Jurgen Zattler	Claus Michael Happe	Germany	97,296	3.96%	1,521,007	5.36%
Hervé de Villeroché	Pierre-Olivier Chotard	France	91,126	3.71%	1,076,432	3.79%
Richard Montgomery	David Stephen Kinder	United Kingdom	91,126	3.71%	1,865,947	6.57%
Elected						
Guenther Schoenleitner (Austria)	Nathalie Marie-Louise J. Francken (Belgium)	Austria, Belarus ^a , Belgium, Czech Republic, Hungary, Kosovo, Luxembourg, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Turkey	117,284	4.77%	1,330,126	4.69%
Jorge Alejandro Chavez Presa (Mexico)	Fernando Jimenez Latorre (Spain)	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Spain, Venezuela (República Bolivariana de) ^a	115,383	4.70%	676,236	2.38%
Koen Davidse (Netherlands)	Roman Kachur (Ukraine)	Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria ^a , Croatia, Cyprus, Georgia, Israel, Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Romania, Ukraine	101,520	4.13%	1,359,558	4.79%
Christine Hogan (Canada)	Donna Oretha Harris (Guyana)	Antigua and Barbuda ^a , Bahamas (The), Barbados, Belize, Canada, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Ireland, Jamaica ^a , St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines	98,614	4.01%	1,250,142	4.40%
Kunil Hwang (Republic of Korea)	Gerard Januarius Antioch (Australia)	Australia, Cambodia, Kiribati, Korea (Republic of), Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Nauru ^a , New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	97,706	3.98%	1,101,340	3.88%
Fabio Kanczuk (Brazil)	Elsa Patriarca Agustin (Philippines)	Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Panama, Philippines, Suriname ^a , Trinidad and Tobago	92,348	3.76%	938,498	3.31%

Executive Director	Alternate	Casting votes of	IBRD		IDA	
			Total votes	% of total	Total votes	% of total
Aparna Subramani (India)	Muhammad Musharraf Hossain Bhuiyan (Bangladesh)	Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Sri Lanka	88,162	3.59%	1,131,322	3.99%
Patrizio Pagano (Italy)	Paulo Pedroso (Portugal)	Albania, Greece, Italy, Malta ^a , Portugal, San Marino ^a , Timor-Leste	83,238	3.39%	880,804	3.10%
Werner Gruber (Switzerland)	Katarzyna Zajdel-Kurowska (Poland)	Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Poland, Serbia, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan ^a , Uzbekistan	75,251	3.06%	1,300,897	4.58%
Shahid Ashraf Tarar (Pakistan)	Omar Bougara (Algeria)	Afghanistan, Algeria, Ghana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Morocco, Pakistan, Tunisia	75,000	3.05%	719,233	2.53%
(Vacant)	Lasse Antero Klemola (Finland)	Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Sweden	74,838	3.05%	1,540,367	5.43%
Kulaya Tantitemit (Thailand)	Mastura Abdul Karim (Malaysia)	Brunei Darussalam ^a , Fiji, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Singapore, Thailand, Tonga, Vietnam	71,741	2.92%	829,005	2.92%
Roman Marshavin (Russian Federation)	Konstantin Panov (Russian Federation)	Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic	70,401	2.87%	101,674	0.36%
Merza Hasan (Kuwait)	Ragui El-Etreby (Arab Republic of Egypt)	Bahrain ^a , Egypt (Arab Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Maldives, Oman, Qatar ^a , United Arab Emirates, Yemen (Republic of)	68,447	2.79%	580,348	2.04%
Hesham Fahad Alogeel (Saudi Arabia)	Abdulmuhsen Saad Alkhalaf (Saudi Arabia)	Saudi Arabia	67,227	2.74%	932,483	3.29%
Adrian Fernandez (Uruguay)	Daniel Pierini (Argentina)	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay ^a	56,317	2.29%	676,385	2.38%
Jean-Claude Tchatchouang (Cameroon)	Alphonse Ibi Kouagou (Benin)	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Congo (Republic of), Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Togo	50,415	2.05%	1,208,541	4.26%

Executive Director	Alternate	Casting votes of	IBRD		IDA	
			Total votes	% of total	Total votes	% of total
Anne Kabagambe (Uganda)	Taufila Nyamadzabo (Botswana)	Botswana, Burundi, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gambia (The), Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia ^a , Rwanda, Seychelles ^a , Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe	47,546	1.94%	1,134,437	4.00%
(Vacant)	Armando Manuel (Angola)	Angola, Nigeria, South Africa	39,892	1.62%	331,621	1.17%

a. Not a member of IDA.

In addition to the Executive Directors and Alternates shown in the foregoing list, the following also served after November 1, 2018:

Executive Director	End of period of service	Alternate	End of period of service
Maximo Torero (Peru)	November 7, 2018	Hoe Jeong Kim (Republic of Korea)	November 7, 2018
Jason Allford (Australia)	November 7, 2018	Rommel Herrera (Philippines)	January 22, 2019
Andin Hadiyanto (Indonesia)	November 7, 2018		
Haruna Mohammed (Nigeria)	February 1, 2019		
Rodrigo Carriedo (Mexico)	April 7, 2019		
Susan Ulbaek (Denmark)	June 28, 2019		



DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

JOINT MINISTERIAL COMMITTEE
OF THE
BOARDS OF GOVERNORS OF THE BANK AND THE FUND
ON THE
TRANSFER OF REAL RESOURCES TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES



1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433

Telephone: (202) 458-0388

Bali, Indonesia, October 13, 2018

1. The Development Committee met today, October 13, in Bali, Indonesia.
2. Global economic growth remains strong, but uneven, while manufacturing and trade growth have moderated. Downside risks to global growth have intensified for multiple reasons. These include policy uncertainty, geopolitical developments, the gradual tightening of global financing conditions, as well as rising debt levels and currency volatility. We underline the crucial role of international trade for economic growth, job creation and sustainable development. We call on member countries, with support from the World Bank Group (WBG) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), to implement policies that ensure robust and inclusive economic growth, reduce risks, and foster competitiveness, while strengthening fiscal sustainability and financial resilience.
3. We remain concerned about the rise of debt vulnerabilities in some emerging markets and low-income countries, which risks reversing the benefits of earlier debt relief initiatives. Deteriorating debt outlooks are increasing these countries' vulnerabilities as global economic risks mount. This necessitates solid policy frameworks, adequate fiscal and external buffers, and sustainable and transparent lending practices. We ask the WBG and IMF, based on their respective mandates, to help member countries strengthen their fiscal positions by improving debt management capacity, increasing domestic resource mobilization and deepening local capital markets. We support the WBG-IMF multipronged approach to work with borrowers and creditors to improve the recording, monitoring, and transparent reporting of public and private debt obligations, as well as efforts to strengthen creditor coordination in debt restructuring situations, drawing on existing fora.
4. Our meetings had a strong focus on building human capital, particularly given the implications of technological advances on jobs, the financial sector, and other aspects of development. New jobs are being created that did not exist a decade ago, while some skills that were formerly relevant are becoming obsolete. We discussed the need to ensure that all individuals have access to the skills and capabilities to adapt and prosper in the face of digital disruption. Given the strains on public finance systems, new approaches will be required.
5. We welcome the *World Development Report 2019: The Changing Nature of Work* and its approach to facilitate policymakers' understanding of near- and long-term challenges. Building human capital demands significant investment and evidence-based policymaking, which will require new and effective revenue mobilization strategies and approaches, including for social protection, health and education systems with universal coverage. We urge the WBG to provide targeted financing and advice to help clients address these challenges while also building incentives for work. To help countries prioritize investing in people, we call on the WBG and IMF to provide tailored support and capacity building to increase domestic resource mobilization, combat illicit financial flows, fight against tax avoidance and evasion, encourage investors, and create innovative financing tools for development.
6. We support the WBG emphasis on the need for increased and more effective and inclusive investments in better learning and health outcomes. We welcome the Human Capital Project (HCP) and the launch of the Human Capital Index (HCI), with the supporting program of country engagement. These can provide a platform to support clients' long-term efforts to invest in national and global health and learning systems, helping them prepare for an economic future that will be transformed in profound ways by technological change. We call on the WBG to continue this work, recognizing the potential for further methodological refinements, including through the development of comprehensive disaggregated data on health and education, in cooperation with relevant multilateral agencies.
7. Technology offers new opportunities to accelerate progress towards the twin goals of eradicating extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity. At the same time, it introduces new risks, including increased inequality within and between countries. Urgent action is needed to maximize potential benefits and mitigate risks. We support the role the WBG can play in helping countries find new pathways to sustainable, inclusive growth by building the foundations of the digital economy;

boosting the capacity of people, firms and institutions; and brokering technology solutions. We ask that WBG management prepare an approach to mainstream the agenda by Spring 2019, taking into account the need to work strategically with client countries and relevant partners, including the private sector and multilateral development banks (MDBs).

8. Financial technology (Fintech) is a key pillar in the WBG's larger engagement on disruptive technologies. Fintech can support inclusive sustainable growth and poverty reduction by strengthening financial development and inclusion for households and firms, as well as improving efficiency and competition in the financial sector. However, Fintech may also pose risks to financial stability, integrity, and consumer and investor protection. We welcome development of the Bali Fintech Agenda by the WBG and the IMF, which brings together key considerations for policymakers and the international community. Working within their respective mandates, and in close collaboration with other partners, the institutions should help harness the potential of Fintech to deepen financial markets, enhance responsible access to financial services, facilitate cross-border payments, strengthen remittance systems, and better manage risks associated with use of these technologies. A focus should be placed on low-income countries, small states, and marginalized communities, especially to close gaps in access to finance for women and for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).

9. The private sector is especially critical to creating jobs and well-functioning economies, including in IDA countries and in fragile and conflict-affected states. We urge the WBG to continue efforts to operationalize Maximizing Finance for Development (MFD) through the "cascade" approach. The cascade entails the World Bank, IFC, and MIGA working jointly to level the playing field and pursue private sector solutions to help achieve development goals, while reserving public finance for projects that the private sector cannot support. We commend IFC for its strategic efforts to create markets, support pioneering investments, and provide opportunities where they are most needed. IFC can help investments succeed through its due diligence, mobilization, capacity building and advisory services. We also commend MIGA's contributions to increasing investment in developing countries through access to long-term financing at lower cost and anticipate MIGA playing a greater role in MFD.

10. We reiterate our support for IDA and acknowledge its central role in achieving the WBG's twin goals as well as its contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals. We welcome the strong progress on IDA18 implementation including regional programs, support to refugees, the launch of the new Private Sector Window, and the first IDA bond issuance. We call on IDA to continue to innovate, focus on development outcomes, and prioritize the IDA18 themes: jobs and economic transformation; gender; climate; fragility, conflict and violence; and governance and institutions. We look forward to the outcomes of the IDA Midterm Review.

11. The most vulnerable people are disproportionately affected by fragility, pandemics, natural disasters, and climate change. At the same time, they often lack access to basic infrastructure for food, energy and water. We call on the WBG, in cooperation with partners across the public and private sectors, to continue exploring innovative solutions, applying evolving technologies, and broadening South-South cooperation on crisis risk management. We also urge the WBG to continue mainstreaming crisis preparedness, prevention, response and resilience, working at the humanitarian-development nexus. It should also deliver financing and policy advice that enables clients, especially low-income countries and small states, to make greater use of risk financing instruments and develop quality climate- and disaster-resilient infrastructure and investments.

12. We thank the WBG Boards and management for submitting the draft resolutions on the IBRD and IFC capital increases to Governors. We welcome the adoption of the IBRD capital increase resolutions, which is a critical first step towards effective implementation. We are encouraged by the rapid pace of approvals of the IFC resolutions and we welcome the ongoing efforts by shareholders to secure outstanding adoptions. We look forward to an update at the Spring Meetings 2019 on implementation of the capital package commitments.

13. The Committee would like to express its appreciation to the Government of Indonesia for hosting the Annual Meetings. We also express our condolences for the tragic loss of lives and devastation in Central Sulawesi and Lombok. We thank Ms. Sri Mulyani Indrawati, Minister of Finance of Indonesia, for her invaluable guidance and leadership as Chair of the Committee during the past two years. We welcome her successor, Mr. Ken Ofori-Atta, Minister of Finance of Ghana.

14. The next meeting of the Development Committee is scheduled for April 13, 2019 in Washington, DC.



DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

JOINT MINISTERIAL COMMITTEE
OF THE
BOARDS OF GOVERNORS OF THE BANK AND THE FUND
ON THE
TRANSFER OF REAL RESOURCES TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES



1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433

Telephone: (202) 458-0388

Washington DC, April 13, 2019

1. The Development Committee met today, April 13, in Washington, D.C.
2. The global outlook foresees a moderate slowdown in economic activity, while lingering downside risks remain. Global trade growth has weakened, investment prospects have softened, debt vulnerabilities persist, and policy uncertainty weighs on confidence. We reiterate the important role of international trade and investment as engines of growth, productivity, innovation, job creation and sustainable development. We continue to support the World Bank Group (WBG) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in their multipronged approach, with borrowers and creditors, to improve the recording, monitoring, and reporting of public and private debt, as well as efforts to strengthen creditor coordination in debt restructuring situations, drawing on existing fora. We stress the importance of adopting growth-enhancing policies while containing risks and protecting the most vulnerable. We call on both institutions to work jointly with policy makers to identify the right balance, given country circumstances, between supporting demand and rebuilding fiscal space; to help countries improve debt management capacity, sustainability, and transparency; and to strengthen domestic resource mobilization.
3. We endorsed a transformative capital package for IBRD and IFC one year ago. This package and the Forward Look guide the WBG's strategic direction to 2030. We welcome the paper *Update: The Forward Look and IBRD-IFC Capital Package Implementation* and the significant policy reforms delivered, including: IBRD loan pricing and Single Borrower Limit differentiation, the IFC additionality framework, the IBRD Financial Sustainability Framework, and the revised methodology for staff compensation. We also note the strong yet selective WBG engagement in countries above the graduation discussion income as reflected in the revised guidance for country partnership frameworks. We encourage the Bank Group to continue implementing and monitoring the agreed efficiency measures. We request management to continue tracking progress against the Forward Look and capital package commitments and to update the Governors in one year.
4. We welcome the ongoing work by shareholders to start the subscription documentation and payment process for the IBRD capital increase launched on October 2, 2018. We urge that all outstanding adoptions of IFC resolutions be secured by September 18, 2019.
5. We remain committed to the twin goals of ending extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity as well as the WBG's global role and the objectives set out in the Forward Look: (i) serving all clients; (ii) leading on the global public goods agenda, (iii) creating markets, and (iv) continually improving the business and operational model. Effective implementation will require strong country partnership with IBRD and IDA clients with a focus on measurable development outcomes. The capital package will enhance WBG leadership in the key areas of crisis preparedness, prevention and management; situations of fragility, conflict and violence (FCV); climate change; gender equality; knowledge and convening; and regional integration.
6. The Bank's fund for the poorest countries, IDA, is critical to reaching the WBG's goals as well as to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). We welcome the strong delivery of the ambitious and innovative IDA18 package and support recently proposed adjustments, particularly the reallocation across IDA windows. We call on the Bank Group to strengthen emphasis on jobs and economic transformation in IDA countries, one of the IDA19 special themes. We also support the other special themes – governance and institutions, gender, climate change and FCV – as well as the cross-cutting areas of debt, disability, human capital and technology. We observe the rising debt levels in IDA countries and encourage measures to enhance their debt sustainability. We look forward to the outcomes of the upcoming meeting of IDA Deputies and their guidance on strategic directions and the IDA19 Roadmap.
7. We welcome the *Mainstreaming the Approach to Disruptive and Transformative Technologies at the World Bank Group* paper and the WBG's efforts to make these technologies affordable and accessible for developing countries. We encourage the WBG to create opportunities for the poor and mitigate risks associated with technology. We ask the Bank Group

to continue to work with countries as well as private and public sector partners to mainstream this agenda across sectors. We particularly welcome its work on competitiveness, innovation and consumer protection by supporting agile regulations. We also call on the WBG and IMF to continue work on fintech issues, building on the momentum generated by the Bali Fintech Agenda.

8. Investments in human capital that produce better learning and health outcomes are critical to productivity and economic well-being. We welcome the strong start on the Human Capital Project and the fact that close to 60 countries have joined thus far. We request further development of disaggregated data and refinement of indicators under the Human Capital Index and an emphasis on policy reforms that achieve tangible results. We look forward to an update on the Human Capital Project in October 2019.

9. The private sector plays a key role in providing sustainable solutions to development challenges, creating markets, mobilizing investment and generating jobs. We encourage the WBG to foster enabling business environments, leverage capital, and implement the Cascade to maximize finance for development. We support the IFC 3.0 strategy to catalyze private sector investments. We acknowledge IFC and MIGA efforts to increase investments in IDA countries and fragile situations, and we support the use of the IDA Private Sector Window to reach the most vulnerable, recognizing that such projects come with higher risks. We call on the World Bank, IFC and MIGA to be innovative and work together in mobilizing private sector solutions and resources, leveraging sectoral reforms, and mitigating investment risks.

10. Fragility, conflict and violence cause human suffering, vulnerability and displacement, and economic stress, all posing challenges to delivering the 2030 Agenda. In addition, economic crises, natural disasters, and pandemics can test countries' resilience and threaten development gains. Building institutional capacity, developing disaster resilience, and encouraging knowledge sharing and south-south cooperation are also key priorities, particularly for small states. We support strengthening domestic resource mobilization, addressing illicit financial flows and corruption, as well as investing in quality infrastructure and enhancing energy security to improve the response to crises. We reiterate the importance of delivering on the WBG's Climate Change Action Plan. We look forward to the development of a strategy on FCV.

11. As the WBG scales up work in high-risk scenarios, where institutional capacity is often weak, strong environmental and social protections and accountability processes are critical, and we support the WBG's continued commitment in these areas. We acknowledge the important role that the World Bank's Inspection Panel and the IFC and MIGA Compliance Advisor Ombudsman play in accountability, lessons learned, and mitigating risks in an efficient and effective way.

12. We urge the WBG to continue to work closely with public and private partners including international financial institutions and the UN, on the most pressing development challenges. We note that heads of state will gather in September for the UN summit focusing on climate, universal health coverage, SDGs, financing for development, and small island developing states. We also underscore the importance of continued WBG and IMF collaboration in implementing their respective mandates as well as the potential of multilateral development banks working as a system to improve their response to common challenges, including through a coordinated country platform approach.

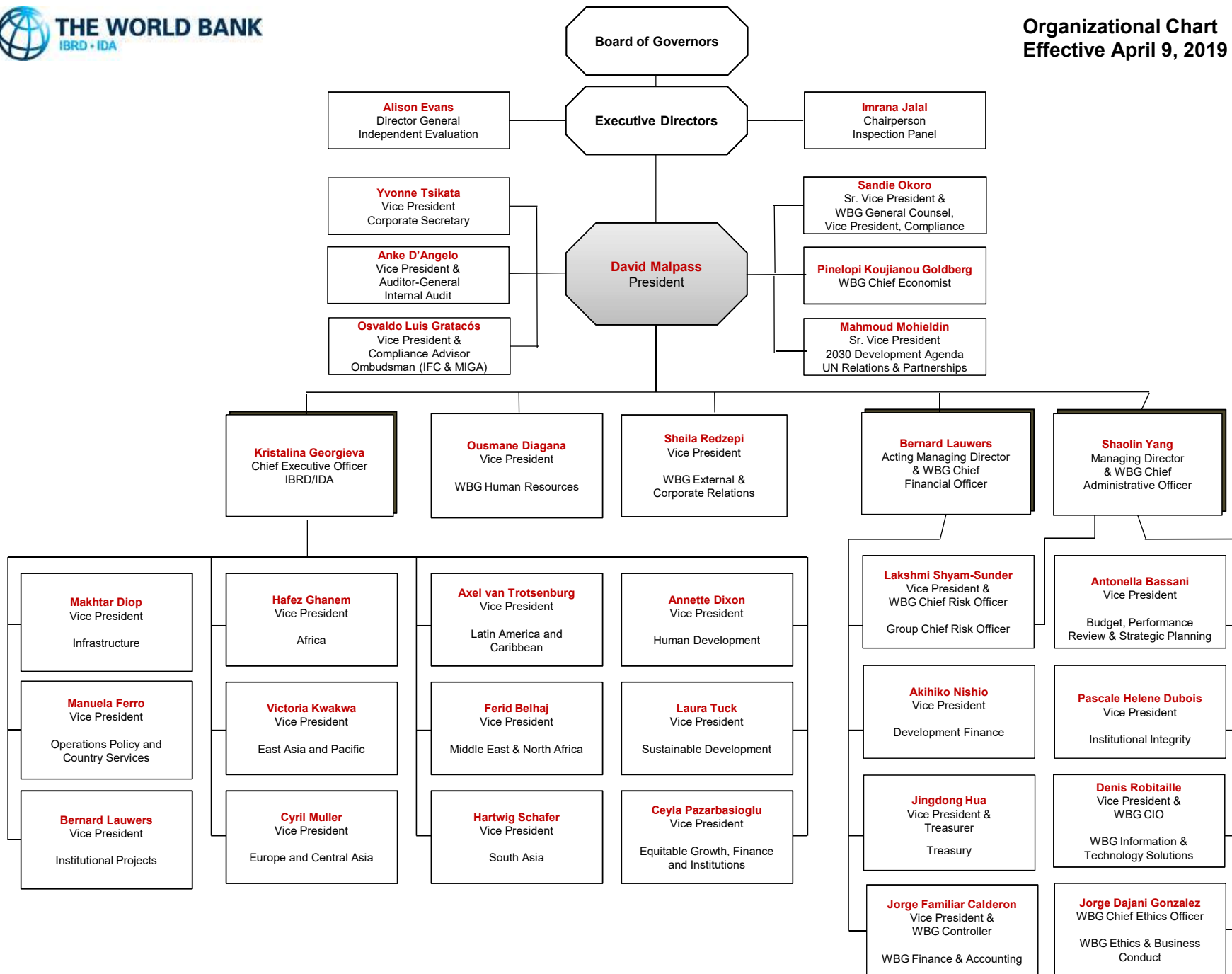
13. We are encouraged by progress on diversity and inclusion among WBG staff and management, and we continue to support the Board in its work to enhance and promote gender diversity at the WBG Executive Boards. Closing gender gaps is smart economics, while balanced representation and full gender equality are central to the Bank's mission. We urge continued work on this front.

14. We congratulate Mr. David Malpass on his selection as President of the World Bank Group and look forward to working closely with him. We value his strong commitment to the Bank Group, its mission and strategy. We express our appreciation to Dr. Jim Yong Kim for his leadership of the WBG and its significant accomplishments during his tenure. We also thank Ms. Kristalina Georgieva for her leadership and effective management of WBG affairs as Interim President.

15. The next meeting of the Development Committee is scheduled for October 19, 2019, in Washington, DC.

Officers of the World Bank | June 30, 2019

Name	Title
David Malpass	President
Kristalina Georgieva	Chief Executive Officer
Bernard Lauwers	Acting Managing Director and World Bank Group Chief Financial Officer, and Vice-President, Special Assignment
Shaolin Yang	Managing Director and World Bank Group Chief Administrative Officer
Pinelopi Koujianou Goldberg	World Bank Group Chief Economist
Sandie Okoro	Senior Vice President and World Bank Group General Counsel
Mahmoud Mohieldin	Senior Vice President for the 2030 Development Agenda, United Nations Relations, and Partnerships
Antonella Bassani	Vice President, Budget, Performance Review, and Strategic Planning
Imrana Jalal	Chairperson, Inspection Panel
Jorge Dajani Gonzalez	WBG Chief Ethics Officer
Hafez Ghanem	Vice President, Africa
Victoria Kwakwa	Vice President, East Asia and Pacific
Cyril Muller	Vice President, Europe and Central Asia
Axel van Trotsenburg	Vice President, Latin America and Caribbean
Ferid Belhaj	Vice President, Middle East and North Africa
Hartwig Schafer	Vice President, South Asia
Denis Robitaille	World Bank Group Vice President, Information and Technology Solutions, and WBG Chief Information Officer
Annette Dixon	Vice President, Human Development
Laura Tuck	Vice President, Sustainable Development
Ceyla Pazarbasioglu	Vice President, Equitable Growth, Finance, and Institutions
Makhtar Diop	Vice President, Infrastructure
Alison Evans	Director General, Independent Evaluation Group
Jorge Familiar Calderon	Vice President and World Bank Controller
Pascale H�el�ene Dubois	Vice President, Institutional Integrity
Ousmane Diagana	Vice President, World Bank Group Human Resources
Anke D'Angelo	Vice President and Auditor-General, Internal Audit
Jingdong Hua	Vice President and Treasurer
Sheila Redzepi	Vice President, World Bank Group External and Corporate Relations
Manuela Ferro	Vice President, Operations Policy and Country Services
Lakshmi Shyam-Sunder	Vice President and World Bank Group Chief Risk Officer
Akihiko Nishio	Vice President, Development Finance
Yvonne Tsikata	Vice President and Corporate Secretary
Osvaldo Luis Gratac�os	Vice President, Compliance Advisor/Ombudsman



Annual Remuneration Disclosure Notice

Background

Effective as of fiscal 2007, the World Bank Group decided to disclose the remuneration of Executive Management, Executive Directors, and staff in the annual report. The Annual Remuneration Disclosure Notice contains the actual net salaries, annual World Bank Group contribution to the pension plan, and World Bank Group contribution to benefits for the President, Executive Directors, Alternate Executive Directors, and staff at Managing Director–level GK.

The Annual Remuneration Disclosure Notice format was developed by a team composed of members from External and Corporate Relations; the Office of Ethics and Business Conduct; Human Resources Department of Compensation and Performance; and Legal Institutional Administration. The Annual Remuneration Disclosure Notice does not follow the exact Executive Compensation Disclosure requirements in U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Regulations S-K, but is designed to provide a reasonable voluntary disclosure of World Bank Group compensation and benefits.

The report also lists the staff salary structure with the overall average benefits at each grade level.

Calculation of Compensation and Benefits

Consistent with previous years, in fiscal 2019 the following assumptions were used to determine the annual World Bank Group contribution to the pension plan and other benefits:

Executive Management Remuneration

1. Annual Net Salary: This shows the actual annual net salary as of June 30, 2019.
2. Annual World Bank Group Contribution to the Pension Plan: This represents the Bank Group's estimated contribution to the pension plan calculated as a percentage of salaries, as approved by the Pension Finance Committee. For fiscal 2019 the overall Staff Retirement Plan (SRP) contribution rate is 28.43 percent as provided by Treasury. The World Bank Group pension contribution decreased from 30.15 percent in fiscal 2018 to 28.43 percent in fiscal 2019. SRP contribution rates are determined using an adjusted value of pension plan assets based on an averaging methodology.¹
3. The estimated contribution split between gross and net plan participants is 28.63 percent for gross plan and 22.80 percent for net plan as estimated by the Bank Group's Principal Actuary.
4. Thus, for Executive Management in the gross plan (Philippe H. Le Houerou and Shaolin Yang), the fiscal 2019 pension contribution is estimated at 28.63 percent. For the rest of management, who are in the net plan, the pension contribution is estimated at 22.80 percent.

The Annual World Bank Group Contribution to Other Benefits: This is an estimate of the Bank Group's contribution to benefits (excluding pension, tax allowances of 9.44 percent, and separation grant of 1.06 percent for those not eligible). The historical average benefits, excluding pension, is 34.50 percent of salary.

Next Steps

The enclosed annual disclosure report will be published as part of the World Bank Annual Report and posted on the accompanying website.

¹ The Pension Finance Committee considered and approved a revised funding methodology in December 2009, which became effective for SRP valuations as of January 1, 2010, and contribution calculations as of July 1, 2010. The revised funding method is projected to further stabilize the pattern of World Bank Group contributions, with the annual change in contribution rates expected to be approximately half that under the previous method over the longer term. The new funding policy is based on the SRP's actuarial asset value on a smoothed average of the preceding five years; previously, the funding policy used a three-year average.

Remuneration of Executive Management, Executive Directors, and Staff

To recruit and retain highly qualified staff, the World Bank Group has developed a compensation and benefits system designed to be internationally competitive, to reward performance, and to take into account the special needs of a multinational and largely expatriate staff. The World Bank Group's staff salary structure is reviewed annually by the Executive Directors, and if warranted, is adjusted on the basis of a comparison with salaries paid by private financial and industrial firms and by representative public sector agencies in the U.S. market. After analyses of updated comparator salaries, the Board approved an average increase in the salary structure of 1.1 percent for fiscal 2019, effective July 1, 2018, for Washington-based staff.

The annual salaries (net of taxes) of executive management of the World Bank Group (WBG) were as follows as of June 30, 2019:

Executive Management: Annual Salaries and Benefits (Net of Taxes, US\$)

Name and position	Annual net salary ^a	Annual WBG contribution to pension plan ^b	Annual WBG contribution to other benefits ^c
David Malpass , President ^d	516,700	117,808	216,510
Jim Yong Kim , President ^e	500,600	114,137	209,756
Philippe H. Le Houerou , Chief Executive Officer IFC ^f	424,000	121,391 ^k	186,570
Kristalina I. Georgieva , Chief Executive Officer IBRD/IDA ^g	424,000	-	186,570
Keiko Honda , Executive Vice President and Chief Executive Officer MIGA	416,510	94,964	99,972
Joaquim Vieira Ferreira Levy , Managing Director and WBG Chief Financial Officer ^h	416,130	94,878	99,881
Mahmoud Mohieldin , Senior Vice President for the 2030 Development Agenda, United Nations Relations, and Partnerships	415,920	94,830	99,830
Caroline Heider , Director General ⁱ	424,000	96,672	101,770
Shaolin Yang , Managing Director and WBG Chief Administrative Officer	407,510	116,670 ^k	97,812
Sandra Ngozi Okoro Hopkins , Senior Vice President and General Counsel	379,130	86,442	91,000
Executive Directors ^j	258,570	n.a.	n.a.
Alternate Executive Directors ^j	223,680	n.a.	n.a.

a. The salaries are set on a net-of-tax basis as WBG staff, other than U.S. citizens, are usually not required to pay income taxes on their WBG compensation.

b. Approximate annualized WBG contribution made to the Staff Retirement Plan and deferred compensation plans from July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019.

c. Other benefits include annual leave; medical, life, and disability insurance; accrued termination benefits; and other non-salary related benefits. Other benefits exclude tax allowances.

d. Mr. Malpass was appointed as President effective April 9, 2019. His actual net of tax salary for April 9, 2019 to June 30, 2019 was \$117,065. The WBG contributed \$26,691 to his pension and \$49,119 to other benefits over the fiscal year. Mr. Malpass's WBG contribution to other benefits includes a supplemental allowance of \$92,490 to cover expenses. As a U.S. citizen, Mr. Malpass's salary is taxable and he receives a tax allowance to cover the estimated taxes on his salary and benefits. In addition to his pension, Mr. Malpass receives a supplemental retirement benefit equal to 5 percent of annual salary.

e. Dr. Kim retired from his position as President effective February 1, 2019. His actual net of tax salary for July 1, 2018 to February 1, 2019 was \$292,017. The WBG contributed \$66,580 to his pension and \$122,357 to other benefits over the fiscal year. Dr. Kim's WBG contribution to other benefits includes a supplemental allowance of \$89,600 to cover expenses. As a U.S. citizen, Dr. Kim's salary was taxable and he received a tax allowance to cover the estimated taxes on his salary and benefits. In addition to his pension, Dr. Kim received a supplemental retirement benefit equal to 5 percent of annual salary.

f. Mr. Le Houerou's WBG Contribution to Other Benefits includes a scarce skills premium of \$84,800.

g. Ms. Georgieva is a former Gross Plan retiree and she is not eligible to participate in the staff retirement plan. Her WBG Contribution to Other Benefits includes a scarce skills premium of \$84,800.

- h. Mr. Viera retired from his position as Managing Director and WBG Chief Financial Officer effective December 4, 2018. His actual net of tax salary for July 1, 2018 to December 4, 2018 was \$177,722. The WBG contributed \$40,521 to his pension and \$42,657 to other benefits over the fiscal year.
- i. Ms. Heider retired from her position as Director General effective October 3, 2018. Her actual net of tax salary for July 1, 2018 to October 3, 2018 was \$109,313. The WBG contributed \$24,923 to her pension and \$26,238 to other benefits over the fiscal year.
- j. These figures do not apply to the U.S. Executive Director and Alternate Executive Director, who are subject to U.S. congressional salary caps.
- k. Pension benefits for these staff members are based on Staff Retirement Plan (SRP) provisions in effect prior to April 15, 1998.

As of June 30, 2019, the salary structure (net of tax) and annual average net salaries/benefits for World Bank Group staff were as follows:

Staff Salary Structure and Benefits (Washington, D.C.)

Grades	Representative job titles	Minimum (US\$)	Midpoint (US\$)	Maximum (US\$)	Staff at grade level (%)	Average salary/grade (US\$)	Average benefits ^a (US\$)
GA	Office Assistant	27,500	39,300	51,100	0.01%	38,110	20,385
GB	Team Assistant, Information Technician	33,600	48,000	62,400	0.16%	44,962	24,050
GC	Program Assistant, Information Assistant	41,100	58,700	76,300	6.36%	60,959	32,608
GD	Senior Program Assistant, Information Specialist, Budget Assistant	48,500	69,300	90,100	6.22%	74,841	40,033
GE	Analyst	65,900	94,100	122,300	10.02%	87,141	46,612
GF	Professional	86,200	123,100	160,000	21.34%	113,098	60,497
GG	Senior Professional	114,100	163,000	211,900	35.44%	158,542	84,805
GH	Manager, Lead Professional	154,700	221,000	287,300	17.49%	223,386	119,490
GI	Director, Senior Advisor	235,700	294,600	353,500	2.49%	293,594	157,045
GJ	Vice President	281,900	331,700	381,500	0.42%	360,822	193,006
GK	Managing Director, Executive Vice President, Chief Executive Officer	313,400	368,700	424,000	0.06%	411,178	212,675

Note: Because WBG staff, other than U.S. citizens, usually are not required to pay income taxes on their WBG compensation, the salaries are set on a net-of-tax basis. These salaries are generally equivalent to the after-tax take-home pay of the employees of the comparator organizations and firms from which WBG salaries are derived. Only a relative small minority of staff will reach the upper third of the salary range.

- a. Includes medical, life and disability insurance; accrued termination benefits; and other non-salary benefits. Excludes tax allowances.

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International Bank for Reconstruction and Development Membership | June 30, 2019

Member	Date of membership
Afghanistan	July 14, 1955
Albania	October 15, 1991
Algeria	September 26, 1963
Angola	September 19, 1989
Antigua and Barbuda	September 22, 1983
Argentina	September 20, 1956
Armenia	September 16, 1992
Australia	August 5, 1947
Austria	August 27, 1948
Azerbaijan	September 18, 1992
Bahamas, The	August 21, 1973
Bahrain	September 15, 1972
Bangladesh	August 17, 1972
Barbados	September 12, 1974
Belarus	July 10, 1992
Belgium	December 27, 1945
Belize	March 19, 1982
Benin	July 10, 1963
Bhutan	September 28, 1981
Bolivia	December 27, 1945
Bosnia and Herzegovina	February 25, 1993
Botswana	July 24, 1968
Brazil	January 14, 1946
Brunei Darussalam	October 10, 1995
Bulgaria	September 25, 1990
Burkina Faso	May 2, 1963
Burundi	September 28, 1963
Cabo Verde	November 20, 1978
Cambodia	July 22, 1970
Cameroon	July 10, 1963
Canada	December 27, 1945
Central African Republic	July 10, 1963
Chad	July 10, 1963
Chile	December 31, 1945
China	December 27, 1945
Colombia	December 24, 1946
Comoros	October 28, 1976
Congo, Dem. Rep.	September 28, 1963
Congo, Rep.	July 10, 1963
Costa Rica	January 8, 1946
Côte d'Ivoire	March 11, 1963

Member	Date of membership
Croatia	February 25, 1993
Cyprus	December 21, 1961
Czech Republic	January 1, 1993
Denmark	March 30, 1946
Djibouti	October 1, 1980
Dominica	September 29, 1980
Dominican Republic	September 18, 1961
Ecuador	December 28, 1945
Egypt, Arab Rep.	December 27, 1945
El Salvador	March 14, 1946
Equatorial Guinea	July 1, 1970
Eritrea	July 6, 1994
Estonia	June 23, 1992
Eswatini	September 22, 1969
Ethiopia	December 27, 1945
Fiji	May 28, 1971
Finland	January 14, 1948
France	December 27, 1945
Gabon	September 10, 1963
Gambia, The	October 18, 1967
Georgia	August 7, 1992
Germany	August 14, 1952
Ghana	September 20, 1957
Greece	December 27, 1945
Grenada	August 27, 1975
Guatemala	December 28, 1945
Guinea	September 28, 1963
Guinea-Bissau	March 24, 1977
Guyana	September 26, 1966
Haiti	September 8, 1953
Honduras	December 27, 1945
Hungary	July 7, 1982
Iceland	December 27, 1945
India	December 27, 1945
Indonesia	April 13, 1967
Iran, Islamic Rep.	December 29, 1945
Iraq	December 27, 1945
Ireland	August 8, 1957
Israel	July 12, 1954
Italy	March 27, 1947
Jamaica	February 21, 1963

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development Membership | June 30, 2019

Member	Date of membership
Japan	August 13, 1952
Jordan	August 29, 1952
Kazakhstan	July 23, 1992
Kenya	February 3, 1964
Kiribati	September 29, 1986
Korea, Rep.	August 26, 1955
Kosovo	June 29, 2009
Kuwait	September 13, 1962
Kyrgyz Republic	September 18, 1992
Lao PDR	July 5, 1961
Latvia	August 11, 1992
Lebanon	April 14, 1947
Lesotho	July 25, 1968
Liberia	March 28, 1962
Libya	September 17, 1958
Lithuania	July 6, 1992
Luxembourg	December 27, 1945
North Macedonia	February 25, 1993
Madagascar	September 25, 1963
Malawi	July 19, 1965
Malaysia	March 7, 1958
Maldives	January 13, 1978
Mali	September 27, 1963
Malta	September 26, 1983
Marshall Islands	May 21, 1992
Mauritania	September 10, 1963
Mauritius	September 23, 1968
Mexico	December 31, 1945
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	June 24, 1993
Moldova	August 12, 1992
Mongolia	February 14, 1991
Montenegro	January 18, 2007
Morocco	April 25, 1958
Mozambique	September 24, 1984
Myanmar	January 3, 1952
Namibia	September 25, 1990
Nauru	April 12, 2016
Nepal	September 6, 1961
Netherlands	December 27, 1945
New Zealand	August 31, 1961
Nicaragua	March 14, 1946

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development Membership | June 30, 2019

Member	Date of membership
Niger	April 24, 1963
Nigeria	March 30, 1961
Norway	December 27, 1945
Oman	December 23, 1971
Pakistan	July 11, 1950
Palau	December 16, 1997
Panama	March 14, 1946
Papua New Guinea	October 9, 1975
Paraguay	December 28, 1945
Peru	December 31, 1945
Philippines	December 27, 1945
Poland	June 27, 1986
Portugal	March 29, 1961
Qatar	September 25, 1972
Romania	December 15, 1972
Russian Federation	June 16, 1992
Rwanda	September 30, 1963
Samoa	June 28, 1974
San Marino	September 21, 2000
São Tomé and Príncipe	September 30, 1977
Saudi Arabia	August 26, 1957
Senegal	August 31, 1962
Serbia	February 25, 1993
Seychelles	September 29, 1980
Sierra Leone	September 10, 1962
Singapore	August 3, 1966
Slovak Republic	January 1, 1993
Slovenia	February 25, 1993
Solomon Islands	September 22, 1978
Somalia	August 31, 1962
South Africa	December 27, 1945
South Sudan	April 18, 2012
Spain	September 15, 1958
Sri Lanka	August 29, 1950
St. Kitts and Nevis	August 15, 1984
St. Lucia	June 27, 1980
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	August 31, 1982
Sudan	September 5, 1957
Suriname	June 27, 1978
Sweden	August 31, 1951
Switzerland	May 29, 1992

Member	Date of membership
Syrian Arab Republic	November 2, 1961
Tajikistan	June 4, 1993
Tanzania	September 10, 1962
Thailand	May 3, 1949
Timor-Leste	July 23, 2002
Togo	August 1, 1962
Tonga	September 13, 1985
Trinidad and Tobago	September 16, 1963
Tunisia	April 14, 1958
Turkey	March 11, 1947
Turkmenistan	September 22, 1992
Tuvalu	June 24, 2010
Uganda	September 27, 1963
Ukraine	September 3, 1992
United Arab Emirates	September 22, 1972
United Kingdom	December 27, 1945
United States	December 27, 1945
Uruguay	March 11, 1946
Uzbekistan	September 21, 1992
Vanuatu	September 28, 1981
Venezuela, RB	December 30, 1946
Vietnam	September 21, 1956
Yemen, Rep.	October 3, 1969
Zambia	September 23, 1965
Zimbabwe	September 29, 1980

Total members: 189

International Development Association Membership | June 30, 2019

Member	Date of membership
Afghanistan	February 2, 1961
Albania	October 15, 1991
Algeria	September 26, 1963
Angola	September 19, 1989
Argentina	August 3, 1962
Armenia	August 25, 1993
Australia	September 24, 1960
Austria	June 28, 1961
Azerbaijan	March 31, 1995
Bahamas, The	June 23, 2008
Bangladesh	August 17, 1972
Barbados	September 29, 1999
Belgium	July 2, 1964
Belize	March 19, 1982
Benin	September 16, 1963
Bhutan	September 28, 1981
Bolivia	June 21, 1961
Bosnia and Herzegovina	February 25, 1993
Botswana	July 24, 1968
Brazil	March 15, 1963
Burkina Faso	May 13, 1963
Burundi	September 28, 1963
Cabo Verde	November 20, 1978
Cambodia	July 22, 1970
Cameroon	April 10, 1964
Canada	September 24, 1960
Central African Republic	August 27, 1963
Chad	November 7, 1963
Chile	December 30, 1960
China	September 24, 1960
Colombia	June 16, 1961
Comoros	December 9, 1977
Congo, Dem. Rep.	September 28, 1963
Congo, Rep.	November 8, 1963
Costa Rica	June 30, 1961
Côte d'Ivoire	March 11, 1963
Croatia	February 25, 1993
Cyprus	March 2, 1962
Czech Republic	January 1, 1993
Denmark	November 30, 1960
Djibouti	October 2, 1980

International Development Association Membership | June 30, 2019

Member	Date of membership
Dominica	September 29, 1980
Dominican Republic	November 16, 1962
Ecuador	November 7, 1961
Egypt, Arab Rep.	October 26, 1960
El Salvador	April 23, 1962
Equatorial Guinea	April 5, 1972
Eritrea	July 6, 1994
Estonia	October 11, 2008
Eswatini	September 22, 1969
Ethiopia	April 11, 1961
Fiji	September 29, 1972
Finland	December 29, 1960
France	December 30, 1960
Gabon	November 4, 1963
Gambia, The	October 18, 1967
Georgia	August 31, 1993
Germany	September 24, 1960
Ghana	December 29, 1960
Greece	January 9, 1962
Grenada	August 28, 1975
Guatemala	April 27, 1961
Guinea	September 26, 1969
Guinea-Bissau	March 25, 1977
Guyana	January 4, 1967
Haiti	June 13, 1961
Honduras	December 23, 1960
Hungary	April 29, 1985
Iceland	May 19, 1961
India	September 24, 1960
Indonesia	August 20, 1968
Iran, Islamic Rep.	October 10, 1960
Iraq	December 29, 1960
Ireland	December 22, 1960
Israel	December 22, 1960
Italy	September 24, 1960
Japan	December 27, 1960
Jordan	October 4, 1960
Kazakhstan	July 23, 1992
Kenya	February 3, 1964
Kiribati	October 2, 1986
Korea, Rep.	May 18, 1961

International Development Association Membership | June 30, 2019

Member	Date of membership
Kosovo	June 29, 2009
Kuwait	September 13, 1962
Kyrgyz Republic	September 24, 1992
Lao PDR	October 28, 1963
Latvia	August 11, 1992
Lebanon	April 10, 1962
Lesotho	September 19, 1968
Liberia	March 28, 1962
Libya	August 1, 1961
Lithuania	September 23, 2011
Luxembourg	June 4, 1964
North Macedonia	February 25, 1993
Madagascar	September 25, 1963
Malawi	July 19, 1965
Malaysia	September 24, 1960
Maldives	January 13, 1978
Mali	September 27, 1963
Marshall Islands	January 19, 1993
Mauritania	September 10, 1963
Mauritius	September 23, 1968
Mexico	April 24, 1961
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	June 24, 1993
Moldova	June 14, 1994
Mongolia	February 14, 1991
Montenegro	January 18, 2007
Morocco	December 29, 1960
Mozambique	September 24, 1984
Myanmar	November 5, 1962
Nepal	March 6, 1963
Netherlands	June 30, 1961
New Zealand	October 1, 1974
Nicaragua	December 30, 1960
Niger	April 24, 1963
Nigeria	November 14, 1961
Norway	September 24, 1960
Oman	February 20, 1973
Pakistan	September 24, 1960
Palau	December 16, 1997
Panama	September 1, 1961
Papua New Guinea	October 9, 1975
Paraguay	February 10, 1961

International Development Association Membership | June 30, 2019

Member	Date of membership
Peru	August 30, 1961
Philippines	October 28, 1960
Poland	June 28, 1988
Portugal	December 29, 1992
Romania	April 12, 2014
Russian Federation	June 16, 1992
Rwanda	September 30, 1963
Samoa	June 28, 1974
São Tomé and Príncipe	September 30, 1977
Saudi Arabia	December 30, 1960
Senegal	August 31, 1962
Serbia	February 25, 1993
Sierra Leone	November 13, 1962
Singapore	September 27, 2002
Slovak Republic	January 1, 1993
Slovenia	February 25, 1993
Solomon Islands	July 21, 1980
Somalia	August 31, 1962
South Africa	October 12, 1960
South Sudan	April 18, 2012
Spain	October 18, 1960
Sri Lanka	June 27, 1961
St. Kitts and Nevis	October 23, 1987
St. Lucia	April 28, 1982
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	August 31, 1982
Sudan	September 24, 1960
Sweden	September 24, 1960
Switzerland	May 29, 1992
Syrian Arab Republic	June 28, 1962
Tajikistan	June 4, 1993
Tanzania	November 6, 1962
Thailand	September 24, 1960
Timor-Leste	July 23, 2002
Togo	August 21, 1962
Tonga	October 23, 1985
Trinidad and Tobago	October 30, 1972
Tunisia	December 30, 1960
Turkey	December 22, 1960
Tuvalu	June 24, 2010
Uganda	September 27, 1963
Ukraine	May 27, 2004

International Development Association Membership | June 30, 2019

Member	Date of membership
United Arab Emirates	December 23, 1981
United Kingdom	September 24, 1960
United States	September 24, 1960
Uzbekistan	September 24, 1992
Vanuatu	September 28, 1981
Vietnam	September 24, 1960
Yemen, Rep.	May 22, 1970
Zambia	September 23, 1965
Zimbabwe	September 29, 1980

Total members: 173

Country Eligibility for Borrowing from the World Bank | June 30, 2019

U.S. dollars

A. IBRD only ^a**Category iv (per capita income over \$6,795)**

St. Kitts and Nevis	16,030	Mauritius	10,140
Trinidad and Tobago	15,350	Romania	9,970
Uruguay	15,250	Malaysia	9,650
Seychelles	14,180	Russian Federation ^f	9,230
Antigua and Barbuda	14,170	China	8,690
Chile	13,610	Mexico	8,610
Panama	13,100	Brazil	8,600
Argentina	13,040	Lebanon ^g	8,310
Poland	12,710	Kazakhstan	7,890
Palau	12,530	Bulgaria	7,760
Croatia	12,430	Montenegro	7,350
Costa Rica	11,040	Equatorial Guinea	7,060
Turkey	10,930	Botswana	6,820
Nauru ^g	10,220		

Category iii (per capita income over \$1,145 - \$6,795)

Turkmenistan	6,650	Azerbaijan	4,080
Dominican Republic	6,630	Guatemala	4,060
Gabon	6,610	Armenia	4,000
Libya	6,540	Jordan ^g	3,980
Suriname	6,020	Algeria	3,960
Peru	5,970	Paraguay	3,920
Thailand	5,960	Sri Lanka ^e	3,840
Ecuador	5,890	Georgia	3,790
Colombia	5,830	Philippines	3,660
South Africa	5,430	El Salvador	3,560
Iran, Islamic Republic of	5,400	Indonesia	3,540
Belarus	5,280	Tunisia	3,500
Serbia	5,180	Angola	3,330
Fiji	4,970	Bolivia ^e	3,130
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,940	Egypt, Arab Republic of	3,010
North Macedonia	4,880	Swaziland	2,960
Iraq ^g	4,770	Morocco	2,860
Jamaica	4,750	Ukraine ^f	2,390
Namibia	4,600	Vietnam ^e	2,170
Belize	4,390	India	1,820
Albania	4,320	Venezuela, RB de	N/A

B. Blend^b**Category iv (per capita income over \$6,795)**

Grenada ^d	9,650	Dominica ^d	6,990
St. Lucia ^d	8,780	St Vincent and the Grenadines ^d	6,990

Category iii (per capita income over \$1,145 - \$6,795)

Mongolia	3,290	Timor-Leste ^h	1,790
Cabo Verde ^d	2,990	Pakistan	1,580
Papua New Guinea	2,410	Kenya	1,440
Moldova	2,180	Cameroon	1,360
Nigeria	2,080	Congo, Republic of	1,360
Uzbekistan	1,980		

Category i (per capita income \$995 or less)

Zimbabwe ^c	910
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C. IDA^b**Category iv (per capita income over \$6,795)**

Maldives ^d	9,570
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Category iii (per capita income over \$1,145 - \$6,795)

Tuvalu ^d	4,970	Honduras	2,250
Marshall Islands ^d	4,800	Nicaragua	2,130
Guyana ^h	4,460	Solomon Islands ^d	1,920
Samoa ^d	4,100	Djibouti ^h	1,880
Tonga ^d	4,010	São Tomé and Príncipe ^d	1,770
Kosovo, Republic of	3,890	Côte d'Ivoire	1,540
Micronesia, Fed. Sts. Of ^d	3,590	Ghana	1,490
Vanuatu ^d	2,920	Bangladesh	1,470
Kiribati ^d	2,780	Zambia	1,300
Bhutan ^h	2,720	Lesotho	1,280
Sudan ^c	2,380	Cambodia	1,230
Lao PDR	2,270	Myanmar	N/A

Category ii (per capita income over \$995 - \$1,145)

Kyrgyz Republic	1,130	Mauritania	1,100
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Category i (per capita income \$995 or less)

Tajikistan	990	Sierra Leone	510
Senegal	950	Congo, Dem. Rep.	450
Tanzania	910	Gambia, The	450

Guinea	820	Mozambique	420
Benin	800	Madagascar	400
Nepal	790	Central African Republic	390
Mali	770	Liberia	380
Comoros ⁱ	760	Niger	360
Haiti	760	Malawi	320
Ethiopia	740	Burundi	290
Rwanda	720	Afghanistan	N/A
Guinea-Bissau	660	Eritrea ^c	N/A
Chad	630	Somalia ^c	N/A
Burkina Faso	610	South Sudan	N/A
Togo	610	Syrian Arab Republic ^{c, g}	N/A
Uganda	600	Yemen, Republic of	N/A

Note: N/A = not applicable—estimates are available in ranges only.

Changes during previous fiscal year

1. Bolivia, Sri Lanka and Vietnam changed from a Blend to IBRD borrower status, effective July 1, 2017.
2. Kenya changed from IDA-only to Blend borrower status, effective July 1, 2017.
3. Bhutan, Djibouti, Guyana and Timor-Leste are classified as small state economies, effective July 1, 2017.

Notes

- a. World Bank Atlas methodology; 2017 per capita GNI (Gross National Income, formerly GNP) figures are in U.S. dollars.
- b. Countries are eligible for IDA on the basis of (a) relative poverty and (b) lack of creditworthiness. The operational cutoff for IDA eligibility for FY19 is a 2017 GNI per capita of US\$1,145, using Atlas methodology. To receive IDA resources, countries must also meet tests of performance. An exception has been made for some Small Island Economies. In exceptional circumstances, IDA extends eligibility temporarily to countries that are above the operational cutoff.
- c. Loans/credits in nonaccrual status as of July 1, 2018. General information on IBRD and IDA countries with loan/credits in nonaccrual status is available from the IBRD Credit Risk (CROCR) and Development Finance Corporate IDA and IBRD (DFCII) Departments, respectively.
- d. The country is classified as an IDA-only Country under the Small Island Economies Exception and receives financing on IDA Small Economy Terms.
- e. During IDA18 Bolivia, Sri Lanka and Vietnam receive exceptional transitional support from IDA.
- f. These calculations are based on numbers and data from official statistics of Ukraine and the Russian Federation; by relying on those numbers and data, the Bank does not intend to make any judgment on the legal or other status of the territories concerned or to prejudice the final determination of the parties' claims.
- g. From FY17, refugees are included in the population estimates of host country.
- h. The country represents a Small State Economy, with a population of 1.5 million people or less. IDA Financing is on Small Economy Terms, effective July 1, 2017.
- i. IDA-only Country that is also a Small Island Economy, therefore receives IDA Financing on Small Economy Terms.

World Bank Expenditures by Organizational Unit | Fiscal 2015–19

millions of dollars

By organizational unit	Actuals ^a				
	2015	2016	2017	2018 ^b	2019
Operational units	1,423.2	1,364.7	1,419.7	1,649.1	1,744.6
of which Regional Programs	393.2	369.9	390.5	442.8	451.8
Global Practices and Global Themes	1,029.9	994.7	1,028.5	1,206.3	1,292.8
Institutional services ^c	454.3	451.1	433.3	503.1	505.8
Governance services ^d	181.6	190.7	194.9	214.7	215.5
Administrative services ^e	533.5	536.1	542.9	587.1	595.5
Centrally-managed accounts and programs ^f	330.8	353.2	344.4	75.1	80.4
Grant-making facilities	109.2	66.4	44.6	35.0	34.9
Total gross administrative budget	3,033.2	2,962.7	2,980.7	3,064.1	3,176.7
Reimbursements, fees, others	(507.2)	(492.9)	(484.9)	(536.2)	(574.2)
Total administrative budget	2,526.0	2,469.8	2,495.8	2,527.9	2,602.5

a. The figures reported for each fiscal year represent the current organizational unit structure and may not always match the figures published in previous reports due to organizational changes and unit re-configurations. Additionally, these figures represent actuals as per management accounting, and may differ from figures presented for financial accounting and reporting purposes that are in compliance with the United States' Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

b. Beginning in fiscal 2018, the budget and related expenditures related to changes in the non-salary staff costs recovery rate charged to units were moved from centrally-managed accounts to corresponding organizational units. This contributed to the decrease in centrally-managed accounts and programs in fiscal 2018 and corresponding increases in other units. The changes entailed increasing the non-salary staff costs recovery rate for Headquarters-appointed staff from 50 percent to 70 percent and introducing a recovery rate of 45 percent for country office-appointed staff so as to more accurately reflect unit and product costs.

c. Includes institutional services units such as: Budget, Performance, and Strategy; Chief Risk Officer; Development Economics; Development Finance; Legal; Operations Policy and Country Services; Treasury; and World Bank Group Finance and Accounting.

d. Includes governance services units such as: the Board; External and Corporate Relations; Corporate Secretariat; Compliance and Data Privacy Office; Independent Evaluation Group; Institutional Integrity; Internal Audit; the Offices of the President, Chief Executive Officer, and Managing Directors; Inspection Panel; office of SVPMM and Internal Justice Services (including Conflict Resolution System, Administrative Tribunal, Office of Ethics and Business Conduct, Office of Evaluation and Suspension, and Sanctions Board Secretariat).

e. Includes the following administrative service units: Global Corporate Solutions, Human Resources, Health and Safety Directorate, and Information and Technology Solutions.

f. Includes non-unit accounts and programs that are centrally managed such as Staff Separation funds, Budget Recoveries, Depreciation, Overhead and Benefits, Institutional Programs, Headquarters Real Estate, Corporate Contingency, Expenditure Review-related programs, and Budget Returns.

Contributions: Top 10 Trust Fund Donors | Fiscal 2019
 millions of dollars

Donor	2019	2018
The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria Secretariat	2,814	2,135
United Kingdom	1,386	883
Germany	982	667
United States	645	693
European Union - Commission of European Communities	612	568
Norway	536	525
Sweden	536	445
Netherlands	523	411
Japan	522	528
Canada	384	224
Others	2,297	2,745
Total	11,237	9,824

Note: Contributions to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes escrow accounts are excluded. Comparative figures for fiscal 2018 are provided for the top 10 donors for fiscal 2019. Previous-year figures have been reclassified where necessary.

World Bank Lending (Fiscal 2019)

WORLD BANK LENDING

Fiscal 2019

Annual Report 2019





The **International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)**, the **International Development Association (IDA)**, the **International Finance Corporation (IFC)**, the **Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)**, and the **International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID)** are the institutions that make up the **World Bank Group**.

The **World Bank Group** is one of the world's largest sources of funding and knowledge for developing countries, and it is committed to reducing poverty, increasing shared prosperity, and promoting sustainable development.

In Fiscal 2019, **IBRD**, **IDA**, **IFC**, and **MIGA** collectively provided **\$62.3 billion** in loans, grants, equity investments, and guarantees to partner countries and private businesses—including to multiregional and global projects.



The **World Bank** is comprised of the **International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)** and the **International Development Association (IDA)**, and it is committed to the goals of ending extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity, and to achieving both goals in a sustainable manner.

Owned by its **189 member countries**, the **World Bank** is a global development cooperative. It is the largest development bank in the world, and it provides financing, knowledge, and convening services to help client countries address their most important development challenges.

The **World Bank** is solutions-oriented, focused on clients, accountable for quality results, and dedicated to financial integrity and cost-effectiveness. It is committed to improving the lives of the hundreds of millions of people still living in extreme poverty.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

Established 1944 | 189 member countries

Fiscal 2019 commitments

\$23.2 billion for

100 approved operations

(including three blended IBRD/IDA operations)

Cumulative lending (since 1945)

\$727.5 billion

The International Development Association (IDA)

Established 1960 | 173 member countries

Fiscal 2019 commitments

\$21.9 billion for

254 approved operations

(including three blended IBRD/IDA operations)

Cumulative lending (since 1960)

\$391.5 billion

**IBRD and IDA Board of Executive Directors and Alternates
as of June 30, 2019**

David Malpass

President of the World Bank Group and Chairman of the Board of Executive Directors

Executive Directors

(Vacant)
Masanori Yoshida
Yingming Yang
Jurgen Zattler
Hervé de Villeroché
Richard Montgomery
Guenther Schoenleitner
Jorge Alejandro Chavez Presa
Koen Davidse
Christine Hogan
Kunil Hwang
Fabio Kanczuk
Aparna Subramani
Patrizio Pagano
Werner Gruber
Shahid Ashraf Tarar
(Vacant)
Kulaya Tantitemit
Roman Marshavin
Merza Hasan
Hesham Fahad Alogeel
Adrian Fernandez
Jean-Claude Tchatchouang
Anne Kabagambe
(Vacant)

Alternates

Erik Paul Bethel
Kenichi Nishikata
Minwen Zhang
Claus Michael Happe
Pierre-Olivier Chotard
David Stephen Kinder
Nathalie Marie-Louise J Francken
Fernando Jimenez Latorre
Roman Kachur
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Gerard Januarius Antioch
Elsa Patriarca Agustin
Muhammad Musharraf Hossain Bhuiyan
Paulo Pedroso
Katarzyna Zajdel-Kurowska
Omar Bougara
Lasse Antero Klemola
Mastura Abdul Karim
Konstantin Panov
Ragui El-Etreby
Abdulmuhsen Saad Alkhalaf
Daniel Pierini
Alphonse Ibi Kouagou
Taufila Nyamadzabo
Armando Manuel

Fiscal Year Summary

In Fiscal 2019, the World Bank (IBRD/IDA) committed **\$45.1** billion to partner countries, distributed in credits, loans, grants, and guarantees.

Fiscal Year Summary

In Fiscal 2019, IBRD committed **\$23.2 billion** for **100** new operations, of which three were IBRD and IDA blended operations.

IDA committed **\$21.9 billion** for **254** new operations, of which three were IBRD and IDA blended operations.

Fiscal Year Summary

Support to countries from IBRD, which provides financing, risk management products, and other financial services to members, rose to **\$23.2 billion** in Fiscal 2019.

Fiscal Year Summary

Commitments from IDA were at **\$21.9**, reflecting strong demand for financing. These commitments included **\$13.8** billion in credits, **\$7.8** billion in grants, and **\$358** million of IDA resources to back guarantees.

Note on data in this presentation:

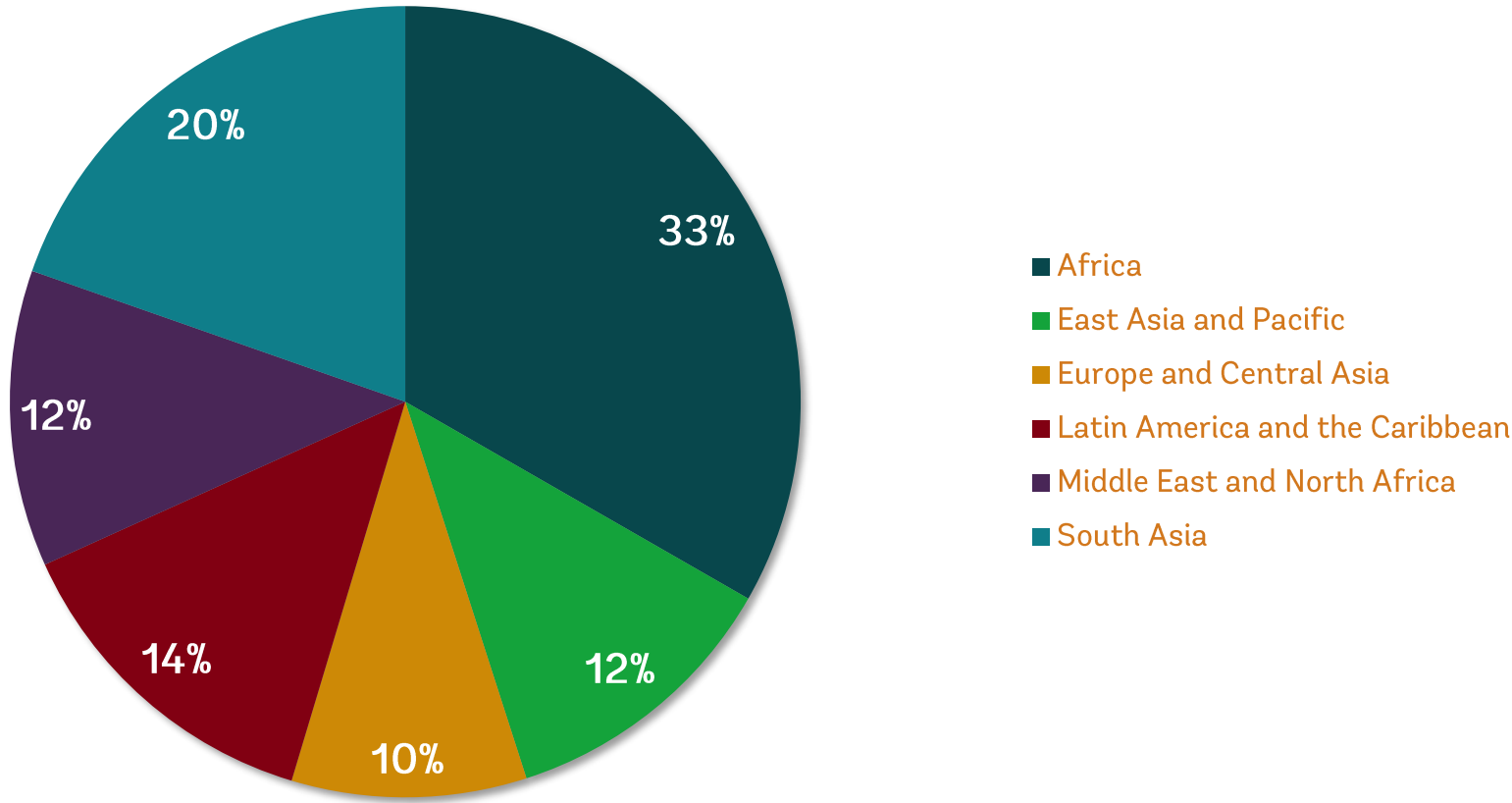
Theme categories are not mutually exclusive; therefore, shares may sum to more than 100 percent of project financing and cannot be represented as a pie chart.

As a result of rounding, numbers in the following figures may not add to totals, and percentages in figures may not add to 100.

All dollar amounts reported are current U.S. dollars.

IBRD and IDA Lending by Region | Fiscal 2019

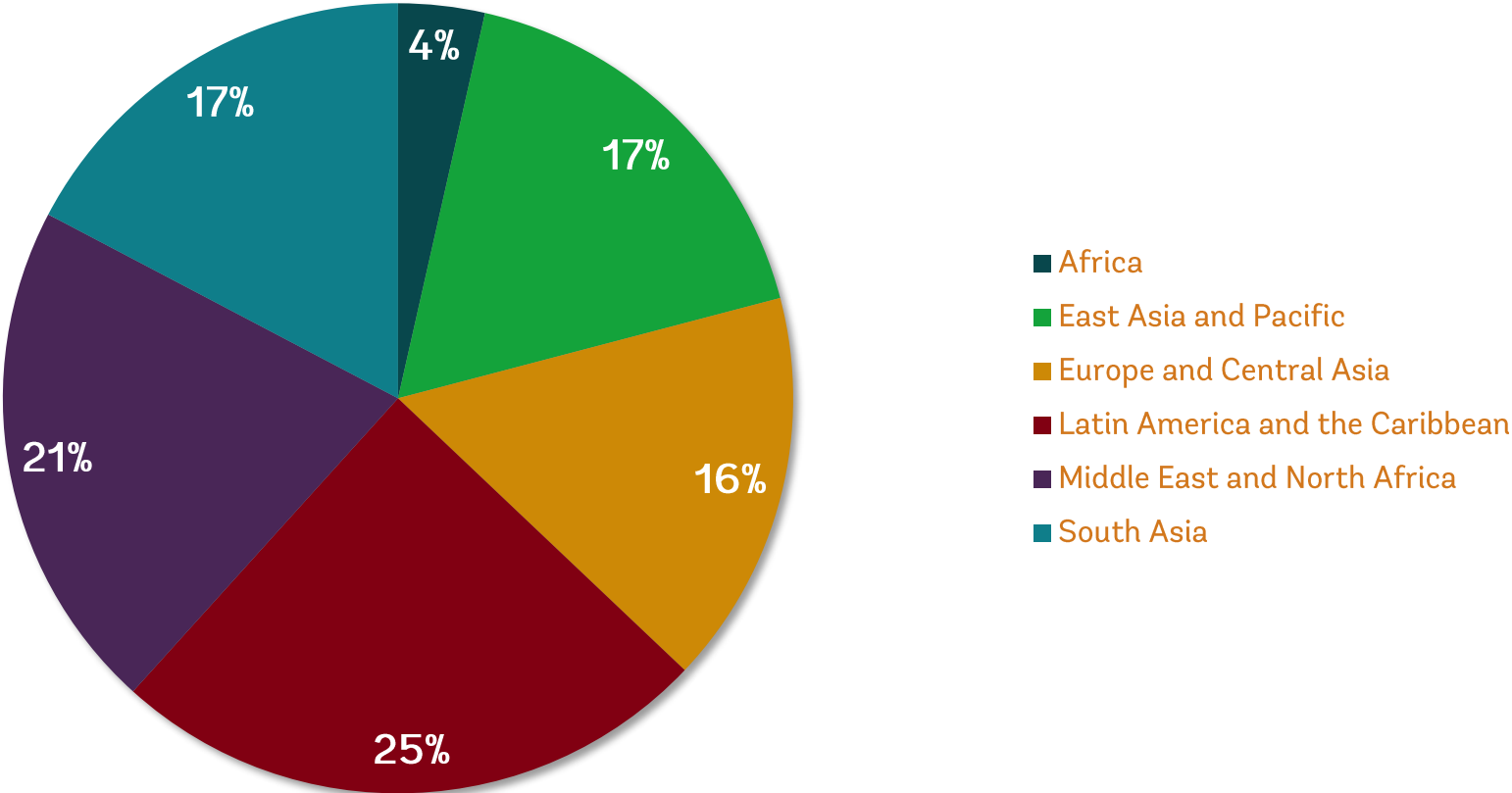
Share of total lending of \$45.1 billion



IBRD Lending by Region | Fiscal 2019

The largest share of IBRD lending went to Latin America

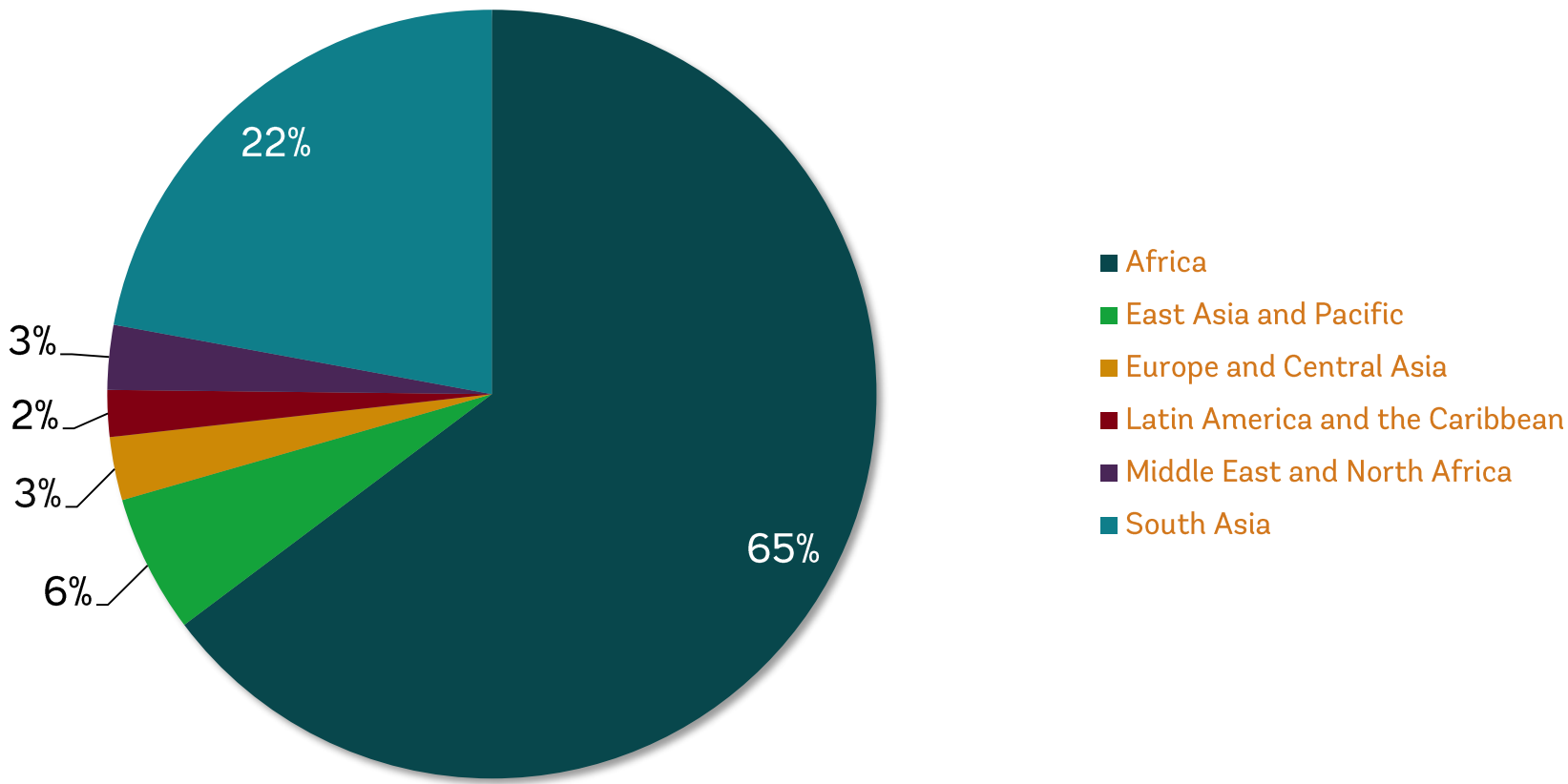
Share of total lending of \$23.2 billion



IDA Lending by Region | Fiscal 2019

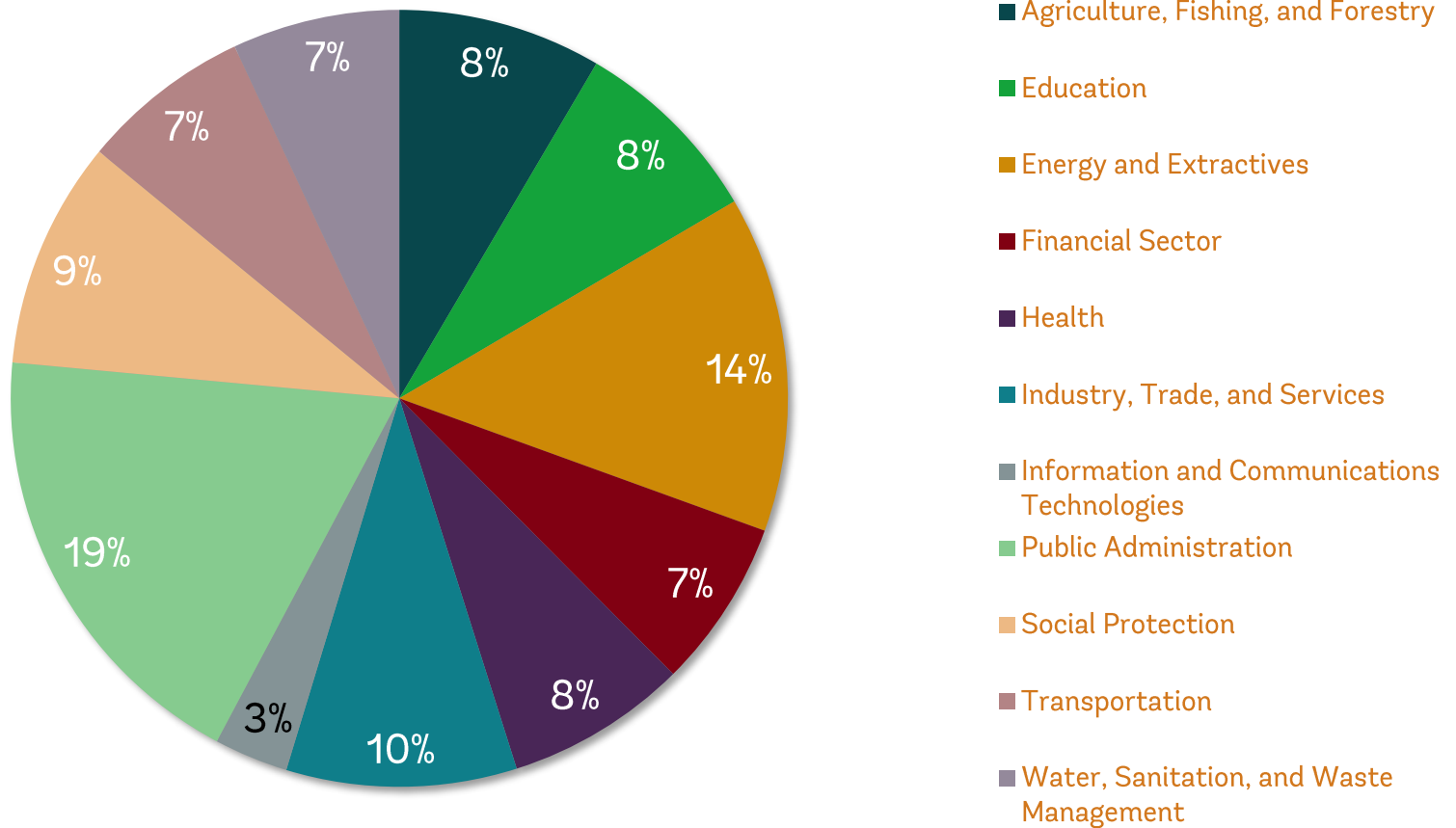
The largest share of IDA lending went to Africa

Share of total lending of \$21.9 billion



IBRD and IDA Lending by Sector | Fiscal 2019

Share of total lending of \$45.1 billion

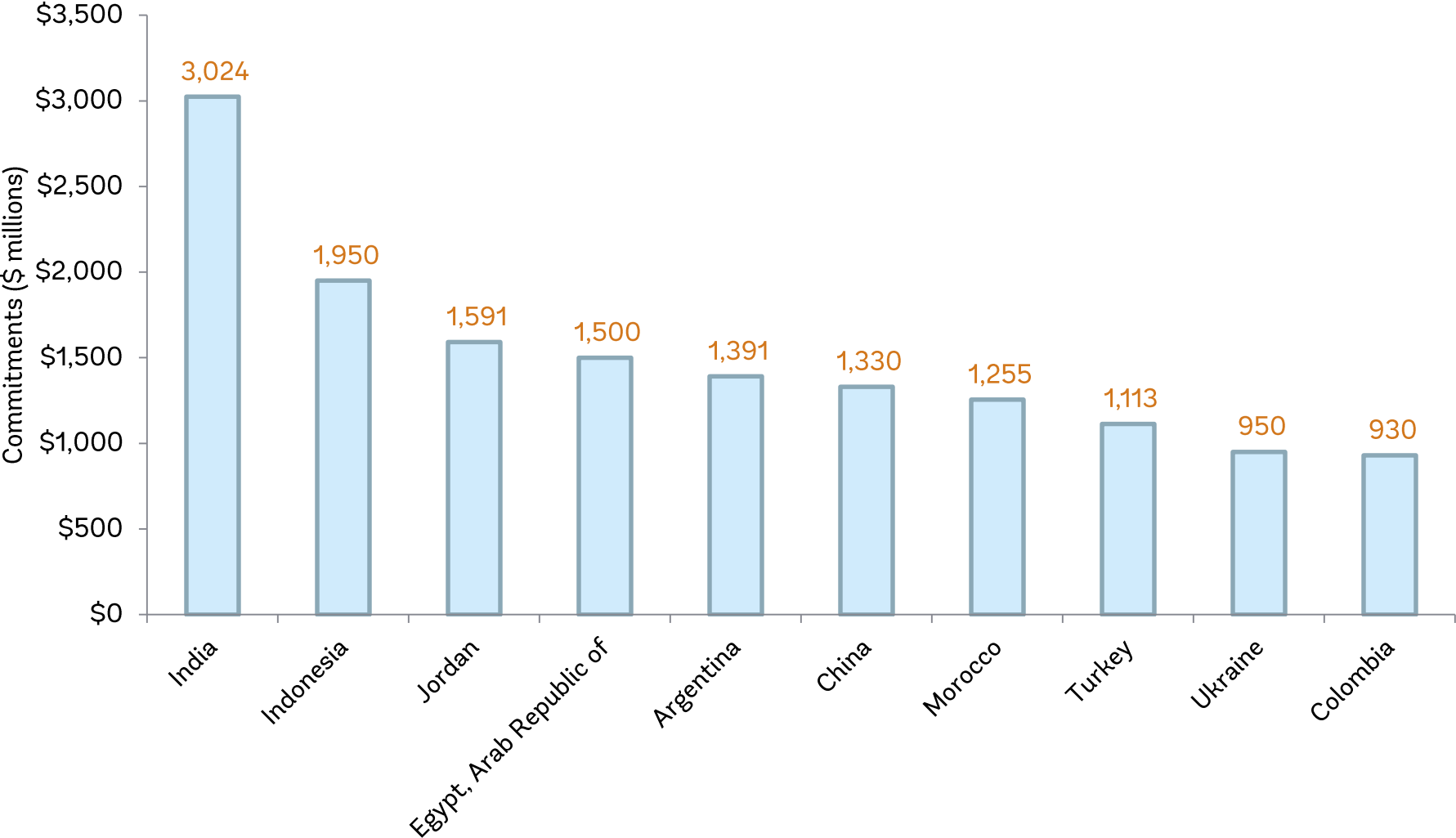


IBRD and IDA Lending by Theme | Fiscal 2019

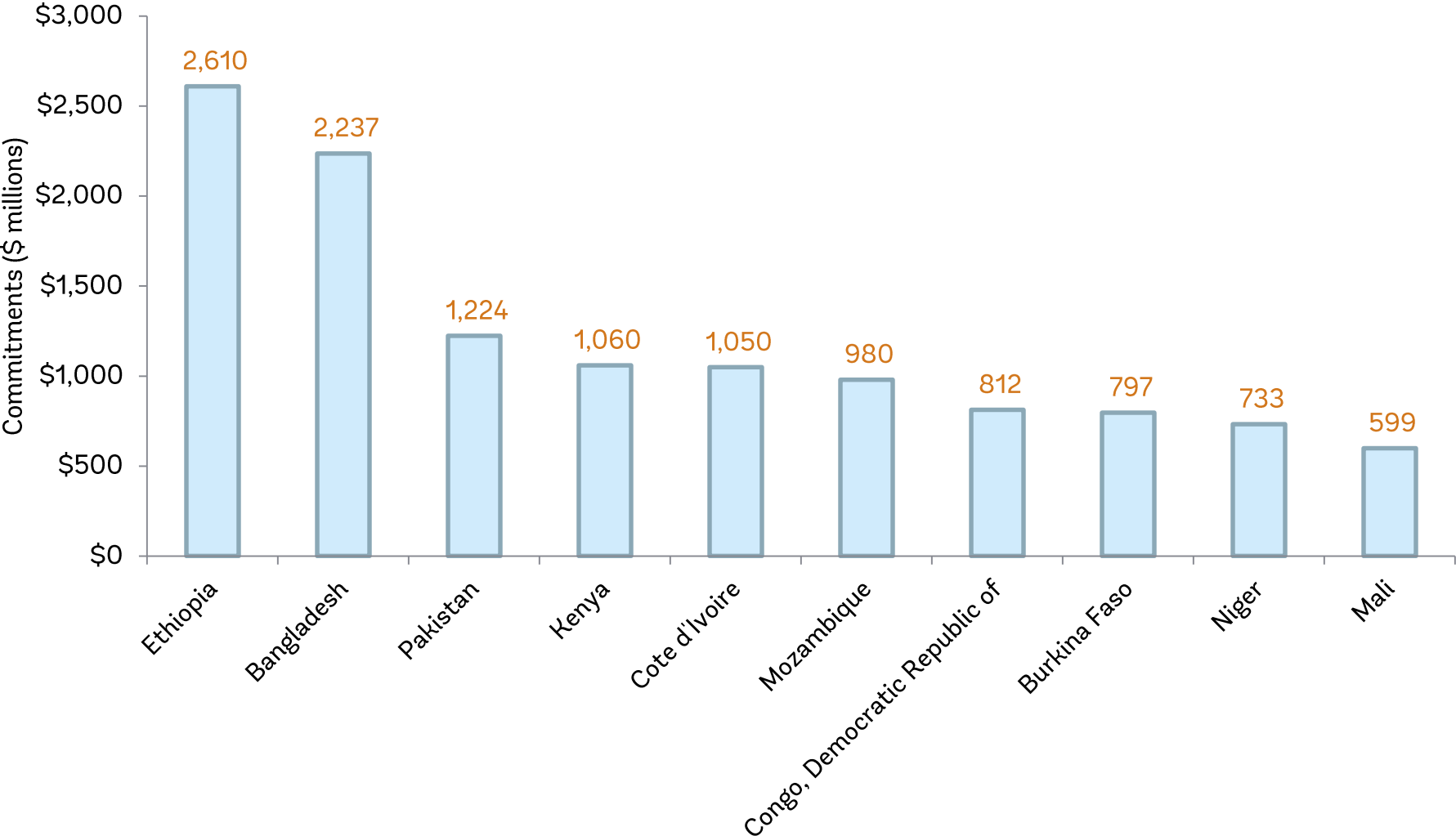
Theme	Commitments (US dollar millions)
Economic Policy	2,436
Environment and Natural Resources Management	18,194
Finance	5,964
Human Development and Gender	15,087
Private Sector Development	9,582
Public Sector Management	5,425
Social Development and Protection	5,175
Urban and Rural Development	14,377

Note: As of fiscal 2017, new sector and theme categories have replaced the previous taxonomy as part of an internal data modernization effort. Themes are not mutually exclusive; therefore, shares may sum to more than 100 percent of project financing and cannot be represented as a pie chart.

IBRD Top Country Borrowers | Fiscal 2019



IDA Top Country Borrowers | Fiscal 2019





Regional Lending by Theme and Sector

Africa Regional Snapshot



INDICATOR	CURRENT			TREND
	2000	2010	DATA ^a	
Total population (millions)	665	869	1,078	
Population growth (annual %)	2.7	2.8	2.7	
GNI per capita (Atlas method, current US\$)	551	1,430	1,506	
GDP per capita growth (annual %)	0.8	2.7	-0.3	
Population living on less than \$1.90 a day (millions)	391 ^b	409	413	
Life expectancy at birth, females (years)	52	58	63	
Life expectancy at birth, males (years)	49	55	59	
Youth literacy rate, females (% ages 15–24)	61	64	72	
Youth literacy rate, males (% ages 15–24)	72	75	79	
Carbon dioxide emissions (megatons)	564	746	822	
MONITORING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)				
SDG 1.1 Extreme poverty (% population below \$1.90 a day, 2011 PPP)	55.3 ^b	46.5	41.0	
SDG 2.2 Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% children under 5) ^c	43	38	34	
SDG 3.1 Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births)	846	625	547	
SDG 3.2 Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	154	101	75	
SDG 4.1 Primary completion rate (% relevant age group)	54	67	69	
SDG 5 Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate (modeled ILO estimate, %)	83	84	85	
SDG 5.5 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (% total)	12	19	24	
SDG 6.1 Access to at least basic water services (% population)	44	53	58	
SDG 6.2 Access to at least basic sanitation services (% population)	24	27	28	
SDG 7.1 Access to electricity (% population)	26	33	43	
SDG7.2 Renewable energy consumption (% total final energy consumption)	73	71	70	
SDG 17.8 Individuals using the internet (% population)	<1	7	22	

Note: ILO = International Labour Organization; PPP = purchasing power parity.

a. The most current data available between 2013 and 2018; visit <http://data.worldbank.org> for data updates.

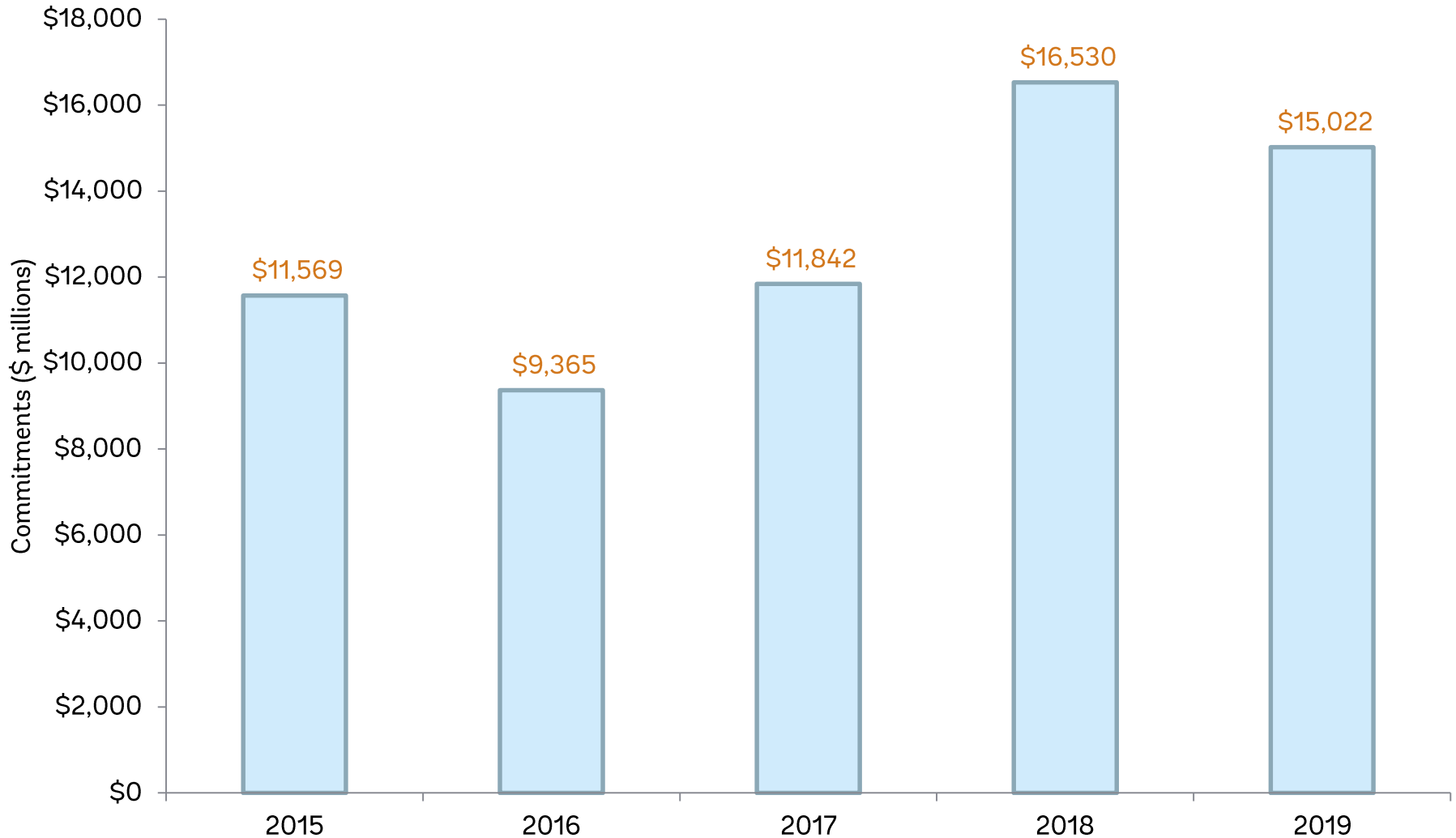
b. 2002 data. For poverty estimates, see the regional groups on <http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/data.aspx>.

c. For prevalence of stunting, all income levels are covered.

Africa



Total IBRD and IDA Lending Trends | Fiscal 2015–19

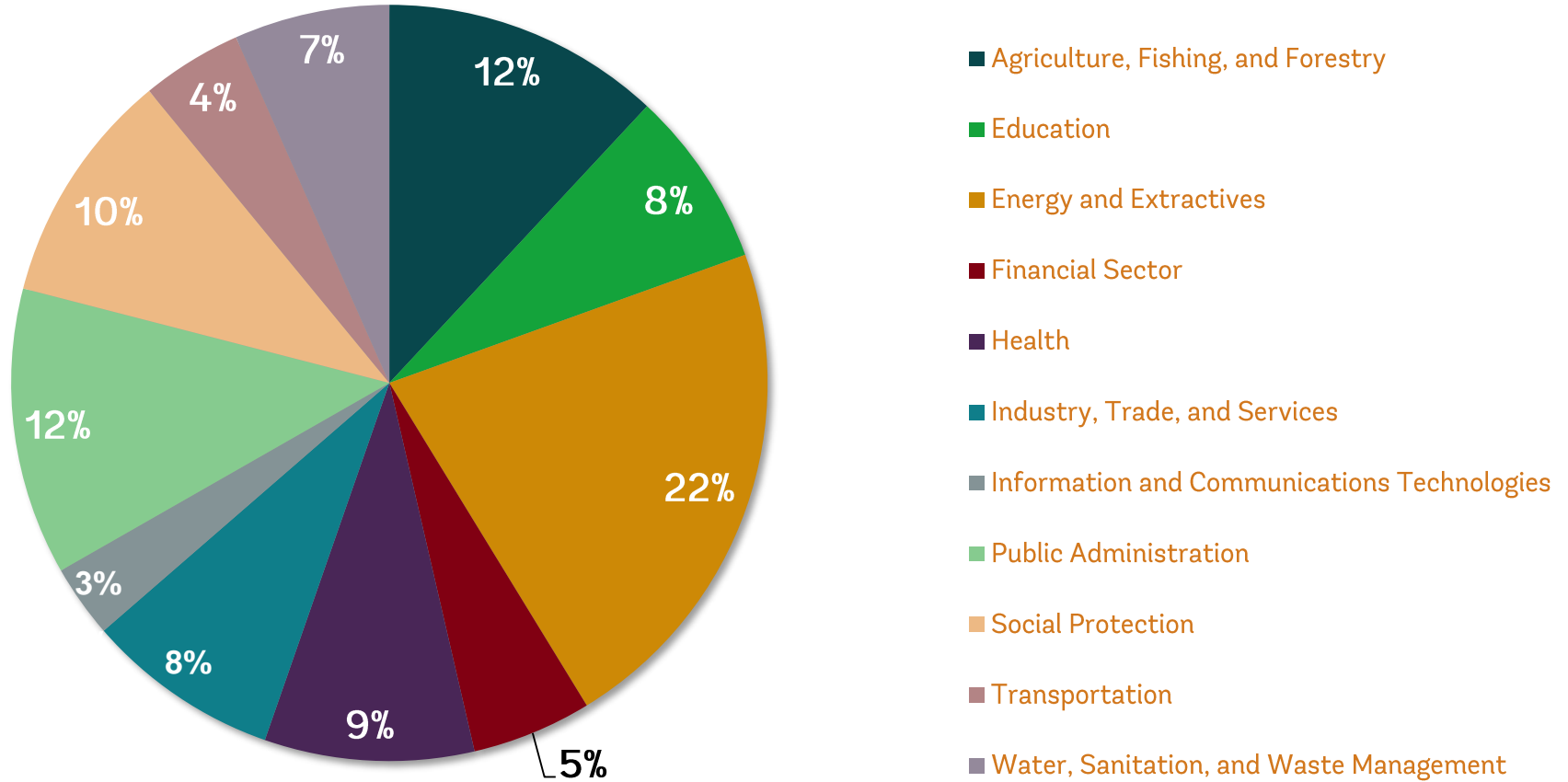


Africa

IBRD and IDA Lending by Sector | Fiscal 2019



Share of total lending of \$15.0 billion





Theme	Commitments (US dollar millions)
Economic Policy	448
Environment and Natural Resources Management	6,649
Finance	1,954
Human Development and Gender	4,533
Private Sector Development	3,340
Public Sector Management	1,341
Social Development and Protection	1,899
Urban and Rural Development	4,336

Note: As of fiscal year 2017, new sector and theme categories have replaced the previous taxonomy as part of an internal data modernization effort. Themes are not mutually exclusive; therefore, shares may sum to more than 100 percent of project financing and cannot be represented as a pie chart.

East Asia and Pacific Regional Snapshot



INDICATOR	CURRENT			TREND
	2000	2010	DATA ^a	
Total population (millions)	1,816	1,966	2,082	
Population growth (annual %)	1.0	0.7	0.7	
GNI per capita (Atlas method, current US\$)	914	3,763	7,601	
GDP per capita growth (annual %)	6.5	9.0	5.6	
Population living on less than \$1.90 a day (millions)	549 ^b	221	47	
Life expectancy at birth, females (years)	73	75	77	
Life expectancy at birth, males (years)	69	72	73	
Youth literacy rate, females (% ages 15–24)	97	99	99	
Youth literacy rate, males (% ages 15–24)	98	99	99	
Carbon dioxide emissions (megatons)	4,197	10,040	11,689	
MONITORING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)				
SDG 1.1 Extreme poverty (% population below \$1.90 a day, 2011 PPP)	29.7 ^b	11.2	2.3	
SDG 2.2 Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% children under 5) ^c	25	16	12	
SDG 3.1 Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births)	120	79	63	
SDG 3.2 Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	42	23	17	
SDG 4.1 Primary completion rate (% relevant age group)	92	102	97	
SDG 5 Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate (modeled ILO estimate, %)	82	79	78	
SDG 5.5 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (% total)	17	18	21	
SDG 6.1 Access to at least basic water services (% population)	78	89	93	
SDG 6.2 Access to at least basic sanitation services (% population)	60	70	75	
SDG 7.1 Access to electricity (% population)	90	95	97	
SDG 7.2 Renewable energy consumption (% total final energy consumption)	32	16	16	
SDG 17.8 Individuals using the internet (% population)	2	29	51	

Note: ILO = International Labour Organization; PPP = purchasing power parity.

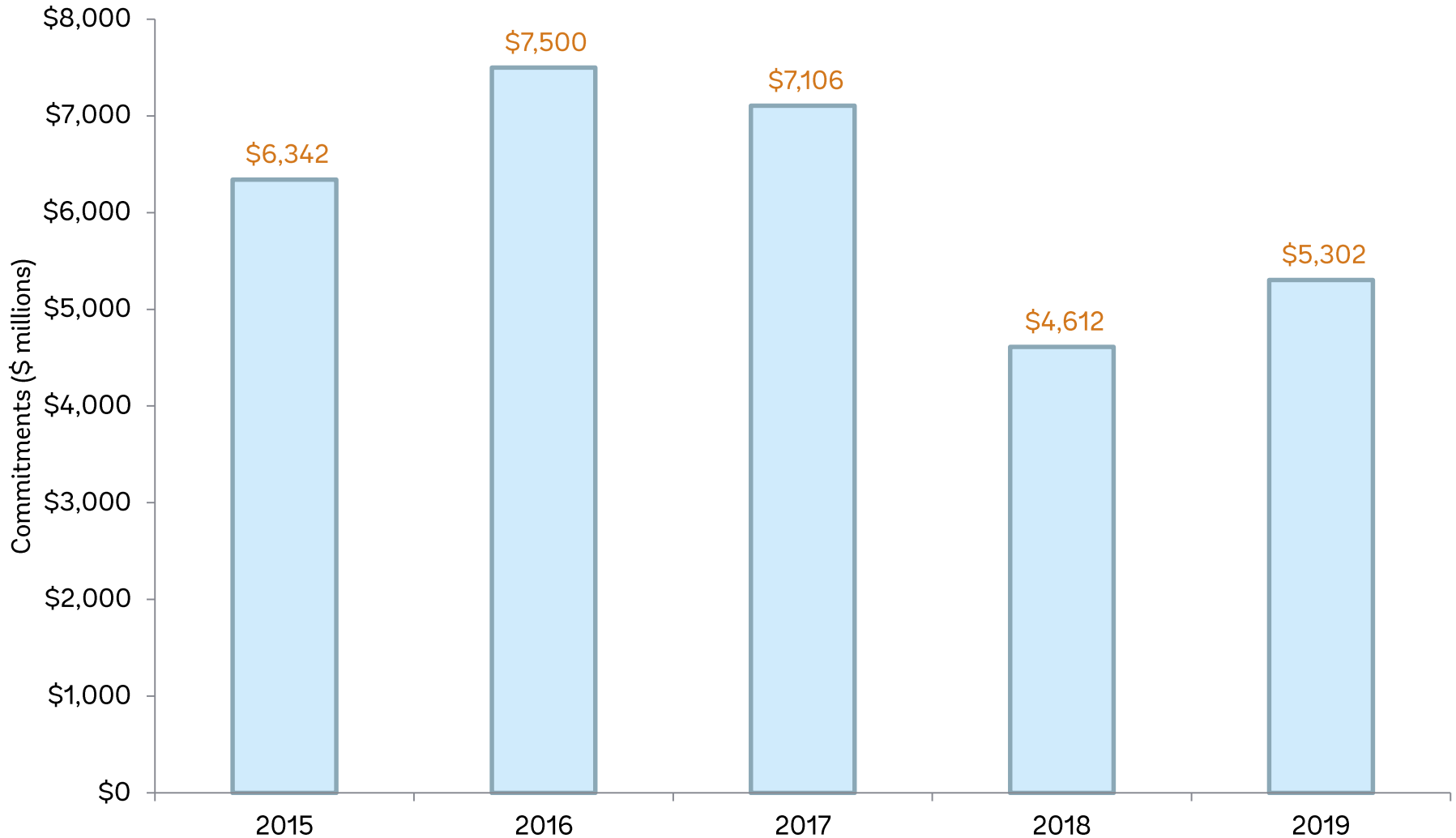
a. The most current data available between 2013 and 2018; visit <http://data.worldbank.org> for data updates.

b. 2002 data. For poverty estimates, see the regional groups on <http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/data.aspx>.

c. For prevalence of stunting, all income levels are covered.

East Asia and Pacific

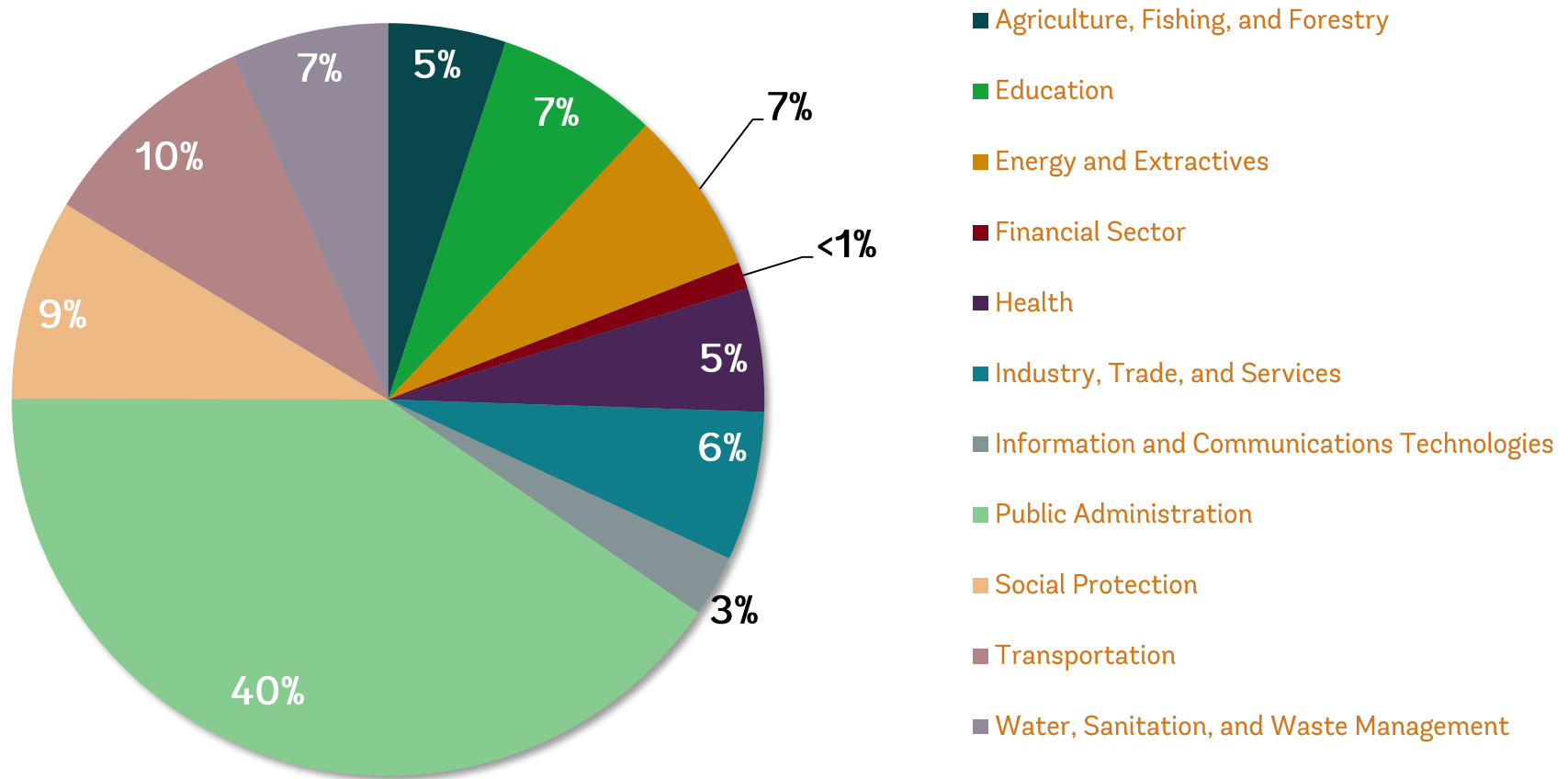
Total IBRD and IDA Lending Trends | Fiscal 2015–19



East Asia and Pacific IBRD and IDA Lending by Sector | Fiscal 2019



Share of total lending of \$5.3 billion



East Asia and Pacific IBRD and IDA Lending by Theme | Fiscal 2019



Theme	Commitments (US dollar millions)
Economic Policy	749
Environment and Natural Resources Management	2,119
Finance	668
Human Development and Gender	1,551
Private Sector Development	637
Public Sector Management	1,546
Social Development and Protection	830
Urban and Rural Development	1,634

Note: As of fiscal year 2017, new sector and theme categories have replaced the previous taxonomy as part of an internal data modernization effort. Themes are not mutually exclusive; therefore, shares may sum to more than 100 percent of project financing and cannot be represented as a pie chart.

Europe and Central Asia Regional Snapshot



INDICATOR	2000	2010	CURRENT	TREND
			DATA ^a	
Total population (millions)	392	399	418	
Population growth (annual %)	0.0	0.5	0.5	
GNI per capita (Atlas method, current US\$)	1,784	7,440	7,781	
GDP per capita growth (annual %)	8.0	4.5	2.3	
Population living on less than \$1.90 a day (millions)	28 ^b	11	7	
Life expectancy at birth, females (years)	73	75	77	
Life expectancy at birth, males (years)	63	66	69	
Youth literacy rate, females (% ages 15–24)	98	99	100	
Youth literacy rate, males (% ages 15–24)	99	100	100	
Carbon dioxide emissions (megatons)	2,693	3,014	3,030	
MONITORING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)				
SDG 1.1 Extreme poverty (% population below \$1.90 a day, 2011 PPP)	6.0 ^b	2.4	1.5	
SDG 2.2 Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% children under 5) ^c	-	-	-	
SDG 3.1 Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births)	56	29	25	
SDG 3.2 Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	36	19	13	
SDG 4.1 Primary completion rate (% relevant age group)	94	97	98	
SDG 5 Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate (modeled ILO estimate, %)	73	72	71	
SDG 5.5 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (% total)	7	15	21	
SDG 6.1 Access to at least basic water services (% population)	93	95	96	
SDG 6.2 Access to at least basic sanitation services (% population)	87	91	93	
SDG 7.1 Access to electricity (% population)	99	99	100	
SDG 7.2 Renewable energy consumption (% total final energy consumption)	6	6	6	
SDG 17.8 Individuals using the internet (% population)	2	36	66	

Note: ILO = International Labour Organization; PPP = purchasing power parity.

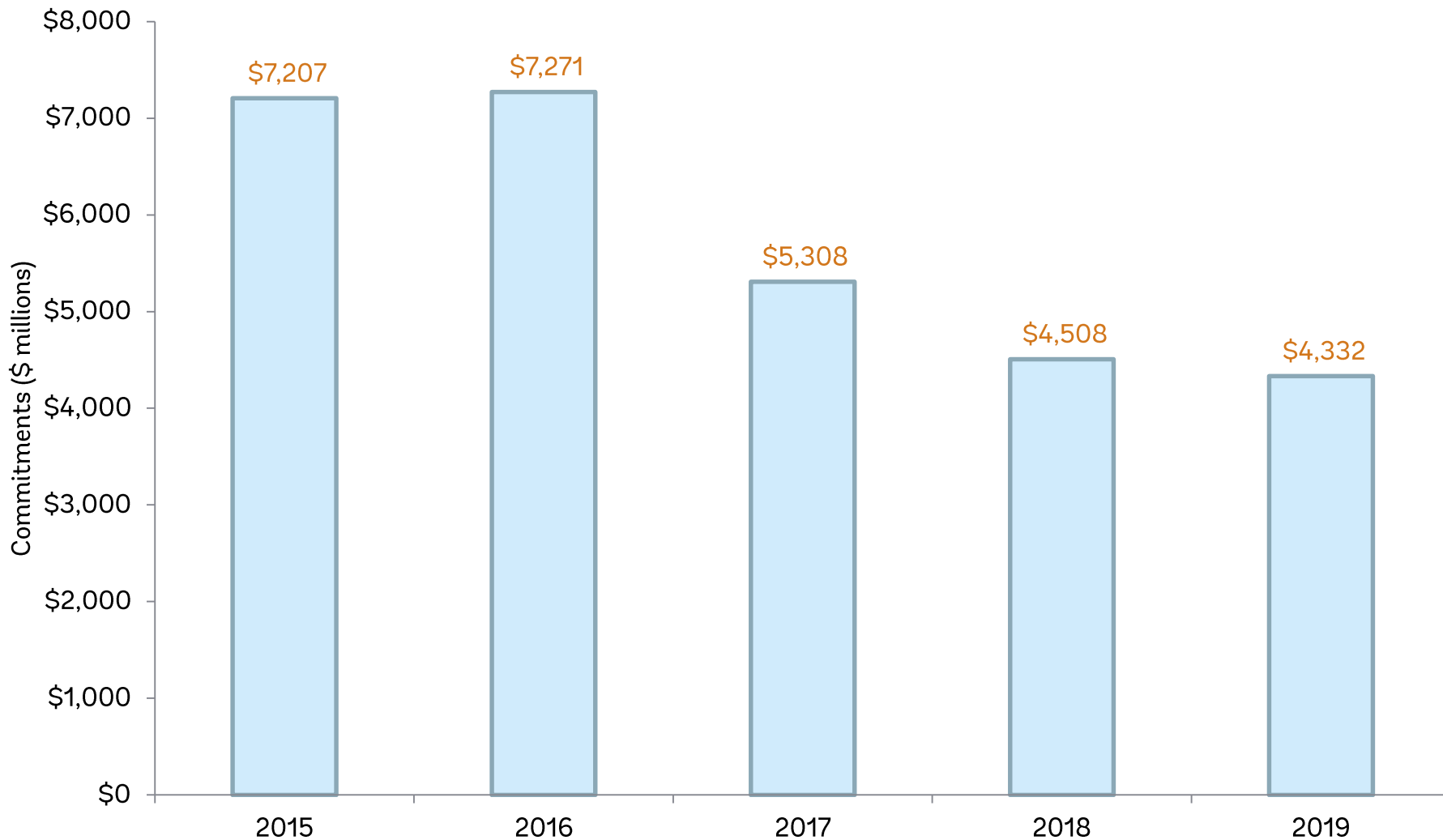
a. The most current data available between 2013 and 2018; visit <http://data.worldbank.org> for data updates.

b. 2002 data. For poverty estimates, see the regional groups on <http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/data.aspx>.

c. Data is not available due to insufficient population coverage in the estimates.

Europe and Central Asia

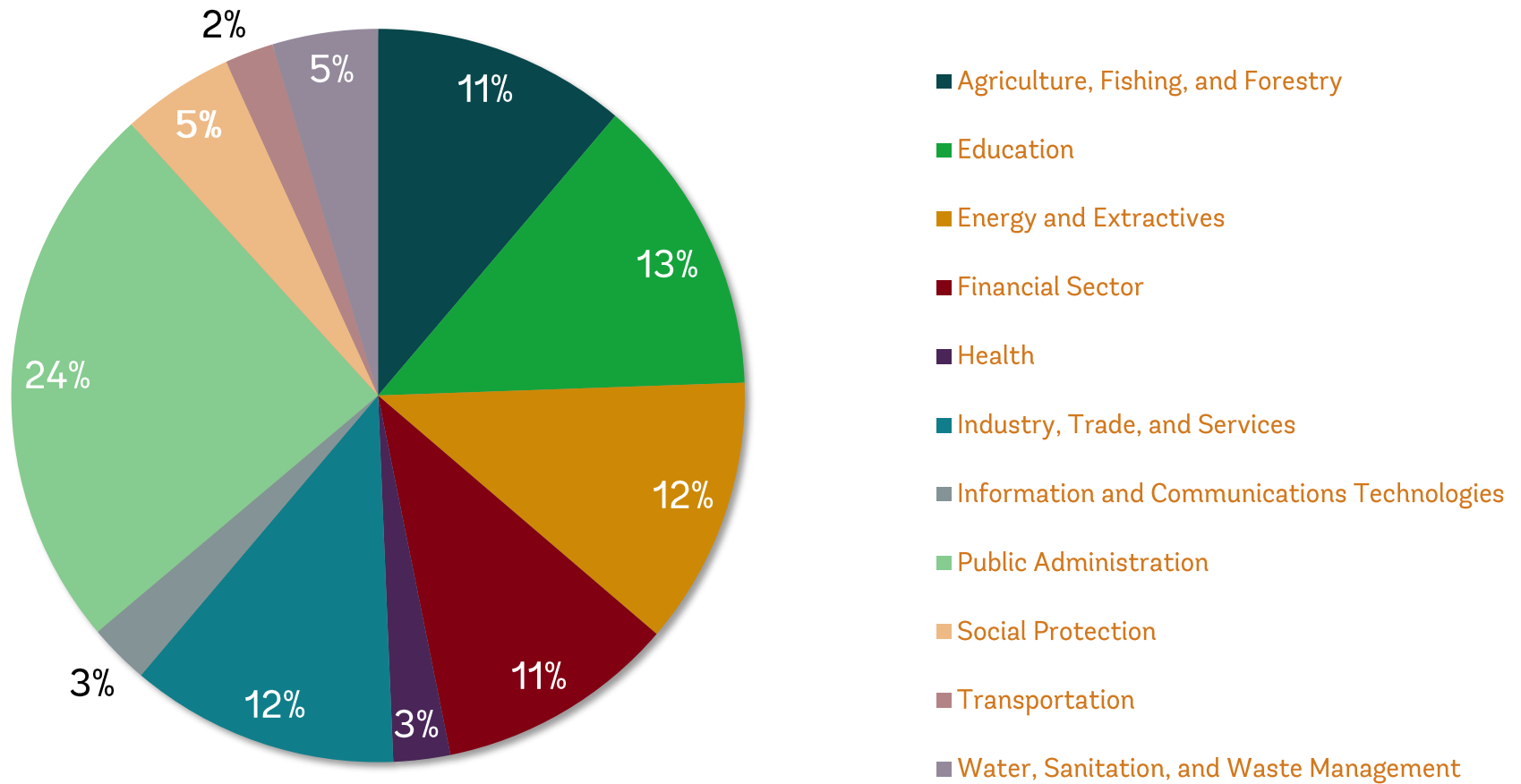
Total IBRD and IDA Lending Trends | Fiscal 2015–2019



Europe and Central Asia IBRD and IDA Lending by Sector | Fiscal 2019



Share of total lending of \$4.3 billion



Europe and Central Asia

IBRD and IDA Lending by Theme | Fiscal 2019



Theme	Commitments (US dollar millions)
Economic Policy	146
Environment and Natural Resources Management	1,981
Finance	594
Human Development and Gender	1,710
Private Sector Development	791
Public Sector Management	271
Social Development and Protection	188
Urban and Rural Development	2,166

Note: As of fiscal year 2017, new sector and theme categories have replaced the previous taxonomy as part of an internal data modernization effort. Themes are not mutually exclusive; therefore, shares may sum to more than 100 percent of project financing and cannot be represented as a pie chart.

Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Snapshot



INDICATOR	CURRENT			TREND
	2000	2010	DATA ^a	
Total population (millions)	456	519	565	
Population growth (annual %)	1.5	1.2	0.9	
GNI per capita (Atlas method, current US\$)	3,741	7,719	7,968	
GDP per capita growth (annual %)	2.7	4.4	0.9	
Population living on less than \$1.90 a day (millions)	63 ^b	36	24	
Life expectancy at birth, females (years)	74	77	79	
Life expectancy at birth, males (years)	68	71	72	
Youth literacy rate, females (% ages 15–24)	95	98	99	
Youth literacy rate, males (% ages 15–24)	94	97	98	
Carbon dioxide emissions (megatons)	1,095	1,376	1,530	
MONITORING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)				
SDG 1.1 Extreme poverty (% population below \$1.90 a day, 2011 PPP)	11.8 ^b	6.1	3.9	
SDG 2.2 Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% children under 5) ^c	17	12	10	
SDG 3.1 Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births)	104	84	70	
SDG 3.2 Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	35	25	19	
SDG 4.1 Primary completion rate (% relevant age group)	98	99	98	
SDG 5 Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate (modeled ILO estimate, %)	60	66	67	
SDG 5.5 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (% total)	15	23	31	
SDG 6.1 Access to at least basic water services (% population)	90	94	96	
SDG 6.2 Access to at least basic sanitation services (% population)	73	81	84	
SDG 7.1 Access to electricity (% population)	91	96	98	
SDG 7.2 Renewable energy consumption (% total final energy consumption)	31	31	30	
SDG 17.8 Individuals using the internet (% population)	3	33	60	

Note: ILO = International Labour Organization; PPP = purchasing power parity.

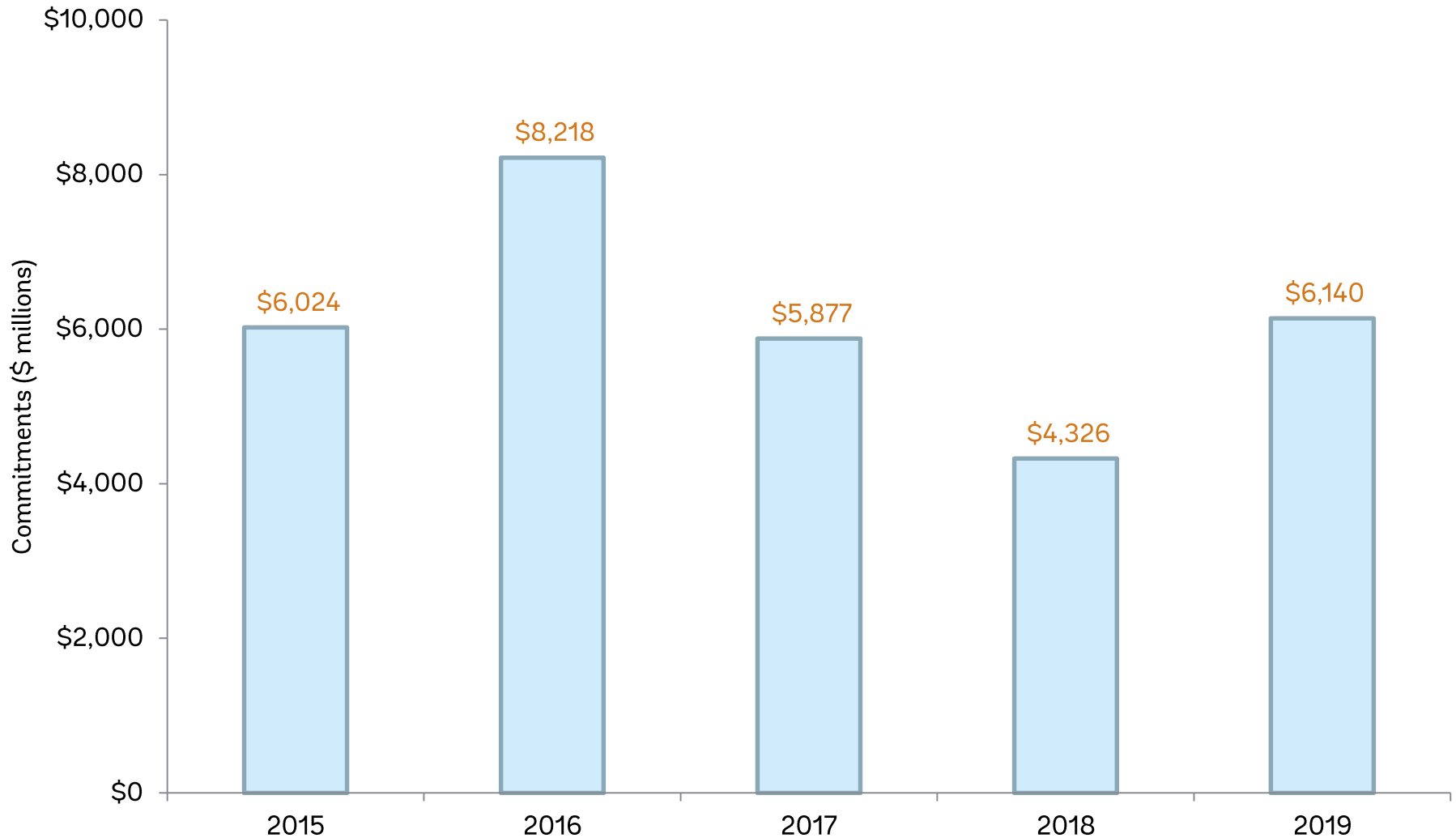
a. The most current data available between 2013 and 2018; visit <http://data.worldbank.org> for data updates.

b. 2002 data. For poverty estimates, see the regional groups on <http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/data.aspx>.

c. For prevalence of stunting, all income levels are covered.

Latin America and the Caribbean

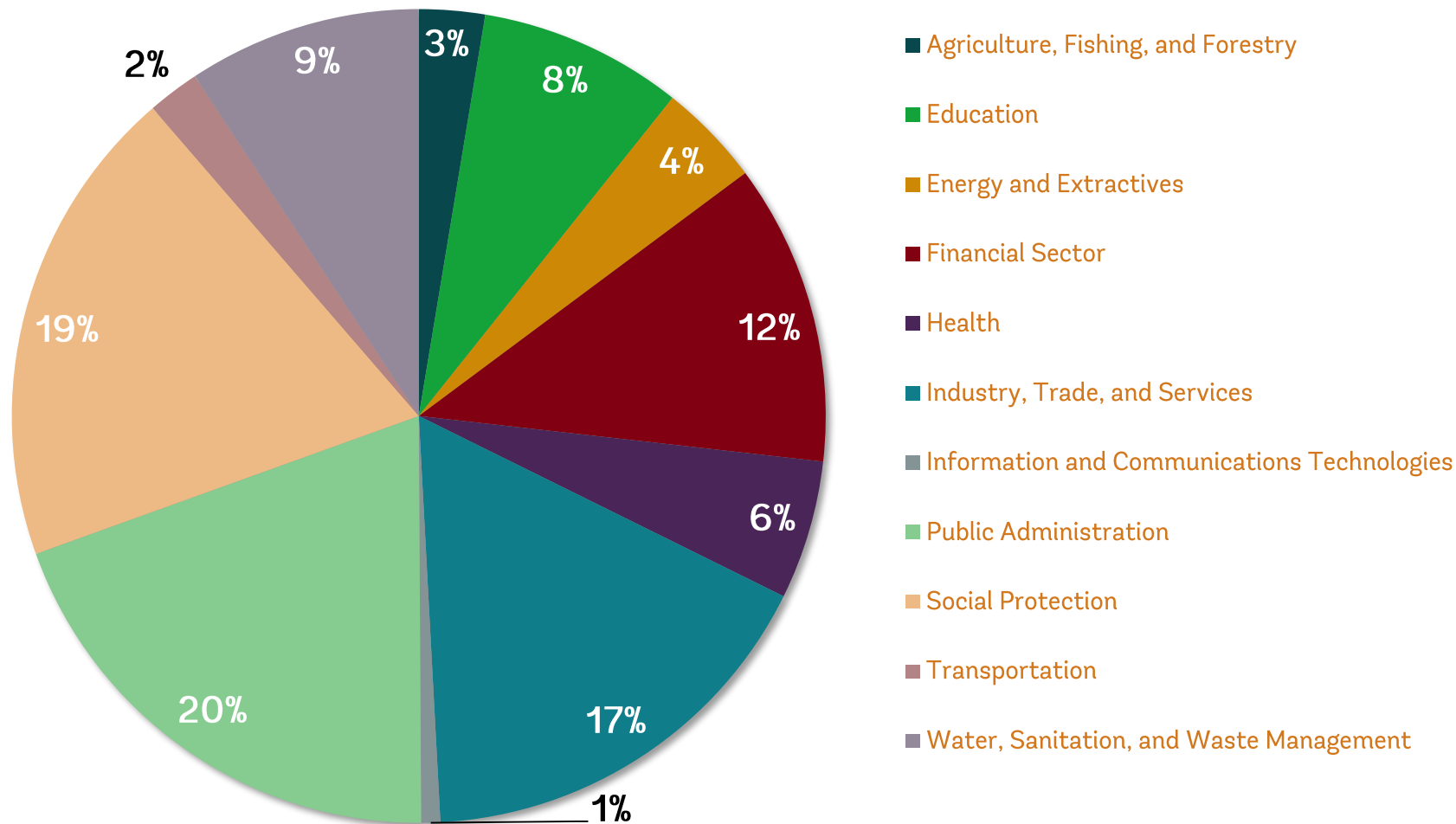
Total IBRD and IDA Lending Trends | Fiscal 2015–19



Latin America and the Caribbean IBRD and IDA Lending by Sector | Fiscal 2019



Share of total lending of \$6.1 billion



Latin America and the Caribbean IBRD and IDA Lending by Theme | Fiscal 2019



Theme	Commitments (US dollar millions)
Economic Policy	442
Environment and Natural Resources Management	1,671
Finance	1,230
Human Development and Gender	1,747
Private Sector Development	1,035
Public Sector Management	671
Social Development and Protection	1,031
Urban and Rural Development	1,507

Note: As of fiscal year 2017, new sector and theme categories have replaced the previous taxonomy as part of an internal data modernization effort. Themes are not mutually exclusive; therefore, shares may sum to more than 100 percent of project financing and cannot be represented as a pie chart.

Middle East and North Africa Regional Snapshot



INDICATOR	CURRENT			TREND
	2000	2010	DATA ^a	
Total population (millions)	279	333	383	
Population growth (annual %)	1.8	1.8	1.7	
GNI per capita (Atlas method, current US\$)	1,576	3,983	3,868	
GDP per capita growth (annual %)	2.6	3.4	1.3	
Population living on less than \$1.90 a day (millions) ^c	10 ^b	8	16 ^c	
Life expectancy at birth, females (years)	71	74	75	
Life expectancy at birth, males (years)	68	70	71	
Youth literacy rate, females (% ages 15–24)	80	84	87	
Youth literacy rate, males (% ages 15–24)	89	91	92	
Carbon dioxide emissions (megatons)	872	1,282	1,418	
MONITORING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)				
SDG 1.1 Extreme poverty (% population below \$1.90 a day, 2011 PPP)	3.4 ^b	2.3	4.2 ^c	
SDG 2.2 Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% children under 5) ^d	23	18	15	
SDG 3.1 Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births)	125	99	90	
SDG 3.2 Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	46	30	25	
SDG 4.1 Primary completion rate (% relevant age group)	81	91	89	
SDG 5 Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate (modeled ILO estimate, %)	24	25	25	
SDG 5.5 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (% total)	4	11	17	
SDG 6.1 Access to at least basic water services (% population)	87	90	92	
SDG 6.2 Access to at least basic sanitation services (% population)	83	86	88	
SDG 7.1 Access to electricity (% population)	91	95	98	
SDG 7.2 Renewable energy consumption (% total final energy consumption)	3	3	3	
SDG 17.8 Individuals using the internet (% population)	<1	21	50	

Note: ILO = International Labour Organization; PPP = purchasing power parity.

a. The most current data available between 2013 and 2018; visit <http://data.worldbank.org> for data updates.

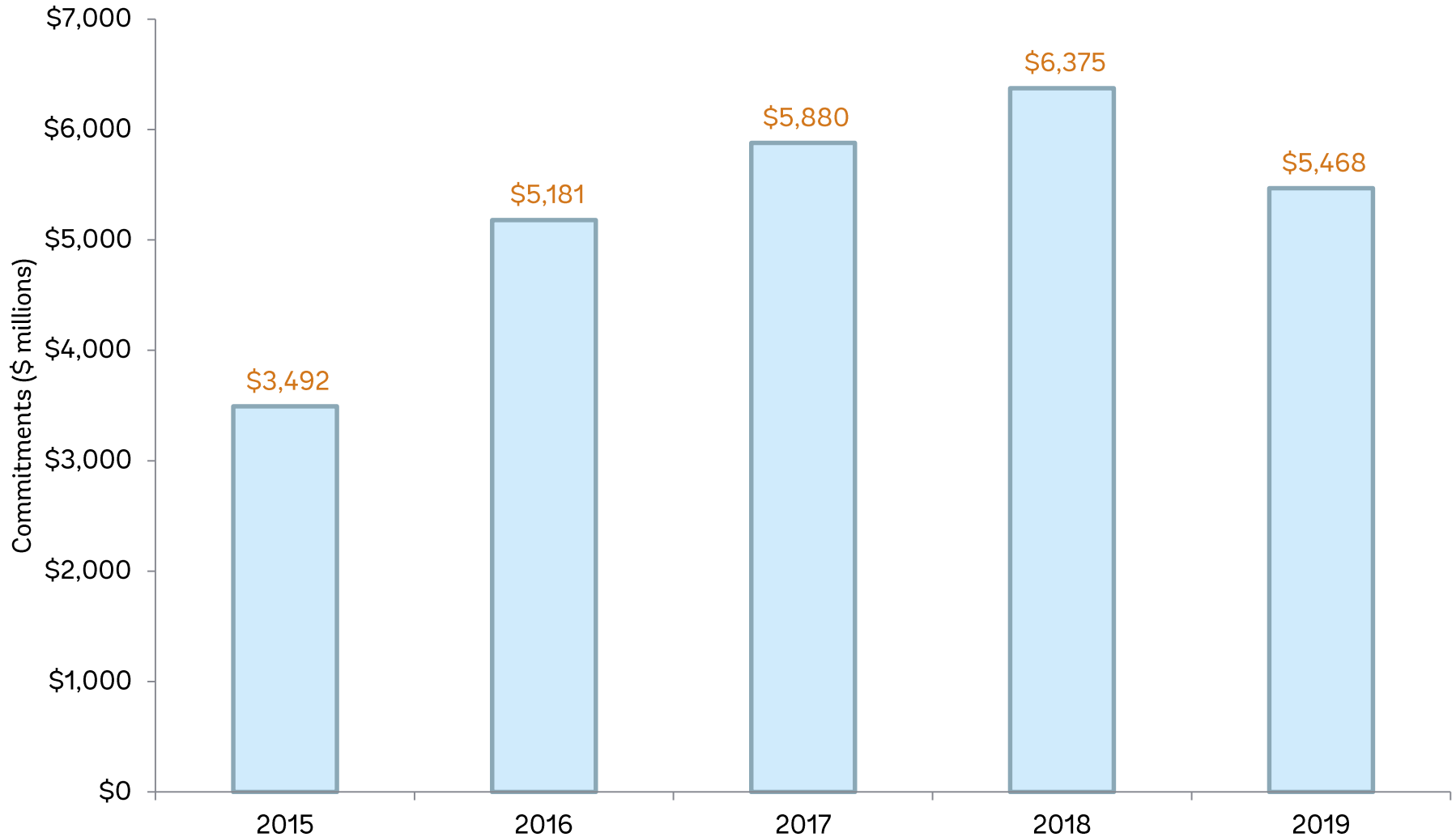
b. 2002 data. For poverty estimates, see the regional groups on <http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/data.aspx>.

c. Poverty data for the region is from 2015 and may have changed as a result of conflict or fragility in the region.

d. For prevalence of stunting, all income levels are covered.

Middle East and North Africa

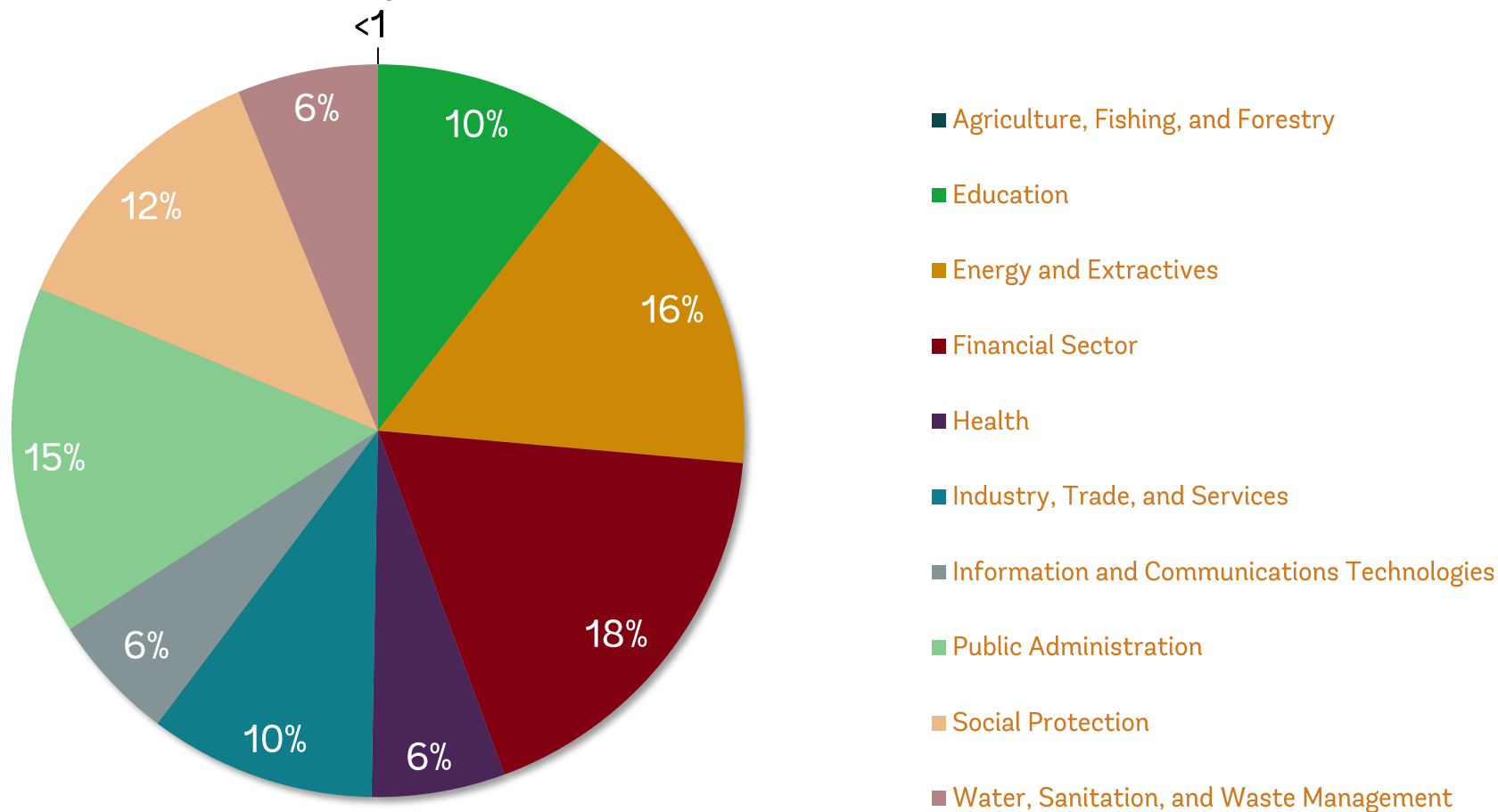
Total IBRD and IDA Lending Trends | Fiscal 2015–19



Middle East and North Africa IBRD and IDA Lending by Sector | Fiscal 2019



Share of total lending of \$5.5 billion



Middle East and North Africa

IBRD and IDA Lending by Theme | Fiscal 2019



Theme	Commitments (US dollar millions)
Economic Policy	200
Environment and Natural Resources Management	1,399
Finance	967
Human Development and Gender	1,490
Private Sector Development	1,228
Public Sector Management	334
Social Development and Protection	749
Urban and Rural Development	441

Note: As of fiscal year 2017, new sector and theme categories have replaced the previous taxonomy as part of an internal data modernization effort. Themes are not mutually exclusive; therefore, shares may sum to more than 100 percent of project financing and cannot be represented as a pie chart.

South Asia Regional Snapshot



INDICATOR	CURRENT			TREND
	2000	2010	DATA ^a	
Total population (millions)	1,391	1,639	1,814	
Population growth (annual %)	1.9	1.4	1.2	
GNI per capita (Atlas method, current US\$)	444	1,153	1,925	
GDP per capita growth (annual %)	2.1	6.2	5.5	
Population living on less than \$1.90 a day (millions)	555 ^b	401	274	
Life expectancy at birth, females (years)	64	68	71	
Life expectancy at birth, males (years)	62	66	67	
Youth literacy rate, females (% ages 15–24)	63	77	86	
Youth literacy rate, males (% ages 15–24)	80	87	90	
Carbon dioxide emissions (megatons)	1,181	1,969	2,516	
MONITORING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)				
SDG 1.1 Extreme poverty (% population below \$1.90 a day, 2011 PPP)	38.6 ^b	24.6	16.1	
SDG 2.2 Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% children under 5) ^c	51	42	35	
SDG 3.1 Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births)	388	228	182	
SDG 3.2 Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	94	63	45	
SDG 4.1 Primary completion rate (% relevant age group)	70	88	95	
SDG 5 Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate (modeled ILO estimate, %)	36	34	34	
SDG 5.5 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (% total)	8	20	18	
SDG 6.1 Access to at least basic water services (% population)	82	86	88	
SDG 6.2 Access to at least basic sanitation services (% population)	24	39	46	
SDG 7.1 Access to electricity (% population)	57	75	86	
SDG 7.2 Renewable energy consumption (% total final energy consumption)	53	42	38	
SDG 17.8 Individuals using the internet (% population)	<1	7	30	

Note: ILO = International Labour Organization; PPP = purchasing power parity.

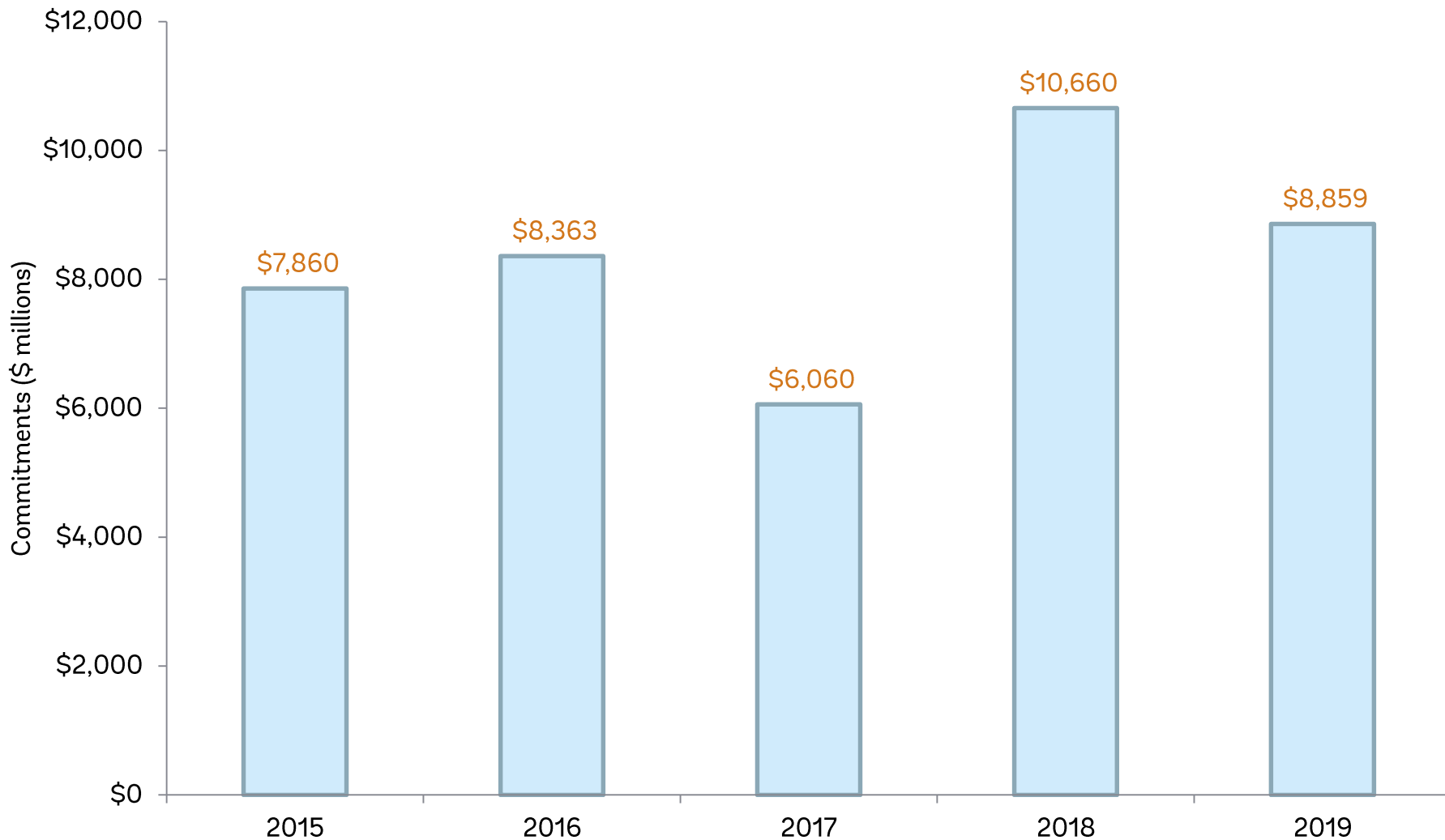
a. The most current data available between 2013 and 2018; visit <http://data.worldbank.org> for data updates.

b. 2002 data. For poverty estimates, see the regional groups on <http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/data.aspx>.

c. For prevalence of stunting, all income levels are covered.

South Asia

Total IBRD and IDA Lending Trends | Fiscal 2015–19

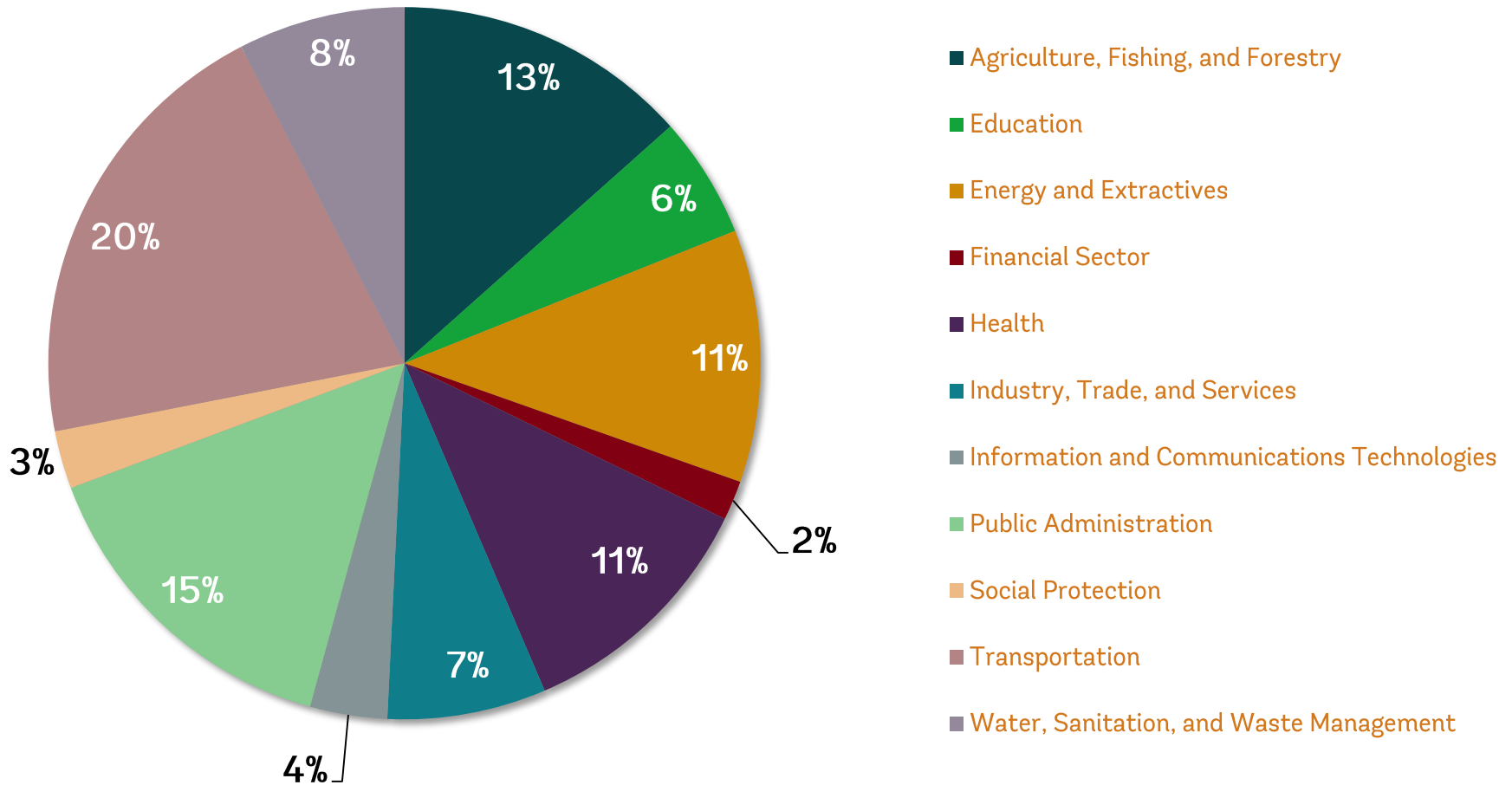


South Asia

IBRD and IDA Lending by Sector | Fiscal 2019



Share of total lending of \$8.9 billion





Theme	Commitments (US dollar millions)
Economic Policy	451
Environment and Natural Resources Management	4,374
Finance	550
Human Development and Gender	4,056
Private Sector Development	2,551
Public Sector Management	1,263
Social Development and Protection	478
Urban and Rural Development	4,293

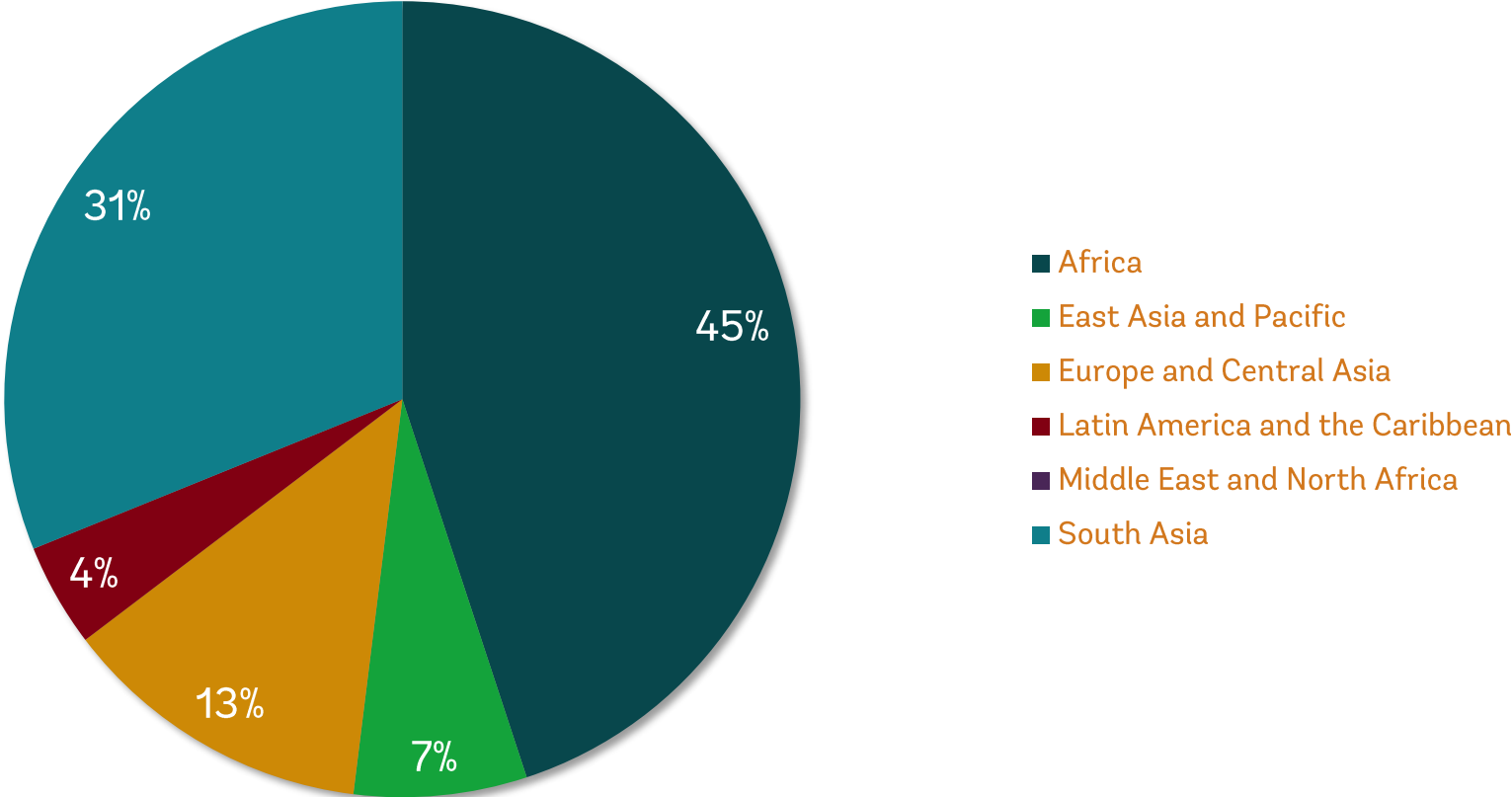
Note: As of fiscal year 2017, new sector and theme categories have replaced the previous taxonomy as part of an internal data modernization effort. Themes are not mutually exclusive; therefore, shares may sum to more than 100 percent of project financing and cannot be represented as a pie chart.



Sectoral Lending by Region

Agriculture, Fishing, and Forestry IBRD and IDA Lending by Region | Fiscal 2019

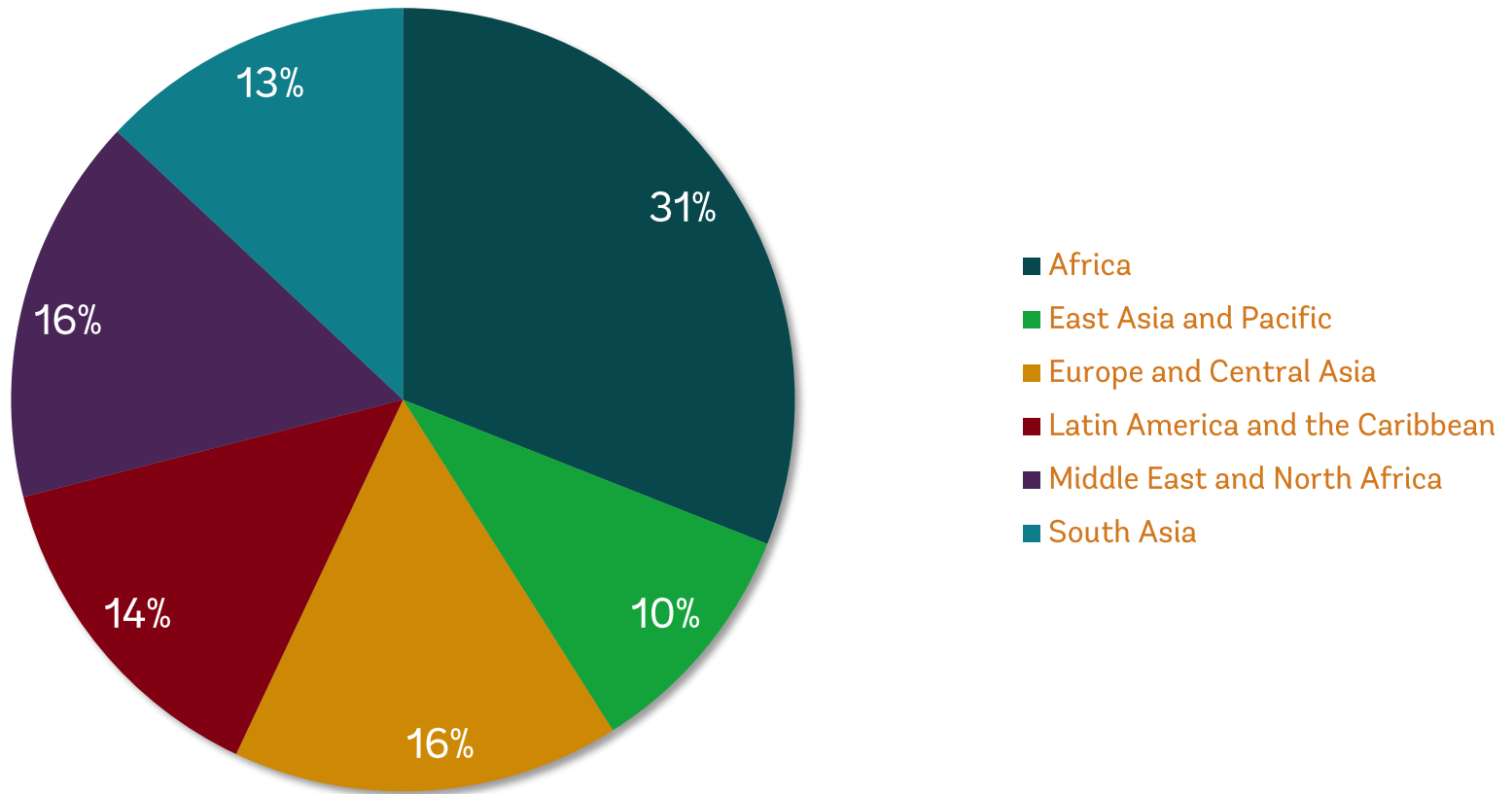
Share of total lending of \$3.8 billion



Education

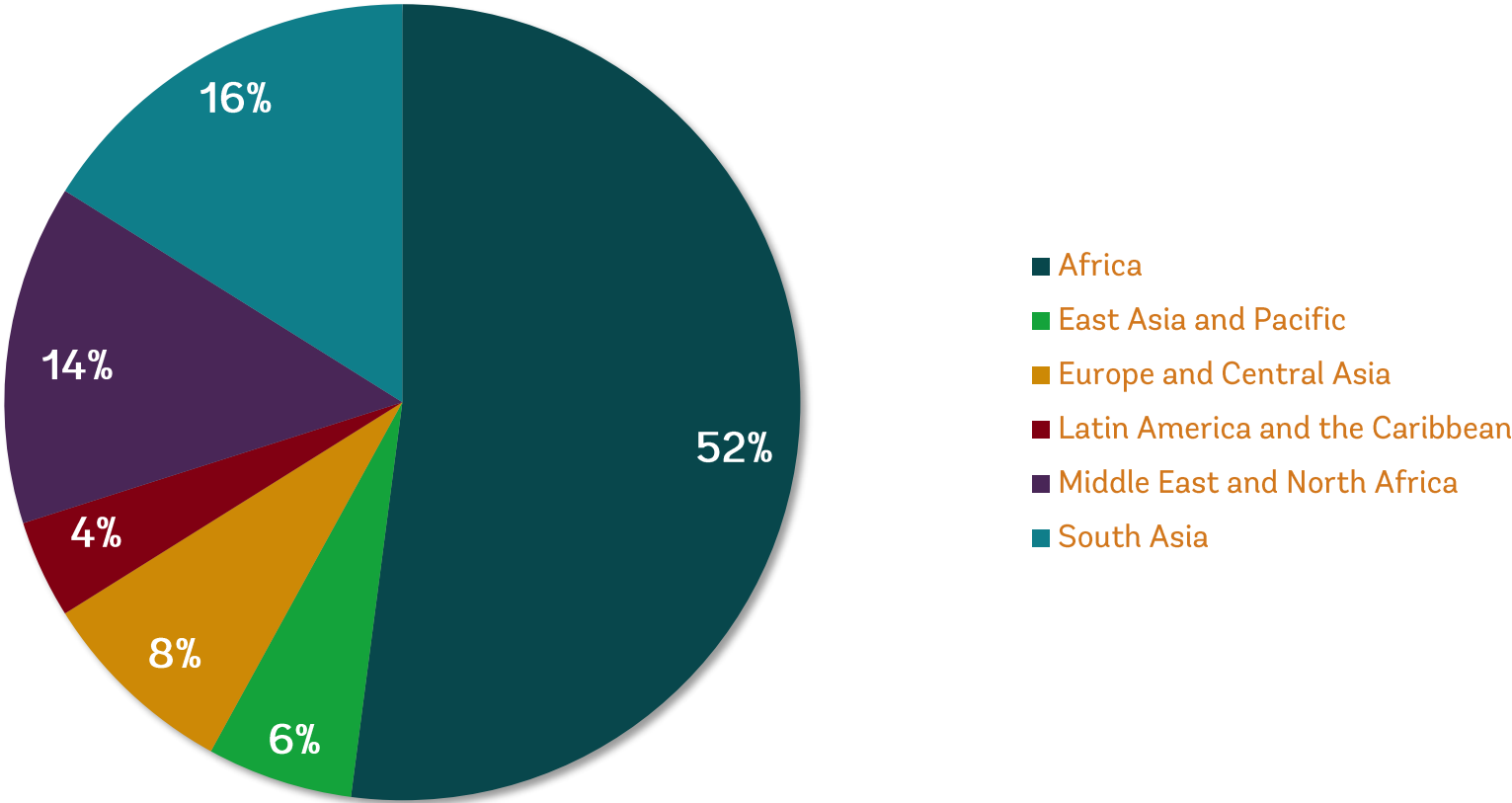
IBRD and IDA Lending by Region | Fiscal 2019

Share of total lending of \$3.6 billion



Energy and Extractives IBRD and IDA Lending by Region | Fiscal 2019

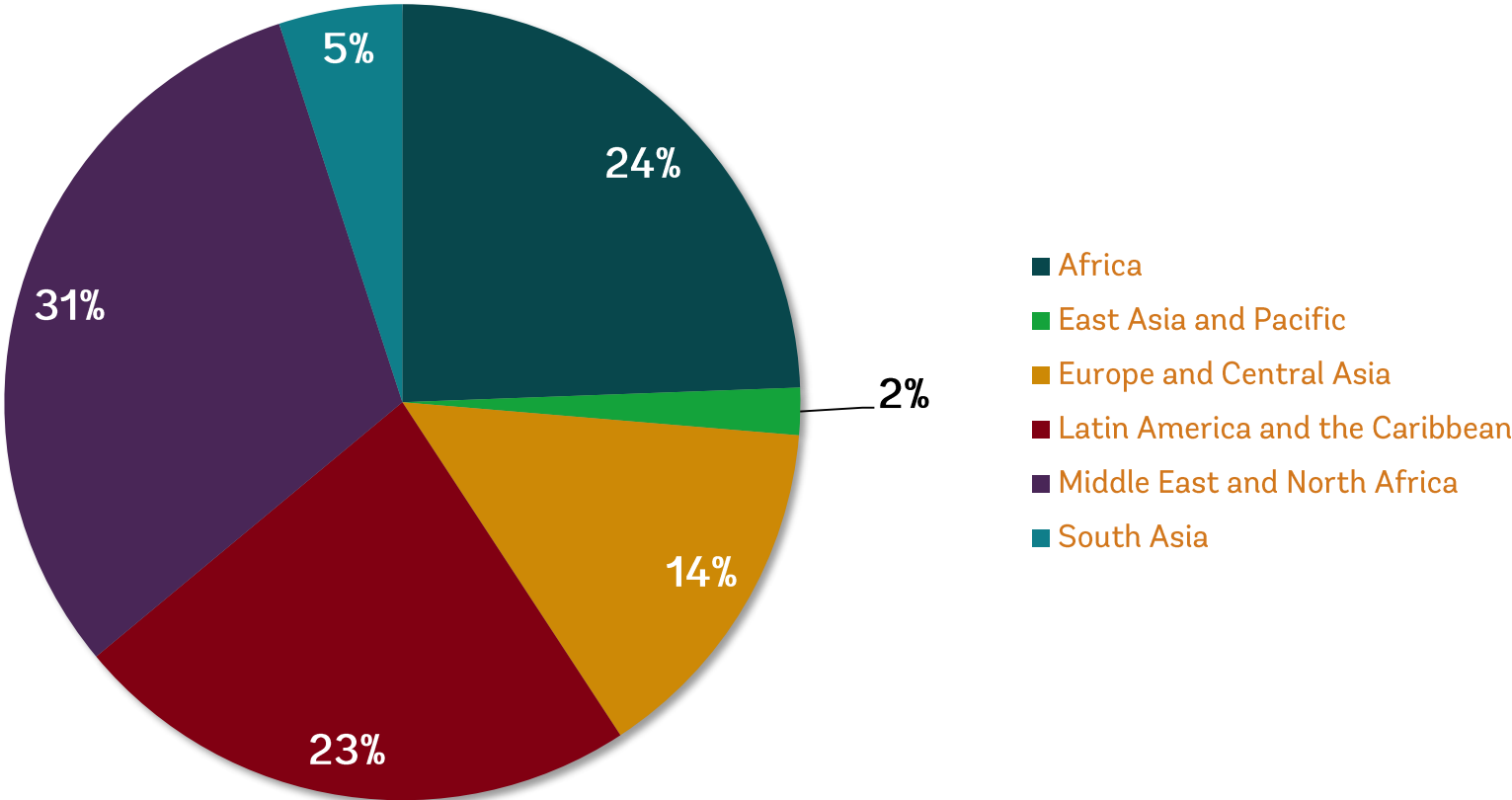
Share of total lending of \$6.3 billion



Financial Sector

IBRD and IDA Lending by Region | Fiscal 2019

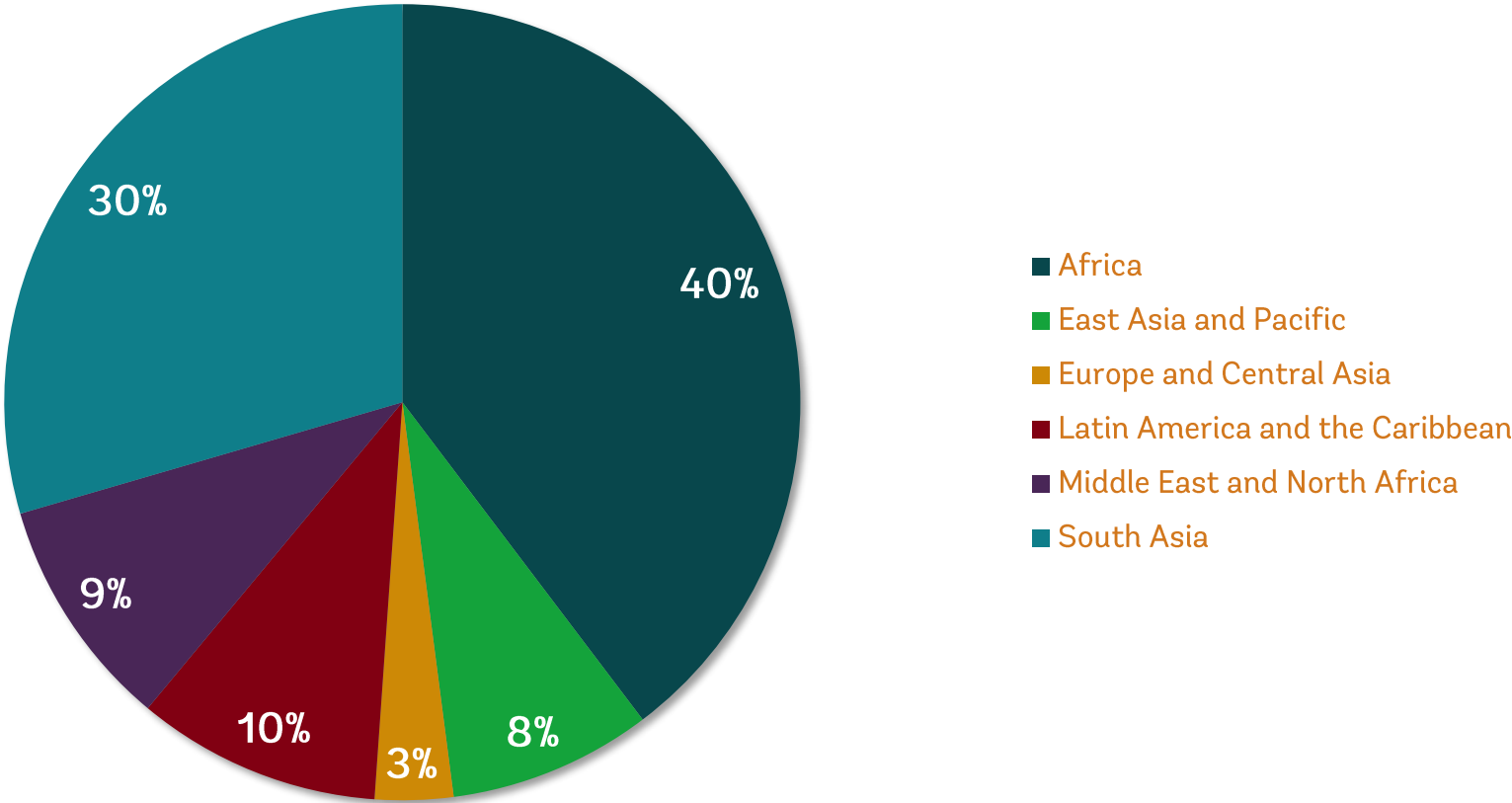
Share of total lending of \$3.2 billion



Health

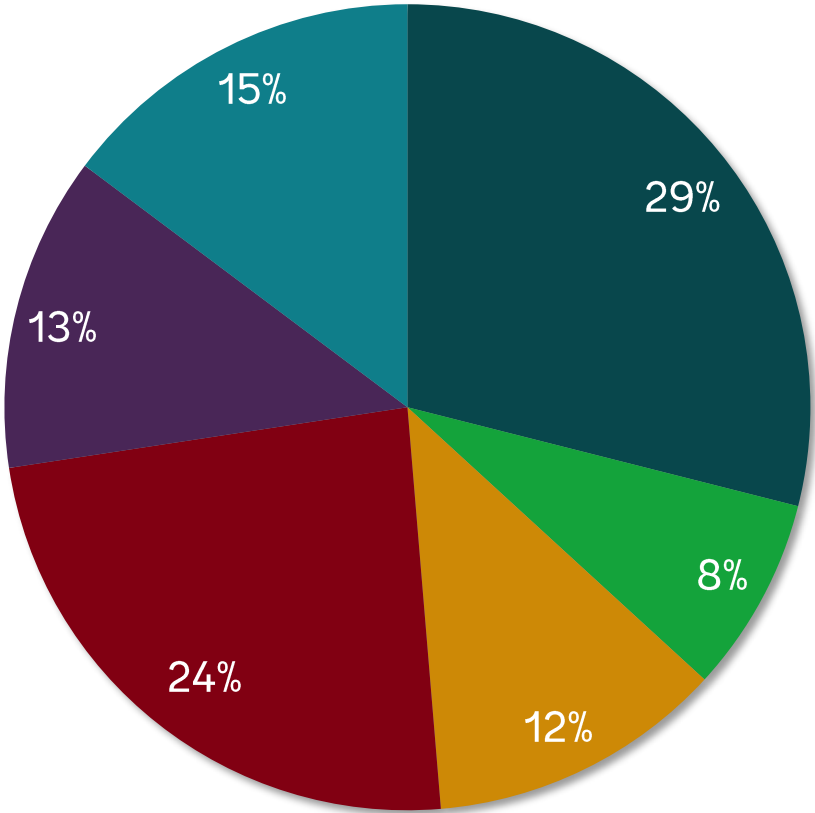
IBRD and IDA Lending by Region | Fiscal 2019

Share of total lending of \$3.4 billion



Industry, Trade, and Services IBRD and IDA Lending by Region | Fiscal 2019

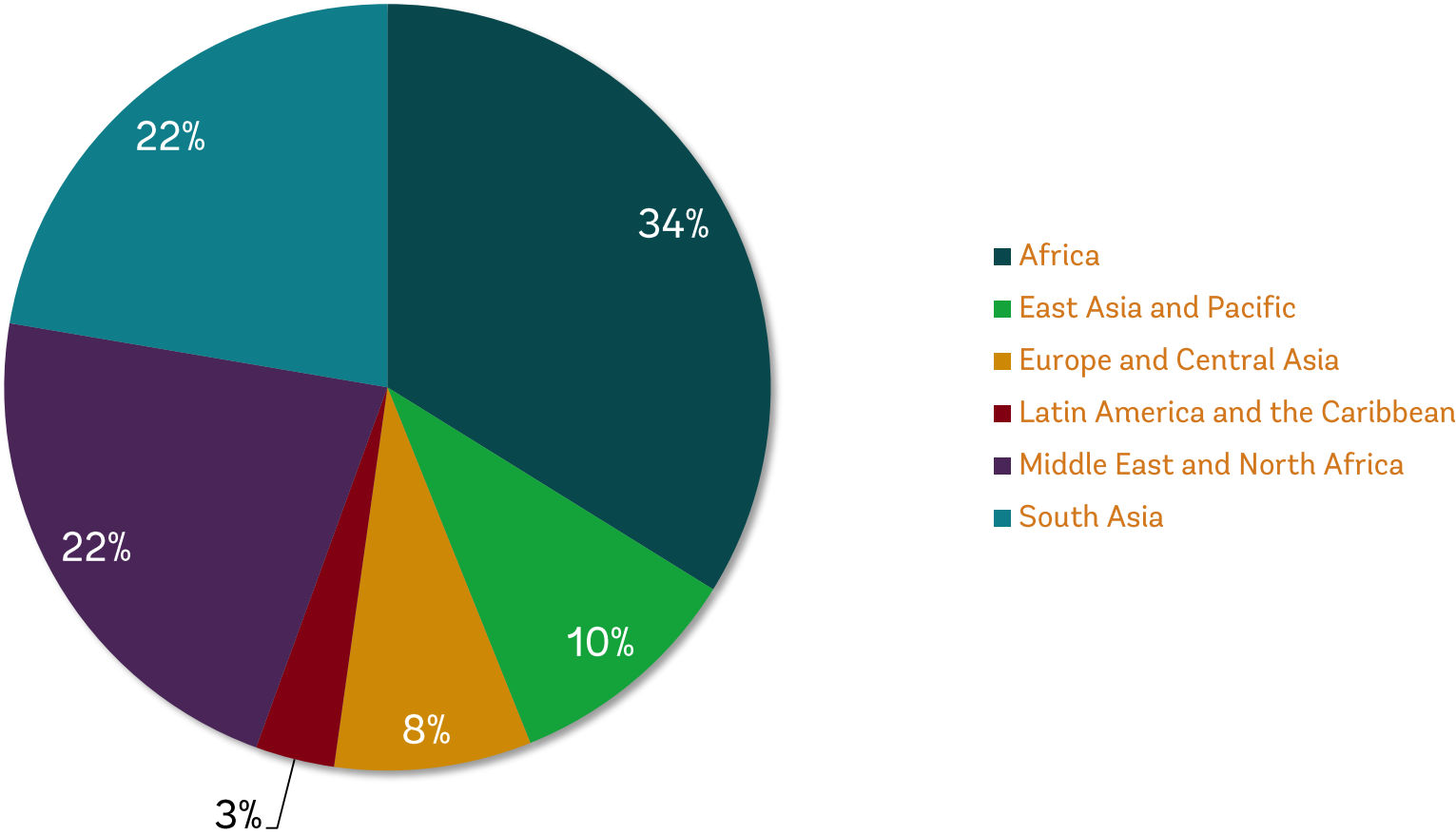
Share of total lending of \$4.3 billion



- Africa
- East Asia and Pacific
- Europe and Central Asia
- Latin America and the Caribbean
- Middle East and North Africa
- South Asia

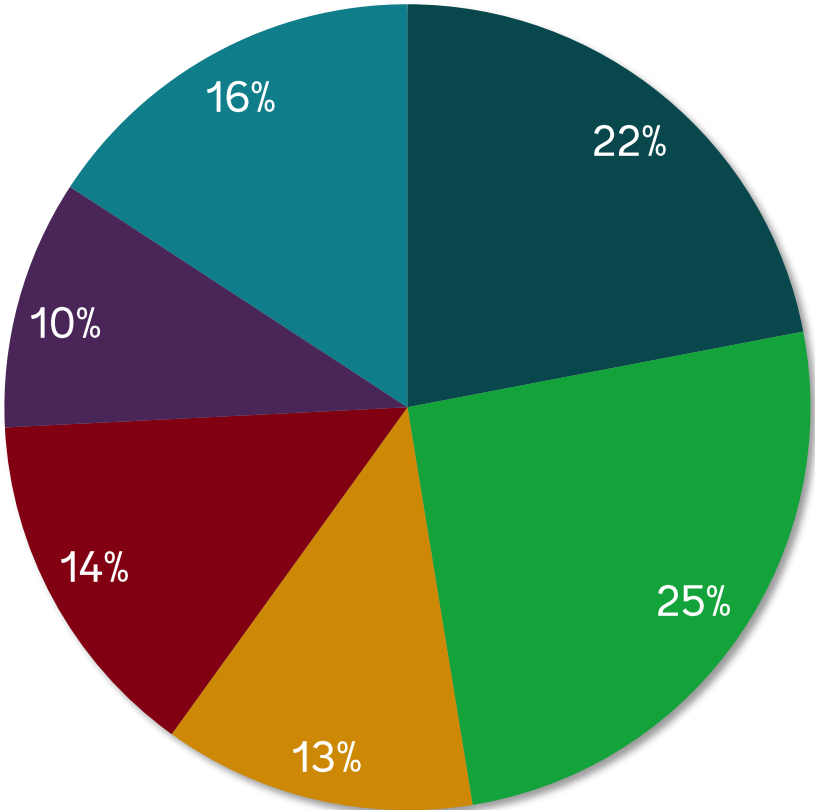
Information and Communications Technologies IBRD and IDA Lending by Region | Fiscal 2019

Share of total lending of \$1.4 billion



Public Administration IBRD and IDA Lending by Region | Fiscal 2019

Share of total lending of \$8.4 billion

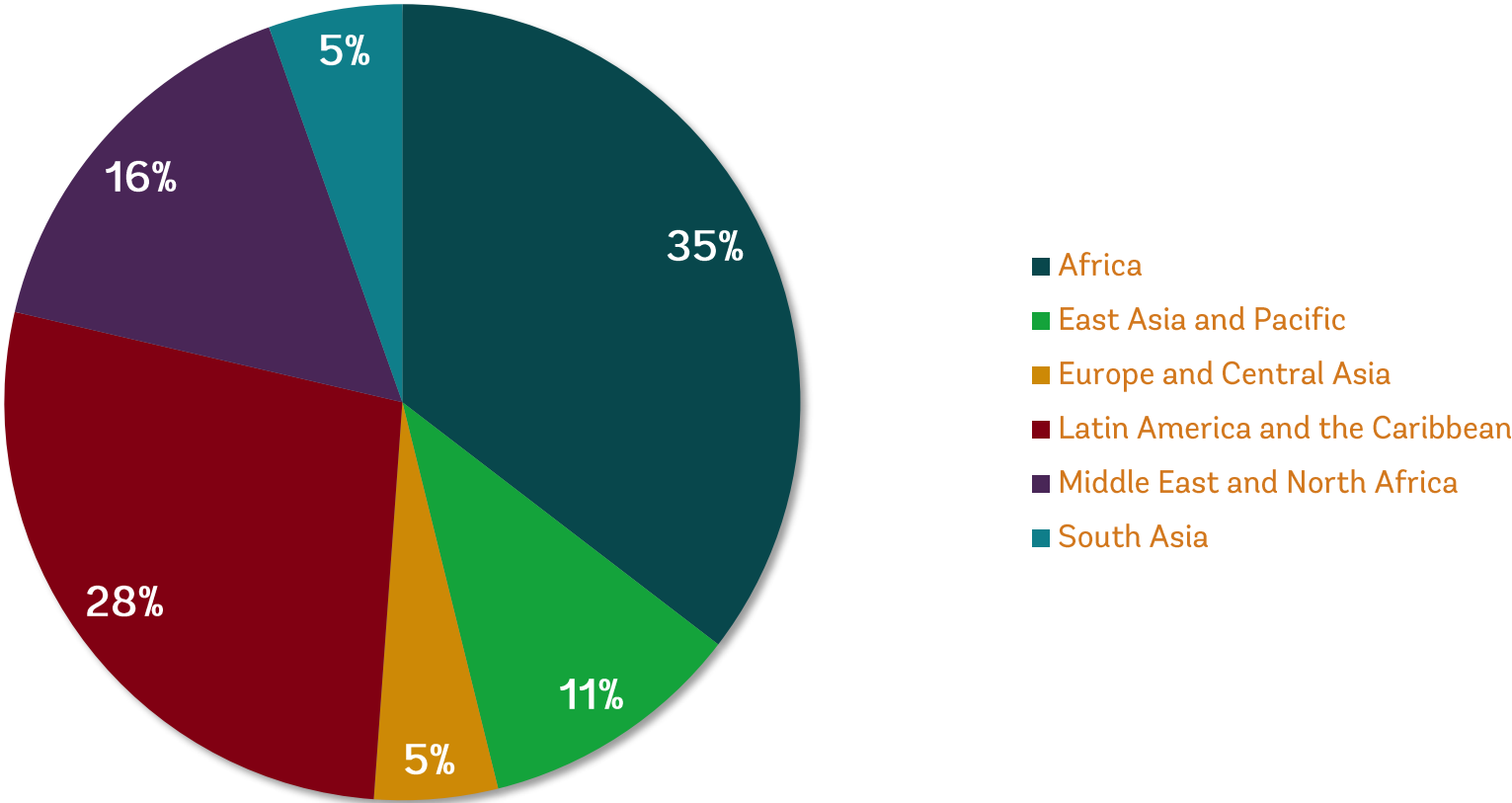


- Africa
- East Asia and Pacific
- Europe and Central Asia
- Latin America and the Caribbean
- Middle East and North Africa
- South Asia

Social Protection

IBRD and IDA Lending by Region | Fiscal 2019

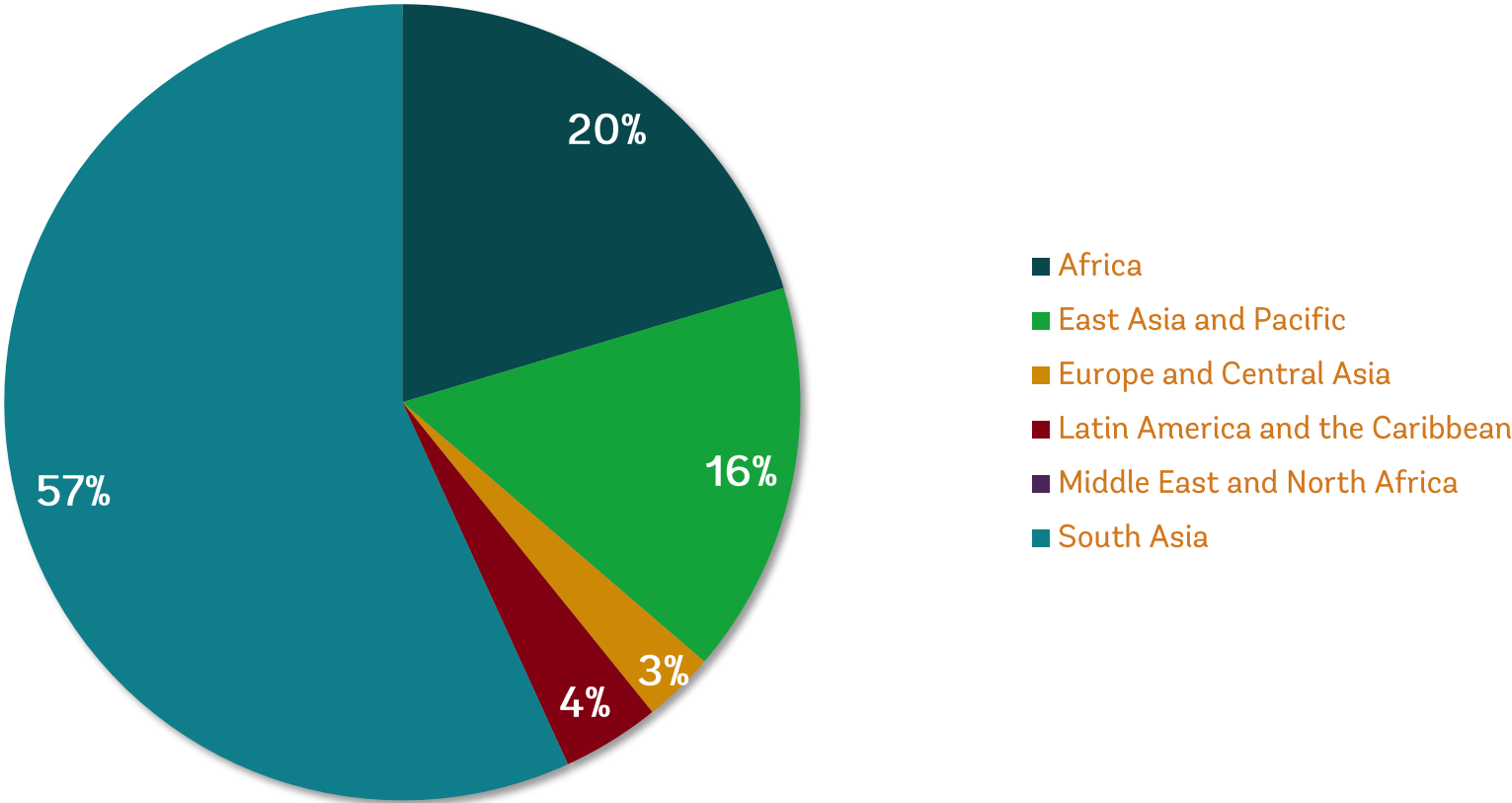
Share of total lending of \$4.3 billion



Transportation

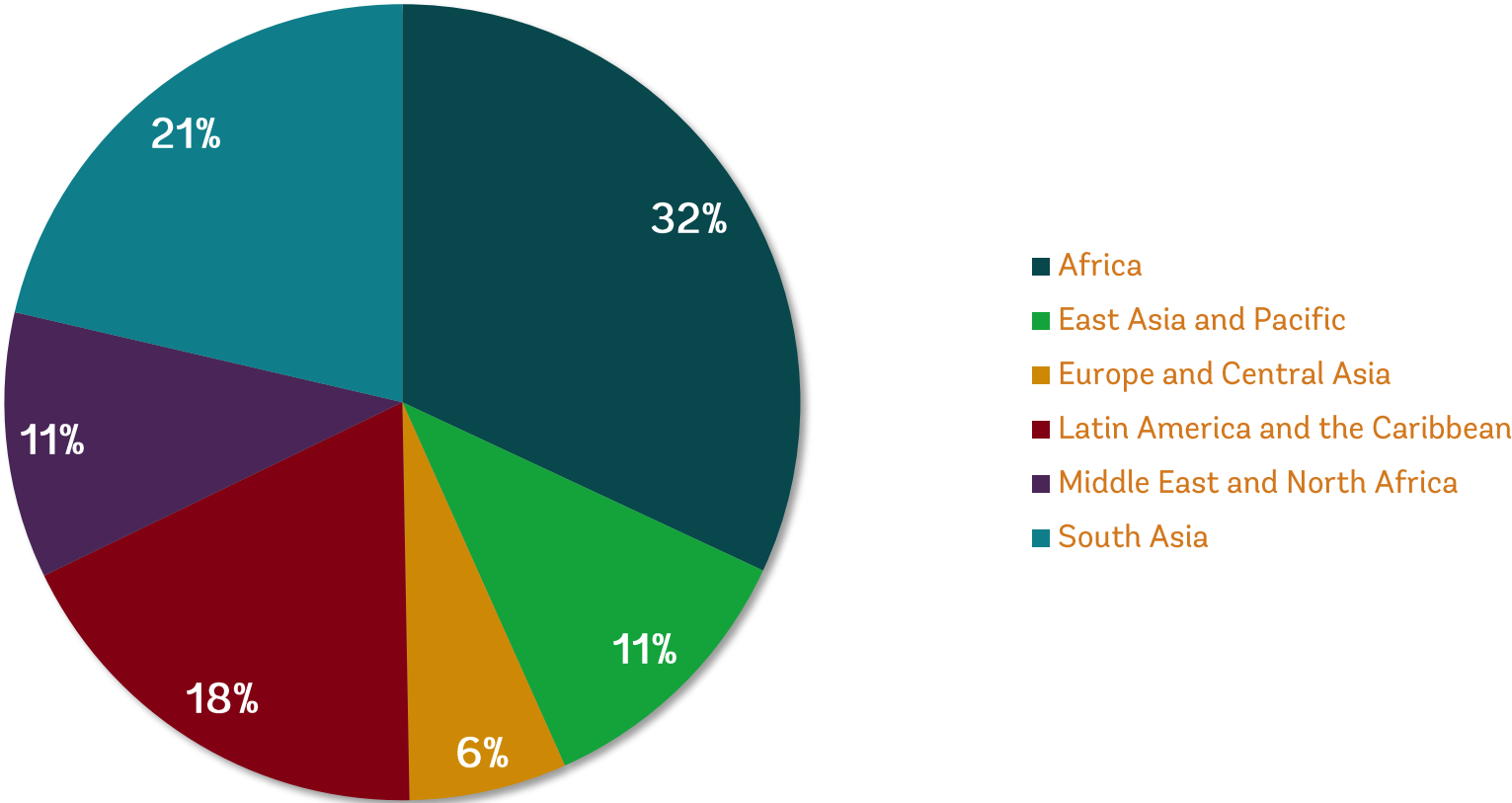
IBRD and IDA Lending by Region | Fiscal 2019

Share of total lending of \$3.2 billion



Water, Sanitation, and Waste Management IBRD and IDA Lending by Region | Fiscal 2019

Share of total lending of \$3.1 billion



Thematic Lending by Region



Economic Policy

IBRD and IDA Lending by Region | Fiscal 2019

Region	Commitments (US dollar millions)
Africa	448
East Asia and Pacific	749
Europe and Central Asia	146
Latin America and the Caribbean	442
Middle East and North Africa	200
South Asia	451

Note: As of fiscal year 2017, new sector and theme categories have replaced the previous taxonomy as part of an internal data modernization effort. Themes are not mutually exclusive; therefore, shares may sum to more than 100 percent of project financing and cannot be represented as a pie chart.

Environment and Natural Resources Management

IBRD and IDA Lending by Region | Fiscal 2019

Region	Commitments (US dollar millions)
Africa	6,649
East Asia and Pacific	2,119
Europe and Central Asia	1,981
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,671
Middle East and North Africa	1,399
South Asia	4,374

Note: As of fiscal year 2017, new sector and theme categories have replaced the previous taxonomy as part of an internal data modernization effort. Themes are not mutually exclusive; therefore, shares may sum to more than 100 percent of project financing and cannot be represented as a pie chart.

Finance

IBRD and IDA Lending by Region | Fiscal 2019

Region	Commitments (US dollar millions)
Africa	1,954
East Asia and Pacific	668
Europe and Central Asia	594
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,230
Middle East and North Africa	967
South Asia	550

Note: As of fiscal year 2017, new sector and theme categories have replaced the previous taxonomy as part of an internal data modernization effort. Themes are not mutually exclusive; therefore, shares may sum to more than 100 percent of project financing and cannot be represented as a pie chart.

Human Development and Gender

IBRD and IDA Lending by Region | Fiscal 2019

Region	Commitments (US dollar millions)
Africa	4,533
East Asia and Pacific	1,551
Europe and Central Asia	1,710
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,747
Middle East and North Africa	1,490
South Asia	4,056

Note: As of fiscal year 2017, new sector and theme categories have replaced the previous taxonomy as part of an internal data modernization effort. Themes are not mutually exclusive; therefore, shares may sum to more than 100 percent of project financing and cannot be represented as a pie chart.

Private Sector Development

IBRD and IDA Lending by Region | Fiscal 2019

Region	Commitments (US dollar millions)
Africa	3,340
East Asia and Pacific	637
Europe and Central Asia	791
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,035
Middle East and North Africa	1,228
South Asia	2,551

Note: As of fiscal year 2017, new sector and theme categories have replaced the previous taxonomy as part of an internal data modernization effort. Themes are not mutually exclusive; therefore, shares may sum to more than 100 percent of project financing and cannot be represented as a pie chart.

Public Sector Management

IBRD and IDA Lending by Region | Fiscal 2019

Region	Commitments (US dollar millions)
Africa	1,341
East Asia and Pacific	1,546
Europe and Central Asia	271
Latin America and the Caribbean	671
Middle East and North Africa	334
South Asia	1,263

Note: As of fiscal year 2017, new sector and theme categories have replaced the previous taxonomy as part of an internal data modernization effort. Themes are not mutually exclusive; therefore, shares may sum to more than 100 percent of project financing and cannot be represented as a pie chart.

Social Development and Protection

IBRD and IDA Lending by Region | Fiscal 2019

Region	Commitments (US dollar millions)
Africa	1,899
East Asia and Pacific	830
Europe and Central Asia	188
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,031
Middle East and North Africa	749
South Asia	478

Note: As of fiscal year 2017, new sector and theme categories have replaced the previous taxonomy as part of an internal data modernization effort. Themes are not mutually exclusive; therefore, shares may sum to more than 100 percent of project financing and cannot be represented as a pie chart.

Urban and Rural Development

IBRD and IDA Lending by Region | Fiscal 2019

Region	Commitments (US dollar millions)
Africa	4,336
East Asia and Pacific	1,634
Europe and Central Asia	2,166
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,507
Middle East and North Africa	441
South Asia	4,293

Note: As of fiscal year 2017, new sector and theme categories have replaced the previous taxonomy as part of an internal data modernization effort. Themes are not mutually exclusive; therefore, shares may sum to more than 100 percent of project financing and cannot be represented as a pie chart.

For more information visit

www.worldbank.org/annualreport

Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Index
Fiscal Year 2019



THE WORLD BANK

IBRD • IDA | WORLD BANK GROUP

GRI INDEX 2019



GRI INDEX 2019

This *2019 World Bank GRI Index* is an inventory of the sustainability considerations utilized in the World Bank's lending and analytical services, as well as within its corporate practices. This index of sustainability disclosures has been prepared in accordance with the GRI Standards: Core option (<https://www.globalreporting.org>). The GRI Index covers activities from fiscal year 2019, July 1, 2018, through June 30, 2019.

ABOUT THE WORLD BANK

The World Bank Group (WBG) plays a key role in the global effort to end extreme poverty and boost shared prosperity. It consists of five institutions: the World Bank, which includes the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA); the International Finance Corporation (IFC); the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA); and the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID). Working together in over 130 countries, these institutions provide financing, technical advice, and other solutions that enable countries to address the most urgent development challenges.

The GRI Index communicates the activities of the World Bank. Except for their member countries' eligibility for support and terms of lending, IBRD and IDA are tightly integrated and work as a single unit. Certain practices and projects span across the World Bank Group and are therefore cited as such in the text.

DEFINING THE REPORT

Methodology for Determining Materiality

The topics deemed relevant for disclosure in the GRI Index were determined by assessing: (1) their potential impact on the Bank's business and (2) the sustainability impacts from the Bank's operations.

The business case was determined based on three key categories: (1) the linkages with the Bank's mission and goals; (2) potential reputational risks to the organization, and (3) the importance to stakeholders.

In addition to understanding the business case and stakeholder concerns, equal weight was given to three aspects of the sustainability impact of the Bank's business. After assessing the various sustainability frameworks available, the basic environmental, social, and economic conditions, as outlined by the Natural Step (see box on page 22), were considered most appropriate.

Each criterion above (the three for the business case and the three for the sustainability impact) is given a point, and a threshold is set to prioritize GRI aspects to include in the report. The Bank's material topics were determined and validated by an internal focus group that met in May 2018.

RESULTS: WHAT IS MATERIAL?

Report Boundary

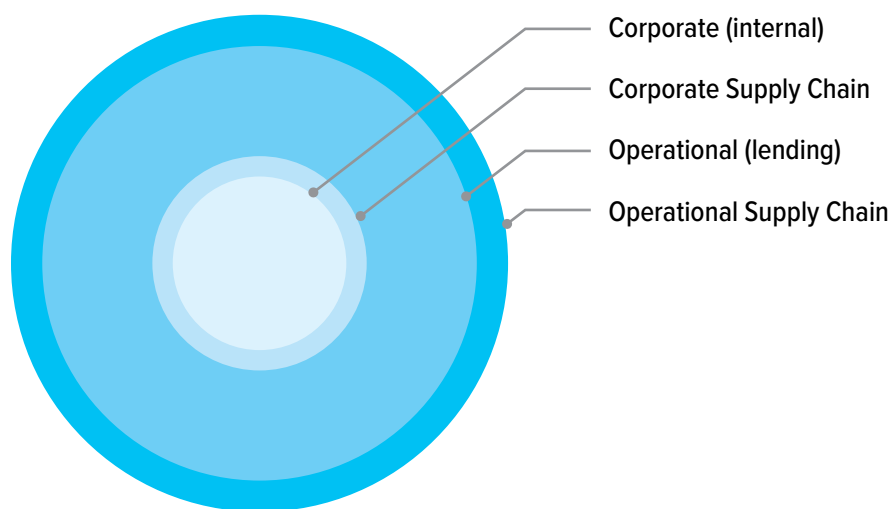
Boundaries are defined based on the management control of impacts – indirect impacts lay within the “operational” boundary while direct impacts fall within the “corporate” boundary. For each material topic, boundaries are specified in the management approach disclosures.

Impacts external to the organization [“operational boundary”]

“Operational boundary” denotes indirect impacts that occur in member countries as a result of World Bank lending and analytical services and may not be directly controlled by the Bank’s management. Impacts stemming from the World Bank’s work with clients are specified as “operational impacts.”

Impacts internal to the organization [“corporate boundary”]

“Corporate boundary” refers to the impact from activities over which the Bank has direct control, such as operating World Bank facilities and managing staff members.



Operational impact

The World Bank’s most pertinent sustainability impacts from financial and technical services to clients can be summarized in the following GRI-related aspects:

- 1. Economic Performance** - Creating and distributing economic value is part of the mission of eliminating extreme poverty. Shareholders and investors care about the sustainable economic performance of the institution.
- 2. Indirect Economic Impacts** - Indirect Economic impacts are an essential aspect of the Bank’s goal of reducing poverty and boosting shared prosperity.
- 3. Human Rights / Child Labor / Indigenous Rights** - The World Bank promotes human rights through its projects: for example, improving poor people’s access to health, education, food, and water; promoting the participation of Indigenous Peoples in decision making; strengthening the accountability and transparency of governments to their citizens; supporting justice reform; and fighting corruption. In addition, civil society actively followed the World Bank’s process of updating its safeguard policies, concluded in fiscal 2016.
- 4. Local Communities** - The World Bank recognizes that community-designed development approaches and actions are important elements of an effective poverty-reduction and sustainable-development strategy.
- 5. Anti-corruption** - Critical to the World Bank’s mission to alleviate extreme poverty is a well-functioning public sector that delivers quality public services consistent with citizen preferences and fosters private, market-led growth while managing its fiscal resources in a

prudent manner. Opinion leaders in the Bank's client countries listed anti-corruption as one of their development priorities.

- 6. Supplier Environmental and Social Assessment** – Projects supported by the World Bank have extensive supply chains and these are assessed through the Procurement Policies.

Corporate Impact

The most material aspects of the Bank's internal operations include the following:

- 1. Staff are the World Bank's greatest asset.** They bring a wide range of perspectives to bear on poverty-reduction issues and emerging development challenges, and are critical to the effectiveness of the Bank's core operational and knowledge services. Staff-related indicators are pulled from the following GRI aspect categories: Economic Performance, Market Presence, Employment, Occupational Health and Safety, Training and Education, Diversity and Equal Opportunity, and Nondiscrimination.

- 2. The Bank recognizes that reducing its own corporate environmental impacts** is in line with the institutional mission to reduce poverty, as environmental degradation affects the world's poor disproportionately. Increasing the efficiency of how the organization runs its business—through facility-level and staff-behavior changes—reduces natural-resource waste and decreases the cost of day-to-day operations. Key aspects related to the Bank's environmental footprint include: Materials, Energy, Water, Emissions, Effluents and Waste, and Procurement Practices.

Questions and comments about the GRI Index should be addressed to the World Bank Corporate Responsibility Program, crinfo@worldbank.org.

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102-1: NAME OF THE ORGANIZATION

The World Bank consists of the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA). It is part of the World Bank Group, which includes the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), and the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID). For more information, see <http://www.worldbank.org/about>.

102-2: ACTIVITIES, BRANDS, PRODUCTS, AND SERVICES

The World Bank is a vital source of financial and technical assistance to developing countries around the world. The work of the World Bank is anchored in its goals: to end extreme poverty—reducing the share of the global population living in extreme poverty to no more than 3 percent by the year 2030; and to promote shared prosperity—promoting income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population. Both goals must be met in a sustainable manner.

To attain its goals, the World Bank offers:

- Innovative financing instruments and products for an array of investments in such areas as education, health, public administration, infrastructure, financial and private sector development, agriculture, and environmental and natural resource management. Some of the Bank's projects are cofinanced with governments, other multilateral institutions, commercial banks, export credit agencies, and private sector investors. The Bank also provides or facilitates financing through trust fund partnerships with bilateral and multilateral donors. Many partners have asked the Bank to help manage initiatives that address needs across myriad sectors and developing regions.
- Research, analysis, partnership coordination, and technical assistance services that are designed to share the best knowledge available to achieve development results and that underpin World Bank financing.

Established in 1944, the World Bank has funded over 13,000 development projects, via traditional loans, interest-free loans, and grants.

The Bank also offers support to developing countries through policy advice, research and analysis, and technical assistance. Analytical work often underpins World Bank financing and helps inform developing countries' own investments.

The World Bank's Access to Information Policy was the catalyst for initiatives such as Open Data, the Open Knowledge Repository, and Open Finances. The World Bank's Open Learning Campus (OLC) is a destination for development learning that builds the leadership and technical capabilities of all development stakeholders—partners, practitioners, policy makers, staff, and the public. For more information, see www.worldbank.org/en/about/what-we-do and www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/products-and-services.

102-3: LOCATION OF HEADQUARTERS

The World Bank's headquarters are located in Washington, DC, in the United States.

102-4: COUNTRIES WHERE THE ORGANIZATION OPERATES AND HAS SIGNIFICANT OPERATIONS

The World Bank is a global organization. IBRD is owned by 189 member countries and IDA by 173. World Bank staff are located in our 140 country locations globally. There are 166 World Bank facilities worldwide. For a complete list of locations, see <https://www.worldbank.org/en/where-we-work>.

102-5: NATURE OF OWNERSHIP AND LEGAL FORM

The World Bank is not a bank in the traditional sense, but a unique partnership committed to reducing poverty and supporting development. IBRD is governed by and works with its 189 member countries to achieve equitable and sustainable economic growth in their national economies, and to find solutions to pressing regional and global problems in economic development and other important areas, such as environmental sustainability. Low-interest loans are financed by World Bank bonds issued in the capital markets, guarantees, risk management products, and advisory services.

IDA works with its 173 member countries—offering financing to the world's poorest countries—to reduce poverty by providing interest-free loans and grants for programs that boost economic growth, reduce inequalities, and improve people's living conditions. For a full list of member countries, see www.worldbank.org/about/leadership/members.

Each of the World Bank organizations is legally and financially independent with separate assets and liabilities, and operates according to procedures established by its Articles of Agreement. The agreements outline the conditions of membership and the general principles of organization, management, and operations. For IBRD and IDA Articles of Agreement, see <https://www.worldbank.org/en/about/articles-of-agreement>.

102-6: MARKETS SERVED, INCLUDING LOCATIONS, SECTORS, AND CUSTOMERS

The World Bank works globally to achieve equitable and sustainable economic growth in member country economies and to find solutions to the pressing regional and global problems in economic development. Its work is distributed throughout the following regions: Africa, East Asia and Pacific, Europe and Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Middle East and North Africa, and South Asia.

World Bank projects cover the following Global Practices: Agriculture; Education; Energy; Environment and Natural Resources; Finance, Competitiveness and Innovation; Governance; Health, Nutrition and Population; Jobs and Development; Macroeconomics, Trade and Investment; Poverty; Social Protection; Social, Urban, Rural, & Resilience; Transport; Digital Development; and Water.

In addition, Global Themes bring together five thematic areas that are priorities for the World Bank Group: Climate Change; Fragility, Conflict and Violence; Gender; Infrastructure, Public Private Partnerships and Guarantees; and Knowledge Management. These themes represent the big development challenges of our time and are

140
WORLD BANK
COUNTRY LOCATIONS

189
IBRD MEMBER
COUNTRIES

173
IDA MEMBER
COUNTRIES

fundamental to the twin goals of ending poverty and boosting shared prosperity. For more information, on the Bank's work by region, sector, and themes see <https://www.worldbank.org/en/about/unit> and <https://www.worldbank.org/en/where-we-work>.

102-7: SCALE OF THE ORGANIZATION

Total World Bank commitments: World Bank lending commitments for development support totaled \$45.1 billion in fiscal year 2019.

IBRD commitments and resources: New lending commitments by IBRD totaled \$23.2 billion in fiscal year 2019. IBRD raised U.S. dollar equivalent \$54 billion by issuing bonds in 27 currencies. IBRD's equity comprises primarily paid-in capital and reserves.

IDA commitments and resources: IDA commitments amounted to \$21.9 billion in fiscal year 2019, including \$14.1 billion new loan commitments (of which \$358 million are guarantees) and \$7.8 billion in grants. IDA is financed largely by contributions from partner governments. Additional financing comes from transfers from IBRD's net income, grants from the International Finance Corporation, and borrowers' repayments of earlier IDA loans. Total resources for the IDA18 Replenishment, which covers fiscal years 2018-20, amounted to \$52.9 billion in Special Drawing Rights (equivalent to \$75 billion). For more information, see the World Bank Annual Report 2018: www.worldbank.org/annualreport.

\$45.1 BILLION
IN COMMITMENTS

\$23.2 BILLION
BY IBRD

\$21.9 BILLION
BY IDA

102-8: TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES BY EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT BY GENDER AND REGION

In fiscal year 2019, the World Bank employed 12,283 staff, 6,757 on permanent contracts and 5,526 on fixed-term contracts (including special assignments). 43 percent of World Bank staff are located in our 140 country locations. Over 52 percent of our staff are female.

Additionally, the World Bank employed 409 extended term consultants and 5,097 full-time equivalent short-term consultants in fiscal year 2019. These self-employed workers represent 28.7 percent of the workforce.

The World Bank employed 0.4 percent more short-term consultants than fiscal year 2018. The purposes for hiring short-term consultants are as follows: backfill, surge staffing, and specialized skills. Short-term consultants are reported on a full-time equivalent (FTE) basis which are calculated based on the number of days paid divided by 220.

World Bank staff who hold regular, open, or term appointments are eligible for reduced work schedule (RWS), which can be used in three kinds of arrangements: (1) part-time—the staff member works less than full-time; (2) job share—two staff work less than full-time and share responsibility for one job; or (3) phased retirement—the staff member works reduced hours to help transition from full-time work to retirement. A staff member on RWS works no less than 50 percent of the regular work-week schedule. Data are not available broken down among these three arrangements. In total, at the end of fiscal year 2019, 23 Bank staff were on reduced work schedule, of which 96 percent were female.

There are no significant variations in the categories described above.

12,283
STAFF

43%
OUTSIDE
OF THE U.S.

52%
ARE FEMALE

102-9: A DESCRIPTION OF THE ORGANIZATION'S SUPPLY CHAIN

Corporate Procurement: Each year, about \$1.6 to \$2 billion in goods and services are purchased by the World Bank Group globally. Major contracts include consulting services, travel, information technology and telecommunications, health and benefits, and construction services. All vendors are required to adhere to the World Bank Corporate Procurement Policy. For more information, see: <http://www.worldbank.org/en/about/corporate-procurement>.

Operational Procurement: World Bank projects have a global footprint, and therefore a geographically diverse supply base. Bank operations have varied supply chain characteristics depending on the nature of the items being procured and location (for instance, supply chain characteristics in fragile states have unique market features). In general terms, about 70 percent of the Bank's projects by value are infrastructure-related, typically transport, water, and energy projects.

In fiscal year 2019, the Bank supported its borrowers in procurement from 1,842 different suppliers; about \$7.9 billion was paid to these suppliers. The Bank does not currently track subcontractors beyond the primary provider; however, the majority of these contracts by value are for infrastructure projects and, as such, it is estimated that about 18,000 subcontractors could be involved beyond the primary supply chain (a factor of 9-10 subcontractors to one primary supplier).

102-10: SIGNIFICANT CHANGES TO THE ORGANIZATION'S SIZE, STRUCTURE, OWNERSHIP, OR SUPPLY CHAIN

There were no significant changes to the World Bank's organization size, structure, or ownership.

The Bank's corporate supply chain is diverse and global. Around 60 percent of all vendors by spend are located in North America. The remaining 40 percent are located globally. This has remained stable for a number of fiscal years. No major changes were made to capital structure or World Bank physical locations. The Bank maintains a list of non-responsible vendors who are ineligible to receive its contract awards or bid on solicitations, excluded from doing business with the Bank Group as agents or representatives of other vendors, and are precluded from having discussions with the Bank Group concerning the awarding of contracts for the period listed because they were found to be non-responsible under the World Bank Vendor Eligibility Policy.

The Bank's operational supply chain is truly diverse and global and has remained stable overall. As old projects conclude and new ones begin, there are fluctuations in the major supply chains depending on project procurement awarded. In the main geographic supply chains (supplier-registered locations) of fiscal years 2017, 2018, and 2019, the top three supplying countries (supply chains) are China, India, and Turkey in all three years. France is in the list of top 10 supplying countries every year, with Brazil, Bangladesh, and Italy entering the list in two out of the last three years. As the Bank's operational portfolio is highly focused on infrastructure, the supply chains can vary depending on the results of one large project award. For more information, see the new [Procurement Framework](#).

Top supplying countries for World Bank Operational Procurement

Rank	FY19	FY18	FY17
1.	China	India	China
2.	India	China	India
3.	Turkey	Turkey	Turkey
4.	Spain	Spain	Belarus
5.	France	France	Indonesia
6.	Brazil	Italy	France
7.	Italy	Poland	Bangladesh
8.	Vietnam	Bangladesh	Germany
9.	Portugal	Argentina	Pakistan
10	South Africa	Brazil	Russian Federation

102-11: WHETHER AND HOW THE ORGANIZATION APPLIES THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE OR APPROACH

The World Bank applies the precautionary approach through its Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), effective as of October 2018, as well as its previously existing suite of safeguard policies, which continue to apply to projects conceived before October 2018. The ESF and the Bank's existing environmental and social safeguard policies are cornerstones of its support to sustainable poverty reduction. The objectives of these policies and standards are to prevent and mitigate harm to people and their environment in the development process. They provide guidelines for Bank and borrower staff in the identification, preparation, and implementation of programs and projects.

The effectiveness and development impact of programs and projects supported by the Bank has substantially increased as a result of attention to these policies. They provide a platform for the participation of stakeholders in project design, along with being an important instrument for building ownership among local populations. For more information, see the [ESF site](#).

102-12: A LIST OF EXTERNALLY-DEVELOPED ECONOMIC, ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL CHARTERS, PRINCIPLES, OR OTHER INITIATIVES TO WHICH THE ORGANIZATION SUBSCRIBES, OR WHICH IT ENDORSES

The World Bank is committed to helping developing countries end extreme poverty and boost shared prosperity in a sustainable manner. The Bank is a partner of choice for countries seeking to reach many of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted by the United Nations (UN) General Assembly in September 2015, particularly in the context of financing, data, and supporting implementation. The World Bank is also an active member of many external initiatives, such as the UN Environmental Management Group and the Multilateral Financial Institutions Working Group on the Environment. As a UN-specialized agency, the Bank supports the mission of the UN and the multilateral agreements for which the Bank acts as an implementing agency, such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Multilateral

Fund for the Montreal Protocol, and the Convention to Combat Desertification. These facilities have enabled the Bank to become the largest funder of projects in support of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.

The World Bank recognizes the importance of a positive organizational culture in attracting, retaining, and motivating staff to contribute their best in pursuit of the mission. Organizational culture is built on the foundation of a shared set of values, and in fiscal year 2019, the Bank integrated a refreshed set of core values to reflect the behaviors agreed-upon by staff and management to be most critical in driving the organization's performance and fostering a healthy work environment. The revised core values—impact, integrity, respect, teamwork, and innovation—have been brought to life by embedding them into core HR processes, from recruitment to performance and talent management.

102-13: **A LIST OF THE MAIN MEMBERSHIPS OF INDUSTRY OR OTHER ASSOCIATIONS, AND NATIONAL OR INTERNATIONAL ADVOCACY ORGANIZATIONS**

The World Bank Group is not a formal member of industry or a business association, or a national or international advocacy organization, but it works with a wide range of civil society organizations, foundations, and private sector partners on multiple global issues. It is also a sitting observer in the UN Development Group. These partnerships build support for the Bank Group's twin goals of ending extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity. The Bank partners with key stakeholders on a number of programs and on specific development challenges facing our partner countries, such as financial inclusion, forced displacement, climate change, as well as human capital investments, including education and health.

102-14: **A STATEMENT FROM THE MOST SENIOR DECISION-MAKER OF THE ORGANIZATION**

Refer to the *World Bank Annual Report 2019* for messages from David Malpass, President of the World Bank Group; Kristalina Georgieva, Chief Executive Officer of IBRD and IDA; and a statement from the World Bank's Board of Executive Directors. For more information, see: www.worldbank.org/annualreport.


102-15: **A DESCRIPTION OF KEY IMPACTS, RISKS, AND OPPORTUNITIES**

The work of the World Bank is anchored in its goals: to end extreme poverty—reducing the share of the global population living in extreme poverty to 3 percent by the year 2030; and to promote shared prosperity—increasing the income of the bottom 40 percent of the population. Both goals must be met in a sustainable manner.

IMPACTS: The World Bank Group Strategy, released in 2013, discusses the significant areas in which the World Bank makes economic, social, and environmental impacts, as well as the associated challenges and opportunities along the path toward ending poverty and boosting shared prosperity in a sustainable manner. World Bank-supported project impacts and results can be found online: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/results>.



Refer to the *World Bank Annual Report 2019* for messages from David Malpass, President of the World Bank Group; Kristalina Georgieva, former Chief Executive Officer of IBRD and IDA; and a statement from the World Bank's Board of Executive Directors.



RISKS: As a cooperative institution, IBRD seeks not to maximize profit but to earn enough income to ensure its financial strength and sustain its development activities. Of fiscal 2019 allocable net income, the Executive Directors recommended to the Board of Governors the transfer of \$259 million to IDA, the transfer of \$100 million to the Surplus, and the allocation of \$831 million to the General Reserve. As part of its lending, borrowing, and investment activities, IBRD is exposed to market, counterparty, country credit, and operational risks. The World Bank Group's Chief Risk Officer leads the risk oversight function, independently reports to the Board on an ongoing basis, and supports the institutional decision-making process via dedicated risk committees. In addition, IBRD has put in place a strong risk management framework, which supports management in its oversight functions. The framework is designed to enable and support IBRD in achieving its goals in a financially sustainable manner. One summary measure of IBRD's risk profile is the ratio of equity to loans, which is closely managed in line with its financial and risk outlook. This ratio stood at 22.8 percent as of June 30, 2019.

To download the IBRD Financial Report and IDA Financial Report, visit: www.worldbank.org/financialresults.

PRIORITIES: World Bank headquarters and country-based staff work together with IFC, MIGA, and country partners to prioritize the World Bank Group's program of financial, analytical, advisory, and convening support, based on the Bank Group's comparative advantage and the client's priorities, and in response to development challenges highlighted in a Systematic Country Diagnostic (SCD). The SCD identifies the barriers to eliminating extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity within a country, and is undertaken by the Bank Group before developing a new partnership framework with a country. The diagnostic guides the development of the Country Partnership Framework (CPF), which outlines the strategic interventions and support on which the Bank Group and partner country will engage. This SCD was introduced in July 2014, and as of the end of fiscal year 2019, the Bank Group had prepared SCDs in 104 countries and new CPFs in 79 countries.

During the fiscal year 2019-21 planning period, the Bank Group will focus on the following priorities: (1) support for client-facing work, particularly for the IDA18 scale-up and areas affected by fragility, conflict, and violence, and for meeting the IBRD capital increase policy commitments; (2) the Bank Group-wide partnership to crowd-in private sector investment and create new markets to mobilize finance for development; (3) a renewed focus on human capital and on enhancing the Bank Group's leadership on global issues; and (4) improvement of the business model for greater effectiveness and efficiency.

OPPORTUNITY: Fiscal 2019 was witness to ongoing impacts to the financial resources for both IBRD and IDA, which are anticipated to open new opportunities for the World Bank to provide support to its client member countries.

As part of the groundbreaking IDA18 package, IDA shareholders agreed to transform IDA's financing model, leveraging its strong capital base to pioneer a new model for development finance that combines donor funding with funding raised in the capital markets. IDA received its first-ever public credit rating—triple-A—in 2016. IDA's financial strength is based on its robust capital position and shareholder support, as well as on its prudent financial policies and practices, which help to maintain its triple-A credit rating. On April 17, 2018, for the first time, IDA issued \$1.5 billion of debt in the international capital markets. This inaugural IDA bond received strong reception in the market, with total orders reaching \$4.6 billion from around the world. Since then, IDA has also launched an IDA Bills Program (beginning March 2019) that has raised over \$1.5 billion thus far, via 16 transactions and across one- to eight-month maturities. The program has been successful in raising liquidity in both EUR and US\$, and IDA will continue to seek opportunities to diversify the currency composition. The program has also attracted new investors to IDA in both Asia and Europe, further benefiting the continued development of IDA's capital markets presence. IDA's borrowing program will enable IDA to significantly scale up its support toward achieving the SDGs, while offering investors an efficient way to contribute to global development.

“
IDA received its first-ever public credit rating—triple-A—in 2016. In April 2018, for the first time, IDA issued \$1.5 billion of debt in the international capital markets.
”

At the 2018 Spring Meetings, the Development Committee of the Board of Governors endorsed a package of measures that include a \$13 billion paid-in capital increase for the World Bank Group, including \$7.5 billion for IBRD, as well as a \$52.6 billion increase in callable capital for IBRD. The boost in capital is augmented by a broad range of internal measures to create an even stronger Bank Group. This will enable the Bank to support our borrowers with an average annual financing capacity of about \$100 billion during fiscal 2019-30, up from \$65 billion during fiscal 2014-16. In fiscal 2019, the Bank continued to work with its partners to implement the provisions related to the capital increase agreement. See: the [World Bank Group Strategy](#). See: the [World Bank Group's Forward Look](#). See: [IBRD and IDA funding programs](#). See: [Corporate scorecard for progress towards corporate targets](#).

102-16 A DESCRIPTION OF THE ORGANIZATION'S VALUES, PRINCIPLES, STANDARDS, AND NORMS OF BEHAVIOR

Values: In 2018, the World Bank Group launched its Core Values, which define how staff engage with partners and each other. They are:

- **Impact** - We help our clients solve their greatest development challenges.
- **Integrity** - We do what is right.
- **Respect** - We care for our people, our clients, our partners, and our planet.
- **Teamwork** - We work together to achieve our goals.
- **Innovation** - We learn and adapt to find better ways of doing things.

Code of Ethics and Conduct: A new Bank Group Code of Ethics and Conduct will be launched in fiscal year 2020 in line with the new Core Values. There is a separate Code of Conduct for Board officials. Business partners are informed of ethics expectations through a separate document. Adherence to high ethical standards is specified in contracts with employees, Board officials, and business partners. Section 1(c) of the Code for Board Officials requires them to sign the code document upon assuming duty and deposit it with the Ethics Committee of the Board. In addition to the required training for new staff, the institution offers a number of ethics training courses on values, expected business conduct, resources available against misconduct and retaliation, and the prevention of conflicts of interest.

Staff members are required to uphold World Bank Group Staff Rules as a condition of employment. There is a mandatory e-learning training on the Code of Conduct for all new staff, including consultants with contracts of more than 30 days. A summary of the Code of Conduct is available in nine languages.

Sexual Harassment: In May 2019, the Bank Group launched an action plan to prevent and address sexual harassment. The action plan will be monitored and evaluated by a staff-led working group on a biannual basis. To enhance trust and accountability, the Bank Group's Ethics and Business Conduct Department (EBC) has made increased transparency a key factor in its strategy. In May 2019, for the first time ever, EBC published in the Bank Group intranet a short summary of all the cases substantiated by EBC and sanctioned by the Human Resources Vice President (HRDVP) in the last three years. Staff are able to read a description of the case, the type of sanction, the grade level of the subject as well as if it took place in headquarters or in a country office.



CORE VALUES

which define how staff engage with partners and each other.

- Impact
- Integrity
- Respect
- Teamwork
- Innovation

In addition, a mandatory e-learning on preventing and addressing sexual harassment was completed by 91 percent of staff and 72 percent of consultants by March 31, 2019. Preventing and addressing sexual harassment is inextricably linked to the Bank Groups's core values of integrity, teamwork, and respect.

Governance: The head of EBC is a Chief Ethics Officer, who reports directly to the Bank Group President. The leadership of this function by a Chief Ethics Officer reflects the importance of EBC's mandate, composed of four key areas of responsibility: (1) setting standards through the design and stewardship of ethical policy, practices, decisions, and behavior, including administering Declarations of Interest Programs to ensure public confidence; (2) reaching out to staff and offering training to strengthen values, foster a culture of respect and integrity, and build bridges between scientific research and practice in ethical development; (3) advising staff and clients by sharing ethics expertise and spotting trends, and providing counsel on conflicts of interest and compliance-related issues as needed; and (4) addressing misconduct by reviewing concerns, recommending actions, and facilitating resolutions. For more information on the World Bank's Code of Conduct and EBC functions, see <http://worldbank.org/ethics>.

102-17: A DESCRIPTION OF INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL MECHANISMS FOR: I. SEEKING ADVICE ABOUT ETHICAL AND LAWFUL BEHAVIOR, AND ORGANIZATIONAL INTEGRITY; II. REPORTING CONCERNS ABOUT UNETHICAL OR UNLAWFUL BEHAVIOR, AND ORGANIZATIONAL INTEGRITY

Seeking advice about ethical and lawful behavior, and organizational integrity: The World Bank encourages staff members (both past and present) to seek ethics-related advice and report suspected misconduct and other ethical issues through its Ethics and Business Conduct Department (EBC). Modes of seeking advice include: (1) via the Ethics Helpline (800-261-7497) that is available 24 hours and administered in multiple languages by an outside vendor; (2) via email (ethics_helpline@worldbank.org); and (3) employees can seek advice directly from EBC staff during office hours or arrange to speak with team members at a convenient time. Advisory requests are treated with the highest possible level of confidentiality given the requirements of the case. Requests for advice can be made anonymously. For reports of suspected misconduct, all information is confidential and subject to disclosure on a strict need-to-know basis. Anonymous complaints are accepted.

Reporting concerns about unethical or unlawful behavior, and organizational integrity: There were 1,053 requests for advice in fiscal year 2019. In more than 90 percent of the cases, answers were provided within two business days. The most frequently received queries concerned a staff member's outside activities, a couple's or family's relationship, or vendor procurement. In fiscal year 2019, 224 allegations of misconduct were received. The most frequently received involved allegations of harassment excluding sexual harassment, non-compliance with rules, and sexual harassment, on par with fiscal year 2018. The large majority of allegations were reviewed and closed after intake or initial review. Of those, 19 resulted in the submission of an investigative report to the Vice President of Human Resources, who has the authority to determine if misconduct occurred and to impose sanctions.

Retaliation: The Bank Group has a non-retaliation policy that protects against any direct or indirect detrimental action threatened or taken because a person engaged in a protected activity. Retaliation is considered misconduct and is investigated and sanctioned accordingly.

Corruption: In addition, the Bank's Integrity Vice Presidency works to improve compliance with corruption-related policies. The unit trains staff to detect and deter fraud and corruption, and investigates allegations in activities conducted or financed by the Bank Group, as well as allegations of significant fraud and corruption involving staff. Details are outlined for staff in the World Bank Group Code of Conduct. See <http://worldbank.org/ethics>.

102-18: GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE OF THE ORGANIZATION, INCLUDING COMMITTEES OF THE HIGHEST GOVERNANCE BODY

The World Bank is a development institution for which its 189 member countries are shareholders. Member countries govern the Bank through the Boards of Governors and the Board of Executive Directors. The Boards of Governors consists of one Governor and one alternate Governor appointed by each member country. The office is usually held by the country's minister of finance, governor of its central bank, or a senior official of similar rank. The Governors and alternates serve for terms of five years and can be reappointed. The Governors delegate specific duties to the 25 Executive Directors, who sit as a resident Board of Directors in Washington, DC. The five largest shareholders appoint an Executive Director, while other member countries are represented by elected Executive Directors.

Together, the Boards of Governors and the Executive Directors make all major decisions for the organization, including policy, financial, and membership issues. In addition to representing their own countries and others they are elected to represent, Executive Directors serve on one or more of five standing committees: Audit Committee, Budget Committee, Committee on Development Effectiveness (CODE), Human Resources Committee, and Committee on Governance and Executive Directors' Administrative Matters (COGAM). The committees help the Board execute its oversight responsibilities through in-depth examinations of policies and practices, overseeing and making decisions about the Bank's policies and procedures, financial condition, risk-management and assessment processes, adequacy of governance and controls, and effectiveness of development and poverty-reduction activities. In addition, the Ethics Committee provides guidance on matters covered by the Code of Conduct for Board officials. These committees function independently of all Bank Group executive officers.

The CODE supports the Boards in assessing the development effectiveness of the Bank Group, providing guidance on strategic directions of each member institution, monitoring the quality and results of Bank Group operations, and overseeing or liaising on the work of the entities that are part of the Bank Group's accountability framework, including with regard to economic, environmental, and social topics. For more information on the World Bank Group Strategy: www.worldbank.org/en/about/leadership.

102-20: WHETHER THE ORGANIZATION HAS APPOINTED AN EXECUTIVE-LEVEL POSITION OR POSITIONS WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR ECONOMIC, ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL TOPICS

The World Bank Group integrates the principles of sustainable environmental and social development into its work with clients across all sectors and regions. This is done through the Infrastructure, Sustainable Development, Human Development, and Equitable Growth, Finance and Institutions Vice Presidencies.

Vice Presidents report to the President. The Board of Governors is the highest governance body.

[Click here to see organizational chart.](#)

102-21: PROCESSES FOR CONSULTATION BETWEEN STAKEHOLDERS AND THE HIGHEST GOVERNANCE BODY ON ECONOMIC, ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL TOPICS

There are a range of processes for stakeholder consultations on economic, environmental, and social topics, at national, regional, and global levels. In most cases, consultation is delegated to World Bank Group management and staff, who integrate feedback in operational design, and report on consultations to the Board of Directors. For more information, see <http://consultations.worldbank.org>.

102-22: COMPOSITION OF THE HIGHEST GOVERNANCE BODY AND ITS COMMITTEES

All powers of the World Bank Group are vested in the Board of Governors (Ministers of Finance and Development or equivalent of 189 member countries), the Bank's senior decision-making body according to the Articles of Agreement. They are the only non-executives who can decide on the following:

- Admit and suspend members;
- Increase or decrease the authorized capital stock;
- Determine the distribution of the net income of the World Bank;
- Decide appeals from interpretations of the Articles of Agreement by the Executive Directors;
- Make formal comprehensive arrangements to cooperate with other international organizations;
- Suspend permanently the operations of the World Bank;
- Increase the number of elected Executive Directors; and
- Approve amendments to the Articles of Agreement.

All other decisions are delegated to the Executive Directors.

102-23: WHETHER THE CHAIR OF THE HIGHEST GOVERNANCE BODY IS ALSO AN EXECUTIVE OFFICER IN THE ORGANIZATION

The Chair of the Board of Executive Directors serves as the President of the organization, as set out in the World Bank's Articles of Agreement, Section 5. Click here to see [IBRD Articles of Agreement](#).

102-24: NOMINATION AND SELECTION PROCESSES FOR THE HIGHEST GOVERNANCE BODY AND ITS COMMITTEES

Nominating Governors of the World Bank depends on the political systems of the individual member governments. The main criterion is that a Governor is a minister of finance, development, or other national ministry. Other criteria like diversity, independence, and expertise may factor into the independent, government-led decision making process. The World Bank has no direct influence over Governor nomination, which is a sovereign matter related to countries' internal governance and decision-making. For details, see <http://www.worldbank.org/en/about/leadership/governors>.

102-26: HIGHEST GOVERNANCE BODY'S AND SENIOR EXECUTIVES' ROLES IN THE DEVELOPMENT, APPROVAL, AND UPDATING OF THE ORGANIZATION'S PURPOSE, VALUE OR MISSION STATEMENTS, STRATEGIES, POLICIES, AND GOALS RELATED TO ECONOMIC, ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL TOPICS

Governors of the World Bank meet twice per year to discuss issues related to the organization's purpose and strategy to eliminate extreme poverty and reduce inequality in a manner that is economically, environmentally, and socially sustainable. See www.worldbank.org/devcom.

102-35: REMUNERATION POLICIES FOR THE HIGHEST GOVERNANCE BODY AND SENIOR EXECUTIVES

Board Salaries: Per the World Bank Articles of Agreement, “[T]he Board of Governors shall determine the remuneration to be paid to the Executive Directors and the salary and terms of the contract of service of the President.” To recruit and retain highly qualified staff, the World Bank Group has developed a compensation and benefits system designed to be internationally competitive, to reward performance, and to take into account the special needs of a multinational and largely expatriate staff. The Bank Group's staff salary structure is reviewed annually by the Executive Directors and, if warranted, is adjusted on the basis of a comparison with salaries paid by private financial and industrial firms and by representative public sector agencies in the U.S. market.

The Articles also state that Governors (the highest governance body) “...shall serve as such without compensation from the Bank, but the Bank shall pay them reasonable expenses incurred in attending meetings.”

Senior Management salaries are disclosed in the Annual Report. See Annexes: <http://www.worldbank.org/en/about/annual-report>.

102-40: A LIST OF STAKEHOLDER GROUPS ENGAGED BY THE ORGANIZATION

As a global employer, the World Bank consults and collaborates with thousands of stakeholders throughout the world. The World Bank categorizes stakeholders into two main groups: internal and external.

Internal stakeholders include shareholder governments (the Boards of Governors), Executive Directors and Senior Management, and Bank employees.

External stakeholders include multilateral and bilateral development organizations; parliamentarians; civil society; faith-based organizations; academics; professionals; the private sector (including companies, financial institutions, sustainable responsible investors in World Bank bonds, and social entrepreneurs); beneficiaries of Bank-supported activities, and international, national, and local media, among others.

102-41: PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EMPLOYEES COVERED BY COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENTS

At the World Bank Group, the percentage of total employees covered by collective bargaining agreements is zero. However, the Bank Group Staff Association, founded in 1972, represents and protects the rights and interests of all (that is, 100 percent) of



“
Currently, there are 11,631 Bank Group staff who are members of the Staff Association, and 90 country offices have established Country Office Staff Associations.
”

the staff as part of its mandate. The Staff Association negotiates with the Human Resources Vice Presidency, senior management, line management, and the Executive Directors to ensure the interests of staff are met. The Staff Association is not a union and does not engage in collective bargaining. It serves a critical role by representing the rights of all staff, as provided in Staff Rule 10.01. Currently, there are 11,631 staff who are members of the Staff Association, and 90 country offices have established Country Office Staff Associations.

102-42: THE BASIS FOR IDENTIFYING AND SELECTING STAKEHOLDERS WITH WHOM TO ENGAGE

The World Bank works with diverse stakeholders who share the commitment to advance the Bank Group's goals—to end extreme poverty and promote shared prosperity. Continuous engagement with all the stakeholders is essential and challenging, given the wide spectrum of internal and external stakeholders, ranging from donor and client governments to civil society and media to the poorest and most marginalized communities.

In the context of World Bank-supported activities, stakeholders are considered to be anyone who is in some way—positively or negatively—impacted by the potential outcomes of these activities. The stakeholders vary, so what impacts a segment or segments of this group depends on the scope, mobilized resources, and outcomes of these Bank-supported activities.

102-43: THE ORGANIZATION'S APPROACH TO STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT, INCLUDING FREQUENCY OF ENGAGEMENT BY TYPE AND BY STAKEHOLDER GROUP, AND AN INDICATION OF WHETHER ANY OF THE ENGAGEMENT WAS UNDERTAKEN SPECIFICALLY AS PART OF THE REPORT PREPARATION PROCESS

The Bank Group engages with a broad cross-section of stakeholder groups in ways that are both context-specific and situational. Engagement takes the form of numerous approaches, including policy dialogue; operational partnerships; consultations; convenings and global platforms such as the Annual and Spring Meetings; and joint issue-based advocacy on campaigns.

1. Member Governments: Executive Directors and Board of Governors engage regularly with a wide spectrum of stakeholders, including national stakeholders in their own country and with international civil society organizations (CSOs) on the margins of the organization's Spring and Annual Meetings, as well as during travel to client countries for Bank Group operations. Each fall and spring, the Boards of Governors of the Bank Group and International Monetary Fund (IMF) hold Annual and Spring Meetings to discuss a range of issues related to poverty reduction, international economic development, and finance. The Annual Meetings provide a forum for international cooperation and enable the Bank Group and the IMF to better serve their client countries. In addition to the Annual and Spring Meetings, the Development Committee convenes to advise the Boards of Governors on issues of global concern, including the world economic outlook, poverty eradication, economic development, and aid effectiveness. See the recent Communiqués: <http://worldbank.org/devcom>.

Outcomes of the Development Committee are included in the GRI materiality exercise.

2. Employees: Staff engagement, pride in the institution, and commitment to a shared mission are key to the World Bank's success. Staff are kept informed at all times and have formal and informal opportunities to engage and have dialogue with senior management through various avenues, such as internal events, live webcast leadership town halls, online chats, leadership blogs, Staff Association Updates, Staff Association Working Groups, and so on. The World Bank's intranet is available to all staff across 140 countries and is easily accessible on employee devices. Management ensures flow of information through communications campaigns, announcements, stories, webinars, learning opportunities, targeted briefings, broad-reach newsletters, and emails. More broadly, to support staff in feeling part of an integrated

community, there are additional engagements such as cultural performances, staff profiles, and staff conversations. The Bank also promotes various corporate communication campaigns, such as the Community Connections Campaign to raise funds for the local community in Washington and client countries, campaigns around staff health and wellness, safety and security, etc. Monitoring the staff level of engagement is very important. Regularly, the in-depth employee Engagement Survey invites staff to voice their opinions on comprehensive key issues, from leadership to career development, and from inclusiveness to the work environment. The Bank engagement index and the participation rate in the Engagement Survey remain consistently high. As indicated in the 2018 survey, released in June 2019, the Bank's participation rate and the engagement index continued this trend, respectively at 83 and 79 percent. [Click here to read the report.](#)

3. Civil Society: The World Bank engages Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) regularly at the global, regional, and local levels. The Bank shares information, solicits input on policy reforms, consults with CSOs on corporate strategies, collaborates with them on Bank-financed projects, and forges partnerships to further shared goals. For example, the Bank's Civil Society team hosts a monthly call with CSOs and distributes a monthly CSO eNewsletter that reaches roughly 8,000 subscribers.

Twice a year, during the Annual and Spring Meetings, the Bank Group hosts the Civil Society Policy Forum (CSPF), which enables the Bank and CSOs to deliberate on critical issues such as citizen engagement, accountability, decreasing space for civil society, education, energy, and climate change. More than 1,000 CSO participants attended the event at the 2019 Spring Meetings—a record-setting attendance to date—demonstrating the continued interest from CSOs in engaging with the Bank. The CSO Innovation Fair, launched during the 2018 Spring Meetings and continued for the 2019 Spring Meetings, provided a unique opportunity for CSOs to interact with each other and Bank staff through a showcase of their advocacy campaigns, online data tools, and other innovative products and interventions focused on the theme of human capital. In the lead-up to the 2018 Annual Meetings in Bali, Indonesia, the Civil Society team, in cooperation with regional colleagues, organized workshops for CSOs in the region to enhance awareness of the Bank's work and discuss ways for them to be involved during the Bali meetings.

In addition to Bank-led convenings, senior management also participates in public advocacy activities with civil society, including the annual Interaction Annual Forum and the RESULTS International Conference. As part of the RESULTS Advocacy Day, approximately 65 grassroots activists came to the Bank in fiscal 2019 for a series of meetings with Bank leadership on a variety of topics.

At the country level, the World Bank consults with a broad spectrum of CSOs on the Systematic Country Diagnostic, the Country Partnership Framework, and individual Bank-funded development projects, as well as knowledge products and advisory work. Consultations at the country-level involve multiple stakeholders such as citizens and affected communities, government, private sector, development institutions, and donors who may engage at different points in the project or program cycle. By incorporating consultation into its operations, the Bank is helping to build sustainable national systems for citizen engagement that give citizens a stake in decision making with the objective of improving development outcomes.

Through the Strategic Framework for Mainstreaming Citizen Engagement in World Bank Group Operations, the Bank Group engages with CSOs and citizens to achieve better development results. This effort is grounded in the commitment to include beneficiary feedback in Bank Group-financed projects in which there are clearly identifiable beneficiaries. See: <http://www.worldbank.org/en/about/what-we-do/brief/citizen-engagement>.

As part of the Bank's new Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), launched in October 2018, engaging with stakeholders is a mainstreamed part of regular operations. Environmental and Social Standard 10 (ESS10) on Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure recognizes the importance of open and transparent



More than 1,000
CSO participants
attended the
event at the 2019
Spring Meetings

engagement between the Borrower and project stakeholders as an essential element of good international practice. As part of this, all projects under the new ESF will be required to have a Stakeholder Engagement Plan as well as a Grievance Mechanism.

[Click here to read the ESF.](#)

Topics raised by CSOs are used as inputs to the GRI materiality exercise.

4. Opinion Leaders: The Country Opinion Survey (COS) Program systematically assesses and tracks the views of external opinion leaders across client countries. The Bank Group has collected thousands of opinions in this mandated program since its inception, in fiscal year 2012. Each client country is surveyed once every three years; each year, about 40 to 45 countries are included. In this manner, over a three-year cycle, the COS Program obtains feedback from stakeholders in nearly all client countries. No other multilateral organization engages in a feedback mechanism of such breadth and depth. Priorities identified by opinion leaders through the COS are used as input to the GRI materiality exercise.

5. ESG Investor Community: The World Bank engages with investors of World Bank (IBRD) bonds. Investors include those with environmental, social, and governance (ESG) investment considerations. Many of these investors consult reports published by ESG firms that rate and rank issuers based on specific environmental, social, and governance indicators. The firms believe that the ratings reflect the investors' general areas of interest. In their issuer profile reports, ESG firm research teams analyze the World Bank's approach to how to lend and conduct business internally as it pertains to, for example, staff satisfaction, health, and safety; board member composition; and carbon footprint based on business-as-usual activities. The World Bank frequently receives requests to review and provide feedback on ESG report drafts, and in many cases, there is already a draft response, which the Bank fact-checks and balances with additional resources (for example, reports, talking points, press releases, etc.) so that the requestors have a more holistic and complete understanding of our corporate and development activities.

The questions the World Bank regularly provides feedback on to ESG research and rating firms are used as part of the materiality exercise for the GRI Index.

6. Local, National, and Internal Media: The World Bank regularly reaches out to media to cover corporate priorities, including events involving senior management. At key opportunities, such as the Annual and Spring Meetings, the Bank proactively drives the primary messages of the institution, such as its commitment to its goals of ending extreme poverty by 2030 and promoting shared prosperity. The World Bank uses traditional media outlets and social media to promote issues that need to be addressed to achieve those goals, such as major reports on climate change, forced displacement, and gender inequality. The Bank also responds to media queries to help the media better understand the Bank's role and responsibilities. Press releases, statements, transcripts, and feature stories from the Bank appear on the World Bank's website homepage, <http://www.worldbank.org>, and on the news site, <http://worldbank.org/en/news>.

Topics raised by media are used as inputs to the GRI materiality exercise.

7. Foundations and the Private Sector: The World Bank Group builds political and financial support from foundations, philanthropists, impact investors, social entrepreneurs, and the private sector. These partnerships mobilize innovative ideas, provide new sources of funding, and enable the institution to build an active network of expert partners.

The Bank Group currently partners with philanthropic and private partners from across all regions of the world, across a diverse portfolio of programs. Engagement with these stakeholders takes different forms, from individual dialogues with prospective and existing partners to group discussions on key development areas, and it entails the participation of Bank Group experts at the operational and/or management levels. In fiscal year 2019, the Bank Group focused on how to work with key private and philanthropic partners to tackle difficult challenges by taking innovations to scale, assessing the overall efficacy of our engagement, and identifying areas where our comparative strengths could be better leveraged to make a significant impact. For example, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation strategic dialogue from the previous fiscal year resulted in three new, potentially game-changing collaborations in fiscal year 2019: (i) the Urban Sanitation Innovation Partnership, which will change the incentives around how urban sanitation projects are prepared and implemented to scale up access, even in the poorest communities; (ii) the 50 by 30 Agriculture

Initiative, which is designed to overcome data gaps in agriculture that stand in the way of better evidence-based policymaking; and (iii) the India Agtech Initiative, which will invest in companies that are deploying innovative technologies and business models to address critical constraints faced by smallholder farmers.

The Bank Group's Partnerships team also engages with partners at key private and philanthropic forums and events such as the Annual General Assembly conference of the European Foundation Centre, the Global Philanthropy Forum, and One Young World.

102-44: KEY TOPICS AND CONCERNS THAT HAVE BEEN RAISED THROUGH STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Member States: Member states issue communiqués during Annual and Spring Meetings. These can be found online. See, for instance, the Development Committee Communiqué from April 2019: <http://www.devcommittee.org/communiqués>.

Employees: In surveys, Bank staff continuously show high levels of engagement and pride in working for the organization. Following up on the 2017 survey, we have developed Vice Presidential Unit (VPU) action plans that focus on areas of concern such as institutional practices, leadership development, work-life balance, and so on. The status of action plans is updated and monitored on a regular basis. This approach has led to improvement in a number of areas at both the VPU and corporate level.

Civil Society. CSOs raise issues and concerns throughout the year as a regular part of their engagement through consultations, meetings, and in ad-hoc advocacy. The Civil Society Policy Forum at the Annual and Spring Meetings allows CSOs to propose sessions on topics of interest and concern for civil society, and to raise these topics directly with Bank leadership through the Roundtable with Executive Directors (Spring and Annual Meetings) and the Townhall with the World Bank President and IMF Managing Director (Annual Meetings). While CSO issues and concerns are broad and diverse, they can largely be grouped into the following focus areas:

Citizen Engagement: How will the Bank track and implement its commitments under the Strategic Framework for Mainstreaming Citizen Engagement. CSOs have also raised concerns on the shrinking space for civic engagement across the world.

Gender: CSOs have shown an interest in the Gender-Based Violence (GBV) action plan. In the past year and a half, many CSOs have themselves grappled with issues of safeguarding against sexual harassment and GBV in their own operations. Civil Society were involved in a workshop on the topic with the World Bank Ethics office.

Environment and Social Framework (ESF): CSOs were heavily involved in consultations on the development of the new ESF released in October 2018. The ESF team continues to update them regularly. Related to this, CSOs have raised issues regarding corruption in Bank operations. In addition, CSOs have pushed for more explicit language on human rights, and the need for the Bank to prevent retaliation against communities that raise grievances associated with World Bank projects and operations.

Inclusion: CSOs have used their platforms to give voice to the concerns of marginalized communities and have asked the Bank to ensure its activities consider the needs of religious, ethnic, and sexual minorities, indigenous peoples, women and girls, youth, the disabled, and other groups who may be excluded.

Climate Change: Civil Society have pressed the Bank on its commitments to ending all direct and indirect financing of fossil fuels and to align its strategies with the Paris Agreement.

IDA: Many CSOs have been regular supporters of past and current IDA replenishments. During the ongoing IDA 19 replenishment discussion, CSOs have been engaged through regular updates on the CSO monthly call, roundtable discussions, bilateral meetings, and at the IDA Forum at the Spring and Annual Meetings.

Opinion Leaders: In fiscal year 2019, the mean rating for the Bank Group's effectiveness and impact on development results (combined rating for two variables) in client countries was 6.7 on a 10-point scale across all COS respondents. Participants in the fiscal year 2019 COS had significantly higher ratings for the Bank Group's effectiveness and impact on development results compared to participants in the fiscal year 2018 COS (the mean in fiscal year 2019 was 6.7; the mean in fiscal year 2018

was 6.4). Clients (those respondents who work with the institution) rated the Bank Group's collaboration with other donors and development partners in IDA countries statistically the same as participants in the fiscal year 2018 COS (the mean in fiscal year 2019 was 7.0; the mean in fiscal year 2018 was 7.0). On responsiveness and staff accessibility (combined rating for two variables), the client ratings were the same: 6.8 (statistically similar to the fiscal year 2018 COS rating: 6.7). For more information, see <http://countriesurveys.worldbank.org>.

ESG Investor Community: Investors have asked for clarification about the project implementation process and how safeguards help reduce social and environmental risks. Their questions focused on, for example, issues around the resettlement of communities and ESG policies around corporate procurement. In addition, investors may ask about labor and the supply chain during project implementation by contractors helping to install projects on the ground alongside local agencies. In the past, investors have asked about how well these companies that were procured for project implementation are vetted in order to prevent any violation of human rights and child labor within countries where projects are being financed.

Foundations and the Private Sector: Our private and philanthropic partners share many of the same concerns as the Bank Group. Our partners are focused on addressing some of the toughest development challenges such as climate change, forced displacement, and investments in people, as well as inclusive and sustainable economic growth. Partners are interested in developing mechanisms for engagement with our institution, including financial instruments and learning from each other's operational knowledge to identify comparative strengths that can best leverage our impact on key development areas.

As a direct result of stakeholder discussion, the Bank Group launched several important partnerships that focused on scaling up investment and advocacy efforts on key priority issues, including forced displacement, gender, disruptive technology, climate, and human capital. In addition, the Bank Group continued to strengthen its engagement with existing partners. Some highlights include:

- The Refugee Investment and Matchmaking Platform is a multi-stakeholder initiative designed to mobilize the private sector in support of refugees and their host communities. Formally launched at the 2018 UN General Assembly, the Platform brings together a coalition of partners (e.g., European Investment Bank, the Confederation of Danish Industry, Open Society Foundations) to promote business-to-business deals between global and local companies and develop a pipeline of investable opportunities in support of refugees and host communities. The Platform is initially being piloted in Jordan, which currently hosts nearly 3.5 million Syrian and Palestinian refugees.
- The Umbrella Facility for Gender Equality is a multi-donor partnership of governments and international foundations (e.g., Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Ford Foundation) to catalyze work that pushes the frontiers of gender equality and promotes smart project design by equipping policymakers and development experts with data, knowledge, and evidence. In fiscal 2019 this included the report *Profiting from Parity: Unlocking the Potential of Women's Businesses in Africa*, which proposes a menu of evidence-based solutions to address wide gender gaps in the performance and profitability of firms in sub-Saharan Africa.
- A partnership with LinkedIn is helping governments assess the skills needed for current and future jobs so that they can plan investments in education and job skills training. Launched in fiscal year 2019, the Bank Group and LinkedIn teams created a data dashboard website, offering datasets and automated visuals for over 100 countries in three categories: industry employment, skills, and migration trends. This three-year partnership pilots the use of private company data to generate insights on development trends, further helping inform national policies.

102-45: A LIST OF ALL ENTITIES INCLUDED IN THE ORGANIZATION'S CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OR EQUIVALENT DOCUMENTS

The content and data in this document relate to the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA), together, the World Bank. The 2019 GRI Index does not cover activities of the other three agencies of the World Bank Group: the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), and the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID). These agencies publish separate annual reports. Some references to the World Bank Group have been made in this report as appropriate. For more about the World Bank and its sibling agencies, see <https://www.worldbank.org/en/who-we-are>.

102-46: AN EXPLANATION OF THE PROCESS FOR DEFINING THE REPORT CONTENT AND THE TOPIC BOUNDARIES

The topics deemed relevant for disclosure were identified by assessing annual corporate priorities outlined by the institution's Boards and President, considering stakeholder input, as well as ascertaining sustainability impacts of carrying out the mission and vision. Stakeholder feedback is gained through three key channels: the COS Program, civil society feedback, and queries from ESG research groups.

To determine if a GRI aspect is material for the World Bank to report on, an assessment is carried out based on the potential impacts on the Bank's business, and sustainability impacts stemming from its business. The business-case category evaluates potential reputational risks to the organization, the importance to stakeholders (based on the above sources), the linkages with the Bank's mission and goals and those identified as material in the World Bank Corporate Responsibility Strategic Plan. The sustainability impact refers to environmental and social criteria, as outlined by the Natural Step, namely, material extracted from the earth's crust; the accumulation of persistent or toxic emissions; extractive industry or destructive processes; and the extent to which people's ability to meet their needs are undermined. To ensure representation of sustainable development, an additional criterion was added to give preference for impact on the local economy.

The Principles for Defining Report Content have been applied to identify, prioritize, and validate the information to be disclosed by considering the World Bank's activities, impacts, and the substantive expectations and interests of its stakeholders. Each criterion above is given a point, and a threshold is set to prioritize GRI aspects to include in the report.

102-47: A LIST OF THE MATERIAL TOPICS IDENTIFIED IN THE PROCESS FOR DEFINING REPORT CONTENT

Boundaries are defined based on the management control of impacts:

The **Natural Step framework**, which complements the GRI, defines three basic "system conditions" that must be met if we want to maintain the essential environmental services that sustain human society. Further, because human action is the primary cause of the rapid change we see in the natural environment today, the framework includes a fourth system condition that focuses on the social and economic considerations that drive those actions.

For the purposes of this exercise, the sustainability principles of the Natural Step are applied by asking: (1) Does this aspect draw upon material extracted from the earth's crust and lead to accumulation of persistent or toxic emissions, or is it an extractive industry or involve destructive processes? (2) Does this aspect undermine the extent of people's ability to meet their needs? A criterion was added to ensure economic representation within the tool. (3) Does this aspect impact the local economy?

- Impacts external to the organization (“operational boundary”) are indirect impacts that occur in member countries as a result of World Bank lending and analytical services and may not be directly controlled by the Bank’s management. Impacts stemming from the World Bank’s work with clients are specified as “operational impacts.”
- Impacts internal to the organization (“corporate boundary”) refers to the impacts from activities over which it has direct control, such as operating World Bank facilities and managing staff members.

Operational impact

The World Bank’s most pertinent sustainability impacts from financial and technical advisory services to clients can be summarized in the following GRI-related aspects:

1. Economic Performance - Creating and distributing economic value is part of the mission of eliminating extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity; shareholders and investors care about the sustainable economic performance of the institution.
2. Indirect Economic Impacts - Indirect economic impacts are an essential aspect of the Bank’s goal of reducing poverty and boosting shared prosperity.
3. Human Rights / Child Labor / Indigenous Rights - The World Bank promotes human rights through its projects, for example, improving poor people’s access to health, education, food, and water; promoting the participation of Indigenous Peoples in decision making, strengthening the accountability and transparency of governments to their citizens; supporting justice reform; and fighting corruption. In addition, civil society actively followed the World Bank’s process of updating its safeguard policies, concluded in fiscal 2016.
4. Local Communities - The World Bank recognizes that community-designed development approaches and actions are important elements of an effective poverty reduction and sustainable development strategy.
5. Anti-corruption - Critical to the World Bank’s mission to alleviate extreme poverty is a well-functioning public sector that delivers quality public services consistent with citizen preferences and fosters private, market-led growth while managing its fiscal resources in a prudent manner. Opinion leaders in the Bank’s client countries listed anti-corruption as one of their development priorities.
6. Supplier Environmental and Social Assessment - Projects supported by the World Bank have extensive supply chains and these are assessed through the Procurement Policies.

Corporate impact

The most material aspects of the Bank’s internal operations include the following:

1. Staff are the World Bank’s greatest asset. They bring a wide range of perspectives to bear on poverty-reduction issues and emerging development challenges, and are critical to the effectiveness of the Bank’s core operational and knowledge services. Staff-related indicators are pulled from the following GRI aspect categories: Economic Performance, Market Presence, Employment, Occupational Health and Safety, Training and Education, Diversity and Equal Opportunity, and Nondiscrimination.
2. The Bank recognizes that reducing its own corporate environmental impacts is in line with the institutional mission to reduce poverty, as environmental degradation affects the world’s poor disproportionately. Increasing the efficiency of how the organization runs its business—through facility-level and staff-behavior changes—reduces natural-resource waste and decreases the cost of day-to-day operations. Key aspects related to the Bank’s environmental footprint include: Materials, Energy, Water, Emissions, Effluents and Waste, and Procurement Practices.

102-48: THE EFFECT OF ANY RESTATEMENTS OF INFORMATION GIVEN IN PREVIOUS REPORTS, AND THE REASONS FOR SUCH RESTATEMENTS

IDA net revenues have been restated to align with financial statement presentation which includes investment revenue and excludes transfers from affiliated organizations.

102-49: SIGNIFICANT CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS REPORTING PERIODS IN THE LIST OF MATERIAL TOPICS AND TOPIC BOUNDARIES

There were no changes from previous reporting periods in the list of material topics and topic boundaries.

102-50: REPORTING PERIOD FOR THE INFORMATION PROVIDED

The GRI Index 2019 covers fiscal year 2019, which spans July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019.

102-51: IF APPLICABLE, THE DATE OF THE MOST RECENT PREVIOUS REPORT

The previous GRI Index was made available in October 2018.

102-52: REPORTING CYCLE

The World Bank updates its GRI Index annually and should be used in conjunction to the World Bank Annual Report. A Sustainability Review is published biennially.

102-53: THE CONTACT POINT FOR QUESTIONS REGARDING THE REPORT OR ITS CONTENTS

For more information, email the Corporate Responsibility Program: crinfo@worldbank.org.

102-54: THE CLAIM MADE BY THE ORGANIZATION, IF IT HAS PREPARED A REPORT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE GRI STANDARDS

The GRI Index 2019 has been prepared in accordance with the GRI Standards: Core option.

GRI 200 Economic Standards Series

MANAGEMENT APPROACH (DISCLOSURES 103-1 – 103-3): ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

With 189 member countries, staff from more than 170 countries, and offices in over 130 locations, the World Bank is the world's largest development bank. The World Bank is an important source of financial resources and technical assistance for developing countries around the globe. It is not a bank in the ordinary sense, but a unique partnership formed to support economic development. Two goals—ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity—guide the World Bank's mission. Sustainability, an overarching theme, frames our goals. To support this mission, the Bank provides a wide array of investments in such areas as education, health, public administration, infrastructure, financial and private sector development, agriculture, and environmental and natural resource management. The areas that Bank investments support present enormous challenges and opportunities for development, making it essential that they be tackled in an integrated way.

Climate change lies at the front and center of the World Bank's mission. Our 189 client countries put faith in the World Bank to support them with the best solutions to end poverty with long-standing resilience against climate risks and boost shared prosperity in a low-carbon and sustainable world economy.

This section's topic applies to the World Bank's operational boundary impacts. The World Bank's lending is aimed at two different groups of countries: the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) strives to reduce poverty in middle-income and credit-worthy poorer countries through loans, guarantees, risk-management products, and analytical and advisory services. Its companion organization, the International Development Association (IDA), offers below-market-rate financing to the world's 75 poorest countries, primarily through credits and grants. IBRD funds itself through high-quality bonds offered in the international capital markets. IDA's funding is traditionally from contributions by donor countries, including OECD countries and, increasingly, middle-income nations. Beginning in its current funding cycle, IDA has also begun issuing bonds in the capital markets.

This response does not cover activities of the other three agencies of the World Bank Group: the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), and the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID). Some references to the Bank Group have been made in this report as appropriate.

The Forward Look: A Vision for the World Bank Group in 2030, lays out the critical role that its institutions can play in global economic development in the years ahead. See full text of the [Forward Look](#).

The World Bank Corporate Scorecard is designed to provide a snapshot of the Bank's overall performance in the context of development results. It facilitates strategic dialogue between Bank management and its Board of Executive Directors on progress made and areas that need attention. Aspects of financial sustainability are measured under the Scorecard's Tier III, which reviews the overall success of Bank activities in achieving development goals and examines the effectiveness of Bank operations, including the performance of its lending portfolio. For more information on the Corporate Scorecard, see <http://scorecard.worldbank.org>.

The IDA Results Measurement System (RMS) tracks results in countries supported by IDA as a key reporting and accountability tool for tracking progress and reporting results achieved by IDA during each replenishment cycle. Progress made on increasing the share of climate-related financing over total WBG commitments is reported under both systems, along with the GHG emissions as another result indicator. The **IDA RMS** and **Corporate Scorecard** are both publicly available.

The World Bank Group set a wide range of goals and targets on climate change in its **Climate Change Action Plan 2016-2020 (CCAP)**, as well as Climate Change Targets 2021-2025. These targets were set in an approach that, driven by client demand, focuses on activities that support the Bank Group's core mission and builds on its comparative advantage. The delivery of these targets depends on client demand as well as sustained financing resources.

The CCAP lays out the Bank Group's ambitious commitments to push the climate agenda by (i) supporting transformative policies and institutions, (ii) scaling up sectoral climate actions, (iii) integrating climate change across its operations, and (iv) working more closely with others. Every year, the Bank Group reports to the Executive Directors of the Board from its member countries on the implementation progress of the CCAP. See the full text of the **WBG Climate Change Action Plan 2016-2020**.

The Independent Evaluation Group (IEG) evaluates the development effectiveness of the World Bank Group. IEG provides evaluative evidence to help the Bank Group deliver better services and results to its clients. IEG generates lessons from past experience and accountability to shareholders and stakeholders at large. IEG is independent of Bank Group Management, reporting directly to the Board. IEG evaluates impact at the project level for every project which has closed and undertakes strategic or systemic evaluations. Learn more about the **IEG**.

201-1: DIRECT ECONOMIC VALUE GENERATED AND DISTRIBUTED (EVG&D) ON AN ACCRUALS BASIS, INCLUDING THE BASIC COMPONENTS FOR THE ORGANIZATION'S GLOBAL OPERATIONS

In fiscal year 2019, IBRD's net revenues totaled \$2.3 billion (\$2.16 billion and \$1.91 billion for 2018 and 2017, respectively), and IDA's net revenues were \$1.7 billion (\$1.65 billion and \$1.52 billion for 2018 and 2017, respectively). Sources of IBRD revenues include net revenue from loans, net revenue from equity management and revenue from investments trading. IDA's revenues include revenue from loans and from investments, net of borrowing costs. The financial performance of IBRD reflects the impact from the measures put in place in previous years to increase its financial capacity and ensure its long-term financial sustainability.

In fiscal year 2019, IBRD's administrative expenses were \$1.17 billion (\$1.18 billion and \$1.34 billion for 2018 and 2017, respectively), and IDA's administrative and development grant expenses for fiscal year 2019 were \$9.2 billion (\$6.43 billion and \$4.08 billion for 2018 and 2017, respectively). Significant progress has been made to ensure budget spending discipline and efficiency, which has resulted in an improvement in the budget anchor (an efficiency measure that shows net administrative expenses as a percentage of loan spread revenue.) To better understand the business models of each entity, please see the IBRD Management's Discussion & Analysis (MD&A) and the IDA MD&A. See Financial Statements, <http://www.worldbank.org/financialresults>.

201-2: RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES POSED BY CLIMATE CHANGE THAT HAVE THE POTENTIAL TO GENERATE SUBSTANTIVE CHANGES IN OPERATIONS, REVENUE, OR EXPENDITURE

It is impossible to end extreme poverty and boost shared prosperity without tackling climate change. Without urgent action, climate change impacts could push an additional 100 million people into poverty by 2030. The financing required for an orderly transition to a low-carbon, resilient global economy must be counted in the trillions, not billions.

At the same time, climate change indicates tremendous opportunities for the Bank Group's client countries to embark on a low-carbon and climate resilient development pathway. From renewable energy access, electric mobility, and compact urbanization to sustainable forests, climate smart agriculture, and efficient water-use, the wide range of measures to address climate change also present transformative potential to tackle the most challenging development issues. The Bank Group is stepping up its mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk management work and will increasingly look at all its business through a climate lens.

The Bank Group has committed to increase its climate financing to 28 percent of its portfolio by 2020, in response to client demand. To meet this commitment, the organization adopted the Climate Change Action Plan 2016 - 2020 (CCAP) that lays out ambitious targets to be met by 2020 in such areas as clean energy, climate-smart agriculture, disaster risk management, and sustainable urbanization, including helping client countries add 30 gigawatts of renewable energy, put in place early warning systems for 100 million people, and develop climate-smart agriculture investment plans for at least 40 countries. The Bank Group is on track to meet or exceed the key objectives of the CCAP.

At COP24 in Poland in December 2018, the Bank Group announced its 2025 Climate Change Targets and Actions for raising the ambition of the current CCAP. The 2025 Targets have an increased focus on and ambition to: (1) deepen climate mainstreaming and increase direct climate financing; (2) increase leverage of private finance and create markets for climate action; (3) systematically strengthen adaptation and resilience; (4) drive for larger systemic impact at the country level; and (5) elevate climate actions in key sectors and areas. The Bank Group aims to step up support to clients, especially as they implement and update their Paris Agreement commitments and drive for more ambition. Key targets and actions include:

- Investing from its own resources and mobilizing from the private sector US\$ 200 billion over FY21-25 toward ambitious climate action. This includes ramping up the Bank Group's direct adaptation financing to reach \$50 billion over FY21-25 and significantly increasing leverage of private finance (\$67 billion from WBG) and creating markets for climate business;
- Screening 100 percent of World Bank operations for climate and disaster risks and integrating resilience measures as needed;
- Undertaking GHG accounting, disclosing gross and net emissions, and applying a shadow carbon price in economic analyses for all material investment operations, where such methodologies exist;
- Fully reflecting climate risks and opportunities in country engagement strategies and tailoring packages of support as appropriate to implement the climate priorities of the country, including those set out in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs);

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Without urgent action, climate change impacts could push an additional 100 million people into poverty by 2030.
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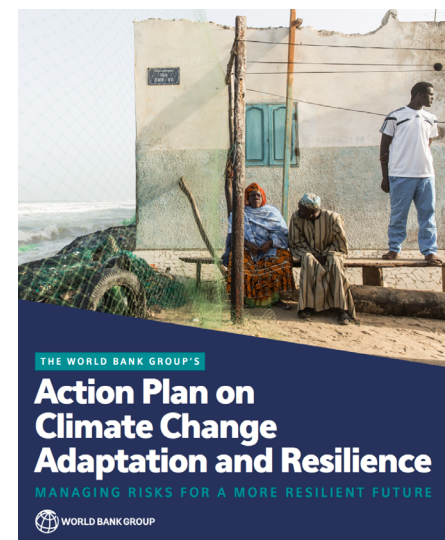
- Increasing engagement with Ministries of Finance and Planning in the design and implementation of transformative low-carbon and climate-resilient policies. Together with the NDC partnership, support at least 20 countries to systematically implement and update their NDCs and support an increasing number of countries to develop integrated mid-century low carbon and climate resilient strategies;
- Supporting the generation, integration, and enabling infrastructure for 36 GW of renewable energy, and supporting 1.5 million GWh-equivalent of energy savings through efficiency improvement; and
- Helping 100 cities achieve low-carbon and resilient urban planning and transit-oriented development.

In January 2019, the Bank Group further reflected its determination to push the agenda on climate adaptation and resilience by launching the Adaptation and Resilience Action Plan. The Plan's objectives are to (i) boost adaptation finance, (ii) drive a mainstreamed, whole-of-government programmatic approach; and to (iii) develop a new rating system to better incentivize and improve the tracking of global progress on adaptation and resilience. As part of the Adaptation and Resilience Action Plan, Bank Group funding aims to:

- Expand access to high-quality hydrometeorological data and early warning systems for an additional 250 million people in at least 30 developing countries, and support 100 agencies with improved meteorological, hydrological, and/or flood forecasting systems;
- Support at least 100 river basins with climate-informed management plans and/or improved river basin management governance and provide at least 15 million people with improved flood and drought risk-management infrastructure;
- Support at least 20 countries to adopt measures to increase their resilience to climate-related shocks and stressors in coastal areas;
- Support at least 20 climate hot-spot countries with human development engagements (education; health, nutrition, and population; social protection and jobs) to effectively implement climate-resilience strategies;
- Support at least 20 countries in their efforts to respond early to and recover faster from climate and disaster shocks with additional financial protection instruments, and reduce climate-related risks through financial sector regulatory reforms; and
- Support interventions through an integrated landscape management approach for avoiding deforestation and promoting landscape restoration or sustainable forest management for 120 million hectares of forests in 50 countries. For details on climate-related projects, see <http://www.worldbank.org/climatechange>.

Progress against the financing target are tracked in the Bank Group's Corporate Scorecards, in which annual climate-related commitments are tracked by measuring the share of climate-related financing in total commitments.

For the full text, see [CCAP](#). For more information see [2025 Climate Targets](#). Full [Action Plan on Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience](#). Risks and opportunities and the subsequent implications of the Bank's activities due to climate change are reported through the Climate Disclosure Project. For the complete report, see www.cdp.net.



Ahead of COP24, the WBG announced a major new set of climate targets for 2021-2025, doubling its current 5-year investments to around \$200 billion in support for countries to take ambitious climate action, with a strong focus on increasing adaptation; leveraging private sector finance and supporting increased systemic climate action at the country level.

* The \$200 billion across the Group is made up of approximately \$100 billion in direct finance from the World Bank (IBRD/IDA), and approximately \$100 billion of combined direct finance from the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) and private capital mobilized by the World Bank Group.

Overall, this is a comprehensive package boosting efforts on five fronts:

1. **Systematically increasing direct financing** (\$133 billion from the WBG as a whole, double the last five years), and **deepening climate mainstreaming throughout World Bank Group**. The latter includes expanding screening of projects for climate risks and building in appropriate risk mitigation measures, disclosing both price and net greenhouse gas emissions, and applying a shadow carbon price for all material investments, and increasing the tracking of climate outcomes in WBG country partnership frameworks and financial.
2. **Significantly increasing leverage of private finance** (50% from WBG) and **creating markets for climate business**. This will focus on increasing the number and scope of activities that crowd in private investments and create markets through scaled up policy and advisory support, complementary and enabling public investments, and use of de-risking instruments.
3. **Boosting support for adaptation**. Direct adaptation financing will reach around \$50 billion over FY21-25, while helping countries to increase the range of financial instruments, including insurance and other contingent financing instruments, to scale up resilience, and to pilot approaches to crowd in additional private finance for resilience. Countries will be supported to mainstream adaptation and resilience into their development plans in a systematic, fashion both at the level of Ministries of Finance and Planning and sectoral ministers. WBG will also develop, in conjunction with partners, a new rating system to track and measure global progress towards building systemic resilience, to be piloted in FY19-20.
4. **Increasing systemic impact in countries**. For example, WBG will support the integration of climate considerations into national policy planning, investment design, budgeting, public procurement and implementation and evaluation, and increase engagement with Ministries of Finance and Planning in the design and implementation of transformative low-carbon and climate-resilient policies. Together with the NDC Partnership, the WBG will support at least 20 countries to systematically implement and update their NDCs and support an increasing number of countries to develop integrated mid-century low-carbon and climate-resilient strategies.
5. **Elevating climate actions in key sectors**. Some of the key indicative five-year targets include supporting the generation, integration, and enabling infrastructure for 36 GW of renewable energy, and supporting 1.5 million GWh-equivalent of energy savings through efficiency improvement; in cities, helping 100 cities achieve low-carbon and resilient urban planning and transit-oriented development, and in food and land use, increasing integrated landscape management in up to 20 countries, covering up to 20 million hectares of forests.

These 2025 targets build on the World Bank Group's 2016 Climate Change Action Plan.

201-3: IF THE PLAN'S LIABILITIES ARE MET BY THE ORGANIZATION'S GENERAL RESOURCES, THE ESTIMATED VALUE OF THOSE LIABILITIES AND ANY SEPARATE FUNDS TO PAY THE PLAN'S PENSION LIABILITIES

The World Bank offers its staff defined benefit plans. Participation in the pension plan is mandatory. The Staff Retirement Plan (pension) and Retired Staff Benefits Plan (medical) assets are held in separate irrevocable trusts, and the Post Employment Benefit Plan assets (other benefits) are included in IBRD's investment portfolio. The assets of the plans are used for the exclusive benefit of the participants and their beneficiaries, and represent the accumulated contributions paid into the plans net of benefit payments, together with the accumulated value of investment earnings, net of related expenses.

As of June 30, 2019, the value of accrued pension liabilities for IBRD/IDA was \$20.6 billion, supported by assets of \$19.2 billion held in a trust. The funded ratio (assets over liabilities) was 93.2 percent. Assets are evaluated at their fair value, and liabilities are measured as the Projected Benefit Obligation, discounted with high-quality corporate bond rates. The two amounts are estimated in full compliance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (U.S. GAAP).

The World Bank's contribution to the pension plan is based on a specified funding methodology and varies from year to year in response to changes in the plan's financial position. Employees participating in the gross plan (closed plan) contribute 7 percent of the pensionable gross salary. Employees in the net plan (open to new entrants) contribute 5 percent of their net salary to the mandatory cash balance component. Participants in the net plan may choose to contribute up to an additional 6 percent of their net salary to the cash balance.

201-4: TOTAL MONETARY VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE RECEIVED BY THE ORGANIZATION FROM ANY GOVERNMENT DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

Member contributions: IBRD has a diversified shareholder base that supports IBRD's financial strength through both paid-in and callable capital. Callable capital may be called only when required to meet obligations of IBRD for funds borrowed or on loans guaranteed by it. For capital contributed by a member country, see Financial Statements, <http://www.worldbank.org/financialresults>.

Trust funds: Generally accounted for separately from the Bank's own resources, trust funds are financial and administrative arrangements with external donors that lead to grant funding of high-priority development needs, such as technical assistance, advisory services, debt relief, post-conflict transition, and co-financing.

Taxes: As an organization established by international treaty, the World Bank receives tax-exempt status from its member countries.

MANAGEMENT APPROACH (DISCLOSURES 103-1 – 103-3): INDIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACTS

The World Bank is an important source of financial resources and technical assistance for developing countries around the world. It is not a bank in the ordinary sense, but a unique partnership formed by its member country governments to support economic development. Stakeholders—including member countries, investors, and partners from across civil society as well as the private sector, among others—recognize development as a key impact of the Bank's business. The Bank supports a wide array of critical investments in areas such as education, health, public administration and institutional development, infrastructure, financial and private sector development, agriculture, and environmental and natural resource management, among others. These investments are aimed to help countries to grow their economies inclusively and sustainably; to build the human capital needed to help people seize economic opportunity; and to ensure that countries remain resilient in the face of

global shocks or threats that could undermine progress in eliminating poverty. This topic applies to the World Bank's operational impact. There is no specific limitation regarding the boundary of the topic(s).

When the World Bank provides governments with financing to invest in projects, it aims to ensure that the people and the environment are protected from potential adverse impacts. This is done through policies that identify, avoid, and minimize harm to people and the environment. These policies require the borrowing governments to address certain environmental and social risks in order to receive World Bank support for investment projects. This includes, among other things, community consultations and public disclosure of key documents. The World Bank currently applies two sets of environmental and social policies: the Safeguard Policies, for projects with concept notes before October 1, 2018; and the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), for projects with concept notes after October 1, 2018. The ESF was adopted in August 2016. It will incrementally replace the Safeguard Policies; the two are expected to operate in parallel for about seven years. The ESF offers broader and more systematic coverage of environmental and social risks, including important advances on transparency, non-discrimination, social inclusion, public participation, and accountability. The development of the ESF is managed by the World Bank's Operations Policy and Country Services (OPCS) unit, which oversees the Bank's operational policies and provides assistance to operations staff in their engagement with client countries.

The World Bank holds itself accountable to its clients and shareholders through institutional mechanisms that monitor operational performance. These include the World Bank Corporate Scorecard, the IDA Results Measurement System, and regular opportunities to discuss progress on operations with the Bank's Executive Directors. The Bank also benefits from the expertise of key units within and independent of the institution. The Independent Evaluation Group (IEG) aims to strengthen the World Bank Group's development effectiveness through evaluations that assess results and performance and recommends improvements. IEG's evaluations contribute to accountability and learning and inform the Bank Group's new directions, policies and procedures, and country partnership frameworks. IEG's annual Results and Performance of the World Bank Group report assesses the Bank Group's efforts to mainstream environmental sustainability in its country- and project-level work.

- For more information, see <http://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/environmental-and-social-policies>
- For information on the [World Bank Corporate Scorecard](#).
- For information on [IDA results](#).
- For information on [Independent Evaluation Group](#) and links to IEG's publicly available reports.

203-1: **EXTENT OF DEVELOPMENT OF SIGNIFICANT INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENTS AND SERVICES SUPPORTED**

Infrastructure development in sectors such as energy, transport, and information and digital technology is critical to accelerating economic growth, helping build human capital, and reducing poverty. The World Bank supports governments through analysis and advice, financial instruments, convening power, and by providing a solid evidence base to help them make informed decisions about improving the accessibility and quality of infrastructure services. This includes, where appropriate, utilizing public-private partnerships and other ways to leverage private sector financing and expertise.

Building modern, sustainable, and reliable infrastructure is critical for meeting the rising aspirations of billions of people around the globe. A significant increase in infrastructure investments in developing countries is needed to achieve poverty reduction and shared prosperity, reach the Sustainable Development Goals, and tackle climate change. To meet these goals, infrastructure projects must follow rigorous environmental and social standards, and be fiscally sustainable.

When a project is completed and closed, the World Bank and the borrower document the results achieved; the problems encountered; the lessons learned; and the knowledge gained from carrying out the project. The World Bank compiles this information and data in an Implementation Completion and Results Report, using input from the borrower's implementing agency, co-financiers, and other partners/stakeholders. These reports describe and evaluate final project outcomes and are available [here](#). The final outcomes are compared against expected results.

IEG also conducts evaluations of selected projects to measure outcomes against the original objectives, sustainability of results, and institutional development impact. These evaluations can be accessed online at: ieg.worldbankgroup.org/evaluations.

World Bank investment project financing is based on the long-term (five- to 10-year) horizon and supports a wide range of activities, including capital-intensive investments, service delivery, credit and grant delivery, and institution building. Through its high-quality rating in the capital markets, the World Bank is able to raise funds at favorable market terms and pass the savings on to its borrowing members.

For more information on World Bank products and services, see: <http://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/products-and-services>.

For more information on infrastructure projects financed by the World Bank in fiscal year 2019, see the [World Bank Annual Report 2019](#).

- Click for information on [public-private partnerships](#).
- Click for information on [energy](#).
- Click for information on [extractive industries](#).
- Click for information on [transport](#).
- Click for information on [digital technology](#).

203-2: SIGNIFICANCE OF THE INDIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACTS IN THE CONTEXT OF EXTERNAL BENCHMARKS AND STAKEHOLDER PRIORITIES

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2015, are 17 targets in areas such as health, gender, jobs, and poverty reduction that are part of a comprehensive global agenda to end poverty in a single generation. The SDGs were formulated with strong participation from the World Bank and are fully consistent with the Bank's own goals to alleviate poverty and promote shared prosperity in a sustainable manner. The World Bank helps catalyze the SDGs and the rest of the 2030 agenda through thought leadership, global convening, and country-level uptake. It is working with client countries to deliver on the 2030 agenda through three critical areas—finance, data, and implementation—and by supporting country-led and country-owned policies to attain the SDGs. Global efforts around the SDGs will guide the World Bank's partnership efforts, especially with UN institutions, through 2030. Click for more information on the [World Bank and the SDGs](#).

MANAGEMENT APPROACH (DISCLOSURES 103-1 – 103-3): PROCUREMENT PRACTICES

Procurement practices are material to both the World Bank's corporate and operational boundaries. Supply chain was identified as a key impact area by stakeholders, including sustainable and impact investors, and represents an important means of supporting strategic priorities of the World Bank Group through our purchasing power.

Corporate Procurement: The Bank Group's Corporate Procurement unit is responsible for coordinating and overseeing the sourcing strategy, selection, and contract execution for Bank offices around the globe, including adherence to the Bank's policies on socially and environmentally responsible corporate procurement policies. For

lower-value procurement in country offices, responsibility for purchases sits with the country office management, with oversight provided by the Corporate Procurement unit. The purpose of the management approach for the Bank's corporate procurement practices is to enhance positive impacts of purchases where possible, and to avoid and then mitigate negative impacts where required. The Bank Group's supply chain impacts are potentially the largest of its sustainability effects, with annual purchasing of the Bank Group averaging between \$1.6 and \$2 billion. Around 60 percent of purchases of goods and services occurs at headquarters in Washington, DC, with the other 40 percent divided among the Bank Group's country offices. Many of the impacts from the procurement of goods and services are not directly caused by the Bank Group but occur as a result of its business relationship with suppliers. In order to mitigate potential impacts, the Bank Group identifies major impacts in each purchasing category, and uses mandatory specifications, evaluation criteria, and contract management to reduce the indirect impact of goods and services delivered to the Bank Group. Major corporate material purchases (including office construction and renovations, paper, computers, and furniture) are made with environmental life-cycle assessments in mind, and incorporate mandatory environmental specifications and social as well as evaluation criteria to reward sustainability best practice.

A sustainability framework for corporate procurement is under development to manage the sustainability impacts of Bank Group purchases and better connect these purchases to supporting the Bank Group's strategic priorities. Portions of the framework are already being applied—major purchases with contract values over \$1 million must address the sustainability impacts of the purchase in presentations to governance committees composed of senior management.

The World Bank has analyzed the inherent impacts of major categories that the Bank Group purchases, and is prioritizing those categories with higher inherent sustainability impacts for interventions within the procurement process. These include purchases in categories such as building construction and renovation, IT hardware, and food and catering services, among others. Review of purchases in these categories is overseen by the Sustainability Manager, sitting within the Corporate Procurement unit, independent of the value. Procurement Committees of senior managers review all planned procurement valued above \$1 million to ensure that socially and environmentally responsible criteria are present from the project's outset.

Operational Procurement: Operational Procurement relates to purchases made under the international development projects financed by the World Bank. Operational Procurement opportunities are largely supervised by the Bank's global practice units (GPUs). In Operational Procurement the borrower is the buyer, not the Bank. The borrower is required to follow certain Operational Procurement rules, either the Bank's previous Procurement Guidelines (for goods, works and non-consulting services) and Consultant Guidelines (for the selection and employment of consultants); or the new Procurement Framework (introduced on July 1, 2016). For details, see [Procurement for Projects and Programs](#).

Through investment project financing, \$15 to \$24 billion of operational procurement is supported annually in over 130 borrowing countries. This creates a material contribution to global development outcomes. The main types of operational procurement financed by the Bank are:

- Infrastructure and major plant and equipment, e.g., railways, power stations, water treatment plants, generators, wind turbines, pumps, rail stock, etc.;
- Information technology, e.g., computers, mobile phone networks, etc.;
- Critical supplies, e.g., emergency medical supplies, shelters, food, etc.;
- Consultancy services, e.g., engineering design and supervision, tax collection advice, research and development, etc.; and
- Other services, e.g., aerial surveying, cartography, site investigations, etc.

Operations procurement grievance mechanisms are explained in the Bank's "Procurement-Related Complaints" guide. Integrity is governed by the Bank's sanctions framework and anti-corruption guidelines. Specific actions include enhancements to the Bank's Operations Procurement standard bidding documents to include

additional criteria on Environmental, Health and Safety and Social matters, including, among others, enhancements to the prevention of gender-based violence. The Bank has also provided seminars and webinars on Environmental, Health and Safety, and Social matters. On October 1, 2018, the Bank launched its new Environmental and Social Framework including, inter alia, assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts, labor and working conditions, resource efficiency, and pollution prevention and management.

Operational Procurement practices are audited by the Bank's Internal Audit Department and by the Bank's external auditors. The Bank's Independent Evaluation Group also periodically reviews Operational Procurement's performance. For more, see: [“The World Bank Group and Public Procurement- An Independent Evaluation”](#) and [The World Bank and Public Procurement](#).

204-1: PERCENTAGE OF THE PROCUREMENT BUDGET USED FOR SIGNIFICANT LOCATIONS OF OPERATION THAT IS SPENT ON LOCAL SUPPLIERS

Corporate Procurement: The World Bank currently uses in-country vendors as the definition for “local.” If the office address for the vendor in our system is in the country where the service occurs, then it is considered local and the assumption is made that it is employing and conducting business locally. For the Bank's corporate procurement, significant locations of operation include major World Bank offices located in Washington, DC, as well as field offices with more than 100 employees.

The Bank Group is refining its approach to local vendor screening, leveraging the newly established category management and electronic tendering system. Commodity segmentation has been completed, and the identification and inclusion of local criteria in the screening and evaluation process is under way. A new eProcurement system capable of tracking spend with local suppliers will begin to be implemented in late 2019 and results of this tracking will be reported on in future publications.

Operational Procurement: For World Bank operational procurement, “local” is defined as a procurement supplied to a borrower by a supplier registered in the country of the borrower. For the Bank's operational procurement, significant locations are defined as any country that borrows investment project financing from the World Bank. Of operational procurement, 77 percent was from suppliers registered in borrower countries in fiscal year 2019, totaling \$6,083 million out of \$7,873 million.

MANAGEMENT APPROACH (DISCLOSURES 103-1 – 103-3): ANTI-CORRUPTION

The World Bank Group considers corruption a major challenge to its goals of ending extreme poverty by 2030 and boosting shared prosperity for the poorest 40 percent of people in developing countries. In addition, reducing corruption is at the heart of the SDGs and achieving the ambitious targets set for Financing for Development, a pledge to use billions in investment funding, aid, and grants to catalyze trillions more in public and private sector finance, consistent with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. It is a priority for the Bank Group and many of its partners. The Bank Group has included Governance and Institutions as a theme in IDA-18 in order to focus

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The Integrity Vice
Presidency (INT)
is an independent
unit within the
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pursues sanctions
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of fraud and
corruption in Bank
Group financed
projects.”

global attention on the issue. Operations across sectors systematically incorporate governance and anticorruption measures into project design. The objective is to better mitigate corruption and fiduciary risks and ensure that development funds are used for their intended purposes.

At Transparency International's International Anti-Corruption Conference in October 2018, the Bank Group joined 21 governments and nine international organizations in reaffirming its commitment made at the global Anti-Corruption Summit in May 2016 to confront corruption as a core development issue wherever it exists and to support integrity in public sector institutions. In 2018, the Bank Group gave updates on how it is:

- building the capacity of country clients to deliver on their commitments to enhance transparency and reduce corruption;
- enhancing its support for implementation of anti-money laundering requirements and for the recovery of stolen assets; and
- extending its work on tax reform, illicit financial flows, procurement reform, and preventing corrupt companies from winning state contracts.

The Bank Group hosted its fourth biennial International Corruption Hunters Alliance meeting in Copenhagen, Denmark in October 2018, bringing together people who are working on the front lines to stop corruption in more than 100 countries. The meeting offers anti-corruption agency heads and directors of public prosecution or investigations the opportunity to jointly analyze national and global developments in anti-corruption and to exchange information critical to the success of their work.

The Bank Group participates in a number of other collective action initiatives at the regional and global levels, including: (i) leadership in creating international transparency standards (Global Initiative on Financial Transparency, Open Contracting Standard, Asset Disclosure Standards), and support for the implementation of open government (through support for the Open Government Partnership); (ii) active assistance in the implementation of transparency and accountability efforts such as the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, Publish What You Pay, Fisheries Transparency, and anti money-laundering rules; (iii) engagement and active support for international alliances and regional anti-corruption forums, such as the Latin America Regional Parliamentary Network; and (iv) engagement in international forums on anti-corruption, including the G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group, the Financial Accountability Task Force, and the OECD Anti-Corruption Task Team. This topic is material within the Bank's operational boundary.

The Integrity Vice Presidency (INT) is an independent unit within the Bank Group that investigates and pursues sanctions related to allegations of fraud and corruption in Bank Group-financed projects. INT supports the main business units of the Bank Group and external stakeholders, mitigating fraud and corruption risks through sharing investigative findings, advice, prevention, and outreach efforts. See www.worldbank.org/integrity.

The Bank Group's Governance Global Practice provides financing, intellectual leadership, and a reservoir of global experience to help countries develop practical reforms to address complex governance challenges. Its current strategic priorities focus on five key areas to help close implementation gaps: (i) strengthening public policy processes; (ii) promoting effective resource management; (iii) reinforcing public service delivery; (iv) strengthening the public-private interface; and (v) understanding the underlying drivers and enablers of policy effectiveness. See www.worldbank.org/anticorruption.

Guidelines on Preventing and Combating Fraud and Corruption in Projects Financed by IBRD Loans and IDA Credits and Grants (revised as of July 1, 2016) were designed to prevent and combat fraud and corruption. These may occur in connection with the use of the proceeds of financing from IBRD or IDA during the preparation and

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All new employees
receive an
overview of
relevant staff
rules and how to
report suspected
corruption issues.
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GRI 300 Environmental Standards Series

MANAGEMENT APPROACH (DISCLOSURES 103-1 – 103-3): MATERIALS, ENERGY, WATER SECURITY, CLIMATE CHANGE, EFFLUENTS AND WASTE

Stakeholders of the World Bank, including Sustainable and Impact Investors, recognize that the materials, water, and energy used and the waste and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions generated in the Bank's internal operations and the associated supply chain practices are highly relevant to its business impact. Reducing the Bank's environmental impact by minimizing its consumption, maximizing the use of recycled or renewable alternatives, and increasing diversion from landfill helps ensure that resources are available for future generations.

This topic applies to the World Bank's corporate impact boundary. This response does not cover activities of the other agencies of the World Bank Group: the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), and the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID). Some references to the Bank Group have been made in this report as appropriate. Since data from country offices lag by one year, fiscal year 2018 data for both Washington, DC, headquarters and country offices regarding energy, GHG emissions, and water are presented in this 2019 GRI.

Materials

Key materials in World Bank corporate operations include paper, furniture, office supplies, information technology, and consumables related to food service. The World Bank identifies products and services with large environmental impacts or those that it procures in large amounts. The Bank then works to identify environmentally and socially preferable alternatives. Quarterly reports from key suppliers reflect the percentage of products that meet key environmental criteria, such as the percent of recycled content, environmental certifications including Energy Star ratings and Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification, and other sustainability criteria. The Bank also recently instituted a preferred-vendor policy to consider purchasing from competitive women-owned businesses before considering other vendors. Responsibility for managing this impact falls with the Sustainability Manager in the Bank's Corporate Procurement unit.

Energy

Combustion of fossil fuels is a leading driver of human-driven climate change. The World Bank manages its energy use carefully by tracking use in each owned facility. Quarterly tracking of the Bank's energy use is evaluated by the Director of Global Corporate Solutions. Energy use is evaluated as an absolute figure and on an intensity basis to determine progress. Responsibility for increasing the energy efficiency of the Washington, DC, headquarters campus, with the goal of bringing all owned facilities to Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) minimum requirements, falls with the Manager for Headquarters Real Estate Development and Management in the Bank's Corporate Real Estate unit.

Water Security

The world will not be able to overcome the sustainable development challenges of the 21st century—including human development, livable cities, climate change, food security, and energy security—without improving management of water resources and ensuring access to reliable water and sanitation services. Quarterly evaluation of

the use of water, like other utilities, is conducted by the Director of Global Corporate Solutions. Water use is evaluated both as an absolute figure and on an intensity basis to determine progress. Responsibility for increasing the water efficiency of the Washington, DC, campus, falls with the Manager for Headquarters Real Estate Development and Management in the Bank's Corporate Real Estate unit.

Climate Change

Addressing climate change is part of the World Bank's core mission of helping countries end extreme poverty and boost shared prosperity in a sustainable manner. Climate change threatens to erode development gains around the world, and its effects are greatest on the poorest and most vulnerable countries, which are the World Bank's clients. The Bank continues to deepen its efforts to measure, reduce, offset, and report GHG emissions associated with its global internal operations, including its facilities, key meetings, and corporate air travel. The Bank has measured the GHG emissions from its facilities in Washington, DC, since 2005 and globally since 2007 in accordance with the World Resources Institute and World Business Council for Sustainable Development's GHG Protocol. Additional information on proxies, emissions factors, and the complete boundary are available in the World Bank Group's annually updated Inventory Management Plan. A third party periodically verifies the Inventory Management Plan and the GHG inventory to ensure they meet international best practices.

In fiscal 2019, the Bank Group announced a new corporate carbon emissions reduction target to reduce direct and indirect carbon emissions from its global facilities by 28 percent by 2026, from a 2016 baseline. Responsibility for minimizing GHG emissions from Washington, DC, headquarters campus and country offices falls under the Bank's Regional Management Teams, headed by Regional Vice Presidents, as well as the Director of Global Corporate Solutions.

Effluents and Waste

The World Bank views reducing effluents and waste production as a material aspect because of potential negative environmental impacts, including the release of persistent toxic chemicals through waste disposed of in landfills and through incineration. The Bank has worked to reduce the amount of waste sent to landfills through a combination of source reduction, reuse, composting, and recycling. Its strategies include: (1) minimizing the amount of material brought into Bank facilities; (2) avoiding unnecessary packaging for purchased items; (3) encouraging minimum purchase thresholds for office supplies; and (4) mandating that large purchases from vendors be delivered in bulk instead of individually packaged. Responsibility for managing this impact area is shared by Senior Manager, Corporate Real Estate, Global Corporate Solutions; Senior Manager, Corporate Procurement, Strategy, Procurement, and Administration; and Regional Management Teams, headed by Regional Vice Presidents.

301-1: TOTAL WEIGHT OR VOLUME OF MATERIALS THAT ARE USED TO PRODUCE AND PACKAGE THE ORGANIZATION'S PRIMARY PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

In fiscal year 2019, the total amount of non-renewable materials used was 185 metric tons, including 9 tons of electronic equipment, 172 tons of office products, and 4 tons of bottled water. In the same period, the total amount of renewable material used was 420 tons, including 358 tons of paper and 62 tons of food-service-related consumables. A phase out of plastic bottles at the Bank's headquarters was completed early in fiscal year 2019. The only bottled water purchases were residual orders from the previous fiscal year.

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Climate change threatens to erode development gains around the world, and its effects are greatest on the poorest and most vulnerable countries.
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Materials Used (metric tons)	FY19	FY18	FY17
Total non-renewable materials	185	252	235
Electronic equipment	9	36	43
Office products	172	116	97
Bottled water	4	100	95
Total renewable materials	420	563	595
Paper	358	501	550
Food-service related consumables (includes carry out containers, cups, cutlery and napkins)	62	62	45

301-2: PERCENTAGE OF RECYCLED INPUT MATERIALS

The World Bank is committed to using resources that are made from recycled or rapidly renewable materials for its internal operations. The largest material purchases include paper, office supplies, office furniture, cafeteria napkins, and electronics.

Paper: World Bank standard copier and printer paper is 100 percent recycled content and FSC certified. The Bank tracks the percentage of all paper used at the institution that was made of recycled content. In fiscal year 2019, 57 percent of paper used was made from 100 percent recycled content, while 43 percent consisted of 10 to 85 percent recycled content.

Office products: The Bank also tracks the percentage by weight of all items purchased from its office supply vendor that contain at least 10 percent post-consumer recycled content. Similar to fiscal year 2018, in fiscal year 2019, 17 percent of all purchases from the office supply vendor contained at least 10 percent recycled content.

Furniture: The majority of furniture in use at the World Bank has been refurbished or reupholstered. Of newly purchased furniture, more than 40 percent of the new Bank's office furniture contains a minimum of 10 percent post-consumer recycled content.

Food-service consumables: In the Bank's food services, all cafeteria napkins are made from 100 percent recycled fibers (20 percent of which is post-consumer recycled fibers) and produced with a 100 percent bleach-free process. In fiscal year 2019, the Bank purchased 4 tons of napkins.

Electronic equipment: The Bank also uses sustainability criteria for its information technology purchases to ensure components of computers, laptops, and monitors are made of recycled input materials. The percentage of recycled components in technology purchases is not tracked.

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World Bank standard
copier and printer
paper is 100 percent
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302-1 – 302-3: ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND INTENSITY

Fuel combustion onsite includes natural gas, propane, gasoline, and diesel fuel as well as gasoline and diesel fuel for owned vehicles. The decrease from fiscal year 2017 to fiscal year 2018 was in part due to a reduced reliance on diesel generators at some country offices.

Onsite global fuel use (GJ)	FY18	FY17	FY16
Total	68,594	85,861	77,494

Fuel consumption from renewable resources is not tracked because data from fuel providers globally are not appropriately detailed. Electricity, cooling, and steam consumption is provided in the table. The World Bank does not have any purchased heating, such as district heating, purchased for consumption.

Purchased Energy Consumption (GJ)	FY18	FY17	FY16
Total	405,953	420,295	415,132
Electricity	399,551	414,418	409,209
Cooling	1,184	5	0
Steam	5,217	5,873	5,923

The World Bank does not sell any electricity, heating, cooling, or steam. Total global energy use from onsite fuel use includes vehicle fuel use, and purchased electricity, cooling, and steam. In fiscal year 2018, data was collected from the Bank's 136 country office facilities outside of the United States.

Total Energy Consumption (GJ)	FY18	FY17	FY16
World Bank Total Energy	474,547	506,156	492,626
U.S. facilities and vehicles	307,651	316,337	325,712
Country office facilities and vehicles	166,896	189,819	166,915

Energy consumption outside the organization includes fuel used in contractor-owned vehicles as well as commercial airlines used for employee business travel. Data for fuel use in commercial airliners are not available as this information is not provided by commercial airlines.

Total Energy Consumption (GJ)	FY18	FY17	FY16
Contractor-owned vehicles	19,808	20,328	18,468

Overall there was a decrease in energy use in all Bank locations (U.S. and country office facilities) from fiscal year 2017 to fiscal year 2018.

In fiscal year 2018, there was a decreased reliance on onsite generator fuel in the Afghanistan and Chennai offices. There was also continued reduction of energy use (increased efficiency) for owned and managed offices at headquarters in Washington, DC, which are the largest source of emissions from buildings.

The energy intensity ratio is based on total occupied square meters. This ratio includes all energy (onsite combustion fuel, mobile combustion fuel, electricity, cooling, and steam) used to conduct business operations.

Energy Intensity (GJ/m ²)	FY18	FY17	FY16
World Bank Energy Intensity (GJ/m²)	0.77	0.81	0.80
Total energy (GJ)	474,547	506,156	492,626
Total occupied square meters (m ²)	612,330	624,568	612,247

302-4: AMOUNT OF REDUCTIONS IN ENERGY CONSUMPTION ACHIEVED AS A DIRECT RESULT OF CONSERVATION AND EFFICIENCY INITIATIVES

In fiscal year 2018, the Bank’s global energy usage within the organization (scope 1 and 2) was reduced by 31,457 GJ, predominately through reductions in electricity use. The Bank invested in energy reduction and efficiency initiatives at the headquarters offices and several non-U.S. offices, which includes the following projects:

- Headquarters has an ongoing project to upgrade to LED lights; the main headquarters building’s electricity consumption was down 3,032 GJ between fiscal year 2017 and fiscal year 2018.
- The Kenya office updated motors on the chillers and cooling tower and installed 6.5 kW of solar. The office’s electricity consumption was down 507 GJ between fiscal year 2017 and fiscal year 2018.
- Ethiopia, Lebanon, Sudan, Bangladesh, and Nigeria country offices upgraded to LED lights.
- The Ethiopia office installed solar water heaters.
- The Lebanon office installed solar security lighting throughout the compound.

Reduction reporting is based on major initiatives taken in fiscal year 2018. Reductions are calculated between fiscal years. The base year reduction in this case is fiscal year 2017. Methodologies and assumptions for calculating reductions are specific to each initiative and are sourced from engineering proposals.

303-3: TOTAL WATER WITHDRAWAL

Of the total 343.9 megaliters of water usage globally in fiscal year 2018, 226.7 megaliters of municipal water was used in the Washington, DC, offices, primarily for domestic and drinking water purposes. Offices outside the United States reported a total of 117.2 megaliters of water used.

In fiscal year 2018, 83 percent of World Bank-owned offices globally reported their water usage, up from 80 percent in fiscal year 2017 and 78 percent in fiscal year 2016. No estimations are calculated for offices not reporting water usage. While more offices reported their water usage in FY18, the total water used decreased due to an updated data collection methodology. Through fiscal year 2017, some World Bank offices in shared building spaces reported total water usage for the entire building. Now World Bank offices only report on water used in their own spaces.

The Washington, DC, offices use municipal water supply from the Potomac River watershed. No surface water, groundwater, rainwater collected by the organization, or wastewater from other organizations was used in the Washington offices in fiscal year 2018.

Water Usage (megaliters)	FY18	FY17	FY16
US facilities	226.7	187.1	193.7
Country office facilities	117.2	195.4	144.0

For offices outside the United States this information is not currently collected. The Bank is building systems to collect this information.

Water use is based on utility bills from the local water utility, DC Water, in Washington, DC, and from utility bills or meters in those non-U.S. offices that are able to report.

305-1: GROSS DIRECT (SCOPE 1) GHG EMISSIONS

The World Bank measures direct GHG emissions for its internal operations based on site-specific data for facilities. Estimates are made for those facilities with missing data.

In fiscal year 2018, there was an overall increase in World Bank Scope 1 emissions despite a decrease in energy usage; this was due to refrigerant refills in two country offices. Base year (fiscal year 2016) emissions equaled 6,970 mtCO₂e.

Gases included in the calculation are CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, and HFCs. There are no known emissions of PFCs, SF₆ or NF₃, as detailed in the World Bank Group's Inventory Management Plan. There are no biogenic CO₂ emissions. Base year for this calculation is fiscal year 2016, which began on July 1, 2015. Fiscal year 2016 was chosen as the base year because the previous target was ending. Information on methodology, emissions factors, Global Warming Potential (GWP) rates, and consolidation approach are in the Inventory Management Plan for fiscal year 2018. For more information, see <http://www.worldbank.org/corporateresponsibility>.

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In fiscal year 2018,
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Scope 1 emissions (mtCO ₂ e)	FY 18	FY17	FY16 (Base Year)
World Bank total	8,490	7,829	6,970
<i>U. S. facilities and vehicles</i>	877	944	975
<i>Country office facilities and vehicles</i>	7,613	6,885	5,996

305-2: GROSS LOCATION-BASED ENERGY INDIRECT (SCOPE 2) GHG EMISSIONS

The World Bank measures indirect GHG emissions for its internal operations based on site-specific data for facilities. Estimates are made for those facilities with missing data. In fiscal year 2018, Scope 2 emissions from the Bank's global offices continued to decrease, to 43,663 mtCO₂e .

Scope 2 emissions (mtCO ₂ e)	FY18	FY17	FY16 (Base year)
World Bank total	43,663	45,139	46,050
<i>US</i>	28,317	29,151	32,725
<i>Country offices</i>	15,346	15,988	13,325

Gases included in the calculation are CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, and HFCs. There are no known emissions of PFCs, SF₆ or NF₃, as detailed in the World Bank Group's Inventory Management Plan. There are no biogenic CO₂ emissions. Base year for this calculation is fiscal year 2016, which began on July 1, 2015. Fiscal year 2016 was chosen as the base year because the previous target was ending. Information on methodology, emissions factors, Global Warming Potential (GWP) rates, and consolidation approach are in the Inventory Management Plan for fiscal year 2018. For more information, see <http://www.worldbank.org/corporateresponsibility>.

305-3: GROSS OTHER INDIRECT (SCOPE 3) GHG EMISSIONS

The World Bank measures indirect GHG emissions from air travel by Bank employees, as well as delegate air travel, and other indirect emissions associated with major meetings that the Bank organizes. In fiscal year 2012, the Bank began measuring GHG emissions from contractor-owned vehicles.

In fiscal year 2018, these emissions totaled approximately 102,139 mtCO₂e, an increase from fiscal year 2017's emissions of 95,216 mtCO₂e due to an increase in air travel for business. Base year emissions in fiscal year 2016 equaled 90,046 mtCO₂e.

Gases included in the calculation are CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, and HFCs. There are no known emissions of PFCs, SF₆ or NF₃, as detailed in the World Bank Group's Inventory Management Plan. There are no biogenic CO₂ emissions. Base year for this calculation is fiscal year 2016, which began on July 1, 2015. Fiscal year 2016 was chosen as the base year because the previous target was ending. Information on methodology, emissions factors, Global Warming Potential (GWP) rates, and consolidation approach are in the Inventory Management Plan for fiscal year 2018. For more information, see <http://www.worldbank.org/corporateresponsibility>.

Scope 3 emissions (mtCO ₂ e)	FY 18	FY17	FY16 (Base year)
World Bank total	102,139	95,216	90,046

305-4: GHG EMISSIONS INTENSITY RATIO FOR THE ORGANIZATION

Overall, the scope 1 and 2 emissions intensity for the Bank's 140 global locations remained approximately the same because the overall emissions were down, and the total global occupied office space was less than fiscal year 2017. The scope 3 emissions per full-time equivalent (FTE) employee increased due to the increase in employee air travel emissions.

The World Bank measures GHG emissions intensity in two distinct categories. Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions are normalized per square meter, while Scope 3 emissions, pertaining to employee air travel, are normalized per full-time equivalent (FTE) employee, which consists of staff and short-term consultants. Prior to fiscal year 2017 reporting, FTE did not include consultants, just number of staff. Gases included in the calculation are CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, and HFCs. There are no known emissions of PFCs,

SF6 or NF3, as detailed in the World Bank Group’s Inventory Management Plan. There are no biogenic CO2 emissions. Base year for this calculation is fiscal year 2016, which began on July 1, 2015. Fiscal year 2016 was chosen as the base year because the previous target was ending. Information on methodology, emissions factors, Global Warming Potential (GWP) rates, and consolidation approach are in the Inventory Management Plan for fiscal year 2018. For more information, see <http://www.worldbank.org/corporateresponsibility>.

Emissions scopes	FY 18	FY17	FY16 (Base year)
Scopes 1 and 2 (mtCO ₂ e per square meter)	0.085	0.085	0.087
Scope 3 (mtCO ₂ e per FTE)	6.00	5.65	5.57

305-5: GHG EMISSIONS REDUCED AS A DIRECT RESULT OF REDUCTION INITIATIVES

Between fiscal 2017-2018, the Bank’s global emissions within the organization (scope 1 and 2) were reduced by almost 784 mtCO₂e, predominantly through reductions in electricity use. Efficiency projects at headquarters contributed to an emissions reduction of around 291 mtCO₂e. In addition, smaller projects in the Bank’s offices in Kenya, Ethiopia, Lebanon, Sudan, Bangladesh, and Nigeria country offices contributed to the global emissions reductions. Gases included in the calculation are CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, and HFCs. There are no known emissions of PFCs, SF₆ or NF₃, as detailed in the WBG’s Inventory Management Plan. There are no biogenic CO₂ emissions. Base year for this calculation is fiscal year 2016, which began on July 1, 2015. Fiscal year 2016 was chosen as the base year because the previous target was ending. Information on methodology, emissions factors, Global Warming Potential (GWP) rates, and consolidation approach are in the Inventory Management Plan for fiscal year 2018. For more information, see <http://www.worldbank.org/corporateresponsibility>.

306-2: WEIGHT OF WASTE BY STREAM, WITH A BREAKDOWN BY DISPOSAL METHOD

Typical waste items from World Bank facilities include paper, bottles, cans, cardboard, food waste, toner cartridges, carpet tiles, and electronics.

Total hazardous waste for fiscal year 2019 was 678 pounds of medical waste and 125 gallons of recycled liquids, including glycol and used oil. The medical clinic on site at World Bank headquarters is the only place that generates hazardous waste, which is then disposed of appropriately by a third party. Total nonhazardous waste produced by the Bank’s Washington, DC, offices in fiscal year 2019 was 2,248 metric tons, compared to 2,470 metric tons in fiscal year 2018.

Waste disposal information is provided by the Bank’s waste management contractor that manages landfill, recyclables, and compostable waste and the electronic-waste recycler, subcontracted through the computer electronics provider, which provides information on the number of computers and other IT assets recycled yearly. Weights from roll-off compactors used for landfilled waste and recycling are exact weights to the closest one tenth of a ton.

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Between fiscal 2017-2018, the Bank’s global emissions (Scope 1 & 2) were reduced by more than 1.5%.
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Waste streams (metric tons)	FY19	FY18	FY17
Waste diverted from landfill (%)	61	62	58
Total nonhazardous waste in Washington, DC (metric tons)	2,248	2,470	1,871
Landfill	887	933	794
Recycling*	1,021	1,152	711
Compost	334	381	365
Food donation	7	4	1

* Includes paper, bottles and cans, cardboard, toner cartridges, carpet tiles, construction waste recycled and electronics.

GRI 400 Social Standards Series

MANAGEMENT APPROACH (DISCLOSURES 103-1 – 103-3): HUMAN RESOURCES

This topic is material within the Bank's corporate boundary. Stakeholders, including potential employees, shareholders (the Board), as well as Sustainable and Impact investors, recognize that the way the Bank manages staff, its most valuable resource, is highly relevant to its business impact. Human Resources policies apply across the WBG agencies. However, staff numbers provided in this GRI Index pertain to World Bank (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Development Association) staff only.

As a knowledge organization, the World Bank's success depends on the contributions of its staff. World Bank staff come from over 170 countries. Their diversity and global reach stand out among international financial institutions and other development organizations. Bank staff include economists, educators, environmental scientists, financial analysts, foresters, agronomists, engineers, information technology specialists, social scientists, etc., and offer clients a unique combination of global expertise and in-depth local knowledge. To deliver on its mission, the World Bank strives to be the best place to work in development by offering an Employment Value Proposition (EVP) that attracts, motivates, and retains world-class, diverse talent with the critical skills, experiences, mindsets, and behaviors needed to effectively respond to complex and constantly evolving client needs. To capitalize on these comparative advantages requires an understanding of where the business is headed and the skills mix required, coupled with the ability to identify, grow, and deploy talent in a proactive and deliberate way, as envisioned under the fiscal year 2017-19 People Strategy.

The People Strategy establishes people management as a shared accountability between executive leadership, the Human Resources Vice Presidency (HRD), managers, and staff. It sets out a three-year roadmap of HR programs and priorities focused on achieving the business objectives outlined in the [Forward Look](#).

Staff Policies

The World Bank's employment policies are articulated in its [Staff Manual](#), which is established by the institution and periodically reviewed and revised to ensure relevance and suitability for both staff and the business. The Manual includes the principles of staff employment and general obligations of the Bank and staff, as well as policies governing core human resource processes. Policies are supported by procedures that outline the approach to implementation.

The Bank's Human Resources Vice Presidency monitors and reports on implementation of the People Strategy through regular engagements with the Board and senior management. A People Strategy Scorecard tracks progress against a set of Key Performance Indicators that align with the priorities of the three-year strategy, and the Corporate Scorecard includes a number of talent management indicators. Regular staff engagement surveys provide crucial input on the mood of the organization and issues for management to tackle. Periodic internal audits of key HR processes identify areas for improvement and result in follow-up action plans that address highlighted findings.

401-1: EMPLOYEE TURNOVER

In fiscal year 2019, the rate of new employee hires equaled 6 percent. Of those hired, 51 percent were hired in non-US offices, and 54 percent were female.

Staff hired	FY19		FY18		FY17	
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% of total
United States	390	49%	501	53%	634	51%
Female	209	54%	264	53%	333	53%
Male	181	46%	237	47%	301	47%
Non-US offices	402	51%	445	47%	615	49%
Female	216	54%	226	51%	320	52%
Male	186	46%	219	49%	295	48%
Total hires	792		946		1,249	
Of which Female	425	54%	490	52%	653	52%
Of which Male	367	46%	456	48%	596	48%

In fiscal year 2019, 820 staff left the Bank—a turnover rate of 6.7 percent (of which 2.8 percent was voluntary). 40 percent of employees who left the Bank were located in non-US offices, and 46 percent were female. In fiscal year 2018, the turnover rate was 5.2 percent (of which 2.3 percent was voluntary).

Staff hired	FY19		FY18		FY17	
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% of total
United States	488	60%	398	64%	515	68%
Female	230	47%	189	47%	263	35%
Male	258	53%	209	53%	252	33%
Non-US offices	332	40%	224	36%	239	32%
Female	146	44%	101	45%	115	15%
Male	186	56%	123	55%	124	16%
Total hires	820		622		754	
Of which Female	376	46%	290	47%	378	50%
Of which Male	444	54%	332	53%	376	50%

MANAGEMENT APPROACH (DISCLOSURES 103-1 – 103-3): HEALTH AND SAFETY

A network of regional health advisors, under the World Bank's Health and Safety Directorate (HSD), work together to enhance staff health, safety, and well-being via technical assistance outreach and medical support missions. These include United Nations (UN) partners and international vendors through onsite and offsite clinical facilities. HSD's mission is to protect and promote the health of staff wherever they may be, taking into account their individual health status, working environment, and job demands. This is achieved by managing health and safety risks through pre-deployment briefings, offering evidence-based, quality-controlled occupational health services, enhancing capacity in offices in fragile, conflict, and violent situations, and nurturing trust in clients through professionalism and confidentiality. The World Bank Enterprise Risk Committee, and its subordinate Occupational Health and Safety Practitioners Committee is tasked with developing, implementing, and evaluating an occupational health and safety management system that applies to Bank staff worldwide.

There are multiple e-learning trainings on Occupational Health, Safety, and Well-being including Travel Health, Mental Health, and Resiliency available for all staff and consultants. These trainings are available globally through the WBG Online Learning Campus (OLC), in person, or remotely via video conferencing.

The Head of the WBG Health and Safety Directorate is a Senior Director who reports directly to the WBG Managing Director-Chief Administrative Officer.


403-1: OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The World Bank is dedicated to defining and implementing an occupational health and safety management system in accordance with external best practice (ISO 45001) and internal standards with a commitment to the health and safety of all staff. The WBG Directive on an Occupational Health and Safety Management System was approved in January 2018. Responsibility for Occupational Health and Safety is shared by all World Bank Staff, including senior management, managers, and supervisors, as well as contractors and visitors as seen in the staff manual.

403-2: PROCESSES USED TO IDENTIFY AND ELIMINATE WORK-RELATED HAZARDS AND ASSESS AND MINIMIZE RISKS

The World Bank has developed a schema to identify work-related hazards and risks. This schema is covered under the online learning course available to all staff and defines the hazard identification and risk mitigation process. To ensure the quality of these processes, the World Bank adheres to a Plan, Do, Check, Act (PDCA) cycle to constantly reevaluate occupational health and safety processes. The PDCA cycle is part of the overall development and implementation of the occupational health and safety management system.

All World Bank staff are empowered and have the responsibility to identify and report any unsafe workplace acts or situations to management. Staff policies and procedures, as defined in the staff manual, clearly identify ways in which workers can report work-related hazards and hazardous situations, including reporting directly to the HSD, emailing the World Bank help desk, and reporting to management. In addition, a formal software for the reporting of any work-related hazards



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**The WBG Directive
on an Occupational
Health and Safety
Management System
was approved in
January 2018.**
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and hazardous situations is under development. Workers are protected against reprisals by World Bank Internal Justice Services, which endeavors to support staff to preserve fairness in the workplace.

HSD is committed to review and investigate, where appropriate, any reported work-related incidents. Once a notification has been reviewed, HSD may investigate the complaint with an onsite visit. Further, all complaints are incorporated into the PDCA cycle to constantly improve the process. WBG Occupational Health and Safety Management System defines the WBG Risk Register, Risk Matrix, and the use of the hierarchy of controls to better assess and manage hazard identification and risk management.

403-3: OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES' FUNCTIONS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THE IDENTIFICATION AND ELIMINATION OF HAZARDS AND MINIMIZATION OF RISKS

The WBG Health and Safety Directorate provides a comprehensive suite of Occupational Health and Safety and personal health risk management services through the following functional units:

- Occupational Health and Safety, addressing individual, workplace, and global, health and safety issues;
- Travel Health and Wellness, addressing health risks of travel and relocation, and managing an outsourced, full-service, on-site Primary Health Care Center for staff, dependents, and retirees at headquarters in Washington, DC, run according to a Patient Centered Medical Home Model. The WBG also offers an outsourced Health and Wellness program which allows staff to identify and manage their health risks, obtain health and wellness coaching, and have clinical nurse manager support for living with chronic medical conditions;
- Field Health Services, supporting staff to access healthcare across the globe, for both routine and emergency healthcare needs;
- Counseling Unit, addressing psychosocial support needs.

Staff with clinical functions are required to have active professional registration in the countries where they are performing their clinical duties. The WBG also provides financial support to its professional staff for participation in Continuing Professional Education programs and maintenance of professional accreditation.

The Health and Safety Directorate is cross-supported by other vice presidential units, including Human Resources, and Directorates such as Global Corporate Solutions, which houses Corporate Real Estate, Corporate Security, and Travel Units.

The World Bank Occupational Health and Safety Committee, which reports to the Enterprise Risk Management Committee (ERC) of Senior Management, is tasked with developing, implementing, and overseeing an occupational health and safety management system that applies to Bank employees worldwide. The occupational health and safety management system being implemented by the Committee is based on ISO 45001 (Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems). The committee forms multidisciplinary, ad-hoc working groups to address specific concerns, such as a working group for air pollution, which developed guidelines for staff and managers in country offices where air quality is a recognized health hazard. The committee is supported by a community of practice supporting senior management and staff. The practitioner committee is able to designate multidisciplinary ad-hoc working groups, which can develop and submit guidelines to the high level ERC for decision. To address global health issues, the committee collaborates with the United Nations and other international organizations.

All staff have access to the Health and Safety Directorate. A policy of strict medical confidentiality is maintained in all dealings with staff, ensuring protection of their medical records and personal-health-related information. A specific Staff Rule has been published to ensure and guide the protection of confidential information: Staff

Rule 2.02 - Confidentiality of Medical Information and Medical Records. In addition, in May 2018 the WBG's Boards adopted a Personal Data Privacy Policy applicable to all personal data processed by the Bank and aligning to internationally accepted standards.

403-4: PROCESSES FOR WORKER PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT, IMPLEMENTATION, AND EVALUATION OF THE OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The World Bank's Occupational Health and Safety Practitioners Committee meets quarterly to address health and safety issues as they globally relate to staff worldwide. The committee is chaired by the Senior Director of HSD and includes occupational health specialists, environmental consultants, and senior management representatives from headquarters and offices outside the United States, HRD, Internal Justice, Corporate Real Estate, Corporate Security, Fire and Life Safety, Legal, Procurement, Corporate Responsibility, the Staff Association, Budget, and additional specialists and members as required. To address staff concerns, the committee forms multidisciplinary ad-hoc task working groups under the guidance of the ERC.

The Occupational Health and Safety Committee is a committee on occupational health and safety as described in the Work Bank Procedure with decision-making and guidance related to:

- Developing an organizational strategy for the WBG on implementing an occupational health and safety (OHS) management system;
- Providing advice to units implementing OHS strategies and programs;
- Developing internal OHS standards;
- Monitoring and evaluating the implementation and impact of the OHS management system and making recommendations for change;
- Developing training programs on risk management, accident and disease prevention, and related educational activities for staff;
- Proposing ways to incorporate lessons learned from any health and safety incidents;
- Coordinating outreach to staff on occupational health and safety issues, questions, and suggestions; and
- Overseeing the compiling of data on work-related injuries, incidents, and hazards into an annual report.

The Committee meets on a quarterly basis.

403-5: OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY TRAININGS PROVIDED TO WORKERS

HSD has developed and implemented three online learning courses for staff which are available globally through the WBG Online Learning Campus (OLC), in person, or remotely via video conferencing. Participants in the courses gain an understanding of:

- The WBG Occupational Health and Safety Management System, which considers the health and safety risks posed by personal health, workplace and the general environment in which staff work;
- The governance structure of the WBG's Health and Safety Management system;

- How workplace health and safety is a shared responsibility and what the WBG's role is in upholding a healthy and safe work environment;
- How to undertake a risk assessment and management approach for health, safety, and wellbeing;
- OHS roles and responsibilities for Managers, Supervisors and Task Team Leaders; and
- OHS Focal Point.

403-6: HOW THE ORGANIZATION FACILITATES WORKERS' ACCESS TO NON-OCCUPATIONAL MEDICAL AND HEALTHCARE SERVICES, AND THE SCOPE OF ACCESS PROVIDED

The World Bank has introduced a Patient Centered Medical Home model that provides primary care services onsite within the World Bank headquarters. Instead of seeking outside care, staff and their dependents can elect to visit the expanded in-house clinic and receive care delivered by the MedStar Medical Group.

The key features of this model include:

- Care for whole families, with a focus on maintaining health and disease prevention;
- Patient-centered focus;
- Team-based service approach;
- Easy access to providers via an electronic portal;
- Broader spectrum of clinical services, incorporating the urgent care formerly provided by the HSD Clinic; and
- Medical home base with access to a network of specialty care.

The Health and Wellness program is composed of additional health support services provided to staff, dependents, and retirees in partnership with U.S. Preventive Medicine and the Cleveland Clinic. The program includes a health and wellness assessment, a personal preventive plan, the setting of individual health goals, and personalized support through a health coach or advisor who is available via email or telephone.

403-7: APPROACH TO PREVENTING OR MITIGATING SIGNIFICANT NEGATIVE OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY IMPACTS THAT ARE DIRECTLY LINKED TO ITS OPERATIONS, PRODUCTS OR SERVICES

The Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) will enable the World Bank and borrowers to better manage environmental and social risks of projects and to improve development outcomes. The ESF offers broad and systematic coverage of environmental and social risks linked to Bank-supported projects. It makes important advances in areas such as transparency, non-discrimination, public participation, and accountability, including expanded roles for grievance mechanisms. For more information, see <https://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/environmental-and-social-framework>.

Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) 2 and 4 address negative health and safety impacts that are directly linked to Bank-supported operations for borrowing member countries.

- **ESS2:** Labor and Working Conditions recognizes the importance of employment creation and income generation in the pursuit of poverty reduction and inclusive economic growth. Borrowers can promote sound worker-management relationships and enhance the development benefits of a project by treating workers on the project fairly and providing safe and healthy working conditions.
- **ESS4:** Community Health and Safety addresses the health, safety, and security risks and impacts on project-affected communities and the corresponding responsibility of borrowers to avoid or minimize such risks and impacts, with particular attention to people who, because of their particular circumstances, may be vulnerable.

403-9: THE NUMBER AND RATE OF WORK-RELATED INJURIES AND FATALITIES

All hazards and risks are managed in accordance with the principle of utilizing the hierarchy of controls. World Bank work-related rates are established based on

Lost Workday Case Rate All Workers Compensation Claims

Type	Employee Category	Claims	Case Rate
Illness Lost Workday Case Rate	Staff Member	14	0.09
Injury Lost Workday Case Rate	Staff Member	53	0.32
Illness Lost Workday Case Rate	Short-term Consultant	8	0.05
Injury Lost Workday Case Rate	Short-term Consultant	7	0.04

200,000 hours (100 staff x 40 hours x 50 weeks). There were 32,866,000 hours worked in calendar year 2018. All staff are included in this disclosure in accordance with WBG staff rules. Data are compiled in accordance with OSHA reporting criteria. There were zero work related fatalities in fiscal 2018.

In accordance with the WBG OHS Management System work-related hazards that pose a risk are defined in the WBG Hazard Risk Register. Each hazard is aligned to a level of risk according to industry and internal standards. A risk matrix calculates risk in accordance with severity and intensity. The WBG utilizes a 4x4 risk matrix structure. The determination of current and future control measures are applied in accordance with the hierarchy of controls to establish current and residual risk tolerances.

MANAGEMENT APPROACH (DISCLOSURES 103-1 – 103-3): STAFF LEARNING

The World Bank invests in staff learning to enhance WBG-wide technical skills and knowledge, strengthen problem-solving skills, and foster innovation to attain the Bank Group's twin goals efficiently and creatively. Staff take courses to retain and enhance cutting-edge skills as they carry out the World Bank's mission. Stakeholders, including employees, shareholders (the Boards), as well as Sustainable and Impact investors, recognize learning and knowledge sharing as highly relevant to the Bank's business impact. This topic is material to both the Bank's corporate and operational boundaries since the Open Learning Campus (OLC) provides solutions for both staff and partners globally. Human Resources policies apply across the WBG agencies. However, numbers provided in this report pertain to World Bank (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Development Association) staff only.

The OLC is a single, online destination to accelerate development solutions through learning for WBG staff, clients, and global partners. The OLC offers a broad range of learning resources via Talks, Academy, and Connect to provide (1) continuous learning for staff to retain and enhance cutting edge skills; and (2) staff and clients to learn together and co-create solutions to complex development challenges. While the onus is on staff to be proactive in their learning, managers are accountable for supporting the learning of their staff. Through the World Bank’s performance evaluation process and career conversations, staff and managers work together on staff development objectives and career goals. Strategically selecting appropriate learning activities is a key part of this process. Staff can choose from a wide range of internal learning activities available through the OLC, or from external learning providers. All learning in OLC is evaluated for scale and impact. On the staff side, the World Bank evaluates all classes entered in OLC that are greater than or equal to one day. All classes that are less than a day can be evaluated as needed. On the client side, the Bank evaluates all learning programs, and regularly informs senior management, including through three-year trend analysis, to guide programs, implement course corrections, and create learning innovations. For more information about OLC, see www.olc.worldbank.org.

The OLC team, housed within the Knowledge and Strategy Unit of the Development Economics Vice Presidency, acts as an enabler and accelerator for learning across the WBG. The team serves as a central pedagogical resource and learning ecosystem for seven key learning programs: Operations, Leadership, Business Skills, IT skills, Technical, Corporate, and Mandatory.

Funding for formal Staff Learning is provided to each Vice Presidential Unit and then reallocated down to the Global Practice, departmental, or other level. Each year, the minimum amount to be set aside for Staff Learning per Vice Presidential Unit is communicated through the indicative expenditure directions, upon recommendation of the Learning Steering Group. The minimum amount is calculated based on two components: a minimum of five days on average that staff are expected to dedicate to formal Staff Learning, and an amount of variable budget available to support staff on activities calculated on a headcount basis. Every Vice Presidential Unit has the autonomy to allocate additional resources to Staff Learning above the required minimum.

404-1: AVERAGE HOURS OF TRAINING THAT THE ORGANIZATION’S EMPLOYEES HAVE UNDERTAKEN

In fiscal year 2019, the World Bank delivered 73,291 days of learning. 53 percent of the training days were delivered either in offices outside the U.S. or via location-neutral formats, such as e-learning and webinars.

Average participant training days taken				Average participant training days taken			
	FY17	FY18	FY19		FY17	FY18	FY19
GA-GD	3.0	3.4	3.4	Male	5.0	5.3	5.2
GE	4.1	4.2	4.5	Female	4.7	4.8	4.9
GF-GG	5.7	5.6	5.9				
GH+	4.6	4.6	4.4				
ETC/ETT	N/A	N/A	3.6				
JPA/JPO/SPAS	5.0	7.0	7.6				

91 percent of the salaried workforce attended at least one learning event in fiscal year 2019, not including the corporate mandatory programs: 91 percent based in non-U.S. and 90 percent at headquarters, in Washington, DC. These individuals attended the equivalent of 62,748 days of training, averaging 4.9 days per staff member, with 4.7 in days taken by staff based in offices outside the U.S. and 5.1 days taken by Washington, DC-based staff.

WIn fiscal year 2019, investment in staff learning increased by 3 percent over fiscal year 2018 and by 9 percent from fiscal year 2017 levels. The World Bank invested \$76.1 million in staff learning, of which 36 percent was spent on developing and delivering learning activities, and 64 percent was spent to cover direct and indirect expenses for staff members to participate in learning (given internally and/or from external providers), including staff time and other costs.

404-3: PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEES WHO RECEIVED A REGULAR PERFORMANCE AND CAREER DEVELOPMENT REVIEW

The WBG encourages ongoing peer feedback and regular check-ins with the manager or designated supervisor throughout the year. At least once in a 12-month period, typically at the close of the fiscal year, all staff (excluding short term appointments) have formal feedback discussions with their manager or designated supervisor. Evaluations are based on the staff member's performance against stated objectives, additional contributions, strengths, and areas of focus. The year-end conversation also touches on plans for the upcoming performance cycle, including any professional development and training needs. The Performance Management Process is outlined in the Staff Manual 5.03.

In fiscal year 2019, 96 percent of WBG staff completed fiscal year 2018 year-end evaluations; 78 percent of staff completed fiscal year 2019 objectives; and 96 percent of staff completed fiscal year 2019 mid-year evaluations on time.

In addition to the regular performance evaluations, an integrated talent management approach along with the end year performance evaluation is undertaken by management to give the organization a better understanding of the skills of staff and, importantly, to identify next steps for the staff's professional development, including targeted learning programs, stretch assignments, or rotations to other business units, as well as readiness to take on greater responsibilities.

MANAGEMENT APPROACH (DISCLOSURES 103-1 – 103-3): DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION

The World Bank is committed to creating a workplace where everyone is valued, differences are respected and celebrated, and opportunity and equitable treatment are afforded to all. Ensuring diversity and inclusion are integrated into our daily work means creating a positive culture through practices that recognize, value, and harness what makes every individual unique in the broader sense, and by acknowledging and respecting differences and similarities, including nationality, gender and gender identity, race, religion, ethnicity, age, sexual orientation, disability, and educational background. World Bank stakeholders have raised this topic as an important corporate priority.

The World Bank recognizes that meeting the demands and needs of its diverse client base more effectively means the Bank must consider a range of ideas and perspectives to find the best solution to development challenges. The Articles of Agreement for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association emphasize the need to “pay due regard to the importance of recruiting personnel on as wide a geographical basis as possible”

“
In fiscal year 2019, 96 percent of WBG staff completed fiscal year 2018 year-end evaluations; 78 percent of staff completed fiscal year 2019 objectives; and 96 percent of staff completed fiscal year 2019 mid-year evaluations on time.
”

when appointing Bank officers and staff, “subject to the paramount importance of securing the highest standards of efficiency and of technical competence.” This directive was reiterated in the 1983 Principles of Staff Employment, approved by the Executive Directors, to set forth the broad policies according to which the President shall manage staff. These principles direct the Bank to “encourage diversity in staffing consistent with the nature and objectives of the Organizations.” In addition to reflecting the World Bank’s global nature, the importance of staff diversity in enhancing the effectiveness and credibility of the Bank’s institutions has been underscored by ongoing reforms to increase the voice and participation of emerging markets and developing countries at the Bank. The World Bank manages these commitments and directives through an integrated approach that focuses on three pillars: advocacy (demonstrate leadership and build partnerships), accountability (set goals and measure outcomes), and inclusion (embed diversity and inclusion into talent processes and create an inclusive environment).

The World Bank measures the effectiveness of its efforts through Diversity and Inclusion Compacts, which establish both diversity and inclusion targets and identify specific actions to achieve the targets. The diversity targets include parity in management by gender and country part (Part I versus Part II—roughly equivalent to developed and developing countries, respectively), as well as by gender among full-time staff at professional grades (grade GF+) in non-managerial roles. An additional institutional target is 12.5 percent for Sub-Saharan African and Caribbean nationals among full-time staff at professional grades (grade GF+). Inclusion targets are derived from staff responses on the annual engagement survey, which includes a set of questions comprising the Inclusion Index. The World Bank Group Compact, which is signed by the President and his senior team, is cascaded through all Vice Presidential Units.

Progress against the Compact targets and actions are reported monthly and reviewed quarterly. In addition to the Compacts, actions to improve staff perceptions on the engagement survey, including the Inclusion Index, are developed and tracked at the World Bank and Vice Presidential Unit level.

405-1: DIVERSITY OF LEADERSHIP AND EMPLOYEES BY GENDER AND AGE

Executive Directors: Representatives on the World Bank Boards of Governors and Board of Executive Directors are determined by member countries. Of the 25 Executive Director Board members, 4 were women in fiscal 2019. For more information about the Boards, see <http://www.worldbank.org/en/about/leadership/directors>.

Full-time staff	2019		2018		2017	
	Number	% of total	% of total	% of total	% of total	% of total
Age						
Under 30	440	4%	521	4%	597	5%
30-50	7,633	62%	7,660	63%	7,546	63%
50+	4,210	34%	4,035	33%	3,754	32%
Total	12,283		12,216		11,897	

WB staff:

Since 1998, nationality, gender, and race have been the dimensions of diversity for which the Bank has set and monitored quantitative targets. Nationality has been measured in the aggregate by Part I and II contributing member status, whereas Sub-Saharan African and Caribbean nationalities have served as the collective proxy for race, specifically for black staff.

The World Bank measures the effectiveness of its efforts through Diversity and Inclusion Compacts, which establish both diversity and inclusion targets and identify specific actions to achieve the targets. Inclusion targets are derived from staff responses on the annual engagement survey, which includes a set of questions comprising the Inclusion Index. The World Bank Compact, which is signed by the President and his senior team, is cascaded through all Vice Presidential Units. Progress against the Compact targets and actions are reported monthly and reviewed quarterly. In addition to the Compacts, actions to improve staff perceptions on the engagement survey, including the Inclusion Index, are developed and tracked at the World Bank and Vice Presidential Unit level.

In fiscal 2019, nationals of Part II countries accounted for 42 percent of staff in management positions. Women accounted for 43 percent of staff in management positions and for 46 percent of full-time active staff at professional grades (grade GF+) in technical cadre. Sub-Saharan African and Caribbean nationals represent 14 percent of full-time staff at professional grades (grade GF+).

	Target	FY19	FY18	FY17
Part II Managers	50%	42%	43%	43%
Female Managers	50%	43%	42%	39%
Female GF+ Technical	50%	46%	45%	44%
SSA/CR GF+	12.5%	14%	13%	13%

405-2: RATIO OF THE BASIC SALARY AND REMUNERATION OF WOMEN TO MEN FOR EACH EMPLOYEE CATEGORY

To recruit and retain highly qualified staff, the WBG has developed a compensation and benefits system designed to hire the best talent in the global market, reward performance, and consider the special needs of a multinational and largely expatriate staff. The Executive Directors annually consider a proposal for a salary increase in line with a Board-approved methodology that entails a market-based approach, which compares compensation paid by private financial and industrial firms and by public sector organizations in local reference markets, including the U.S. The grading system and benchmark job positions are unified across the WBG and its locations. World Bank policies apply to all staff working in World Bank offices globally. World Bank salary structures do not differentiate by gender. This methodology was reviewed in fiscal 2018 for headquarters-appointed staff and in fiscal 2019 for country office-appointed staff. Remuneration of executive management, Executive Directors, and staff are disclosed in the World Bank Annual Report. For more information, see www.worldbank.org/en/about/annual-report.

In fiscal year 2017, the WBG Development Research Group, in collaboration with the Gender Cross Cutting Solution Area and Human Resources, completed a landmark study: “Compensation, Diversity and Inclusion at the World Bank Group.” This study leveraged 25+ years of human resources data to explore the issue of pay parity among WBG populations, including by gender. Key results included the observation that the WBG has an aggregate salary gap between genders, but that the gap has decreased significantly over the 25+ years of the analysis. The aggregate salary gap is mainly caused by the gender composition of different grades at entry and through progression. In fiscal year 2018, follow-up actions were put in place, including the biannual production of a report that HRD and managers use to address compensation outliers and more closely monitor salary parity upon entry to the institution. These actions continued through fiscal year 2019.

MANAGEMENT APPROACH (DISCLOSURES 103-1 – 103-3): DISCRIMINATION

The WBG core values are impact, integrity, respect, teamwork, and innovation. WBG staff are strongly encouraged to work together in teams with openness and trust; empowering others and respecting differences; encouraging risk-taking and responsibility; and enjoying both work and family, as detailed in the Code of Conduct.

Stakeholders, including prospective employees, our shareholders (the Boards), as well as Sustainable and Impact investors, recognize that the way we manage discrimination, ethical behavior, and adherence to corporate core values is highly relevant to our business impact. This topic is material within the World Bank's corporate boundary.

A summary of the Code of Conduct is available in nine languages. Staff members are required to uphold WBG Staff Rules as a condition of employment and adherence to the Code of Conduct is specified in contracts with employees. A mandatory e-learning training on the Code of Ethics and Conduct for all new staff will be available in early 2020, including consultants with contracts of more than 30 days.

There is a separate Code of Conduct for Board officials. Business partners are informed of ethics expectations through a separate document. Adherence to high ethical standards is specified in contracts, Board officials, and business partners. Section 1(c) of the Code for Board Officials requires them to sign the code document upon assuming duty and deposit it with the Ethics Committee of the Board.

Due to its immunities from most national courts, the Bank provides staff comprehensive grievance mechanisms to address and resolve workplace issues through informal and formal services. These services encourage collaboration among staff, provide space for the effective management of conflict, and increase the Bank's capacity to build and retain a globally representative workforce. Various offices within the Internal Justice Services (IJS) provide evaluations to staff who retain its services. These offices include Mediation Services (MEF), Peer Review Services (PRS), and the Ethics and Business Conduct (EBC) Department. In fiscal year 2019, the evaluations and the input of stakeholders was examined as part of a formal Metrics Review. In addition to the Metrics Review, the IJS disseminated its second integrated IJS Annual Report in December 2018.

406-1: TOTAL NUMBER OF INCIDENTS OF DISCRIMINATION DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

In fiscal year 2019, EBC reviewed four allegations of discrimination. These included alleged instances of discrimination based on race, nationality, religion/creed, and gender. None of these resulted in a report of investigation or finding of misconduct. There is public disclosure of the number of cases investigated and of the resulting sanctions in EBC's annual reports. EBC recognizes that discrimination can be hard to prove because of its nature, which is often covert and subtle, and because of the "clear and convincing" standard of proof required of this and other serious allegations of misconduct, pursuant to the WBG's Administrative Tribunal jurisprudence. EBC, therefore, is reviewing the process by which the Bank Group addresses alleged discrimination to make it easier for staff members to successfully bring forward a claim of alleged discrimination, increase the effectiveness of EBC reviews, and provide more support to potential victims.

MANAGEMENT APPROACH (DISCLOSURES 103-1 – 103-3): CHILD LABOR

The World Bank recognizes that child labor is one of the most devastating consequences of persistent poverty. Stakeholders, including potential employees, shareholders (the Boards), as well as Sustainable and Impact investors, recognize this topic to be relevant to our business impact. This topic is material in the World Bank's operational boundary. The operational boundary is the project area of influence of a Bank-financed project.

All standard World Bank bidding documents contain a clause prohibiting the use of child or forced labor in contracts financed under any World Bank projects. Staff in Bank-supported operations are required to assess social issues, such as child labor, within the environmental and social aspects of the projects and develop specific measures that would be implemented during the project to mitigate the risk.

Under the new Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), which came into force in October of 2018, the Bank classifies all investment projects into one of four classifications: High Risk, Substantial Risk, Moderate Risk, or Low Risk. In determining the appropriate risk classification, the Bank will take into account relevant issues, such as the type, location, sensitivity, and scale of the project; the nature and magnitude of the potential environmental and social risks and impacts; and the capacity and commitment of the Borrower (including any other entity responsible for the implementation of the project) to manage the environmental and social risks and impacts in a manner consistent with the Environmental and Social Standards. More information on the ESF can be found at: <http://worldbank.org/esf>.

The ESF includes a standalone standard on Labor and Working Conditions (ESS2). The objectives of ESS2 are:

- To promote safety and health at work;
- To promote the fair treatment and nondiscrimination of, and equal opportunity for project workers;
- To protect project workers, including vulnerable workers such as women, persons with disabilities, children (of working age, in accordance with this ESS), and migrant workers, contracted workers, community workers, and primary supply workers, as appropriate;
- To prevent the use of all forms of forced labor and child labor; To support the principles of freedom of association and collective bargaining of project workers in a manner consistent with national law; and
- To provide project workers with accessible means to raise workplace concerns.

The specific ESS2 provision on Child Labor is the following:

- A child under the minimum age established in accordance with this paragraph will not be employed or engaged in connection with the project.
- The labor management procedures will specify the minimum age for employment or engagement in connection with the project, which will be the age of 14 unless national law specifies a higher age.
- A child over the minimum age and under the age of 18 may be employed or engaged in connection with the project only under the following specific conditions: the work does not fall under paragraph 19 below; an appropriate risk assessment is conducted prior to the work commencing; and the borrower conducts regular monitoring of health, working conditions, hours of work, and the other requirements of this ESS.
- A child over the minimum age and under the age of 18 will not be employed or engaged in connection with the project in a manner that is likely to be hazardous or interfere with the child's education or be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral, or social development.

The World Bank's Independent Evaluation Group (IEG) evaluates the development effectiveness of the WBG. IEG's work provides evaluative evidence to help the Bank Group deliver better services and results to its clients. IEG does so by generating lessons from past experience and accountability to shareholders and stakeholders at large. IEG is independent of the management of the WBG and reports directly to the Executive Board. More details can be found at <http://ieg.worldbankgroup.org>.

The World Bank's Internal Audit Vice Presidency (IAD) is an independent, objective assurance and consulting activity that helps to improve WBG operations. It assists the institution in accomplishing its objectives by evaluating the effectiveness of WBG governance, risk management, and control processes. Furthermore, IAD advises management in developing control solutions and monitors the implementation of management's corrective actions. IAD's work is carried out in accordance

with the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA) International Professional Practices Framework. More details can be found at <http://www.worldbank.org/en/about/unit/internal-audit-vice-presidency>.

408-1: OPERATIONS AND SUPPLIERS CONSIDERED TO HAVE SIGNIFICANT RISK FOR INCIDENTS OF CHILD LABOR

The Government of Uzbekistan for a long time was criticized for using child and forced labor during the cotton harvest. Since 2017, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev and senior officials in his Administration have been demonstrating strong political will to eradicate all forms of forced labor in cooperation with the international community. This commitment is a part of the government's reform agenda stimulating significant social and economic changes in the country.

With the goal of removing the incentives to use forced labor in Uzbekistan, the World Bank has been actively supporting the Government's efforts in modernizing Uzbekistan's agriculture sector and improving the vast irrigation system across the country. The World Bank-financed agriculture projects in Uzbekistan focus on diversification of agricultural production beyond cotton and wheat into other high-value crops such as fruit and vegetables, and livestock, improving agricultural productivity, promoting sustainable management of land and water resources, increasing the efficiency of irrigation infrastructure, and enhancing the economy's competitiveness. This is also supported through analytical and advisory services that support the implementation of agriculture sector reforms.

Third Party Monitoring, a monitoring mechanism on the incidence of child labor and forced labor in the World Bank-financed projects in agriculture, water and education sectors in Uzbekistan, has been implemented by the International Labor Organization (ILO) since 2015 and nowadays extended to all regions of the country. It will be continued in fiscal 2020.

Uzbekistan has demonstrated major progress in the eradication of child labor and forced labor in cotton harvesting since 2017. The ILO report covering the 2018 harvest, based on more than 11,000 unaccompanied and unannounced interviews with a representative sample of the country's 2.5 million cotton pickers, finds that school children and students were not mobilized for cotton picking. As in previous years, there were only isolated cases of minors below the legal working age participating in picking cotton, but systematic or systemic child labor can no longer be considered a serious concern, the report says.

The ILO also confirmed that even though systematic or systemic forced labor was not exacted by the government during the 2018 cotton harvest it, however, demonstrated clear political commitment and took concrete measures to stop the use of forced labor across the country. Efforts undertaken by the Government of Uzbekistan to fully eradicate forced labor are recognized by international development partners. As evidenced, in September 2018, the US Department of Labor determined in its annual reports covering child labor and forced labor in nations around the world that the incidence of child labor in the production of cotton in Uzbekistan has been significantly reduced, and available evidence supports the removal of the Uzbek cotton from the List of Goods Produced by Child Labor.

The World Bank and the ILO are continuing to cooperate on monitoring, awareness-raising activities, capacity building for National Feedback Mechanisms, Ministry of Labor, local human rights activists, and assessing labor rights and working conditions in horticulture, livestock, and textile sectors in Uzbekistan. The Bank is working on advancing policy dialogue on agricultural modernization strategy, creating employment opportunities for women affected by cotton mechanization, and expanding monitoring social risks and the engagement of citizens.

MANAGEMENT APPROACH (DISCLOSURES 103-1 – 103-3): RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

Central to the World Bank's mission of reducing poverty and promoting shared prosperity in a sustainable manner is ensuring that the development process fully respects the dignity, economies, and cultures of Indigenous Peoples. The Bank recognizes that the identities and cultures of Indigenous Peoples are inextricably linked

to the lands on which they live and the natural resources on which they depend. These distinct circumstances expose Indigenous Peoples to different types of risks and levels of impacts from development projects, including loss of identity, culture, and customary livelihoods. Gender and intergenerational issues among Indigenous Peoples are also complex. As social groups with identities that are often distinct from dominant groups in their national societies, Indigenous Peoples are frequently among the most marginalized and vulnerable segments of the population. As a result, their economic, social, and legal status often limits their capacity to defend their interests in and rights to lands, territories, and other productive resources, or restricts their ability to participate in and benefit from development. At the same time, the Bank recognizes that Indigenous Peoples play a vital role in sustainable development and that their rights are increasingly being addressed under both domestic and international law.

The World Bank safeguards policy on Indigenous Peoples (OP/BP 4.10) underscores the need for borrowers and Bank staff to identify Indigenous Peoples, consult with them, and ensure that they participate in and benefit from Bank-funded operations in a culturally appropriate way. It also emphasizes that adverse impacts on them are avoided or, where not feasible, minimized or mitigated. For all projects that are proposed for World Bank financing and involve Indigenous Peoples, the Bank requires the borrower to engage in a process of free, prior, and informed consultation. The Bank provides project financing only where there is broad community support to the project by the affected Indigenous Peoples. [Learn more about the safeguards review process.](#)

The new Environmental and Social Framework advances the World Bank's existing Indigenous Peoples policy by including Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) and by addressing peoples in voluntary isolation, and pastoralists. This provision is well harmonized with those of other international financial institutions. The safeguards review included a global dialogue and engagement process with Indigenous Peoples that sought to incorporate Indigenous Peoples in the review and update of the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework, as well as to strengthen World Bank support to and engagement with Indigenous Peoples, more generally. The consultations on the framework included several dedicated Indigenous Peoples dialogue sessions, which yielded important results in terms of participation, information gathered, and the beginning of a renewed and stronger relationship with Indigenous Peoples. For more information, see <http://www.worldbank.org/indigenouspeoples>.

The ESF includes an Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 7 on Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities, which introduces the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC). FPIC is a specific right that recognizes Indigenous Peoples' right to self-determination over decisions affecting them or their territories. ESS7 adopts the principle of FPIC in projects affecting Indigenous people's territories, natural resources, cultural heritage or requiring involuntary resettlement. ESS7 also provides further guidance on Indigenous Peoples in urban areas and Indigenous Peoples living in voluntary isolation. See [ESS7](#) for details.

This topic is material in our operational boundary area of influence of a World Bank-financed project. A project's area of influence is the area likely to be affected by the project, including all its ancillary aspects, such as power transmission corridors, pipelines, canals, tunnels, relocation and access roads, borrow and disposal areas, and construction camps, as well as unplanned developments induced by the project (e.g., spontaneous settlement, logging, or shifting agriculture along access roads). The area of influence may include, for example, (a) the watershed within which the project is located; (b) any affected estuary and coastal zone; (c) off-site areas required for resettlement or compensatory tracts; (d) the airshed (e.g., where airborne pollution such as smoke or dust may enter or leave the area of influence); (e) migratory routes of humans, wildlife, or fish, particularly where they relate to public health, economic activities, or environmental conservation; and (f) areas used for livelihood activities (hunting, fishing, grazing, gathering, agriculture, etc.) or religious or ceremonial purposes of a customary nature. There is no specific limitation regarding the topic boundary.

The World Bank's Independent Evaluation Group (IEG) evaluates the development effectiveness of the World Bank group. More details can be found at <http://ieg.worldbankgroup.org>.

The World Bank's Internal Audit Vice President (IAD) is an independent, objective assurance and consulting activity that helps to improve WBG operations. More details can be found at <https://www.worldbank.org/en/about/unit/internal-audit-vice-presidency>.

The Inspection Panel is an independent complaints mechanism for people and communities who believe that they have been, or are likely to be, adversely affected by a World Bank-funded project. More details can be found at: <https://www.inspectionpanel.org>.

411-1: INCIDENTS OF VIOLATIONS INVOLVING THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

In fiscal year 2019, two projects that appeared to raise complaints regarding alleged non-compliance with the Indigenous Peoples policy and were processed by the Bank's Inspection Panel:

1. India: Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project for Low Income States (Investigation)
2. Kenya: Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project & Kenya Urban Support Program (not registered)

For more information, see case updates on the Inspection Panel website: <https://www.inspectionpanel.org>.

MANAGEMENT APPROACH (DISCLOSURES 103-1 – 103-3): HUMAN RIGHTS

Human rights principles essential for sustainable development, such as nondiscrimination, meaningful consultation, effective public participation, property rights, accountability, transparency and good governance, are consistently applied in the World Bank's work to end poverty and boost shared prosperity. This topic is material within the Bank's operational boundary, a project area of influence of a World Bank-financed project.

The World Bank recognizes the importance of human rights principles in development: transparency, accountability, non-discrimination, equality of opportunity, governance, empowerment, participation, and inclusion. These principles are reflected in all projects the World Bank finances.

In 2016, the World Bank issued a Directive on Addressing Risks and Impacts on Disadvantaged or Vulnerable Individuals or Groups with the purpose of establishing directions for Bank staff in respect of such individuals or groups as required under the Environmental and Social Framework. Under the directive, when a project poses specific risks and impacts to individuals or groups who, because of their particular circumstances, may be disadvantaged, the task team, through its due diligence responsibilities, supports the borrower in the ESA process, including in carrying out consultations, and ascertains whether (1) the environmental and social assessment has properly identified the disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups; and (2) appropriate differentiated mitigation measures have been incorporated into project design and documented in relevant project material so that adverse impacts do not fall disproportionately on the disadvantaged or vulnerable, and they are not disadvantaged in sharing any development benefits resulting from the project. [The Directive is available online.](#)

The Environmental and Social Assessment process evaluates a project's potential environmental risks and impacts in its area of influence; examines project alternatives; identifies ways of improving project selection, siting, planning, design, and implementation by preventing, minimizing, mitigating, or compensating for adverse environmental and social impacts and enhancing positive impacts; and includes the process of mitigating and managing adverse environmental impacts throughout project implementation.

The World Bank's Independent Evaluation Group (IEG) evaluates the development effectiveness of the World Bank group. More details can be found at <http://ieg.worldbankgroup.org>.

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The Inspection Panel is an independent complaints mechanism for people and communities who believe that they have been, or are likely to be, adversely affected by a World Bank-funded project. More details can be found at: <https://www.inspectionpanel.org>.

412-1: TOTAL NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF OPERATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN SUBJECT TO HUMAN RIGHTS REVIEWS OR HUMAN RIGHTS IMPACT ASSESSMENTS, BY COUNTRY

One hundred percent of the investment projects financed by the World Bank were appraised in accordance with requirements per the Bank's policies to protect the environment and people potentially affected by Bank-supported projects. The Bank screens each proposed project to determine the appropriate extent and type of environmental and social analysis to be undertaken during project preparation and whether the project may involve the application of safeguard policies. Environmental and social risk management, including risk mitigation measures, are also referenced in the project legal agreement, and therefore are part of the contract with the borrower. For details on projects, see: <http://projects.worldbank.org>.

412-2: TOTAL NUMBER OF HOURS IN THE REPORTING PERIOD DEVOTED TO TRAINING ON HUMAN RIGHTS POLICIES OR PROCEDURES CONCERNING ASPECTS OF HUMAN RIGHTS THAT ARE RELEVANT TO OPERATIONS

World Bank environmental and social safeguard policies are a cornerstone of our support of sustainable development and poverty reduction. The objective of these policies is to prevent and mitigate undue harm to people and their environment in the development process.

In fiscal year 2019, there were 13 training sessions on the Bank's corporate safeguards training program, with 334 participants, approximately 50 percent from headquarters and 50 percent from country offices. The safeguards and ESF trainings cover two different systems and have two different curricula and benefit from separate training. The Safeguards is the old system for environmental and social risk management, while ESF is the new system as of October 1, 2018. Any IPF project that has a concept note review on or after this date will apply the ESF. Given the World Bank project cycle, the two systems are expected to run in parallel for the next seven to eight years.

To build staff capacity on the new ESF, an ESF Internal Capacity Building Program was launched in November 2017. By the end fiscal year 2019, over 2,500 staff were trained in face-to-face sessions, including Environmental and Social Specialists, Country Directors, Practice Managers, Communications Specialists, and others. 50 percent of the participants in a face-to-face training were training in the field (i.e., outside of headquarters). A series of 24 ESF Learning Labs and Clinics were also held.

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ESF Internal Capacity Building Program was launched in November 2017. By the end of fiscal year 2019, over 2,500 staff were trained in face-to-face sessions
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DISCLOSURE 412-3: TOTAL NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SIGNIFICANT INVESTMENT AGREEMENTS AND CONTRACTS THAT INCLUDE HUMAN RIGHTS CLAUSES OR THAT UNDERWENT HUMAN RIGHTS SCREENING.

Environmental and social risk management are part of the contract with the borrower. Risk management is based on the human rights principles referred to above. The World Bank does not include human rights clauses in its contracts and does not screen contracts for human rights. See the ESF website for more information: <http://worldbank.org/esf>.

MANAGEMENT APPROACH (DISCLOSURES 103-1 – 103-3): ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT

The Bank screens all projects proposed for financing to determine the appropriate extent and type of potential impacts on communities and the environment. The topic is material within the Bank's operational boundaries.

If it is considered that a project will have adverse impacts on a community, the borrower must carry out an environmental and social impact assessment. This impact assessment will consider gender issues as part of its social analysis. The borrower is required to consult on environmental and social impacts and mitigation measures with the communities affected by the project. For meaningful consultations between the borrower and project-affected groups and local NGOs, the borrower is required to provide relevant material in a timely manner prior to consultation, in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to the groups being consulted. For projects with significant risks (categories A and B under the old safeguards system), the Bank discloses the environmental and social assessment. The borrower is required to establish a project-level grievance redress mechanism for all projects with adverse impacts. The Environmental and Social Assessment process evaluates a project's potential environmental risks and impacts in its area of influence; examines project alternatives; identifies ways of improving project selection, siting, planning, design, and implementation by preventing, minimizing, mitigating, or compensating for adverse environmental and social impacts and enhancing positive impacts; and includes the process of mitigating and managing adverse environmental impacts throughout project implementation.

The World Bank's Independent Evaluation Group (IEG) evaluates the development effectiveness of the World Bank group. More details can be found at <http://ieg.worldbankgroup.org>.

The World Bank's Internal Audit Vice President (IAD) is an independent, objective assurance and consulting activity that helps to improve WBG operations. More details can be found at <http://www.worldbank.org/en/about/unit/internal-audit-vice-presidency>.

The Inspection Panel is an independent complaints mechanism for people and communities who believe that they have been, or are likely to be, adversely affected by a World Bank-funded project. More details can be found at: <https://www.inspectionpanel.org>.

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The Bank screens all projects proposed for financing to determine the appropriate extent and type of potential impacts on communities and the environment.
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413-1: PERCENTAGE OF OPERATIONS WITH IMPLEMENTED LOCAL COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT, IMPACT ASSESSMENTS, AND/OR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

One hundred percent of World Bank investment projects require engagement with the local community.

413-2: OPERATIONS WITH SIGNIFICANT ACTUAL AND POTENTIAL NEGATIVE IMPACTS ON LOCAL COMMUNITIES

In fiscal year 2019, Investment Project Financing (IPF), the category of World Bank financing instrument that falls under the ESF, was screened using the Safeguards system up to and including September 30, 2018. From October 1, 2018, IPF projects were processed under the new ESF. Of the 90 projects screened in fiscal year 2019 under the Safeguards, 21 were classified as Category A and 60 as B. Of the 109 projects screened in fiscal year 2019 under ESF, nine had an environmental and social risk classification (ESRC) of High, 34 were Substantial, 41 Moderate, and 25 Low.

