

International Development Association



WHO WE ARE

The International Development Association (IDA) is the part of the World Bank that helps the world's poorest countries. Established in 1960, IDA aims to reduce poverty by providing zero to low-interest loans (called "credits") and grants for programs that boost economic growth, reduce inequalities, and improve people's living conditions.

IDA complements the World Bank's original lending arm—the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). IDA supports a range of development activities that pave the way toward equality, economic growth, job creation, higher incomes, and better living conditions. IDA is one of the largest sources of assistance for the world's 74 poorest countries and is the single largest source of donor funds for basic social services in these countries.

IDA lends money on concessional terms. This means that IDA credits have a zero or very low interest charge and repayments are stretched over 30 to 40 years. More than half of IDA countries receive all, or half, of their IDA resources on grant terms, which carry no repayments at all. These grants are targeted to the low-income countries at higher risk of debt distress.

In addition to concessional loans and grants, IDA provides significant levels of debt relief through the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI).

In the fiscal year ending June 30, 2021, IDA commitments totaled \$36 billion, of which \$12.1 billion in grants. Africa region received 70 percent of the total commitments. Since 1960, IDA has provided \$458 billion to 114 countries. Annual commitments have increased steadily and averaged about \$29.4 billion over the last three years (FY19-FY21).

Thirty-seven countries have graduated, and many have become IDA donors, including China, Chile, India, South Korea, and Turkey.

Key IDA achievements from July 1, 2011 - June 30, 2021



395.9
million

Children were immunized



974.9
million

People received essential health services



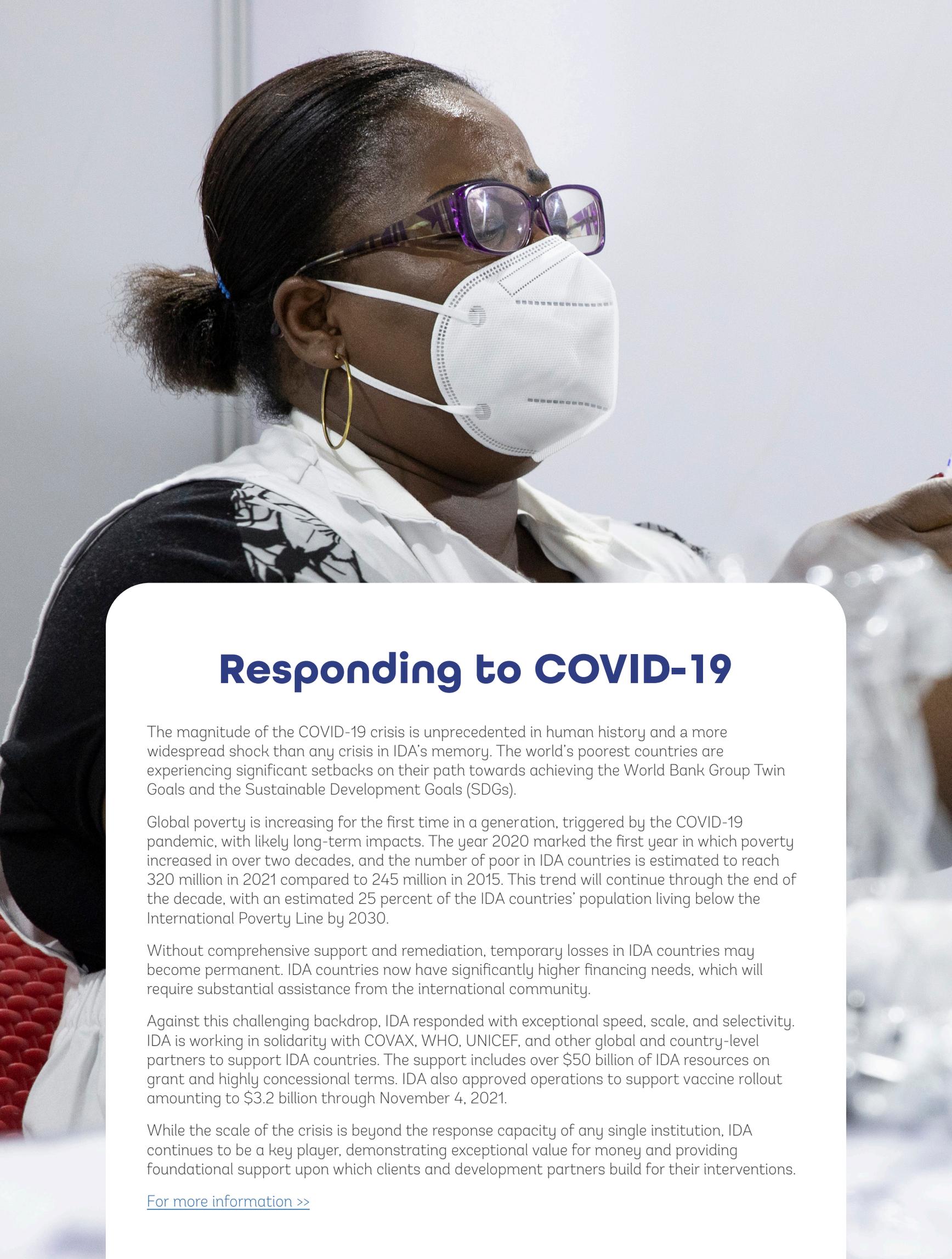
71.5
million

People connected to new or improved electricity service



113.3
million

People received access to an improved water source



Responding to COVID-19

The magnitude of the COVID-19 crisis is unprecedented in human history and a more widespread shock than any crisis in IDA's memory. The world's poorest countries are experiencing significant setbacks on their path towards achieving the World Bank Group Twin Goals and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Global poverty is increasing for the first time in a generation, triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic, with likely long-term impacts. The year 2020 marked the first year in which poverty increased in over two decades, and the number of poor in IDA countries is estimated to reach 320 million in 2021 compared to 245 million in 2015. This trend will continue through the end of the decade, with an estimated 25 percent of the IDA countries' population living below the International Poverty Line by 2030.

Without comprehensive support and remediation, temporary losses in IDA countries may become permanent. IDA countries now have significantly higher financing needs, which will require substantial assistance from the international community.

Against this challenging backdrop, IDA responded with exceptional speed, scale, and selectivity. IDA is working in solidarity with COVAX, WHO, UNICEF, and other global and country-level partners to support IDA countries. The support includes over \$50 billion of IDA resources on grant and highly concessional terms. IDA also approved operations to support vaccine rollout amounting to \$3.2 billion through November 4, 2021.

While the scale of the crisis is beyond the response capacity of any single institution, IDA continues to be a key player, demonstrating exceptional value for money and providing foundational support upon which clients and development partners build for their interventions.

[For more information >>](#)

Speed, Scale and Selectivity

April 2020 – September 2021

Building a resilient and inclusive recovery

How much?

 \$56 billion

Where?

70+ poor countries globally that are eligible for IDA financing



About half of them in Africa

The rest are from

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

What for?

Building a resilient and inclusive recovery



Saving lives



Protecting the poor and the vulnerable



Ensuring sustainable business growth and job creation



Rebuilding better strengthening policies, institutions and investments

WHAT WE DO

IDA is a multi-issue institution, supporting a range of development activities, like primary education, basic health services, clean water and sanitation, agriculture, business climate improvements, infrastructure, and institutional reforms. These interventions pave the way toward equality, economic growth, job creation, higher incomes, and better living conditions.

IDA focuses on providing development financing and cross-sector support that responds to complex global challenges and helps countries improve their development outcomes, making it a valued partner in the global community. It provides a substantial and stable source of funding that IDA countries can rely on to fund their development priorities. Part of the funding comes from contributing partners as IDA provides an efficient channel for directing development assistance to the poorest countries.

IDA is also a key partner during crises and emergencies through tools like its Crisis Response Window (CRW). The CRW supported countries undergoing severe crises, such as the famine in East Africa and Yemen, support after earthquakes such as Haiti in 2010 and Nepal in 2015, and West African countries affected by the Ebola outbreak. Since its introduction in IDA16, the CRW has provided \$3 billion to respond to crises and emergencies in 26 IDA countries across five regions.

IDA's operational work is complemented by analytical studies that support the design of policies to reduce poverty. IDA advises governments on ways to broaden the base of economic growth and protect the poor from economic shocks.

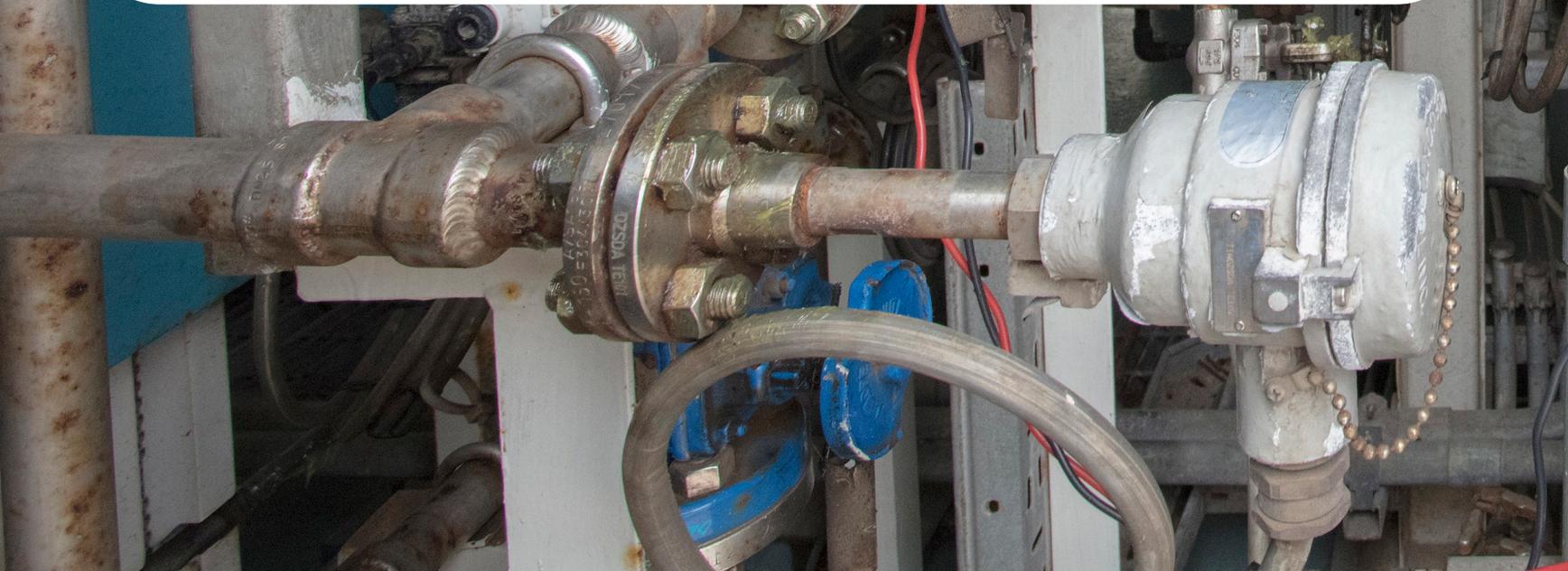
IDA also helps countries manage their debt and has over the years coordinated debt relief for poor countries. Through a new debt policy called Sustainable Development Finance Policy, IDA is

helping countries strengthen debt transparency, debt management, and fiscal sustainability.

All the work that IDA does is packaged in three-year policy frameworks called replenishments. The current replenishment is the nineteenth (IDA19) covering July 1, 2020 – June 30, 2023. But due to the impact of the COVID-19 crisis, which has elevated financing needs in IDA countries, IDA19 has been shortened by a year and IDA20 will start in July 2022 to June 2025. The intent is to ensure availability of financing to help countries recover from the COVID-19 crisis and build back better.

The overarching theme for IDA20 is Building Back Better from the Crisis: Towards a Green, Resilient and Inclusive Future. With the aim of balancing continuity with innovation, IDA20 will maintain the four IDA19 special themes of Climate Change; Fragility, Conflict and Violence; Gender; and Jobs and Economic Transformation; and elevate Human Capital as the fifth special theme.

IDA20 will also deepen recovery efforts by focusing on four cross-cutting issues: Debt Sustainability and Transparency; Governance and Institutions; Technology; and introduce Crisis Preparedness as a new cross-cutting issue. The first three are also cross-cutting issues in IDA19. Disability which is a cross-cutting issue in IDA19 will be covered under the Human Capital theme in IDA20.





WHAT IDA OFFERS



Targeted Support for Extreme Poverty

500 million people or 2/3 of global extreme poor live in the world's 74 poorest countries that IDA supports.



Access to Critical Resources

\$82 billion commitment for IDA19 to scale up development investments.



Leadership on Global Challenges

IDA brings global reach, partnerships, and expertise across all sectors and regions.



Sustainable Development Path

Since IDA's inception, 37 countries have graduated and no longer rely on IDA support.



Value for Money

Every \$1 in donor contributions translates to about \$3+ of financing support for IDA19.



Transparency and Accountability

Top ranking in: 2020 Aid Transparency Index (Publish What You Fund)



Focus on Africa

2/3 of IDA19 financing to boost economic growth and build human capital.



Unlock Private Sector

IDA mobilizes the private sector to unlock development outcomes.



Hybrid Financial Model

In 2018, IDA entered the capital market to increase financial support to its clients.

HOW DOES IDA WORK?

IDA is overseen by its 174 shareholder countries, which comprise the Board of Governors. The day-to-day development work of IDA is managed by World Bank operational staff, governments, and implementing agencies.

IDA has historically been funded largely by contributions from the governments of its member countries (see IDA contributors). Donors meet every three years to replenish IDA resources and review its policy framework. Officials from the now 50+ donor governments (known as “IDA Deputies”) and representatives of borrowing member countries ensure that IDA’s policy and financing frameworks are responsive to country needs. IDA also engages with civil society organizations (CSOs), foundations and think tanks around the world when developing its policy frameworks.

By 2030, 50 percent of the world’s poor people will live in countries affected by fragility and conflict.

The most recent replenishment of IDA’s resources—the 19th replenishment (IDA19)—was finalized in December 2019, resulting in a record replenishment of \$82 billion to finance projects over the three-year period ending June 30, 2023. The financing, which includes more than \$53 billion for Africa, will help countries invest in the needs of their people, boost economic growth, and bolster resilience to climate shocks and natural disasters.

How IDA funds are allocated

IDA borrowers have significant needs for concessional funds. IDA must therefore make decisions about how to allocate scarce resources among eligible countries.

Allocation decisions are based on several criteria, including each country’s income level and performance record in managing their economies and ongoing IDA projects.

To be eligible for funds, countries must first meet the following criteria:

- » Relative poverty defined as GNI per capita must be below an established threshold (updated annually). In fiscal year 2022, this was \$1,205.
- » Lack creditworthiness to borrow on market terms and therefore have a need for concessional resources to finance the country’s development program.

In addition, countries are then assessed to determine how well they implement policies that promote economic growth and poverty reduction.

How IDA projects are implemented

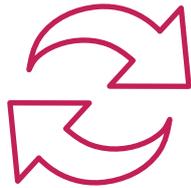
The borrower government implements the project with technical assistance and support from the Bank. Adequate safeguard policies, and fiduciary controls are put in place. Once underway, the implementing agency reports regularly on project activities and prepares status reports.

The project’s progress, outcomes, and impact on beneficiaries are monitored throughout the implementation phase to obtain data to measure the operation’s ultimate effectiveness.

The final outcomes are then compared to expected results. The information gained is often used to determine what additional government measures and capacity improvements are needed to sustain the benefits derived from the project.

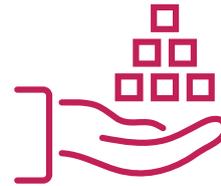
The Bank’s Independent Evaluation Group assesses the performance of roughly one project out of four (approximately 70 projects a year), measuring outcomes against the original objectives, sustainability of results, and institutional development impact.

1 Replenish



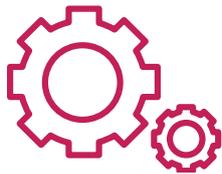
Resources are replenished every three years

2 Allocate



Based on countries income levels and performance

3 Implement



Countries implement with IDA's support

4 Monitor



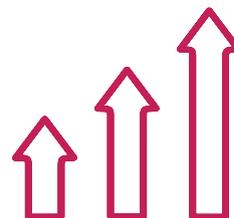
Project progress and impact on beneficiaries

5 Measure



Results at an aggregate level

6 Evaluate



Outcomes against the original objectives and sustainability of results

IDA BORROWERS

Eligibility for IDA support depends first and foremost on a country's relative poverty, defined as GNI per capita below an established threshold and updated annually.

IDA also supports some countries, including several small island economies, that are above the operational cutoff but lack the creditworthiness needed to borrow from IBRD. Some countries, such as Kenya and Uzbekistan, are IDA-eligible based on per capita income

levels and are also creditworthy for some IBRD borrowing. They are referred to as "blend" countries.

A total of 74 countries are currently eligible to receive IDA resources. Since IDA's inception, 37 countries have graduated and no longer rely on IDA support. Many now help to finance IDA.

See the list of IDA borrowers at <https://ida.worldbank.org/about/borrowing-countries>

AFRICA

Benin
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cameroon ^{2&4}
Cape Verde ^{2&3}
C.A.R.
Chad
Comoros ³
Congo, Democratic Republic of
Congo, Republic of ^{2&4}
Cote d'Ivoire ⁴
Eritrea ¹
Ethiopia
Gambia, The
Ghana ⁴
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Kenya ^{2&4}
Lesotho ⁴
Liberia
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Mozambique
Niger
Nigeria ^{2&4}
Rwanda
Sao Tome and Pr. ³

Senegal
Sierra Leone
Somalia
South Sudan
Sudan ¹
Tanzania
Togo
Uganda
Zambia ⁴
Zimbabwe ^{1&2}

EAST ASIA

Cambodia ⁴
Fiji ^{2&3}
Kiribati ³
Lao, PDR ⁴
Marshall Islands ³
Micronesia, FS ³
Myanmar ⁴
Papua New Guinea ^{2&4}
Samoa ³
Solomon Islands ³
Timor-Leste ^{2&3}
Tonga ³
Tuvalu ³
Vanuatu ³

SOUTH ASIA

Afghanistan
Bangladesh ⁴

Bhutan ³
Maldives ³
Nepal
Pakistan ^{2&4}

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

Kosovo ⁴
Kyrgyz Republic
Tajikistan
Uzbekistan ^{2&4}

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

Dominica ^{2&3}
St Vincent ^{2&3}
Grenada ^{2&3}
Guyana ³
Haiti
Honduras ⁴
Nicaragua ⁴
St Lucia ^{2&3}

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

Djibouti ³
Syrian Arab Republic ¹
Yemen, Republic of

¹Inactive countries: no active IDA financing due to protracted non-accrual status.

²Blend countries: IDA-eligible but also creditworthy for some IBRD borrowing.

³Borrowing on small economy terms.

⁴Borrowing on blend credit terms.

74 IDA-eligible countries; 59 IDA-only; and 15 blend countries.



HOW DO WE KNOW IDA WORKS?

Results are at the core of IDA's development work. IDA introduced the Results Measurement System (RMS) in 2002 as part of the IDA13 Replenishment. The RMS has since evolved into a robust accountability and management framework that monitors and reports aggregated results achieved by IDA during each replenishment cycle. It also provides a snapshot of IDA's organizational and operational effectiveness.

The RMS allows IDA to measure its role in helping countries grow and reduce poverty. It also allows IDA to inform donors about the effectiveness of their contributions. Over the years, the RMS has been periodically revised to reflect the changing nature of IDA's

business and incorporate lessons learned from implementing the RMS.

The IDA19 RMS expands and deepens the framework developed for IDA18. It contains 74 indicators, of which 69 come from the IDA18 RMS. The framework groups indicators into three tiers. (1) IDA Countries' Progress; (2) IDA-Supported Results; and (3) IDA Operational Effectiveness and Organizational Effectiveness.

The RMS also tracks existing and emerging global and corporate priorities, including the SDGs, the Human Capital Project, and the World Bank Group's Maximizing Finance for Development approach. For more information: <http://ida.worldbank.org/results/rms>

WHY IDA?

IDA is recognized as a global institution with a transformative effect that individual national donors cannot match.

- » **IDA acts as the “first mover” to tackle tough development challenges.** IDA rallies others for the common good and helps make the world more secure.
- » **IDA provides leadership.** IDA is the first of the major development partners to operate and provide significant support in post-conflict and crisis environments where risk mitigation is essential.
- » **IDA offers global solutions for global challenges.** Many problems cannot be addressed with simple single-sector, single country, or single-organization solutions. Instead, solutions require collaboration and knowledge sharing among many sectors, countries, and organizations.
- » **IDA’s convening power is unmatched by any other development organization.** Its comparative advantages include global reach, country solutions, cross-sectoral knowledge, ability to apply innovative financial instruments, operational and implementation expertise.
- » **IDA is transformational.** IDA helps countries develop solutions that have reshaped the development landscape—from its history-changing agriculture solutions in the 1970s to its pioneering work in debt relief and the phase-out of leaded gasoline.
- » **IDA is a steadfast partner.** IDA has engaged with countries on emerging issues or in areas where others either cannot or will not. IDA stays in a country after the cameras leave, emphasizing long-term growth and ensuring sustained results.
- » **IDA delivers for the poorest.** IDA provides dignity and quality of life, bringing clean water, electricity, and sanitation to hundreds of millions of poor people.
- » **IDA makes the world a better place for girls and women.** IDA works to reverse millennia of gender discrimination by getting girls to school, helping women access financing to start small businesses, and ultimately improving the economic prospects of families and communities.
- » **IDA provides global public goods.** IDA offers development data, shared business standards, protection for global environmental commons, and management of pandemics and financial contagion risks.
- » **IDA, working with the World Bank Group, brings an integrated approach to development.** IDA helps create environments where change can flourish and where the private sector can jumpstart investment.
- » **IDA is also a global leader in transparency and undergoes the most stringent independent evaluations of any international organization.** For example, the 2020 Aid Transparency Index ranked IDA second out of 47 of the world’s major development agencies. IDA has been in the highest category since the index was first published in 2010.
- » **Equally, a 2018 assessment by the Center for Global Development and the Brookings Institution named IDA as one of the top-performing international development organizations, citing IDA’s low administrative costs and more predictable aid flows project size relative to other donors.**
- » **In a climate where donor finances are stretched, there is even more need for donors to make greater and better use of multilateral channels. IDA is a leader among those channels.**



**11.6 million
tCO₂eq / year**

net reduction in Greenhouse Gas Emissions



**3.4
Gigawatts**

generation capacity of renewable energy



**10.7
million**

people provided with new or improved electricity service



**62
countries**

institutionalized disaster risk reduction as a national priority



**19
million**

people provided with enhanced access to broadband internet



**9
million**

people provided with enhanced access to transportation



**1.1 million
farmers**

adopted improved agriculture technology



**459,790
hectares**

area provided with new/improved irrigation



**4.4 million
people**

received access to better sanitation facilities



**7.4 million
people**

received access to better water services



**49
countries**

provided with statistical capacity building support for household services



**19
countries**

countries publishing annual and timely public debt reports



**6.3 million
people**

people have access to financial services



**6.4
billion**

private investments catalyzed by WBG in IDA countries



**16.8 million
people**

benefited from job-focused interventions



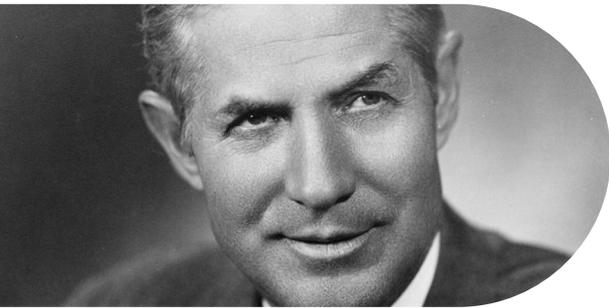
**10.9 million
people**

have access to improved urban living conditions

HISTORY

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), better known as the World Bank, was established in 1944 to help Europe recover from World War II devastation. The success of this enterprise highlighted the need for a new organization that would provide financing to low-income countries on more flexible terms than traditional IBRD loans were able to offer.

As early as 1949, a report from the United Nations (U.N.) proposed a new international organization called the United Nations Economic Development Administration (UNEDA) under the auspices of the U.N. In the 1950s, the U.S. government-supported establishing a program to lend to poor countries on concessional terms with the backing of multilateral donors.



U.S. Senator Mike Monroney, Oklahoma
(Credit: U.S. Senate Historical Office).

Monroney Resolution

As the initiative gained considerable momentum, it received support from Democratic Senator Mike Monroney of Oklahoma, who was interested in providing soft-loans for developing nations with the World Bank as the dispenser of the aid. Monroney submitted a U.S. Senate Resolution 264 that called for a study on establishing an **International Development Association**. It came to be known as the Monroney Resolution.



U.S. President Dwight D. Eisenhower delivers the welcome address at the 1959 Bank-Fund Annual Meetings (1629418; Credit: The World Bank).

Articles of Agreement for IDA

After the resolution passed in the U.S. Senate in 1958, the U.S. government welcomed the proposal of a development association housed in the World Bank. After consultations, the Bank's Board of Governors at its Annual Meeting in 1959 approved a United States resolution calling on the Bank's Executive Directors to draft the Articles of Agreement for IDA.

Before the end of January 1960, the Bank had circulated the Articles of Agreement for members ratification and received approval from member countries, including the U.S. under President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Launch of IDA

With initial funding of \$912.7 million, IDA was launched on September 24, 1960, with 15 signatory countries - Australia, Canada, China, Germany, India, Italy, Malaysia, Norway, Pakistan, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States, and Vietnam. Within its first eight months of launch, IDA had 51 members and allocated credits worth \$101 million to four countries. In 1961, Honduras became the first country to receive an IDA credit—a \$9 million grant for a highway development.

IDA has grown to include 174 member countries and has become the primary concessional lending source to 74 of the world's poorest countries. Thirty-seven countries have graduated, and many have gone on to become IDA donors.



Construction of a highway north of Tegucigalpa, the capital city of Honduras (1722302; Credit: The World Bank).

IDA@60

From decade to decade, from challenge to challenge, IDA has supported countries in starting new chapters and seeing results. As it continues to deliver, listen and evolve, here is a look back at some of the achievements that have been made possible by IDA.

Green Revolution

In its early years, IDA concentrated on large-scale infrastructure projects. But it was not long before IDA recognized the potential of agriculture to reduce food imports, create jobs, and help countries make their way out of poverty. In the mid-1960s, IDA's engagement ushered in South Asia's agricultural revival, spreading the "Green Revolution," and brought food security for hundreds of millions of people.

People, Livelihoods and Institutions

Over time, IDA's approach has become more comprehensive and strategic, reflecting experience and the changing nature of development. IDA recognized the value of human capital investments and effective institutions, and progressively increased its focus on key social sectors, such as education, health, social protection, water and sanitation, as well as good governance. Today, 41 percent of IDA resources are invested in the social sectors and 14 percent go to public administration and law.

In recent years, job creation and sustainable economic growth have emerged as priorities for IDA countries. IDA is working to create more and better private sector jobs by building capabilities, creating markets, and connecting workers to jobs. For instance, IDA is leveraging tools across the World Bank Group to jumpstart private sector investment through the IDA Private Sector Window by de-risking high development impact projects in fragile markets.

Swift Response to Crises

When crises hit, IDA has always been decisive and fast-acting in its response. Today, in response to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, IDA's support focused on saving lives, protecting the poor and vulnerable, creating jobs, saving businesses, and building a more resilient recovery and new grants for low-income countries at higher risk of debt distress.

Leadership on Global Challenges

IDA has since become a leader in addressing global challenges like pandemics, climate change, and conflict—finding innovative and sustainable solutions, and building resilience.

IDA helps countries adapt by bringing new solutions—such as better weather data, drought-resistant crops, disaster insurance, and warning systems. IDA also helps to find innovative ways to harness energy and reduce carbon emissions by making industries efficient and sustainable.

Fragility, conflict, and violence have continued to plague developing countries. IDA has been working with a broad range of partners to expand its role in the humanitarian-development-peacebuilding nexus and create a more conducive environment for development.

Gender equality is a key priority for IDA. IDA works to close gender gaps by bringing—and keeping—girls in school, helping women gain access to land titles and other vital assets, and ensuring they can obtain financing to start businesses.

A New Chapter in Development Financing

In 2016, IDA received its first-ever public credit ratings of Aaa/AAA. Leveraging its balance sheet represents one of the most radical transformations in IDA's history. In 2018, IDA officially entered the global capital market. By blending its resources and capital market debt, IDA significantly increased financial support to its clients. This paved the way for a historic \$82 billion for the IDA19 replenishment.

Over the past six decades, IDA has demonstrated tremendous capacity to grow and innovate, listen to countries' needs, and incorporate lessons learned into better project designs, with the goal of delivering strong development outcomes for people most in need.

[Explore IDA's Historical Timeline.](#)

THE PATH AHEAD FOR IDA

The world's poorest countries are experiencing major setbacks on their path towards achieving the World Bank Group Twin Goals and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Global poverty is increasing for the first time in a generation and the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic is eroding development progress of IDA countries made in reducing poverty and improving living standards over the last quarter-century.

Without comprehensive support and remediation, temporary losses in IDA countries may become permanent, with the SDGs increasingly becoming a distant ambition. IDA will increase support to IDA countries to ensure they have the resources they need to end the COVID-19 pandemic and start to build back better and greener from the crisis.

But the scope and complexity of the challenge brought to light the depth of commitment and significant additional sustainable financing needed to meet the goals. Moreover, it presents challenges for all those involved in development—from borrowing countries to donors to CSOs and solutions require collaboration and knowledge sharing among many sectors, countries, and organizations. Accordingly, IDA continues to broaden and deepen partnerships with a spectrum of development actors, including international organizations, multilateral and bilateral partners, the private sector, and civil society, to enhance impact further.

Several countries are likely to exceed IDA's per capita income threshold in the next decade. These countries will continue to be home to millions of poor people, particularly during the transition period from concessional to harder lending terms. It underscores the urgency for decisive collective action to broaden and accelerate such progress across the board.

While the development finance landscape has become more complex and undergone significant changes, official development assistance (ODA) will remain the most important source of external financing for IDA countries. But ODA volumes have been trending down. Domestic resource mobilization will be essential—but is insufficient to offset the shortfalls in ODA. Making smarter use of this concessional finance is critical for catalyzing and leveraging much more public and private sector capital to support the SDGs.

As part of efforts to stretch the World Bank Group resources to meet developing countries' needs, IDA has adopted a new hybrid financial model. In 2016, IDA received its first-ever public credit ratings of Aaa/AAA.

In 2018, IDA officially entered the global capital market, utilizing its equity by blending donor contributions

with internal resources and funds raised through debt markets. Leveraging its balance sheet represents one of the most radical transformations in IDA's history.

In 2017, to jumpstart the private sector, IDA, together with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), introduced the Private Sector Window (PSW) to mobilize private sector investment. A critical component to meet the scale of financing needed in challenging environments, particularly in fragile situations.

Debt in IDA countries has increased rapidly over the past decade, and it could jeopardize their development goals. In 2020, IDA introduced the Sustainable Development Finance Policy (SDFP) to incentivize countries to move towards debt transparency and fiscal sustainability. It also will promote coordination between IDA and other creditors to mitigate debt-related risks.

These innovations reflect IDA's efforts to evolve in the face of the ever-changing development finance landscape. IDA has continuously engaged with donor and borrower countries to address issues such as IDA's financial sustainability, country fragility, and other frontier development issues.

Today, more than at any time in recent history, governments face scrutiny and are under tremendous pressure to show results for each dollar of public funds spent—especially amid mounting fiscal pressures brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic across income brackets. IDA still is the largest and most effective platform for fighting extreme poverty. It also is the most cost-effective for donors to pool resources and remain engaged in some of the most challenging and fragile environments.

IDA has demonstrated an extraordinary capacity to grow and innovate, listen to countries' needs, and incorporate lessons learned into better project designs to deliver robust development outcomes for people most in need. This was especially visible in IDA's agility in supporting countries with their immediate COVID-19 response and recovery efforts.



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