IDA18 Retrospective Appendixes

Investing in Growth, Resilience, and Opportunity through Innovation

IDA | International Development Association
WORLD BANK GROUP

Catalina (right), 11, and other children from VuniSaviSavi village collect coconuts from trees along the shoreline. In the past, many shrubs and coconut trees grew on the shoreline, creating shade and food for the community. Rising sea levels and coastal erosion have resulted in the death of most of the trees and a significant reduction in the amount of fruit produced. The grass has been destroyed by salt water and crabs encroaching further inland.

Photo: Alana Holmberg/ World Bank.

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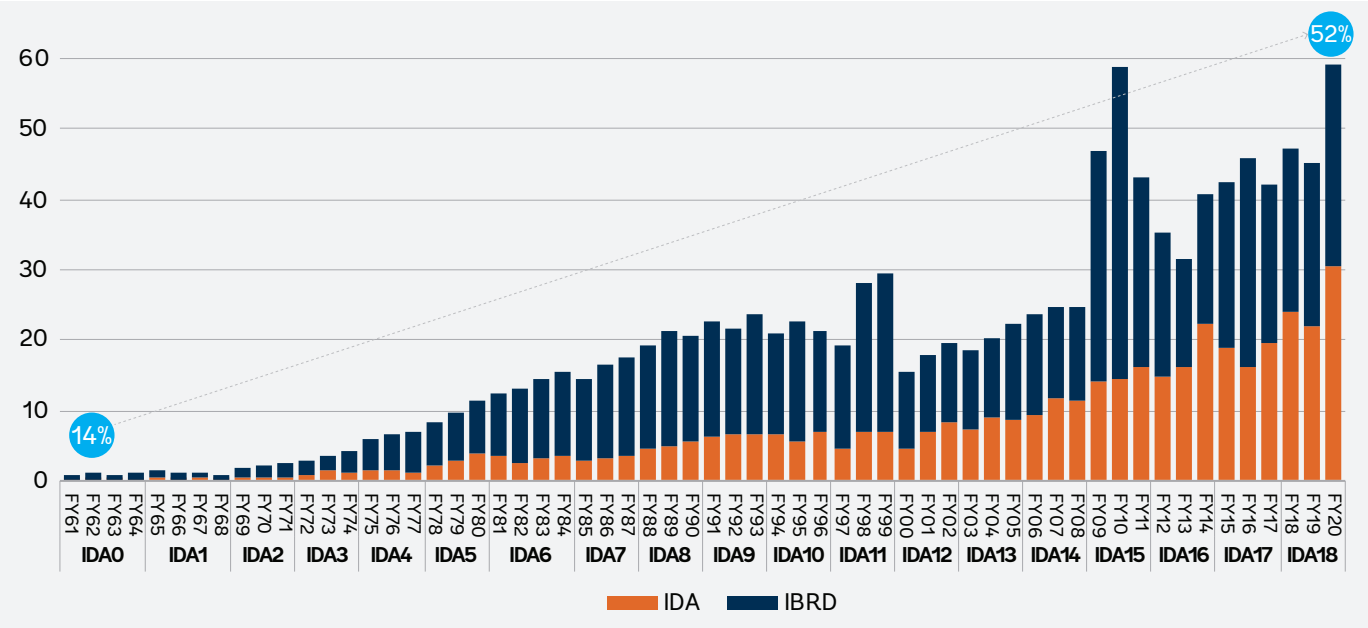
APPENDIX A. OVERALL DELIVERY TRENDS

The IDA18 delivery of US$76.4 billion (US$77.7 billion including Private Sector Window [PSW]) represents not only a significant increase of IDA financing, but also a shift in IDA's role in overall World Bank funding. Historical trends show that IDA has doubled the size of delivery over the last 10 years, and that IDA's share of total World Bank lending has also significantly increased, from 14 percent in IDA's first year in FY61 to 52 percent in FY20 (figure A.1).

Figure A.1. World Bank Annual Lending FY61-FY20 (US$ billion)



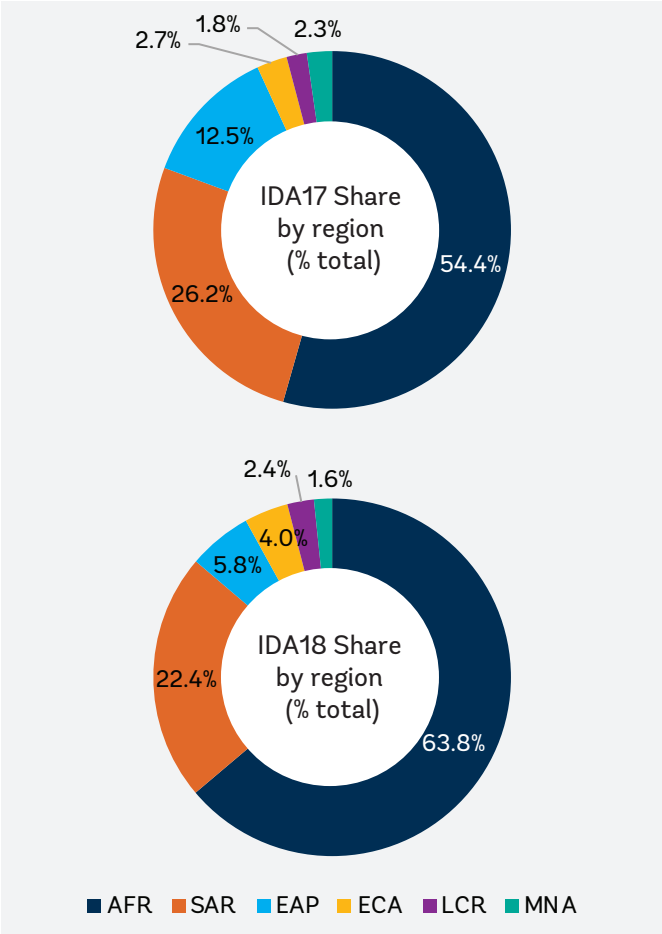
Source: World Bank Group staff estimates.

IDA18 commitments focused on Africa (AFR), Fragile and Conflict-Affected Situations (FCS), and Small States. Commitments in the Africa region reached an all-time high of US$48.7 billion in IDA18, a 64 percent increase over IDA17 levels. AFR now accounts for about two-thirds of total IDA financing (figure A.2). During IDA18, IDA commitments in South Asia (SAR) increased to US$17.1 billion (up from US$14.3 billion in IDA17), representing 22 percent of total IDA commitments. IDA doubled its commitments in Eastern Europe and Central Asia (ECA) with commitments of US$3 billion (up from US$1.5 billion in IDA17), while it increased commitments in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) region by 84 percent to US$1.8 billion. With the challenging context in the Middle East and North Africa (MNA) region, IDA maintained US$1.2 billion in commitments in the region, including an exceptional allocation to Yemen and Syrian Refugees in Jordan. IDA continued a strong program in East Asia Pacific (EAP) with US$4.4 billion in commitments representing 6 percent of IDA total commitments.[1] Compared to IDA17, IDA18 commitments to IDA FCS more than doubled, with support to FCS in the Africa region increasing significantly from US$6 billion in IDA17 to US$15.6 billion in IDA18 (figure A.3).[2] Commitments to Small States almost tripled, reaching US$2.3 billion compared to US$0.8 billion in IDA17, including support to the Caribbean (box A.1).

Box A.1. IDA18's Support to Small States in the Caribbean

IDA's increased support to the Caribbean paved the way for significant policy dialogue, which led to structural reforms in areas such as fiscal, Public Financial Management (PFM), resilience building, and climate change. IDA support included two Development Policy Financing (DPF) operations, including the first for "Blue Growth". The projects strengthened the World Bank's role, engagement, policy advice, and financing for resilience through Catastrophe Deferred Drawdown Options (CAT-DDOs) in two island states and for post-hurricane reconstruction financing through the Crisis Response Window (CRW) for Dominica. In the aftermath of COVID-19, Small Caribbean States benefited from the Fast-Track COVID-19 Facility (FTCF) and additional IDA financing through several Contingent Emergency Response Components (CERCs). These helped secure early procurement of essential medical equipment and supplies, and also supported efforts to minimize issues related to reopening of economies through investments in laboratory testing, contact tracing, and treatment and isolation of cases. Finally, portfolio consolidation—that is, shifting from a large number of small operations to a few large operations—enabled more holistic focus on sectors such as health, public sector governance, and human development, as well as a significant scale-up of regional initiatives, for instance, through the large regional health, digital transformation, and transport projects.

Figure A.2. IDA17 and IDA18 Share by Region

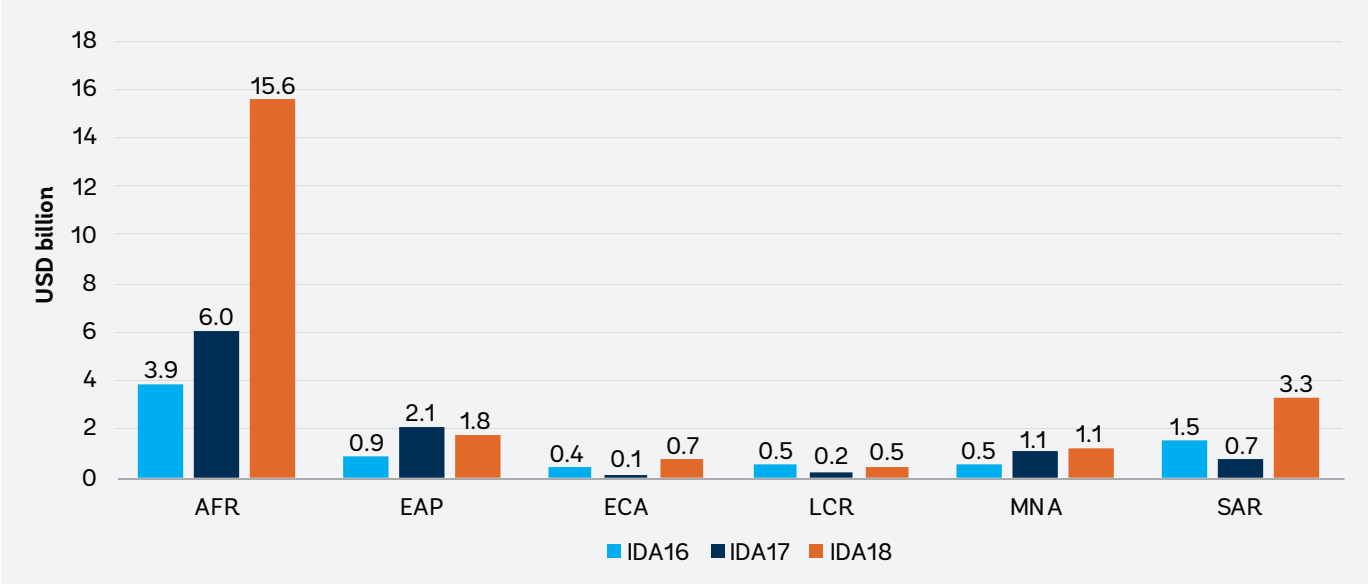


Source: World Bank Group staff estimates.

IDA18 included a shift in the use of existing instruments along with the introduction of Catastrophe Deferred Drawdown Option (CAT-DDO) instruments. IDA18 witnessed an overall scale up of Development Policy Financing (DPFs) and Program-for-Results (PforRs), reflecting increased focus on policy and results (figure A.4). While commitments increased across all lending instruments, DPFs increased by 118 percent from IDA17. DPFs have helped support policy reforms across IDA countries, for example in Kenya (box A.2), along with PforRs, which have also enabled sectoral transformation. Grants significantly spiked, blend credits moderately increased, and guarantees decreased during the IDA 18 period.

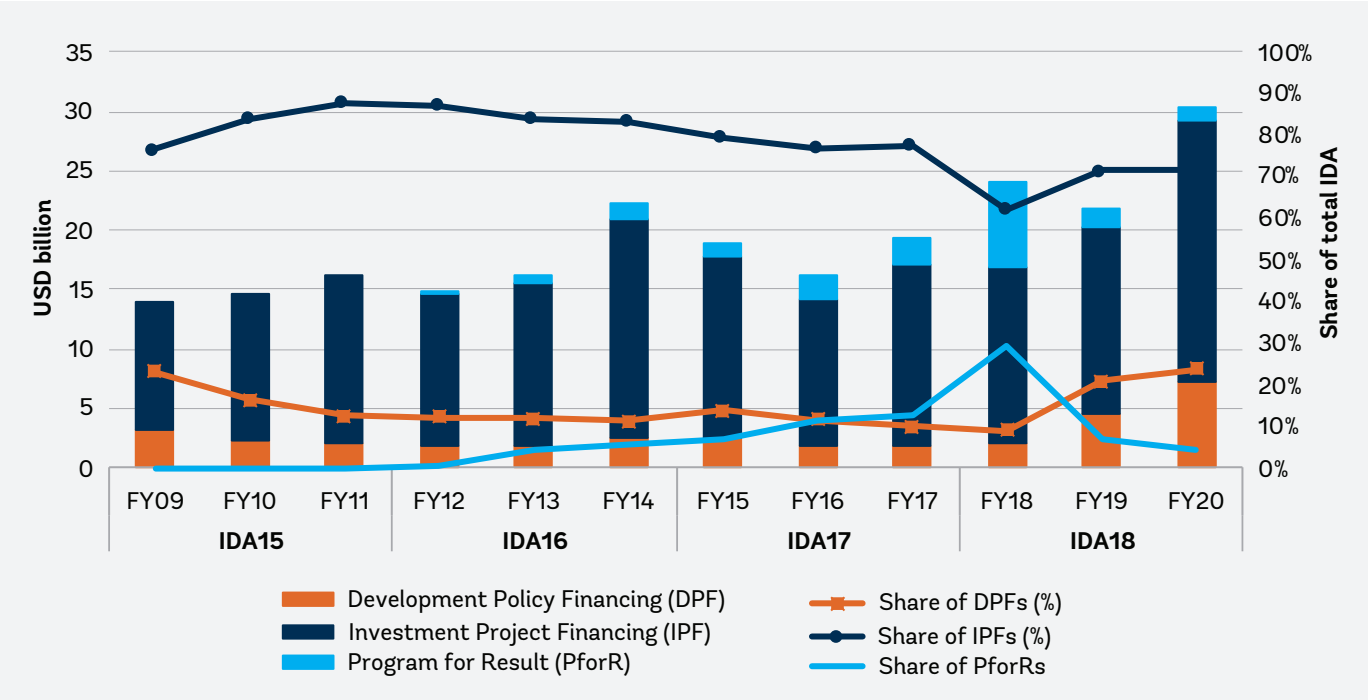
IDA18 delivery concentrated in social sectors (33 percent) and infrastructure (31 percent). Within social sectors, IDA18 commitments in health increased most (74 percent) compared to IDA17, followed by education (62 percent), and social protection (34 percent). The share of commitments in health set a record in FY20 (14 percent of total IDA lending) as a result of IDA's COVID-19 response. The share in infrastructure decreased from 37 percent of total IDA lending in IDA17 to 31 percent in IDA18. Within infrastructure, the transport sector commitments decreased by 32 percent compared to IDA17, representing the largest sector decrease. In contrast, IDA support to public administration sectors increased from 11 percent to 16 percent in the same period (figure A.5).

Figure A.3. Commitments in FCS by Region



Source: World Bank Group staff estimates. Note: The commitments data include support to countries under RMR.

Figure A.4. IDA Commitments by Lending Instruments



Source: World Bank staff estimates.

Box A.2. Supporting Critical Reforms to Drive Inclusive Growth in Kenya through Development Policy Financing (DPF)

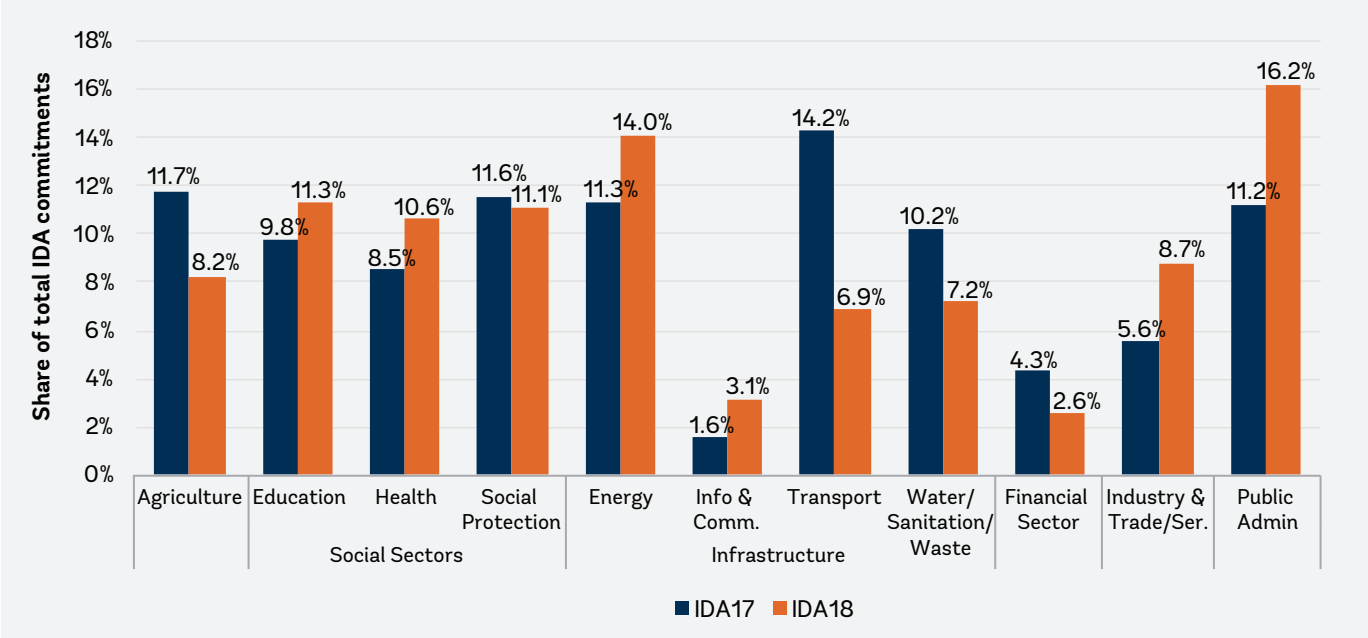
As the second of a two-operation DPF series, the World Bank approved the "Kenya Inclusive Growth and Fiscal Management DPF2" in the first half of 2020 with total financing of US$1 billion (US$750 million IDA credit; US$250 million IBRD loan). This builds on the first operation approved in 2019, which received a US$750 million IDA credit. Both DPFs aim to (i) crowd in private investment and financing for affordable housing, (ii)enhance farmer incomes and food security, (iii) create fiscal space to support the Government's inclusive growth agenda, and (iv) attract private investment and leverage digitization to support the Government's inclusive growth agenda.

The DPF2 complements the Kenya Covid-19 Emergency Response Project (US$50 million IDA credit) approved earlier in 2020 to prevent, detect, and respond to the COVID-19 outbreak and strengthen national systems for public health emergency preparedness. This DPF will bolster Kenya's public finances to expand its COVID-19 response and protect vulnerable households and micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) from layoffs and bankruptcies. The World Bank also made available the balance from the Kenya Disaster Risk Management (DRM) DPF with a Catastrophe Deferred Drawdown Option (CAT-DDO) for COVID-19 emergency

Smallholder farmers benefit from better targeting of subsidized agricultural inputs through electronic vouchers.

Photo: Denis Nthiga/ World Bank

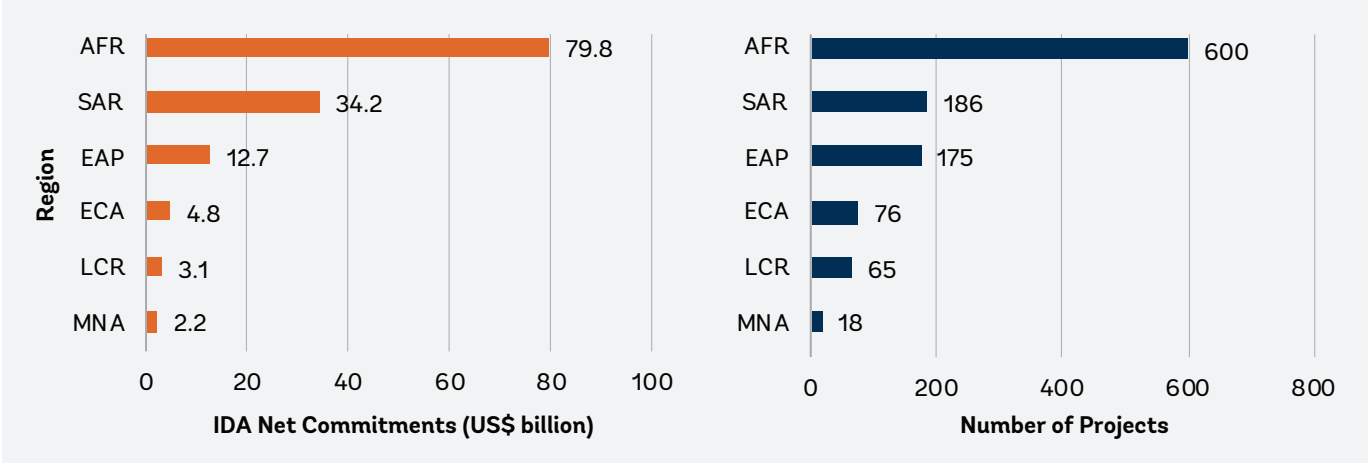
Figure A.5. Share of IDA Commitments by Major Sector in IDA18 and IDA17



Source: World Bank Group staff estimates.

The size of IDA's active portfolio increased considerably in IDA18. IDA's total active portfolio under implementation stood at about US$137 billion at the end of IDA18, compared to about US$106 billion at the end of IDA17.[3] The number of IDA projects totaled 1,120 compared to 918, when combing new projects approved during the IDA18 cycle and the closing of others approved earlier. The Africa region accounted for 58 percent of IDA's active portfolio at the end of IDA18, and 53 percent of total projects (figure A.6). Projects implemented in FCS demonstrated solid performance as IDA strengthened its operational modalities and increased its field presence in these countries.

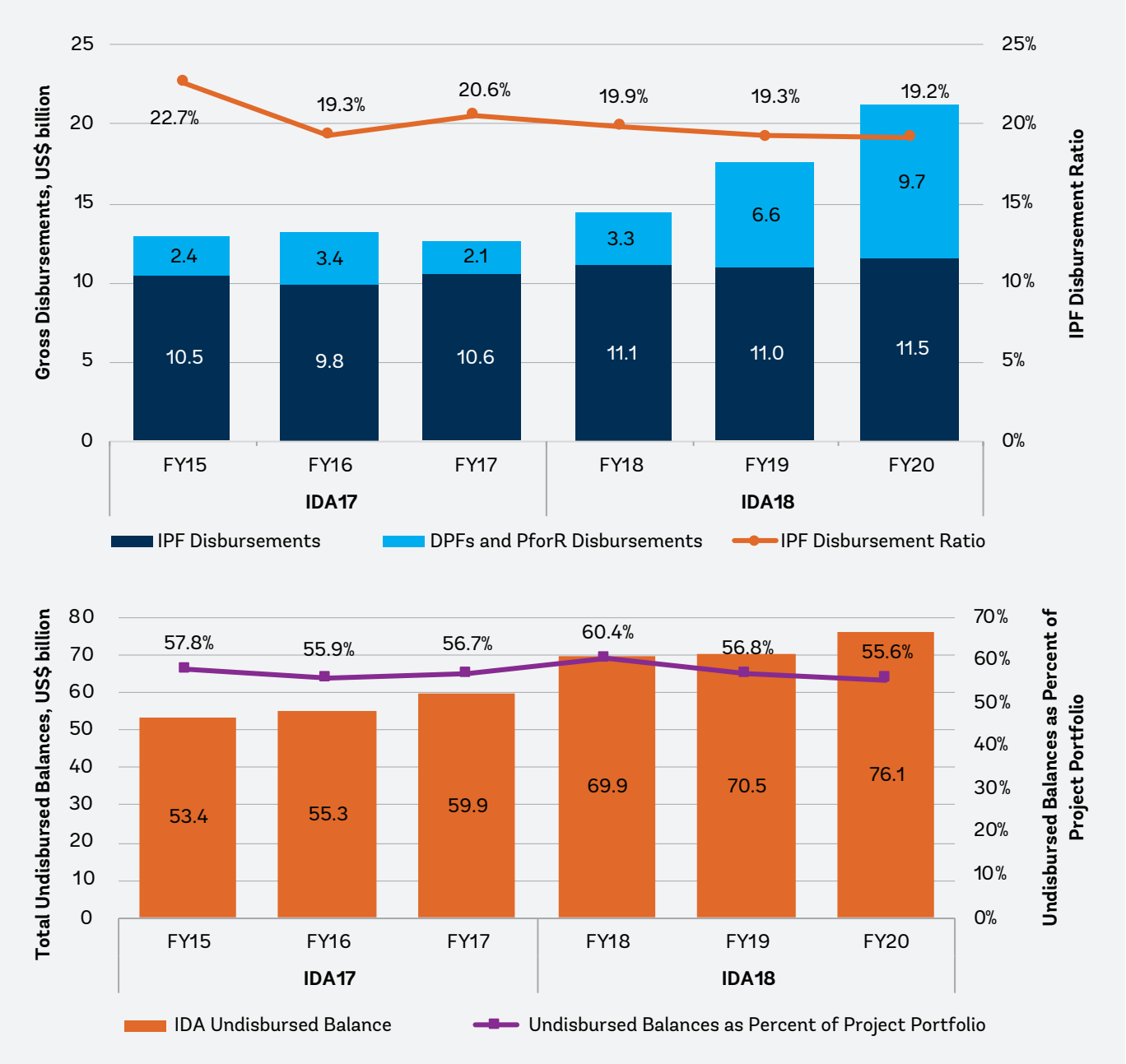
Figure A.6. IDA Portfolio by Region, as of end IDA18



Source: World Bank Group staff estimates.

IDA18 disbursement ratios remained similar to IDA17, even with the scale-up of IDA18 financing (figure A.7). Similar to commitments, IDA disbursements increased significantly relative to earlier replenishments, from about US$39 billion in IDA17 to about US$53 billion in IDA18. Overall, undisbursed balances considerably increased in IDA18, reflecting the scaling-up of IDA18 resources and a significant share of investment operations disbursing at a slower pace during initial years. However, at the end of IDA18, undisbursed balances as a percent of project portfolio (56 percent) remained similar to IDA17 levels (57 percent).

Figure A.7. Undisbursed Balances and Disbursement Ratio (FY15-FY20)



Source: World Bank Group Staff Estimates

APPENDIX B. IDA18 POLICY COMMITMENTS

Scan or click to view an interactive dashboard of Policy Commitments delivery, including by country.

Jobs and Economic Transformation (JET)		
Objectives	**Policy Commitment**	**Progress**
Supporting job creation through economic transformation	1. WBG will deploy tools and resources from IDA and IFC to undertake 10 inclusive global value chain analyses in IDA countries to understand how they can contribute to economic transformation and job creation, including through growth in agri-businesses, manufacturing, and services and will use this analysis to inform activities within the IDA portfolio.	**Delivered:** Global value chain (GVC) analyses were completed in 12 IDA countries: Bangladesh, Benin, Chad, Ethiopia, Haiti, Lesotho, Mali, Mozambique, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, and Uganda. As part of the Country Private Sector Diagnostics (CPSDs), additional in-depth sectoral and GVC analyses were completed in Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, D.R. Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Nepal, Uzbekistan, Haiti; and are ongoing in Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Mali, Malawi, Madagascar, Myanmar, and Uganda. Other engagements included a second phase of work on supporting agro-processing regional value chain integration in the Southern African Development Community region (including eight IDA countries), as well as the training of Haiti Ministry of Commerce officials in key aspects of value chain analysis, which resulted in the analysis of over 20 value chains. Using funding from the Umbrella Facility for Trade, a report was prepared extracting the key findings from the studies produced under this commitment *("Pulling Up or Binding Down? Upgrading Trajectories in Apparel and Agro-Processing Global Value Chains for IDA countries")*. The findings were presented at workshops in Switzerland and the Netherlands in July 2019.
	2. WBG will use the Global Infrastructure Connectivity Alliance to make available to IDA countries knowledge on lessons and approaches related to cross-border investments and economic corridor development and will use this analysis to inform activities within the IDA portfolio.	**Delivered:** Global Infrastructure Connectivity Alliance (GICA) knowledge products were made available online and disseminated, enabling a leveraging of information to inform IDA operations. GICA launched a website containing more than 400 publications from various GICA members on connectivity, along with over 100 maps consolidating and structuring knowledge resources. This information is available to all IDA countries. The first annual meeting of GICA on January 25-26, 2018, identified key priorities for GICA members, and GICA online conversation through the GICA LinkedIn Group was concluded. The GICA knowledge base has increasingly inform innovative regional infrastructure investments in IDA countries. During FY18 and FY19, the GICA connectivity framework was shared with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries, and a prioritization approach was applied to a list of connectivity projects in Cambodia, Laos, and Myanmar. Moving forward, the GICA knowledge base is being leveraged for the growing regional trade and transport integration engagement in South Asia (Bhutan, Bangladesh, Nepal, and India). A 2030 outlook analyzing megatrends and disruptive technology impacting Global Connectivity was developed in FY19 to provide a framework to understand such changes. During FY18 and FY19, GICA also contributed to the preparation of a RAS for the ASEAN Secretariat. The objective of the RAS "Enhancing ASEAN Connectivity: Initial pipeline of ASEAN Infrastructure Project" was to identify a priority pipeline of potential ASEAN connectivity infrastructure projects and sources of funds. The pipeline included infrastructure projects that have the potential to enhance the movement of people, services, goods, and innovations across ASEAN. The ASEAN Connectivity RAS led to the establishment of a rolling pipeline of 19 projects, which included 3 projects in IDA countries (Yangon–Mandalay Expressway, HCMC–Moc Bai Expressway, and Lao–Myanmar Interconnector). While these projects are not World Bank financed, the World Bank's technical assistance supports ASEAN's objectives of improving access and increasing connectivity in and among the ASEAN Member States. More specifically, the pipeline was designed to be a long-term dynamic tool to help the ASEAN Member States assess and prioritize infrastructure projects that will have a regional impact - including in IDA countries. The contribution of GICA to the rolling pipeline, which included IDA countries in EAP is noteworthy. With the pipeline endorsed, ASEAN (together with Infrastructure Asia and the World Bank) "prioritized" five of the projects for market sounding boards based on likely private sector interest. The first investor roundtable was held (virtually) in May 2020 on the Yangon – Mandalay Expressway.

Jobs and Economic Transformation (JET)		
Objectives	**Policy Commitment**	**Progress**
Raising job quality and ensuring inclusion of youth and women	3. WBG will systematically carry out impact analyses of SME and entrepreneurship programs across IDA countries to assess their overall impacts and differentiated outcomes for women and youth and will develop operational guidelines to inform future operations.	**Delivered:** WBG moved to conduct impact analysis as a standard part of undertaking SME and entrepreneurship programs and prepared a report, bringing together the learnings from these assessments across the portfolio. The report builds on the collaboration between the Finance, Competitiveness, and Innovation global practice and the IFC on SME programs, including through the SME Working Group. The report draws on the results of extensive evaluations of SME programs in recent years, including rigorous impact evaluations (including randomized control trials) through the ComPEL program. It also draws on a review underway to assess the effectiveness of programs seeking to support technology adoption and absorption by SMEs. The report includes guidelines to inform future operational teams drawing on the lessons of these evaluations.
	4. WBG will prepare operational guidelines for integrated youth employment programs with a focus on connecting to demand-side interventions and supporting labor market integration to inform the design of a new generation of youth employment programs in IDA countries.	**Delivered:** WBG published detailed guidelines for task teams designing and implementing integrated supply-demand side youth employment programs. These guidelines are informing a new generation of integrated youth employment programs such as in Nepal and Ghana. The guidelines are complemented by A Stock-take of Evidence on what works in Youth Employment programs.
Targeting support for jobs and private sector development in high-risk contexts, including fragility and migration	5. WBG will enhance existing and introduce new operational instruments to improve risk sharing in projects and crowd-in private capital in high risk investment environments, including through the introduction of the IFC-MIGA PSW.	**Delivered:** PSW was fully operational and supported by financial, administrative, and legal infrastructure; the first suite of programs delivered and continued strong focus on accelerating project origination, pipeline, and delivery. A total of US$1.37 billion in allocations from PSW were approved by the Board, of which US$423 million were supporting projects in FCS countries. These operations are expected to enable up to US$8.4 billion private sector investments, including US$2 billion from IFC and US$649 million from MIGA own account. IFC has introduced several mechanisms aimed at supporting FCS and investing in higher risk environments, such as Creating Markets (which offers sector reform, standardization, building capacity, and demonstration to expand investment opportunities in key sectors); de-risking (PSW, guarantees, blended resources); and the Creating Markets Advisory Window and other upstream support to project preparation. Commitments have strengthened incentives for teams across the IFC to expand engagements with FCS countries, as part of the 2018 Capital Increase Package to meet the goal of delivering 40 percent of its program in IDA countries and FCS and 15–20 percent of its program in low-income IDA and IDA FCS countries, by 2030.
	6. WBG will adopt a 'migration lens' in IDA countries where migration has a significant economic and social impact (including home, host, and transit countries): this will include analytics that close critical knowledge gaps and, where there is explicit country demand, support for operations that focus on job creation, managing legal economic migration, and integrating young people and economic migrants.	**Delivered:** WBG applied a 'migration lens' in the SCDs for Comoros and eSwatini using the migration diagnostics template included in the 2019 Board paper "Leveraging Economic Migration for Development: A briefing for the World Bank Board." The number of SCDs mentioning migration and remittances increased, even in the absence of formal migration diagnostics. Under IDA18, 9 SCDs in IDA countries included an analysis of migration, remittances and diaspora. Selected examples include growth and poverty reduction effects of remittances in Comoros, The Gambia, Kyrgyzstan, Myanmar, Pakistan, Somalia, Timor Leste, and Guyana; the role of migration and the need for investing in education and skills to improve competitiveness in Honduras; and the significance of internal migration in the Nigerian economy. In addition, the Nigerian SCD states that drought and migration raise the pressure on natural resources, which exacerbates food insecurity and social tensions. The Gambia SCD reports that "a combination of few economic opportunities, widespread poverty, and food insecurity contributes to large-scale migration."

Jobs and Economic Transformation (JET)		
Objectives	**Policy Commitment**	**Progress**
Improving the knowledge base to inform operations supporting jobs and economic transformation	7. WBG will develop and make available for use in IDA countries a set of ex ante measurement tools and systems to assess the impacts of large-scale public and PPP investments targeting infrastructure and economic transformation on jobs, including pilot assessments on gender outcomes.	**Delivered:** Seven macro model pilots led by IFC in coordination with the World Bank Jobs Group were carried out in Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Pakistan, and Togo. . These pilots tested alternative tools (under the broad macro model approach) that can be used to assess ex ante the direct, indirect and induced jobs impacts of prospective large-scale infrastructure investments. The *Let's Work* program also implemented value chain analysis to assess jobs impacts of investments ex ante. Pilots completed in Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Mozambique, and Tajikistan. Gender-disaggregated data was collected and specific gender outcomes reported.
	8. WBG will catalogue learnings from the Jobs Diagnostics, assess how Jobs Diagnostics are informing the design and implementation of operations in IDA countries targeting job creation and economic transformation, and recommend any changes necessary to improve the impact of the tool.	**Delivered:** The *'Pathways to Better Jobs in IDA Countries: Findings from Jobs Diagnostics'* was finalized and made publicly available. Jobs Diagnostics informed several IDA operations, such as the Agribusiness and Trade project in Zambia, the Bagre Growth Pole project Additional Finance in Burkina Faso; the First Programmatic Jobs Development Policy Credit in Bangladesh; Social Protection Integration Project in Honduras; Developing Productive Inclusion Approaches for the Poorest Households in Zambia; as well as the Harnessing the Demographic Dividend project in Mozambique. Data, guidelines, tools and training on jobs diagnostics was made publicly available. Additional capacity building on jobs diagnostics and strategies will continue to be supported given their links to SCDs, CPFs, and CPSDs, and operations.
	9. WBG will develop and integrate spatial perspectives into analysis of migration and urbanization trends, and the impacts of infrastructure on jobs and economic transformation, this will include piloting of: spatial inventory of infrastructure in five IDA countries; urban jobs accessibility assessments of 10 cities in IDA countries; and spatial assessment of trends in job creation and destruction in five countries.	**Delivered:** WBG piloted several new approaches using spatial data to inform the JET agenda: • The WBG piloted rapid machine learning approaches to extract network infrastructure and buildings from satellite imagery in 5 countries (Tanzania, Djibouti, Comoros, Ghana, and South Sudan) to help develop inventories of critical infrastructure mapped against the communities they serve. • Urban jobs accessibility assessments were carried out in ten cities. Six were part of a report supported by the United Kingdom Department for International Development and launched in May 2018 (Nairobi, Conakry, Lusaka, Bamako, Kigali and Kampala). The others were in Abidjan, Dhaka, Freetown, and Karachi • Spatial tools were used to assess firm location and job creation patterns in Bangladesh, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

Gender and Development		
Objectives	**Policy Commitment**	**Progress**
Sharpen focus on closing gaps between women, men, girls and boys in country strategies and operations, and strengthen the data and evidence base to enhance impact towards gender equality	**Human endowments/ first generation gaps:** 10. (a) All applicable IDA18 financing operations in primary and secondary education will address gender-based disparities, for instance, by incentivizing enrollment, attendance and retention for girls.	**Delivered:** All 32 applicable operations approved in IDA18 in primary or secondary education (totaling US$2.9 billion) address gender-based disparities, by incentivizing enrollment, attendance, and retention of girls in Afghanistan, Bangladesh (three operations), Benin, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, DRC, Djibouti, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Moldova, Myanmar, Niger, Pakistan (two operations), Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Tuvalu, Vietnam, Zambia (two operations).
	Human endowments/ first generation gaps: (b) All IDA18 financing operations for maternal and reproductive health will target the improvement of the availability and affordability of reproductive health services, including for survivors of gender-based violence.	**Delivered:** All 38 operations approved in IDA18 for maternal and reproductive health provide one or more of the following: reproductive health consultations through mobile brigades, train midwives, develop adolescent-friendly health services support free maternal health services, C-sections, and uptake of long-term contraception in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kyrgyz Republic, Lao PDR, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, South Sudan, Republic of Yemen, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.
	Removing constraints for more and better jobs: 11. At least 75 percent of IDA18 financing operations for skills development will consider how to support women's participation in and improvement in the productivity of their economic activity, and/or consider how to reduce occupational segregation.	**Delivered:** 32 of 33 (97 percent) skills development operations approved in IDA18 support women's participation in and improvement in the productivity of their economic activity, and/or consider how to reduce occupational segregation in Bangladesh (two operations), Burkina-Faso, Cabo Verde (two operations), Chad, Comoros, Congo, Republic of, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia (two operations), Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Malawi, Maldives, Nepal (two operations), Niger (two operations), Nigeria, Pakistan (two operations), Rwanda (two operations), Saint Lucia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uzbekistan, and two regional operations in Africa. These operations address gaps between men and women in productivity with a focus on improving life skills, providing entrepreneurship training, and supporting formal vocational training.
	Removing constraints for more and better jobs: 12. At least two-thirds of all IDA18 financing operations in urban passenger transport will address the different mobility and personal security needs of women and men.	**Delivered:** All financing operations in urban transport approved during IDA18 met the expectation of addressing the different mobility and personal security needs of women (two operations in Côte d'Ivoire, one in Sierra Leone, and one in Sri Lanka that received transitional IDA18 financing at the start of the cycle.
	Control over assets with a focus on financial inclusion: 13. At least ten IDA18 financing operations and ASA for Financial Inclusion will address gaps in men's and women's access to and use of financial services, and at least ten Financial Inclusion strategies in IDA countries will provide sex-disaggregate reporting and put in place actions to target specifically women's financial inclusion.	Fourteen operations approved under IDA18 addresses gaps between women and men in access to and use of financial services (including digital financial services) through risk-sharing facilities for mortgages to women borrowers, building institutional capacity to identify and target gaps, and by setting inclusion targets for female entrepreneurs accessing credit in Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Djibouti, Ghana (two operations), Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Pakistan, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, and Somalia. Ten Financial Inclusion Strategies have been formulated under IDA18 identifying actions for women's financial inclusion, including financial literacy training and other activities to increase women's access to and use of financial services, and provide sex-disaggregated reporting in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Gambia, Haiti, Liberia, Madagascar, Mozambique, Pakistan, Uzbekistan and Zambia.
	Control over assets with a focus on financial inclusion: 14. At least half of all IDA18 financing operations in the ICT portfolio will support better access to the Internet and better access to ICT services for women.	**Delivered:** Nine out of eleven information and communications technology (ICT) operations approved under IDA18 support better access to the Internet and better access to ICT services for women, by providing digital skills training that targets women, by providing a better civil registration and National ID system, and by stimulating the creation of digital services in Afghanistan, Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Kosovo, Kyrgyz Republic, the Federated States of Micronesia, Nigeria, Tonga, and Tuvalu.

Gender and Development		
Objectives	**Policy Commitment**	**Progress**
	Enabling country-level action: 15. Pilot data collections will be launched in at least six IDA countries to gather direct respondent, intra-household level information on employment and assets.	**Delivered:** Six pilot data collections launched. Four data collections completed (Cambodia, Ethiopia, Malawi, and Tanzania). Another two data collections were launched in Nepal and Sudan, but fieldwork was later suspended due to COVID-19-related mobility restrictions. All preparations are continuing so that field work can restart once restrictions are lifted.
	Voice and agency: 16. Increase the number of operations in fragile contexts which prevent or respond to gender-based violence, including through access to essential services and livelihood support activities for women (baseline: IDA16; see FCV).	*(Cross-reference to FCV commitment #31)* **Delivered:** 20 projects were approved, starting from a baseline of zero at the beginning of IDA18.
	Voice and agency: 17. Implement the recommendations of the WBG Global Task Force on Gender-Based Violence, as applicable, within operations in IDA-eligible countries.	**Delivered:** Action plan reflecting task force recommendations adopted, and actions are being implemented, e.g.: • Risk assessment tool developed to assess country and project-related-risks. • Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Sexual Harassment now addressed as an integral part of ESF implementation. • Risk management measures now included in the design of all operations with major civil works, in line with the Good Practice Note on SEAH, and associated guidance. • New guidance and risk screening tool for Human Development being finalized. • A protocol in place to escalate SEAH incidents to Senior Management. • Roster of GBV specialists compiled to support teams; GBV specialists hired as Bank staff. • Extensive training and awareness raising throughout the Bank. • Extensive outreach to other IFIs on GBV/SEAH. • Standard procurement documents have been strengthened with specific qualifications, and contractual requirements.

Climate Change		
Objectives	**Policy Commitment**	**Progress**
Deepen the mainstreaming of climate change and disaster risk management into SCDs, CPFs, and lending, and support development of planning and invest-ment capacity	18. All IDA SCDs and CPFs to incorporate climate and disaster risk considerations and opportunities and reflect (I)NDCs, based on a review of experience before the start of IDA18, and to be reported at MTR.	**Delivered:** • SCDs: All applicable IDA SCDs[4] completed between July 1, 2017 and March 31, 2020 have incorporated climate and disaster risk considerations and reflected NDCs. • CPFs: All applicable IDA CPFs[5] completed between July 1, 2017 and March 31, 2020 have incorporated climate and disaster risk considerations and reflected NDCs.
	19. All IDA operations continue to be screened for climate change and disaster risks and integrate resilience measures, based on review of experience before the start of IDA18, and to be reported at MTR.	**Delivered:** All 751 IDA operations approved by the Board between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2020 were screened for climate and disaster risks. COVID health emergency response operations were not required to undertake climate and disaster risk screening in FY20, but 37 projects were still screened and are included in the total of 751.
	20. Support at least 10 countries (on demand) to translate their (I)NDCs into specific policies and investment plans and start to integrate these into national budget and planning processes.	**Delivered:** Thirteen countries received support through the NDC Support Facility (Bangladesh, Cote d'Ivoire, Honduras, Kyrgyz Republic, Mali, Mozambique, Pakistan, São Tomé and Principe, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Uganda, Dominica, Kenya, Tanzania).
	21. Develop at least 10 climate-smart agriculture investment plans (CSIPs) and 10 programmatic forest policy notes (FPNs).	**Delivered:** Ten Climate-Smart Agriculture Investment Plans (CSAIPs) were delivered (Bangladesh, Cote d'Ivoire, Lesotho, Mali, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Cameroon, Congo) and eleven programmatic Forest Policy Notes (FPNs[6]) were delivered (Bhutan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Liberia, Mozambique, Nepal, Zambia, Benin, Dominica, Lao PDR, Myanmar).
	22. Increase the use of DPFs that support climate co-benefits.	**Delivered:** The share of climate co-benefits over the total commitment for IDA DPFs increased to 21 percent in IDA18 (22 percent in FY18 and FY19, and 19 percent in FY20) as compared to 7 percent in IDA17. 78 percent of IDA DPFs have climate co-benefits in IDA18 (60 percent in FY18, 84 percent in FY19, and 82 percent FY20), an increase from 24 percent in IDA17.
	23. Apply GHG accounting and shadow carbon price for all operations in significant sectors, and prepare a revised guidance note on discount rates.	**Delivered:** All applicable IDA projects approved between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2020 applied GHG accounting and Shadow Carbon Price, and revised guidance note on discount rates was published.
Supporting efforts to achieve the Sustainable Energy for All objectives	24. Support the addition of five GW in renewable energy generation.	**Delivered:** Operations approved between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2020 supported the addition of 7.4 GW of renewable energy generation through direct and indirect financing (1.5 GW from direct financing[7] and 5.9 GW from indirect financing[8]).
	25. Develop Investment Prospectuses in seven additional countries with low electricity access.	**Delivered:** Investment Prospectuses have been completed and published in nine countries: Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Madagascar (high level analysis) Malawi, Mozambique, Niger, Republic of Congo (high level analysis), and Togo. Another seven are underway (Benin, Zambia, Liberia, Somalia (client executed but World Bank providing TA), Chad, Mauritania, Zimbabwe).
Monitoring and reporting of IDA resources used for climate change	26. Report annually on private finance mobilized for climate[9] and continue to report on overall climate finance together with other MDBs.	**Delivered:** The WBG continued reporting annually on private finance mobilized for climate and overall climate finance. • The 2018 MDB's Joint Report on Climate Finance was launched on June 13, 2019. In 2018, MDB's total climate finance reached US$43.1 billion (up from US$12.8 billion in 2017 report). WBG remains the largest financier of climate-related projects with US$20.6 billion in total finance and US$14.5 billion in private mobilization (up from US$8.7 billion in 2017). • The 2019 MDB's Joint Report on Climate Finance was launched in August 2020. In 2019, MDB's total climate finance reached US$61.6 billion (up from US$43.1 billion in 2018 report). WBG remains the largest financier of climate-related projects to low- and middle-income economies with US$18.8 billion in total finance and US$7.5 billion in private mobilization.

Fragility, Conflict and Violence		
Objectives	**Policy Commitment**	**Progress**
Deepening IDA's knowledge on FCV and learning from operational experience	27. Adopt a risk-based approach for identifying fragility beyond those countries on the Harmonized List of Fragile Situations.	**Delivered:** To support differentiation of approaches, policies, and instruments and enable tailored WBG engagement in difficult and complex situations, a new methodology to identify and classify FCS has been developed as part of the WBG FCV Strategy. All data used for the classification is based on internationally recognized and publicly available indicators. The World Bank recognizes that any typology has limitations but expects that the new list will prove to be an improvement on the previous version, as it will help tailor WBG engagement along the FCS continuum and distinguish between countries based on the nature and severity of the issues that they face. Under the new list, the overall number of IDA FCS remains at 32 (FY20), while the total number of countries on the list is 36 (as well as the West Bank & Gaza). The FCS list was finalized as part of the WBG FCV Strategy in February 2020 and will be updated on an annual basis.
	28. Deepen the WBG's knowledge on the mitigation and prevention of FCV risks through a flagship report drawing on lessons from operational experience and impact evaluations.	**Delivered:** Flagship report was launched in March 2018. Dissemination events have been conducted. The World Bank is prioritizing efforts to apply the report's findings across sectors and country contexts (see IDA19 FCV Paper for more details).
Designing integrated WBG strategies addressing FCV drivers and building institutional resilience	29. RRAs inform all CPFs in FCS and countries with significant risks of FCV.	**Delivered:** During IDA18, 100 percent of CPF/CENs in IDA FCS and RMR countries have been accompanied by an RRA or equivalent (South Sudan and Yemen). The South Sudan CEN was informed by a dynamic risk monitoring system to provide real-time analysis on humanitarian/security/development dynamics and by a range of conflict studies and analyses. For the Yemen CEN, the June 2016 RRA was complemented by dynamic analyses of fragility and nexus issues undertaken by the World Bank and other development partners, including on evolving conflict dynamics, resilience factors, and lessons learned and relevant responses for the WBG. · **FY18 (4 CPFs/CENs delivered; 4 RRAs or equivalents completed):** South Sudan (Q3): RRA alternative completed, Niger (Q4): RRA completed, The Gambia (Q4): RRA completed, Guinea (Q4): RRA completed. · **FY19 (7 CPFs/CENs delivered; 7 RRAs or equivalents completed):** Nepal (Q1): RRA completed, Solomon Islands (Q1): RRA completed, Somalia (Q1): RRA completed, Liberia (Q2): RRA completed, Yemen (Q4): RRA alternative completed, Tajikistan (Q4): RRA completed, Papua New Guinea (Q4): RRA completed. · **FY20 (6 CPFs/CENs delivered; 6 RRAs completed):** Burundi (Q1): RRA completed, Republic of Congo (Q2): RRA completed, Timor-Leste (Q2): RRA completed, Comoros (Q3): RRA completed, Sierra Leone (Q4): RRA completed, Myanmar (Q4): RRA completed.
	30. Increase the number of operations targeting refugees and their host communities (baseline: IDA17).	**Delivered:** 35 projects were approved in 14 countries under RSW in IDA18.
	31. Increase the number of operations in fragile contexts which prevent or respond to GBV, including through access to essential services and livelihood supported activities for women (baseline: IDA16).	**Delivered:** 20 projects were approved, starting from a baseline of zero at the beginning of IDA18. Projects were approved in the following countries: Democratic Republic of Congo (2 project), Tuvalu (3 projects), Solomon Islands (2 projects), Central African Republic (2 projects), South Sudan (1 project), Mali (1 project), Afghanistan (1 project), Comoros (1 project), Liberia (1 project), Burundi (1 project), Chad (1 project), Federated States of Micronesia (1 project), Myanmar (1 project), Papua New Guinea (1 project) and Niger (1 project).
Improving staffing, operational effectiveness and flexibility	32. Increase the World Bank staffing footprint in IDA FCS countries by net 150 over the IDA18 period.	**Delivered:** In IDA18, the World Bank committed to scale up staffing by net 150 staff in IDA FCS and RMR countries from a baseline of September 30, 2016. As of end-June 2020, there were 820 staff working in IDA FCS and RMR countries. This is a net increase of 159 staff across all grades, 141 of which were GE+ staff, during IDA18. The scale-up reflects an appropriate distribution of technical roles, locations, grade levels, and genders. The Facetime Index, which measures professional staff presence in IDA FCS and RMR countries through mission travel, has increased by 5 percent from the FY17 baseline to FY18, by 9 percent in FY19 compared to FY18 and a further 2 percent from FY19 to end FY20.

Fragility, Conflict and Violence		
Objectives	**Policy Commitment**	**Progress**
Promoting partnerships for a more effective response	33. Undertake joint RPBAs as openings arise for engagement in the aftermath of conflict in IDA countries.	**Delivered:** Joint RPBAs have been completed in Cameroon and Zimbabwe.
Enhancing financing to support FCS/FCV	34. Implement the revised IDA resource allocation framework for FCS/FCV to enhance targeting of IDA's exceptional support and financial engagement in these countries.	**Delivered:** RMR Implementation Notes have been approved by the Board for the four eligible countries (Nepal, Niger, Guinea, Tajikistan). One RMR financed project is closed, 21 are active. The TAR continues to provide significant financing support to Central African Republic, Madagascar, Somalia and The Gambia.

Governance and Institutions		
Objectives	**Policy Commitments**	**Progress**
Strengthen Domestic Resource Mobilization	35. Provide support to at least a third of IDA countries targeted at increasing their Tax/Gross Domestic Product ratio through lending operations, ASA and technical assistance including tax diagnostic assessments.	**Delivered:** Activities were delivered in 57 countries (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Fiji, Grenada, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Kenya, Kosovo, Kyrgyz Republic, Lao PDR, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Federated States of Micronesia, Moldova, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Tajikistan, Tanzania, The Gambia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Zimbabwe).
Improve public expenditure, financial management and procurement	36. Support at least 10 IDA countries in performing 2nd or subsequent PEFA assessments to inform preparation of their SCDs.	**Delivered:** 28 countries were supported: • World Bank-led: Afghanistan (published), Ethiopia (published), Ghana (published), Lao PDR (published), Malawi (published), Myanmar (published), Tajikistan (published), Timor-Leste (published), Uzbekistan (published), Zambia (published), Zimbabwe (published), Liberia, Pakistan. • World Bank-supported: Chad (published), Guinea (published), Kenya (published), Mali (published), Sierra Leone (published), DR Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Mauritania, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, St. Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Tonga, and Fiji (published).
	37. Deliver MAPS2 in five IDA countries to accelerate the development of modern, efficient, sustainable and more inclusive public procurement systems that take into account national development objectives.	**Delivered:** MAPS2 were delivered in 7 countries (Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Rwanda, and Ethiopia).
Strengthen active ownership of SOEs	38. Support at least 10 IDA countries on enhancing SOE performance through: (i) Performance Agreements and/or (ii) increased transparency through published reports on their SOE portfolio.	**Delivered:** Twelve countries were supported, and work is ongoing in another five countries *Delivered* • Bangladesh, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Ghana, Liberia, Mauritania, Moldova, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Zimbabwe. *Ongoing* • Afghanistan, The Gambia, Kyrgyz Republic, Niger, Sao Tome and Principe.

Governance and Institutions		
Objectives	**Policy Commitments**	**Progress**
Support public administration performance for service delivery	39. Perform joint operations, TA, and/or ASA on sector-focused governance in 10 IDA countries to identify and address institutional bottlenecks to service delivery with the health, water, and/or education sectors.	**Delivered:** 18 countries were supported, and work is ongoing in another six *Delivered* • Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Solomon Islands, Tanzania, Togo. *Ongoing* • Central African Republic, Myanmar, Sudan.
Support institutional capacity to respond to pandemics	40. Support at least 25 IDA countries in developing pandemic preparedness plans.	**Delivered:** Pandemic preparedness plans developed in 47 countries (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Kenya, Lao PDR, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Maldives, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Sudan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe)
	41. Support 25 countries in developing frameworks for governance and institutional arrangements for multi-sectoral health emergency preparedness, response and recovery.	**Delivered:** Governance and institutional frameworks developed in 47 countries (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Kenya, Lao PDR, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Maldives, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Sudan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe)
Integrate citizen engagement and beneficiary feedback into service delivery operations	42. Support projects in at least 10 IDA countries in the development and implementation of user feedback and/or enhanced GRMs[10] for service delivery that ensure participation by women in these processes[11]	**Delivered:** 59 countries supported with enhanced GRM and/or multiple additional beneficiary feedback interventions (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Kenya, Kiribati, Kyrgyz Republic, Lao PDR, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Micronesia FS, Moldova, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, St. Lucia, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Tonga, Togo, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Republic of Yemen, Zambia)
Strengthen open, transparent and inclusive governance through Open Government commitments	43. Support at least one-third of IDA countries (at least 25 countries) to operationalize reform commitments towards the OGP agenda to strengthen transparent, accountable, participatory, and inclusive governments	**Delivered:** 26 countries supported (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Kiribati, Kyrgyz Republic, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Moldova, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo).
Mitigate IFFs	44. Perform IFFs assessments in at least 10 IDA countries to support the identification and monitoring of IFFs;	**Delivered:** 26 countries supported (Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cabo Verde, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Ghana, Guyana, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Lao PDR, Malawi, Moldova, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe)
Enhance understanding of governance and institutions in FCV	45. Strengthen and systematize Governance & Institutional analysis in half of Risk and Resilience Assessments and at least three-quarters of Recovery & Peace Building Assessments in IDA countries	**Delivered:** 13 out of 16 RRAs (81 percent) included governance and institutions analysis (Burundi, Republic of Congo, Comoros, Djibouti, The Gambia, Kosovo, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste). All RPBAs included governance and institutions analysis (Cameroon, Central African Republic, Mali, Nigeria).
Operationalize 2017 WDR	46. Plan for operationalization of 2017 WDR focused on reducing implementation gaps and enabling adaptive approaches.	**Delivered:** Operationalization plan delivered at IDA18 MTR (November 2018)

APPENDIX C. IDA18 WINDOWS

C.1. Scale-Up Facility (SUF)

Introduced at the IDA17 Mid-Term Review (MTR), the SUF increased significantly in IDA18 resulting in a US$6.6 billion allocation following an increase at the IDA18 MTR. This represented a 73 percent increase in commitments over IDA17 (table C.1). Given strong client demand for non-concessional resources to support transformational projects, the SUF has maintained a rigorous focus on protecting clients' debt sustainability by restricting access to countries with low or moderate risk of debt distress.[12]

Table C.1. Comparison of SUF commitments between DA17 and IDA18 (US$ Million)

	IDA17	IDA18	Percent Change
AFR	2,514	4,126	64
EAP	213	29	-86
ECA	100	305	205
LCR	80	35	-56
MNA	0	0	0
SAR	895	2,066	131
Total	**3,082**	**6,561**	**73**

SUF financing is often used in combination with concessional resources to significantly scale-up projects' scope and development outcomes. More than half of SUF projects (19 out of 34), such as the "Ethiopia Electrification Program" (box C.1), integrated multiple World Bank financing sources by blending non-concessional SUF resources with concessional IDA credits from their own country allocations or the Regional Window.

The SUF also helped leverage additional financing. In some cases, such as in the "Abidjan Urban Mobility Project" (box C.2), the SUF leveraged financing from other development agencies as well as the private sector. The use of the SUF to catalyze additional finance helped expand the scope of ambitious flagship projects, achieving greater economies of scale and allowing them to reach more beneficiaries and maximize development benefits.

IDA18 SUF use was significant in Africa (AFR) and South Asia (SAR), representing a sizeable increase over IDA17 in responding to strong demand in those regions (figure C.1). AFR benefited most from SUF resources, with over US$4.1 billion in commitments (63 percent of the IDA18 envelope), followed by SAR with just over US$2 billion (31 percent of the envelope). These two regions exhausted their IDA18 SUF allocations, as did Europe and Central Asia (ECA), demonstrating high demand for SUF resources. Only East Asia and Pacific (EAP) and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), where few countries are eligible for SUF, did not use the entirety of their allocations, making them available to other regions.

During IDA18, the SUF extended access to non-concessional resources to 17 IDA countries and two regional projects, while featuring significant delivery in fragile and conflict-affected situations (FCS). Four countries facing fragility, conflict, and violence

Box C.1. Combining Resources to Support the NEP

> ***It is an historic moment for Ethiopia, for the Ethiopia Electric Utility as well as the World Bank. The gaps in management roles and decision-making cannot remain."***
> *Ato Shiferaw Telila, Ethiopia Electric Utility Chief Executive Officer*

Ethiopia National Electrification Program (NEP) aims to reach universal electricity access by 2025. The SUF co-funded "Ethiopia Electrification Program (ELEAP)" supports the NEP by financing the first phase of grid intensification activities, building implementation capacity, and creating a blueprint for scaling-up electrification. The project was designed to create a conducive framework for crowding-in resources from other development partners. Using a PforR instrument, ELEAP will help establish a sector-wide programmatic approach for financing electrification by demonstrating the viability of the NEP and ensuring good practices for access expansion. The project secured US$125 million in Scale-up Facility (SUF) financing, with the balance from a regular IDA credit, amounting to a total US$375 million total budget. ELEAP aligns with the SUF objectives to prioritize projects with potentially transformational impact, given the significant increase in electricity access that the programmatic ELEAP framework will create.

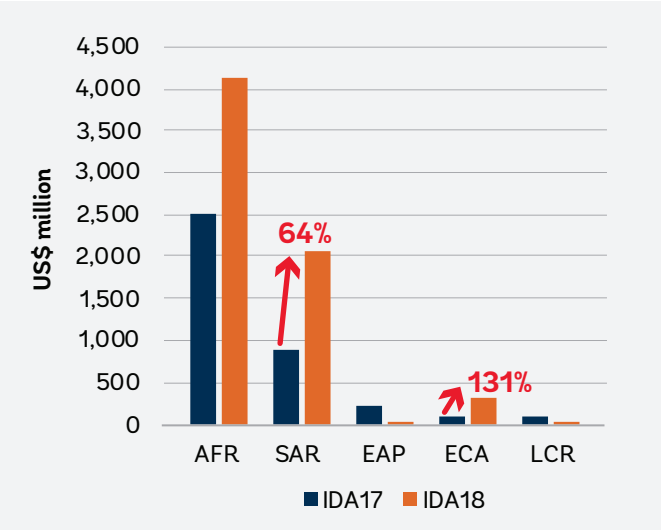
The NEP aims to create more equitable energy institutions, starting with helping the Ethiopia Electric Utility (EEU) achieve a better balance of men and women among leadership and in its workforce. Photo: Inka Schomer/World Bank

Box C.2. Leveraging Private Finance through the Scale-up Facility (SUF)—Abidjan Urban Mobility Project

The US$540 million project, co-financed with the Agence Française de Développement and the private sector, seeks to improve accessibility to economic and social opportunities in the greater Abidjan area through increased public transportation system efficiency. The project centers around establishing a new Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) along the city's East-West corridor, together with strengthening the Abidjan Public Transport Company (Société des Transports Abidjanais), restructuring the feeder system to mass transit lines, supporting professionalization of the artisanal transport sector, and developing human capital by improving skills and social protection schemes.

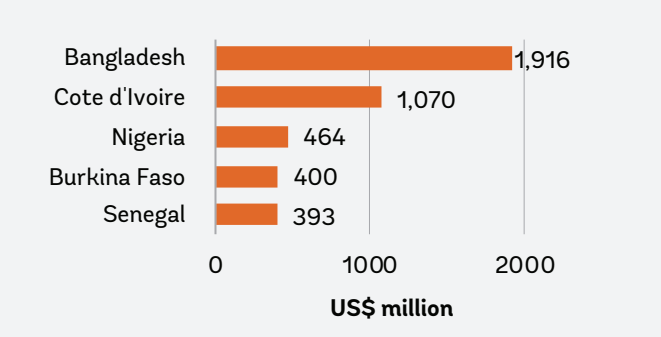
The project secured SUF financing based on strong and transformative potential for urban development and improvement of social and economic conditions in the greater Abidjan area through improving mass transit efficiencies and the overall urban transport system. Specifically, the project objectives include a near doubling of the number of jobs accessible within one hour of travel, on average, and the reorganization of a sector employing more than 100,000 people. With creation of the new BRT using a public-private partnerships (PPP) model, the project will also help crowd-in additional private sector resources, know-how, and innovation to create cleaner transport services.

Figure C.1. SUF Commitments by Region



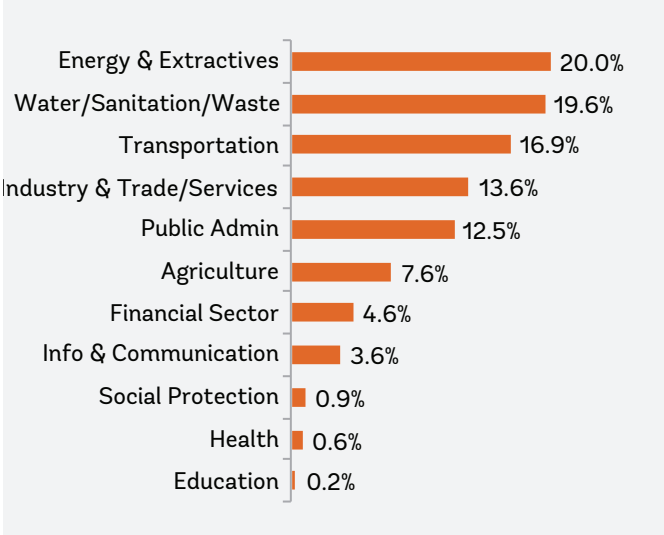
Source: World Bank Group staff estimates

Figure C.2. Top 5 Recipients of SUF IDA18 Financing



Source: World Bank Group staff estimates

Figure C.3. SUF Financing by Sector



Source: World Bank Group staff estimates

(FCV) challenges benefited from the SUF in IDA18 (Cote d'Ivoire, Liberia, and Mali classified as FCS and Nepal under the Risk Mitigation Regime [RMR]), amounting to US$1.4 billion, or 21 percent of IDA18 SUF financing. Thirteen SUF recipients were IDA-only (86 percent of SUF financing) and the remaining four were Blend countries (14 percent of SUF financing). The share of Blend recipients is lower than that of in IDA17 (26 percent), demonstrating that the SUF fulfilled its objective of complementing country allocations to pursue larger-scale development initiatives in IDA-only countries. The largest SUF recipients in IDA18 by commitment volumes were Bangladesh (five projects), Côte d'Ivoire (four projects), Nigeria (two projects), Burkina Faso (two projects), and Senegal (three projects) (figure C.2).

Infrastructure projects continue to constitute the majority of SUF financing, with large investments in the energy, water and sanitation, and transport sectors (figure C.3). Energy and extractives projects accounted for the largest portion of projects receiving SUF IDA18 financing (20.0 percent), supporting transmission projects in Bangladesh, Nigeria, and Moldova; rural electrification

Box C.3. Bangladesh Private Investment and Digital Entrepreneurship Project

Bangladesh's economy has been propelled by a dynamic manufacturing sector, which in recent years has received Government's support to improve access to serviced industrial land for greenfield investors. The "Private Investment and Digital Entrepreneurship Project" supports this effort using Scale-up Facility (SUF) combined with Government resources to promote private investment, job creation, and environmental sustainability in participating economic zones and software technology parks. The project intends to facilitate economic diversification and promotion of higher value-added production. To drive transformational change and generate hundreds of thousands of new jobs for the growing workforce, the project focuses on eliminating binding supply-side constraints to manufacturers and digital service providers, helping Bangladesh maintain and attract domestic and foreign producers.

in Ethiopia; power supply reliability in Mali; and regional off-grid development in West Africa. Similarly, around 19.6 percent of projects accessing SUF resources focused on the water sector, supporting rural water supply development in Benin, Lesotho, and Senegal, together with sanitation projects in Burkina Faso and Bangladesh. SUF financed 17 percent of IDA commitments in the transport sector which included road connectivity projects in Bangladesh, Nepal, and Nicaragua, and both an urban mobility and a port city integration project in Cote d'Ivoire. SUF also made important investments to encourage global innovation and competitiveness, for instance, by supporting the development of economic zones and software technology parks in Bangladesh (box C.3).

The SUF also supported regional institutions for transformational regional projects. These included a SUF credit to the West Africa Development Bank (BOAD) in connection with the "Regional Off Grid Electrification Project", and a SUF credit to the Trade and Development Bank in June 2020 for the "Regional Infrastructure Finance Facility Project". This built on IDA17 experience gained in supporting one regional project affiliated with BOAD in connection with the "Affordable Housing Finance Project". These projects are expected to support transformation in sectors viable for private sector engagement, where creditworthy regional organizations provide a platform for opportunities that individual countries would not have been able to implement on their own. This approach requires operational waivers since Regional Organizations are not sovereign World Bank member countries, and thus do not meet SUF eligibility criteria.

C.2. Private Sector Window (PSW)

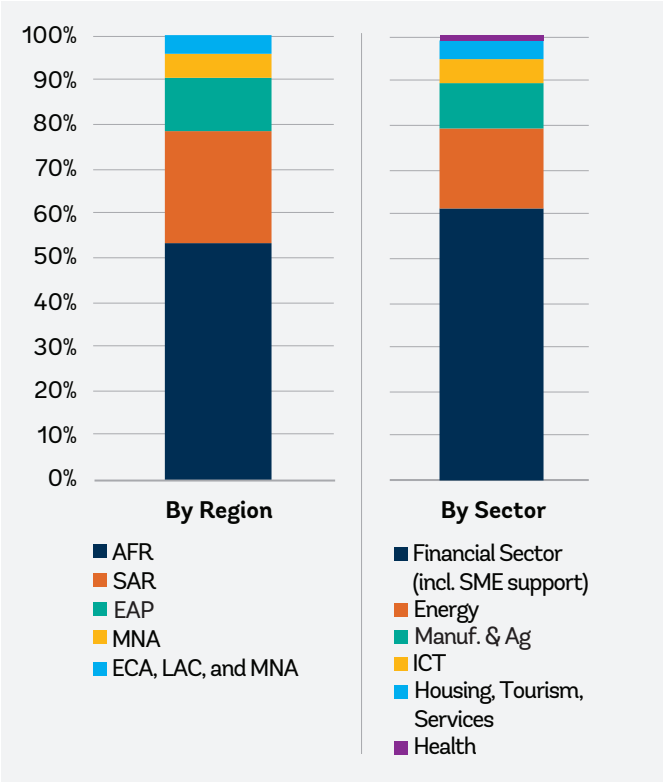
The PSW was a key innovation introduced in IDA18 to crowd-in private finance, leveraging International Finance Corporation (IFC) and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)'s existing business platforms. The PSW is an integral part of the WBG's effort to ramp up support to attract private investment to the poorest countries and most challenging environments, including fragile and conflict-affected countries. The PSW helps mitigate the uncertainties and risks for specific high impact private investments and is an option when there is no fully commercial solution or when the WBG's other tools and approaches are insufficient. The PSW is aimed at improving access to finance, particularly funding with longer tenor and in local currency, and reducing real or perceived risks for investors which can make investments unviable or unprofitable. It does not fund private investment on its own; it deploys IDA's concessional financing to backstop or blend with IFC investments or MIGA guarantees to support private sector investments through its four facilities.

Upper Trishuli-1, 216-megawatt hydroelectric project is the first project in Nepal to undertake a consent process with affected indigenous communities. Photo: Md Shahnewaz Khan/ International Finance Corporation

During IDA18, the PSW allocated US$1.37 billion, which is expected to enable US$8.4 billion in additional investment financing (including financing and guarantees on IFC's and MIGA's respective accounts). This represents a six-fold leverage of IDA funds. At the end of IDA18, the PSW allocation delivered projects across all regions and a variety of sectors, with the majority of the investments (over 75 percent) in Africa and South Asia. There was also a sectoral concentration in the financial sector, with a focus on access to finance for small and medium enterprises (SMEs), followed by the energy sector, including support for green infrastructure (figure C.4). The Upper Trishuli-1 216-megawatt hydroelectric project in Nepal will provide improved access to clean and reliable electricity and establish international best practice for construction, contracting and tariffs for private sector engagement in the Nepali hydroelectric sector. The expansion of BBOXX's operations in the Democratic Republic of Congo and Rwanda is also delivering clean and reliable energy to rural and underserved communities,

proving an innovative business model and driving employment. Malawi's 60-megawatt solar photovoltaic project in the Salima province offers an alternative and renewable source of electricity in a country that is heavily reliant on hydroelectric generation. All PSW investments were screened through climate change, gender and Jobs, Economic and Transformation (JET) lenses.

Figure C.4. PSW Financing by Region and Sector

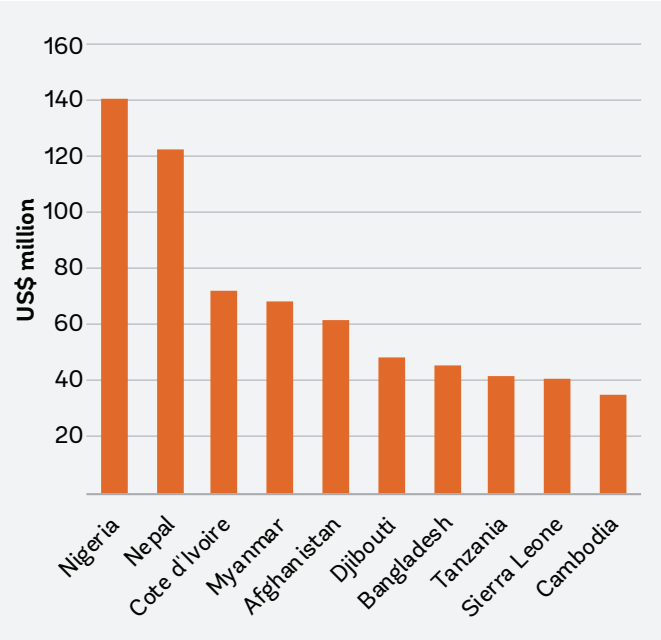


Source: World Bank Group staff estimates.

Note: Percentages are calculated based on allocated PSW resources as of end-IDA18. By that time US$449m of resources approved under programmatic platforms had not yet been allocated.

Nearly half of all PSW investments were in countries facing FCV challenges. Nigeria, Nepal, Cote d'Ivoire, Myanmar, Afghanistan, and Djibouti were among the top ten recipients of PSW investments (figures C.5 and C.6).

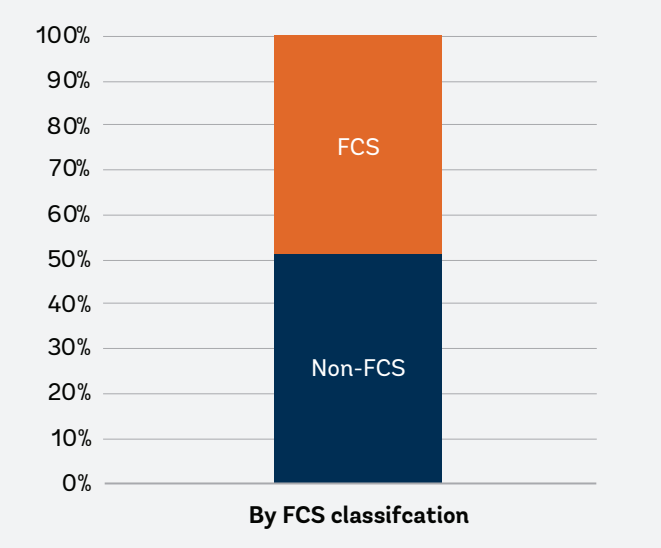
Figure C.5. Top Ten Recipients of PSW Commitments



Source: World Bank Group staff estimates.

Note: Calculations are based on allocated PSW commitments.

Figure C.6. PSW Investments by FCS classification

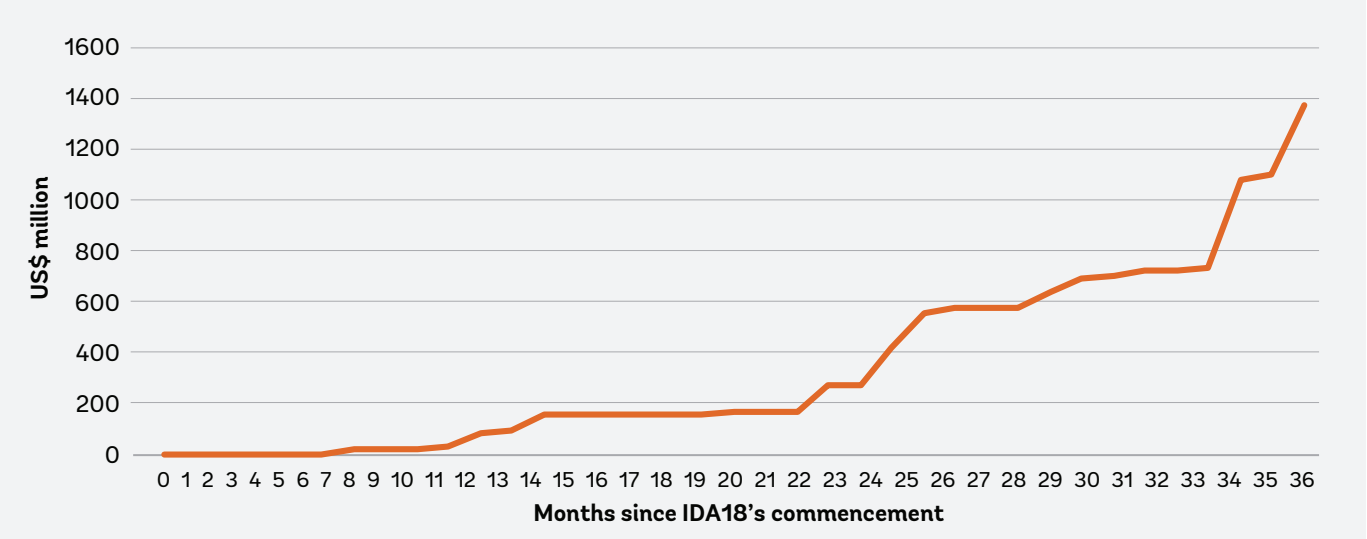


Source: World Bank Group staff estimates.

Note: FCS commitments also include countries under RMR. Data excludes unallocated funds. Calculations are based on allocated PSW commitments.

Overall, PSW got off to a slow start. Initial challenges stemmed from a steep learning curve to launch four new facilities across the WBG as well as challenges from operating in some of the world's most difficult markets. The window ramped up delivery after the MTR and ultimately supported more than 50 projects (figure C.7). A number of programmatic platforms were also developed as part of the WBG's response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Figure C.7. Board Approvals by Month in IDA18



Source: World Bank Group staff estimates.

A significant portion of the PSW commitments during IDA18 were deployed through programmatic solutions developed as part of the WBG's response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Programmatic platforms, where the Board authorizes a program and delegates approval of individual transactions to IDA Management within defined parameters, accounted for just over half of the total volume of Board approved projects under IDA18. The PSW provided significant support to three programs within IFC's COVID-19 Fast Track Crisis Response: US$250 million to the Global Trade Finance Program (GTFP), US$80 million to the Real Sector Envelope (RSE), and US$215 million to the Working Capital Solutions Program (box C.4).

Box C.4. IDA Private Sector Window Working Capital Solutions Program

The Program was established to support IFC's investment in Private Sector Window (PSW)-eligible countries as part of IFC's Working Capital Solution Loans envelope, part of the package of immediate support from the WBG to assist countries coping with the health and economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. As the COVID-19 pandemic began affecting the global economy, banks in IDA countries have seen liquidity become more expensive or dry up altogether, as short-term finance is particularly vulnerable to exogenous shocks like the COVID-19 pandemic. The support from PSW Blended Finance Facility (BFF) is expected to enable US$860 million of Working Capital Solutions loans in IDA PSW countries during the life of the Program, by derisking and balancing the risk-reward of potential investments in financial institution clients in PSW-eligible countries. The proceeds of the WCS loans will be on lent by the financial institution recipients to their small, and medium enterprises (SMEs) and micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) borrowers for new loans or to refinance existing loans for trade and working capital needs, protecting businesses, jobs and livelihoods. As of the end of IDA18, the program had utilized US$215 million from the PSW and overall provided US$645 million to support nine banks operating in a range of PSW-eligible countries, including Cambodia, Bangladesh, Nigeria and Rwanda.

The four facilities under PSW were created to address specific risks in challenging markets, reflecting the various types of investment and risk mitigation required (figure C.8). Initial allocations were adjusted over time to reflect demand, with the Blended Finance Facility (BFF) exceeding its allocation and reaching US$872 million, well over its US$600 million initial allocation. The other three facilities ramped up more slowly: the US$600 million initial allocation for Local Currency Facility (LCF) ultimately financed US$219 million, the $500 million MIGA Guarantee Facility (MGF) financed US$246 million, and the US$600 million Risk Mitigation Facility (RMF) financed US$33 million (figure C.9).

Figure C.8. PSW Facilities

Local Currency Facility

This facility provides local currency solutions to reduce currency risk for impactful projects in countries where such solutions are absent or underdeveloped.

MIGA Guarantee Facility

This facility expands the coverage of MIGA guarantees through shared first-loss and risk participation akin to reinsurance, for investments such as those in infrastructure, agribusiness, manufacturing and services, financial markets and public private partnerships (PPPs).

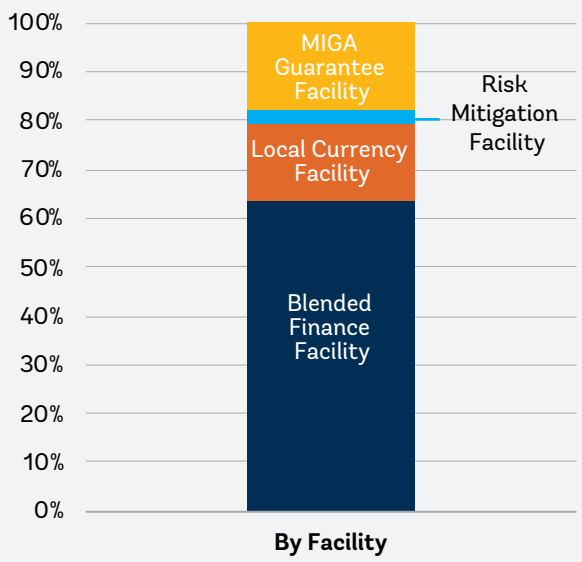
Blended Finance Facility

This facility blends PSW funds with pioneering IFC investments across sectors with high development impact, including small and medium-size enterprises, agribusiness, health, education, affordable housing, infrastructure, climate change mitigation and adaptation, among others.

Risk Mitigation Facility

This facility provides project-based guarantees without sovereign indemnity to crowd-in private investment in large infrastructure projects and public private partnerships (PPPs) supported by IFC.

Figure C.9. PSW Facility Commitments



Source: World Bank Group staff estimates. Percentages are calculated based on allocated PSW resources as of end-IDA18. By that time US$449m of resources approved under programmatic platforms had not yet been allocated to specific investments.

The LCF supports IFC loans denominated in local currency, and supported 17 projects with a US$219 million allocation during IDA18. The LCF provides currency hedging products to IFC on currencies, tenors and/or pricing which is not otherwise available from commercial counterparties. It is principally used to enable a local currency solution by IFC in a PSW country, or to support the development of a local currency market such as in Senegal and Burkina Faso (box C.5).

Box C.5. Local Currency Facility (LCF): Credit and Savings Alliance for Production (ACEP) in Senegal and Burkina Faso

The Private Sector Window (PSW) supported IFC's investments in ACEP Senegal and ACEP Burkina Faso, microfinance institutions focused on supporting clients underserved by other financial institutions and living in rural communities. The PSW supported the transactions by providing a local currency swap, enabling IFC to lend at local currency rates that enable long-term onlending at rates sustainable for the clients of both institutions and comparable to recent local market rates. The investments improved the liquidity of both ACEPs and enabled the scale up of financing to underserved farmers and agribusinesses, demonstrating the viability of providing financing to smallholder farmers in a manner replicable by other financial institutions. Both projects are part of IFC's Rural Finance Facility, an open-access program being developed by IFC aimed at supporting financing of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in rural areas.

Photo: Alex Baluyut/ World Bank

Box C.6. Blended Finance Facility (BFF): Kaebauk Investimentu No Finansas (KIF) in Timor-Leste

The BFF supported an IFC investment in KIF to contribute to agricultural market creation in Timor-Leste where access to finance has been a constraint on growth in the agriculture sector – Timorese commercial banks have a limited appetite for investments in commercial agricultural businesses, while microfinance institutions which provide micro loans to rural populations, have only limited financing available. Addressing this gap, IFC provided KIF with loans of US$5 million, with up to 50 percent as a concessional loan from the BFF. The concessional portion from the BFF enables IFC to provide financing at a viable pricing that in turn enables KIF to on-lend at affordable rates to rural farmers and women in Timor-Leste, where risks are perceived to be high and commercial agri-financing remains scarce.

25 projects with US$872 million in financing during IDA18. The BFF aims to address some of the challenges faced by investors due to market failures and weak investment climates found in IDA and FCS markets, which create significant risks and obstacles that prevent scaling-up of pioneering, high impact private investments. The BFF supports existing IFC products with blended finance and risk mitigation, to enable IFC to support high development impact and higher risk projects in IDA countries than would otherwise be possible under its pricing model, as in Timor-Leste (box C.6). Pricing and the amount of concessionality needed under the BFF are established by reference to transparent practices that determine a market-based price as a reference point and then quantify the right pricing needed to enable the transaction.

The MGF supports project-based guarantees with shared first loss and risk participation via MIGA reinsurance and supported 13 projects with US$246 million during IDA18. The MGF comprises two instruments: shared first-loss and risk participation via MIGA reinsurance. It is intended to cover non-commercial risks where MIGA's or other commercial products are insufficient or unavailable. It provides coverage for a combination of political risk insurance products, covers non-commercial risks such as expropriation, currency transfer restriction and inconvertibility, war and civil disturbance, and breach of contract for key project agreements covering government obligations. The additionality of the facility stems from the increase in both the scale and scope of MIGA's activities in PSW-eligible countries (box C.7).

Box C.7. Financing Climate-Friendly Investments through the MIGA Guarantee Facility (MGF): Rwanda, Democratic Republic of Congo and Djibouti

During IDA18, the MGF provided US$10.1 million to support MIGA guarantees to the shareholders of the BBOXX companies, the operators of an off-grid solar business providing solar home systems and compatible appliances to peri-urban and rural customers on a pay-as-you-go model in Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The BBOXX model is expected to expand access to electricity using an innovative business model in areas with very low rates of energy access. The Private Sector Window (PSW) MGF support enabled MIGA to provide guarantees against non-commercial risks to shareholders of businesses operating in areas with significant perceived security and political risks, unlocking investments of private capital and supporting business expansion to a greater number of customers, as well as demonstrating the viability of doing business in DRC and Rwanda.

In 2019, the PSW MGF provided up to US$48 million as a shared first loss layer in support to MIGA's guarantees of nearly US$101 million to develop a 60-megawatt wind farm in the Arta region of Djibouti. The project, involving approximately 15 wind turbines, will be used to help Djibouti realize its Vision Djibouti 2035, and transition from ageing fossil fuel powered generators and electricity imports, to 100 percent renewable electricity sources by 2030. PSW support allowed the project to proceed, despite the risks associated with what would be the first Independent Power Producer project (IPP) in a challenging fragile, conflict and violence (FCV) context. The project will be Djibouti's first utility scale wind project and is intended to demonstrate the viability of private infrastructure investment in the country, strengthen the regulatory regime for IPPs, and encourage other investors to replicate the business model, further supporting the realization of Vision Djibouti 2035.

The RMF supports project-based guarantees without the benefit of a sovereign indemnity and supported one project with US$33 million during IDA18. The RMF provides guarantees to cover key noncommercial risks associated with private participation in infrastructure projects where existing instruments may unavailable or unsuitable. This includes, for example, non-payment risk from transaction participants (such as off-takers), or political and regulatory risks (such as termination/breach of contract risk). The RMF is intended to be deployed alongside other IFC investments and can provide direct risk mitigation coverage to IFC, supporting the scale-up of IFC's origination, structuring and mobilization capabilities in PSW eligible countries. Investments supported by the RMF are to be deployed alongside other WBG interventions and support, including on investment climate, tariff reform, creditworthiness of State-owned Enterprises (SOEs), and infrastructure program prioritization, such as the gas-to-power project in Afghanistan. (box C.8).

The new project helps Afghanistan's businesses satisfy a growing demand for energy. Photo: Ghullam Abbas Farzami/ World Bank

Box C.8. Risk Mitigation Facility (RMF): Mazar-e-Sharif Gas-to-Power Project in Afghanistan

The only project to receive an allocation from the RMF during IDA18, the Mazar-e-Sharif Gas-to-Power Project amounted to US$33 million. Afghanistan, classified as fragile and conflict-affected situations (FCS), with a significant power shortage, will benefit from the increased generation capacity from the 58.6 megawatts gas-fired power project. The Project will be Afghanistan's first independent power producer and has the potential to promote greater market competitiveness through creating a model for future long-term bankable IPPs and other infrastructure projects in Afghanistan. It is also intended to improve the resilience of the energy system through the utilization of locally sourced fuels. The high risk for projects in Afghanistan, due to the security and political environment and the lack of a track record for this type of project from the off-taker, fuel supplier or government meant that the lenders, including IFC, required coverage for breach of contract risk. This was unavailable commercially and was offered by the RMF to enable the project to proceed. The project demonstrated how the PSW can be utilized to catalyze a comprehensive WBG solution through complementary application of WBG instruments and enabling a challenging investment in FCS.

In a few cases, resources were combined from across facilities to support the investment. This was the case with the Carrières et Chaux du Mali which supported the domestic quicklime industry through the LCF and BFF (box C.9).

Box C.9. Support for Carrières et Chaux du Mali

The Private Sector Window (PSW) supported the development of a Mali's goldmining and agriculture sectors through its backing for the domestic quicklime industry, a critical input for both sectors. With allocations totaling US$12.5 million from the PSW Blended Finance Facility and the PSW Local Currency Facility, PSW supported IFC's investment in Carriere et Chaux du Mali, a Malian quicklime producer. PSW support enabled the transaction to proceed, despite Mali's challenging business environment and lack of financiers, due to the ongoing conflict and insecurity since 2012. The transaction, IFC's first local currency lending in the country supporting the manufacturing, agribusiness, and services sector, will enable an increase in production volume and efficiency at the company level, while reducing the country's reliance on expensive imported products.

As a highly innovative approach to development financing, the PSW was intended to undertake a 'learning by doing' approach with adjustments based on IDA18 experience. During the initial phase of IDA18, significant work was undertaken to establish PSW policies, procedures and controls systems, together with building an understanding of the facilities and their objectives with IFC and MIGA project teams. Considerable experience has been gained in managing challenges such as the significant lead time needed for building up a high-quality pipeline of projects and the appropriate sequencing of transactions in conjunction with wider efforts on market and sector reforms. The need for a disciplined use of subsidies to avoid market distortion has been critical and subsidy transparency has been increased during IDA18.[13] Smaller PSW interventions can have high impact, but are often costly, a consideration which led to the development of more programmatic approaches endorsed by the Board after the IDA18 MTR. A waiver for regional projects was granted to accommodate the need for private investors to take regional approaches to diversify risks and PSW resources can now support regional interventions where up to 20 percent of the total investments supported are located outside of PSW eligible countries. Reflecting the increased risk faced by private investments in IDA countries stemming in large part from COVID-19, the Board approved a proposal to expand the range of PSW eligible countries to include IDA Gap and Small State Blend Countries.[14] Finally, the relatively small uptake of the RMF has illustrated the need for facility level envelopes to be flexible in order to support evolving needs over the replenishment period.

C.3. Regional Window (RW)

The RW was scaled-up significantly from US$2.8 billion in IDA17 to US$5.03 billion during IDA18 in response to growing demand for regional solutions. Together with country contributions of US$3.69 billion, total commitments to regional projects amounted to US$8.72 billion. Of the total RW commitments of US$5.03 billion, Africa accounted for 77 percent and FCS, 42 percent (table C.2).

Table C.2. IDA18 RW Commitments by Region (US$ billion)

Region	National IDA	Regional Window	SUF	IDA Total
AFR	1.98	3.86	0.67	6.51
EAP	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.27
ECA	0.07	0.08	0.00	0.15
LCR	0.16	0.14	0.00	0.30
SAR	0.50	0.79	0.15	1.44
MNA	0.02	0.04	0.00	0.06
Total	**2.86**	**5.03**	**0.82**	**8.72**

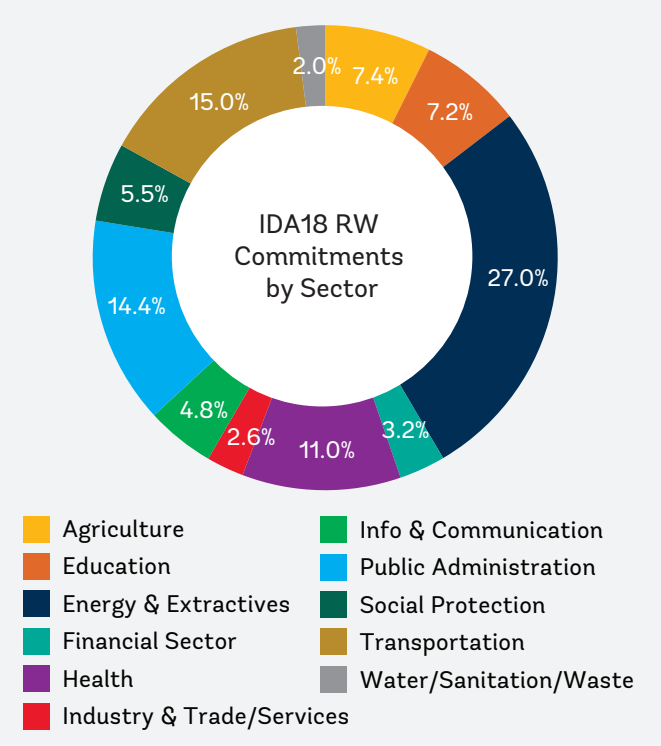
Source: World Bank staff estimates.

Though energy and extractives sector projects accounted for the largest share of regional projects, there was also considerable support to other sectors (figure C.10). The energy and extractives sector accounted for the largest share of RW commitments, supporting power generation, transmission, and trade across countries (27 percent). Support to Africa regional energy projects advanced efforts to increase power generation (including off-grid and solar), distribution and trade, with a focus on enhancing linkages across the western, southern, and eastern Africa power pools. The RW also supported projects to improve power trade between the Central Asian countries of Tajikistan and the Kyrgyz Republic, and the South Asian countries of Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Infrastructure projects covered a wide spectrum, from transport corridors to digital connectivity (boxes C.10 and C.11). About 15 percent of RW financing supported projects aimed at building transportation links across countries. The "Khyber Pass Economic Corridor Project", for instance, will connect Pakistan and Afghanistan with Central Asia, and will boost economic activity and promote private sector development. The "Central Asia Regional Links Program" (CARs-3) will increase regional connectivity and economic activity between the Kyrgyz Republic, Kazakhstan, and neighboring countries. The "Nepal Strategic Road Connectivity and Trade Improvement Project"—part of a larger program to improve connectivity in Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, and Nepal—will improve the efficiency of cross-border trade. The RW also supported other transport modes, such as expanding regional air transport projects in the Caribbean and the Pacific.

> ***This village was in the lowland, so it was flooded frequently in the past years. We did not have any protection, people's homes were flooded, the streets were flooded. So, thanks to the efforts of the World Bank and the Ministry of Transport, we now have a great flood protection infrastructure, and people feel more protected from natural disasters."***
> *Yokubjon Mamajonov, Head of the Kalachai Mazor community, Tajikistan, talked about the Second Phase of the Central Asia Road Links Program (CARs-2).*

Figure C.10. IDA18 RW Commitments by Sector



Source: World Bank Group staff estimates.

Box C.10. Enhancing Regional Road Connectivity in the South Asia

To enhance regional road connectivity, US$450 million in IDA credits was approved in June 2020 for the "Nepal Strategic Road Connectivity and Trade Improvement Project", using US$200 million from the Regional Window (RW). The project is expected to improve efficiency and safety in select transport infrastructure, increase the efficiency of cross-border trade, and strengthen capacity for strategic road network management in Nepal. The project aims to enhance infrastructure, facilities, and sanitation at border crossing points to ease trade constraints and spur agricultural exports. Amid the COVID-19 pandemic, the project will support better screening of goods and people at border facilities, and develop guidance for special working arrangements, such as safe distancing and remote working. This project is a part of the World Bank's "Eastern Corridor Connectivity Program", which since 2013 has financed a continually evolving regional program to improve connectivity and trade between Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, and Nepal.

Box C.11. Supporting Digital Transformation in Eastern Caribbean Small Economies

The US$94 million "Caribbean Digital Transformation Project" uses US$45.3 million from the Regional Window (RW) to support digital economy development in the Caribbean countries of Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. The Project represents a comprehensive, multisectoral effort to complement connectivity. A US$8 million IDA grant to the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States Commission funds creation of a coordinated legal and regulatory enabling environment and institutional capacity in the region for telecommunication, digital financial services, cyber security, data protection and privacy, workforce digital skills, capacity building, and training. The project aims to build an inclusive digital economy with increased internet penetration, and modernized digital financial and public sectors that deliver improved services to individuals and businesses. Enhancing digitization across the region, skills development, and job-readiness training help prepare for digitally-enabled jobs. The project will promote regional integration by supporting reforms that facilitate cross-border investments and harmonization of data protection legislation and data sharing protocols across the region.

In addition to infrastructure, the RW financed projects in health, education, livelihoods, and social protection. This was particularly important in addressing fragility and resilience building, especially in hot spots such as the Lake Chad region (box C.12).

Box C.12. Addressing Drivers of Fragility in the Lake Chad Region Recovery and Development Project

Click on or scan the QR code to watch the video

The World Bank approved the "Lake Chad Region Recovery and Development Project" (PROLAC)—a US$170 million Project using US$115 million from the Regional Window (RW)—in May 2020. The Project aligns with the WBG Strategy for fragility, conflict, and violence (FCV), and works along the humanitarian-development-security nexus to enhance resilience in Cameroon, Chad, and Niger of the Lake Chad Region. The project addresses some drivers of fragility in the region, especially issues related to poor local governance, youth unemployment, insecurity, and climate change. The Project is expected to expand livelihood opportunities, strengthen community empowerment through citizen engagement, and contribute to recovery through regional coordination and crisis monitoring. PROLAC will contribute to rehabilitation of rural roads and small transport infrastructure, and support farmers through extension services and climate-smart agricultural innovations. It will also promote knowledge sharing and regional dialogue through a data platform hosted at the Lake Chad Basin Commission.

The RW supports reduction of negative externalities at the regional level. During IDA18, the RW provided substantial support for a variety of regional issues, ranging from pest infestation control to pollution management initiatives (box C.13).

The IDA18 RW provided critical support to strengthen the capacity of regional organizations to implement and advance regional integration. On an exceptional basis, three creditworthy regional organizations received RW credits to support innovative projects: providing affordable housing in the Western Africa Economic Union (WAEMU), strengthening regional financial institutions in the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC—box C.14), and providing technical assistance for the Regional Infrastructure Finance Facility in Eastern Africa.[15]

The strong performance of the RW during IDA18 provided continued learning, which informed the IDA19 policy framework. RW projects involve multiple borrowers and implementing entities, anchored in strategic commitments to regional integration. This underscores the importance of developing strategic regional frameworks and tailored approaches to support regional integration efforts, as well as building momentum for regional projects and integration by expanding from single-country to multiple-country operations or by pursuing programmatic approaches. Enhanced focus is needed to harness opportunities for strengthening regional integration where demand for regional initiatives have been limited. Regional organizations have proved to be critical platforms for select operations to coordinate joint programs and harmonize policies across country borders, motivating lending to certain credit-worthy organizations beginning in IDA19. Furthermore, clients with common policy frameworks have expressed increasing demand for support to coordinate and sequence policy reforms through regional DPFs. Strong delivery under IDA18 resulted in significant expansion of the regional project portfolio, necessitating augmented portfolio management, staffing, and resources. IDA19 continues to integrate these lessons.

Box C.13. Combatting Regional and Transboundary Challenges

A locust swarm takes to the sky in a recent upsurge in northeastern Kenya. Photo: FAO/Sven Torfinn

Beach cleanup in Maldives. Photo: Parley for the Oceans

Locust infestations. In the last quarter of IDA18, IDA reallocated resources to provide emergency funding to fight the worst locust crisis in decades. US$200 million was reallocated to support the US$ 500 million "Emergency Desert Locust Response Program" using the Multiphase Programmatic Approach (MPA). In phase one of the MPA, the Regional Window (RW) provided US$160 million, including US$106.7 million from the IDA18 RW. The RW supported Kenya (US$28.7 million), Djibouti (US$4 million), Ethiopia (US$42 million), and Uganda (US$32 million) as emergency funding to provide immediate assistance for affected farmers, herders, and rural households. IDA funds will also support targeted social safety net programs, such as cash transfers, while investing in medium-term recovery of agriculture and livestock production systems and rural livelihoods, as well as strengthening long-term surveillance and early warning systems. The World Bank is also strengthening its collaboration with the FAO through the program to build a strong technical foundation for desert locust management. In the second phase of the MPA, IDA provided US$40 million (US$ 26.7 million from RW) to Somalia to protect food security and livelihoods of poor and vulnerable households affected by the locust outbreak. In Yemen, IDA provided US$25 million (US$16.7 million from RW) to control the desert locust outbreak, support livelihoods in locust-affected areas, and strengthen Yemen's preparedness for future locust infestations.

Plastics pollution. A RW grant of US$37 million supported the "South Asia Cooperative Environment Programme" (SACEP) and Parley for the Oceans to fight plastics pollution in seven countries. The Project offers grants to strengthen innovation and coordination of circular economy solutions, including three prongs: (i) avoiding plastics through consumer education and behavior change, (ii) intercepting plastics wastes for recycling, and (iii) redesigning with eco-innovative alternatives. The Project will focus on researching new alternatives and scaling-up proven innovations to "upcycle" plastic wastes into yarns to replace virgin plastics used in athletic and leisure wear. This life-cycle approach will reduce plastics waste, which ends up in South Asian seas, to help these countries pave a more sustainable and equitable recovery pathway.

Box C.14. Strengthening Regional Financial Institutions in CEMAC Community

In May 2018, the World Bank approved the US$35 million (US$10 million grants and US$25 million credit) for the "Strengthening the Capacity of Regional Financial Institutions in the CEMAC Region Project". The Project aims to strengthen the capacity of selected regional financial institutions in the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC) to implement their mandates in the areas of financial stability, inclusion, and integrity. The Bank of Central African States (BEAC) received IDA RW credit, while the Central African Banking Supervision Agency (COBAC) and Task Force against Money Laundering in Central Africa (GABAC) received grants to support Technical Assistance in their respective thematic areas: financial stability, financial inclusion, financial integrity, and results-based financing reforms. The project aims to promote the development of a common market for sustained development in Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, and Gabon.

C.4. Regional Sub-Window for Refugees and Host Communities (RSW)

The RSW, introduced in IDA18, has helped shift host country refugee agendas towards a more multifaceted mode that incorporates longer-term development. The RSW offers additional IDA resources for a wide range of operations aiming to create longer-term development opportunities for refugees and host communities. It emphasizes a "whole-of-government" approach to refugee management, expanding the refugee agenda to include development considerations along with security and humanitarian needs. In Rwanda, the World Bank helped the Government to adopt a Strategic Plan for Refugee Inclusion to expand refugee access to services and economic opportunities; the World Bank is now supporting its implementation. When Ethiopia passed a revised Refugee Proclamation in 2019 that gives refugees a pathway to live outside of camps, work in the formal sector, and access national health and education services, the World Bank provided over US$200 million to support these economic opportunities for refugees and host communities. A program is now under development to help refugee children enter and succeed in national schools.

Click on or scan the QR code to watch the video

Access to services is a critical refugee issue. The RSW is supporting transition from humanitarian to national service delivery on health, education, and social protection in several countries: Cameroon, Chad, Congo, Democratic Republic of, Mauritania, Niger, the Republic of Congo, and Uganda. Support through the RSW has also helped bring attention to lagging and under-serviced regions, where government is less present and basic services are often limited. The refugee and host community multisectoral program in Mauritania, for example, includes expertise in areas such as social protection, health, decentralization, urban development, and water. The spatial approach developed by the World Bank in the country will also help generate links between host regions and refugee camps as economic centers. The project in the DRC takes a programmatic approach towards socioeconomic inclusion of refugees as the project incorporates refugees and other displaced populations into the key national social protection system building blocks, for example, the social registry. In addition, the RSW has helped further global dialogue on refugee policy through partnership with United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), combining the complementary efforts of humanitarian and development actors.

RSW resources produced a diverse portfolio in its initial three years, tailored to meet the development needs of refugees and host communities. During IDA18, the RSW financed 35 operations totaling US$1.85 billion across 14 countries. Operations were predominantly IPFs, as well as some PforRs. Three regions benefitted from RSW financing during IDA18: AFR, SAR and MNA, with AFR receiving 60 percent of the resources (table C.3). The demand for the RSW was particularly high in some refugee-hosting countries such as Bangladesh, Uganda, Pakistan, the DRC, Ethiopia, and Cameroon (table C.4). Resources to FCS comprised 11 of the 35 projects, representing about 29 percent of RSW commitments.

Table C.3. RSW Commitments by Region

Region	Total IDA (US$ millions)	of which from RSW (US$ millions)	Percentage share of Regions from RSW
AFR	2,559	1,112	60
SAR	911	718	39
MNA	56	20	1
Total	**3,526**	**1,850**	**100**

Note: Includes projects fully or partially financed by the RSW.
Source: World Bank Group staff estimates.

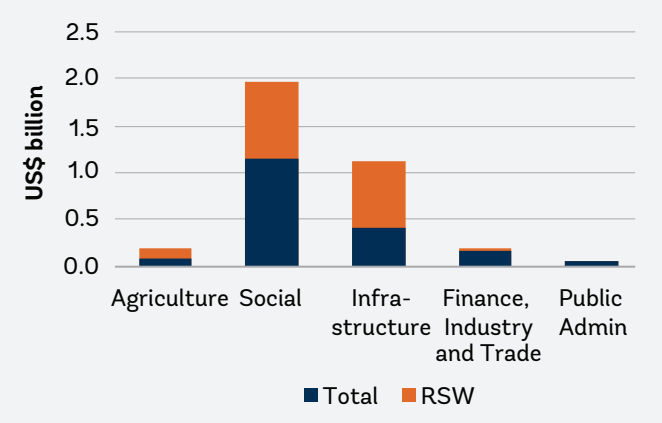
Table C.4. RSW Country Recipients

Country	RSW Amount (US$ Mn)	No. of Projects
Bangladesh	491.7	6
Burkina Faso	14.0	1
Burundi	15.0	1
Cameroon	130.0	4
Chad	50.0	1
Congo, Republic of	18.3	1
Djibouti	20.0	4
DRC	220.0	1
Ethiopia	166.7	1
Mauritania	67.0	4
Niger	90.0	2
Pakistan	225.8	4
Rwanda	50.0	1
Uganda	2,91.0	4
Total	**1,849.5**	**35**

Source: World Bank Group staff estimates.

The portfolio is comprised of support to a variety of sectors with the largest share being to social sectors. Social sectors—including primary education, social protection, and social development—received 61 percent of RSW resources, followed by infrastructure at 23 percent (figure C.11). Service delivery is a key area of focus for RSW projects.

Figure C.11. RSW Portfolio by Sector



Source: World Bank Group staff estimates.

Many RSW projects are multisectoral in nature. The RSW provided over US$200 million to support economic opportunities for refugees and host communities through the "Ethiopia Economic Opportunities Program", which also promotes increased access to social services for both refugee and host communities (box C.15).

Box C.15. The Multisectoral Nature of RSW: the "Ethiopia Economic Opportunities Program"

Ethiopia hosts around 730,000 refugees—Africa's second largest refugee population—from Eritrea, Somalia, South Sudan, and Sudan. Dialogue between the Government of Ethiopia and the World Bank led to adoption of reforms that shift from the decades-old encampment model and offer refugees socio-economic rights, including to move freely, work, and access services. The World Bank used its "Performance for Results" (PforR) instrument that included as a condition of fund disbursement the passage of a Refugee Proclamation providing refugees with a pathway to education. IDA provided over US$200 million to support the Government policies to provide economic opportunities for refugees and host communities. The refugee agency and line ministries issued directives to implement the proclamation, and refuges have received over 2,700 work permits. The Government and the World Bank are now developing a program to help refugee children enter and succeed in national schools.

Both global and country level partnerships are key to implementing the RSW. The working relationship between the World Bank and the UNHCR has been integral to the RSW, leading to concrete outcomes and strengthened humanitarian-development complementarity at both strategic and operational levels (box C.16). In-country coordination features a highly orchestrated sequencing and integration of specific skills and expertise from a variety of organizations, such as Cameroon (box C.17).

Box C.16. IDA's Collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

The UNHCR prepares a periodic refugee protection assessment for each eligible RSW country that informs World Bank decision-making on the adequacy of the country's protection framework. Teams coordinate closely to monitor this framework on key aspects of the client dialogue, as well as on programmatic issues. At the country-level, UNHCR has welcomed the WBG's ability to directly engage with line ministries in complement to refugee agencies, while the WBG has relied heavily on UNHCR's long expertise and continuous dialogue with the host government on refugee issues. The World Bank and UNHCR have also jointly conducted a range of assessments, data analysis, and evidence-building in Regional Sub-Window for Refugees and Host Communities (RSW) countries to inform programming. The organizations also established a Joint Data Centre on forced displacement to collect and analyze population and socio-economic data, facilitate open access to that data, promote innovation, and strengthen the sustainability of a global data collection system to inform analytics, dialogue, and operations.

Box C.17. Improving Service Delivery in Cameroon

The refugee crisis has reinforced existing territorial inequities. Poverty in remote northern regions of Cameroon was increasing rapidly, even before the rise in Boko Haram activities and related insecurity. Refugee-hosting regions are relatively isolated from the rest of the country, and access to basic services is limited in these areas. The presence of large numbers of refugees has exacerbated pre-existing pressure on scarce social services, depletion of natural resources; and competition for limited livelihood opportunities. The Regional Sub-Window for Refugees and Host Communities (RSW) is helping the Government develop an integrated approach and implementation arrangements to manage forced displacement situations. The Community Development Program Support Project Response to Forced Displacement (CDPSP) in Cameroon focuses on rural livelihoods and social cohesion in hosting areas. This includes support for local development and participatory processes in local councils affected by refugee inflows in the far north, north, Adamawa, and east regions. The goal is to improve access to quality socioeconomic infrastructure and services. The CDPSP supports interventions to mitigate the social, economic, and environmental impacts through investments and interventions that supports social infrastructure and economic or productive investments for the poorest and most vulnerable populations in host communities in the Adamawa, North, Far North, and East regions.

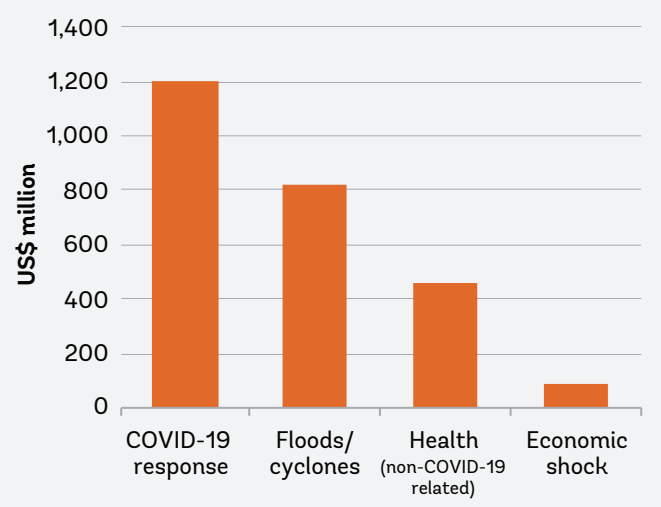
Over the IDA18 period, the RSW has yielded important lessons for future support. The RSW has highlighted the importance of taking an integrated approach to both refugees and host communities.[16] Key lessons have been learned for critical elements of project design and implementation, including the resources required to address the politically sensitive nature of the needs of both host and refugee communities, and the experimentation and enhanced monitoring needed to learn and adapt to changing circumstances. A higher risk tolerance for stalled or stopped projects is also needed, given that RSW programming is sensitive to changes in the domestic political environments of host countries, as demonstrated by the fluctuating demand over the IDA18 period, which was exacerbated by specific challenges associated with COVID-related disruptions. Coordination within the World Bank has been strengthened to better support staff to access the RSW funds. Finally, coordination with partners will remain key, including bilaterals, international Non-governmental Organizations and local civil society organizations (CSOs), and the working relationship with the UNHCR will continue to be critical for the success of RSW operations.

C.5. Crisis Response Window (CRW)

The CRW provides additional resources to respond to major natural disasters, public health emergencies, and severe economic crises to help IDA countries return to their long-term development paths. Piloted in IDA15 to respond to the 2008/9 global economic and financial crisis, and officially established in IDA16, the CRW marked a shift in IDA's crisis response from ad hoc interventions to a more systematic approach. In IDA17, the CRW scope expanded to cover public health emergencies. IDA18 increased the CRW envelope to US$3 billion from US$1.8 billion in IDA17 following strong demand in the preceding IDA cycle, and the Window committed US$2.6 billion of the original allocation. IDA18 established governance arrangements for CRW access for economic shocks aligned with those for natural disasters and public health emergencies. In addition, the IDA financing terms of countries exposed to a severe natural disaster resulting in damages and losses exceeding one third of GDP would be adjusted, if warranted, based on an updated debt sustainability analysis shortly after the crisis.

During IDA18, the CRW provided critical support to address some of the most devastating crises in IDA countries. The CRW was instrumental in providing needed resources to address global crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic, regional crises such as Cyclone Idai, and localized crises such as flooding in Laos. Given the magnitude of the COVID-19 pandemic, nearly 50 percent of CRW commitments were directed to countries' response efforts. This response entailed mainly emergency health response across 58 countries, but also included two cases of economic response.[17] Natural catastrophes— including hurricanes, cyclones, and floods— constituted the majority of non-COVID crises, followed by public health emergencies (figure C.12).

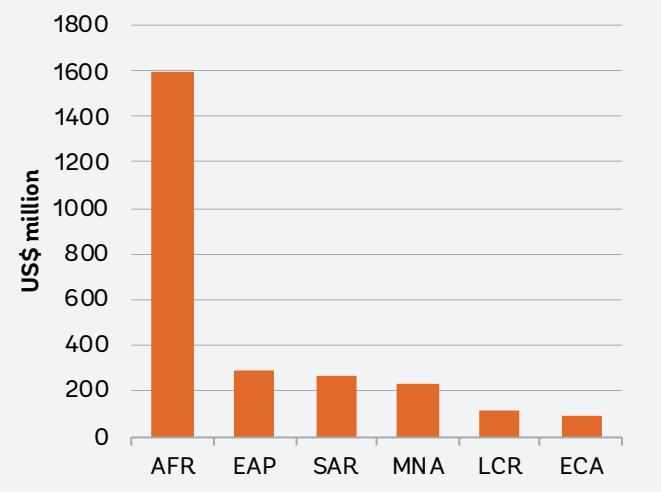
Figure C.12. IDA18 CRW Commitment by Disaster Types



Source: World Bank Group staff estimates.

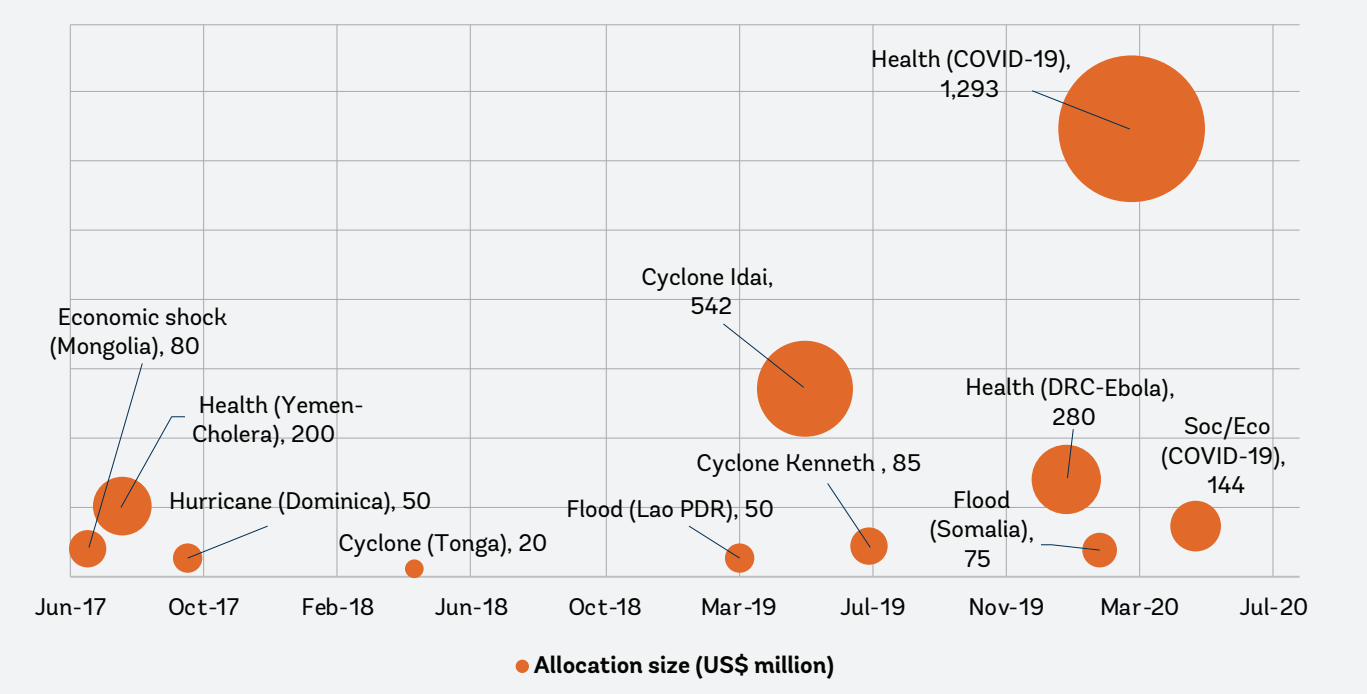
Africa was the largest regional CRW recipient (figure C.13). Africa's share of CRW commitments reflected the channeling of substantial CRW resources to support COVID-19 emergency responses in all IDA-eligible countries, and also several large disasters—notably Cyclone Idai in southern Africa and the 10th Ebola outbreak in the DRC. Overall, of 61 CRW beneficiaries, 48 percent were FCS, representing 56 percent of CRW commitments.[18] Seventeen of 21 IDA-eligible Small States received CRW resources, representing seven percent of CRW commitments. About 61 percent of CRW beneficiaries were IDA-only countries, representing 69 percent of CRW commitments. Several countries received significant support, including US$350 million to Mozambique, followed by the DRC (US$305 million), Yemen (US$227 million), Malawi (US$127 million) and Senegal (US$120 million). The largest beneficiary per capita was Dominica, following Hurricane Maria's extensive devastation, which wreaked damages and losses of 226 percent of GDP.

Figure C.13. IDA18 CRW Commitment by Regions



Source: World Bank Group staff estimates.

Figure C.14. CRW Allocations in IDA18



Note: Includes CRW support for COVID-19 response from IDA19 advances.
Source: World Bank Group staff estimates.

A key CRW contribution during IDA18 was support for Mozambique, Malawi, and Zimbabwe in response to Cyclone Idai. Cyclone Idai, and subsequent flooding and landslides over March 4-17, 2019, had significant repercussions on an already fragile part of southern Africa. The CRW provided US$542 million in financing to Mozambique, Malawi, and Zimbabwe in response. Mozambique, the country hardest hit, received US$350 million in CRW financing to re-establish its water supply, rebuild damaged public infrastructure and crops, and to support disease prevention, food security, social protection, and early warning systems in affected communities. In Malawi, the CRW provided US$120 million to restore agricultural livelihoods, reconstruct priority infrastructure, and support disease surveillance. Lastly, the CRW provided an exceptional allocation of US$72 million to select UN agencies to support people in Zimbabwe affected by the cyclone. Funds helped harmonize multi-sector livelihood support and a recovery operation focused on social welfare and community interventions. In addition to the UN, the World Bank coordinated its crisis response efforts across the three CRW-recipient countries in collaboration with many other partners, including bilateral donors, multilaterals, and regional organizations.

IDA18 also featured the CRW's exceptional response to the COVID-19 pandemic, with US$1.1 billion for health response channeled through the CRW. IDA responded quickly to the COVID-19 crisis in the final months of IDA18 when COVID-19 escalated into a pandemic. In March 2020, IDA reallocated resources across IDA18 Windows to enable the CRW to provide up to US$1.3 billion under the WBG Fast-Track COVID-19 Facility (FTCF). In IDA18, the CRW committed a total of US$2.6 billion through 78 operations across 61 IDA countries. The bulk of these CRW resources ($1.1billion) have been for health operations under the FTCF, mainly for emergency health interventions to combat the pandemic, but also supporting the longer-term strengthening of national systems for public health preparedness.[19]

Demand for crisis response financing is volatile, which calls for flexibility in the deployment of resources as the IDA cycle progresses. Indeed, estimating the appropriate size of the CRW envelope presents considerable challenges. Demand for CRW resources was uneven over the IDA18 period, reflecting the always uncertain nature of the frequency and severity of crises (figure C.14). In the first half of the IDA18 cycle, demand was quite modest, reflecting the relatively few crises that met the CRW eligibility criteria, with CRW allocations for addressing natural disasters and economic crises amounting to US$400 million or only 13 percent of the total CRW envelope. In contrast, the second half of IDA18 was characterized by several crises including Cyclone Idai. The CRW also provided US$258 million to combat the 10th Ebola outbreak in the DRC. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic required emergency response across a wide swath of IDA countries, with the CRW providing up to US$1.3 billion in new financing.[20] The ability to be flexible in allocating IDA resources over the IDA18 replenishment cycle proved particularly useful in mitigating unpredictable demand for CRW resources.[21]

Partnerships continued to play a key role in the implementation of CRW-funded operations. By design, the CRW is a vehicle of last resort, which means it provides financing alongside external support from other development partners including the UN, the IMF, and other multilaterals, bilateral partners, regional development banks, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). It also complements other WBG resources such as IDA country allocations, project restructuring, and IBRD funding. In the aftermath of crises, the World Bank relies on development partners' collaboration to convene resources, undertake of assessments, and coordinate implementation, among other efforts. In particular, other partners, such as the UN, have been key in delivering assistance in conflict environments or countries with very weak capacity. In Yemen, for instance, the CRW provided US$200 million to the Emergency Health and Nutrition Project that was implemented by the World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). An Independent Evaluation Group (IEG) report noted that IDA's close coordination with partners helped address critical gaps in emergency assistance and ensured a targeted response in areas where the CRW would make the most impact.

Lessons from several reviews inform IDA's crisis response going forward.[22] IDA has developed a number of good practices for project design and implementation related to broader crisis management. These include increasing focus on prevention and preparedness, integrating medium-term goals in crisis response, and mainstreaming disaster risk management into national frameworks. While the CRW is a crisis response vehicle, it will support resilience-building by requiring CRW beneficiary countries to make the linkages between CRW usage and IDA country allocations more explicit, thus strengthening crisis prevention and preparedness. In addition, IDA19 introduced the new CRW Early Response Financing (ERF) modality, providing US$500 million to support earlier interventions to slow-onset events, namely, disease outbreaks and food insecurity. Under this modality, the CRW could also provide funds for pre-allocated Contingency Emergency Response Components (CERCs), which is a form of pre-arranged financing that facilitates quicker crisis response. Finally, a consistent lesson throughout the years of CRW implementation is the need for flexibility in reallocating resources to areas of high demand. This is due to the challenge in estimating the appropriate size of the CRW envelope, given the inherent unpredictability in the frequency and severity of crises, and thus the volatility of country demand.

Endnotes

1 While the IDA18 aggregate commitments for EAP are lower than in IDA17 reflecting the graduation of Vietnam at the end of IDA17, this represents a 54 percent increase over IDA17 commitments excluding Vietnam
2 Including IDA18 support to countries under Risk Mitigation Regime (RMR).
3 Volumes for active portfolio include IDA net commitments in blend operations
4 Reflection of NDC considerations is applicable to 22 out of the 29 completed SCDs in IDA18. PCN review for the other 7 took place before IDA18 and, therefore, are excluded from the analysis (IDA17 did not require SCDs to reflect NDCs). Of the 22 SCDs, three SCDs (Cabo Verde, Ghana, Mongolia) did not directly reference NDCs but they do reflect NDC priorities.
5 Reflection of NDC considerations is applicable to 22 out of 24 completed CPFs in IDA18. Of the 22 CPFs, one (Somalia) did not directly reference NDCs but it does reflect NDC priorities. Nicaragua had not yet submitted its NDC to the UNFCCC and is therefore not included. The PCN review for the Moldova CPF was conducted in FY17 and thus excluded from the analysis (IDA17 did not require CPFs to reflect NDCs).
6 Forest Policy Notes (FPNs) are also referred as Country Forest Notes in the World Bank Forest Action Plan and Climate Change Action Plan.
7 This category includes financing for the construction of new renewable generation facilities, the addition of generation capacity through rehabilitation or expansion of existing facilities, the conversion from non-renewable to renewable sources of generation, and the provision of risk mitigation financing to provide incentives for private sector participation. This includes on-grid, mini-grid, and off-grid solutions.
8 This category can be further disaggregated into three sub-categories, and includes: (i) Renewable Energy Generation Facilities: financing for the construction of enabling facilities for investments in renewable energy generation; (ii) Renewable Energy Integration: financing for the construction of infrastructure to integrate renewable generation facilities into the grid and evacuate power from renewable generation facilities (thus avoiding stranded assets); (iii) Technical Assistance: financing for the preparation of least cost and master plans, the development of laws and regulations, resource mapping and data collection; and the analyses required for construction such as feasibility studies, and environmental and social analyses and plans.
9 Climate finance reporting will continue to follow the methodology and procedures agreed upon with other MDBs and will report on the WBG numbers.
10 Enhanced GRMs include minimum standards on uptake, responsiveness, disclosure, and/or gender inclusion.
11 Enhanced GRMs include minimum standards on uptake, responsiveness, disclosure, and/or gender inclusion.
12 Countries were also required to demonstrate consistency with any borrowing ceiling established under the IDA's Non-Concessional Borrowing Policy (NCBP) or the IMF Debt Limits Policy (DLP). To avoid over-concentration of SUF resources, indicative allocations were determined for each region along with a cap of the amount of funds made available to Blend countries (which already have access to IBRD). Another cap was established at the country level, to ensure that individual countries do not borrow from SUF in an amount greater than their annual Performance-Based Allocation (PBA). Finally, a set of soft filters was developed to guide the selection of candidate projects, prioritizing those that best crowd in additional resources, support resilience building, drive economic transformation, deliver benefits across borders or promote regional integration.
13 For projects relating to mandate letters signed with private sector clients after October 1, 2019, PSW project information will include a disclosure of the subsidy as a percentage of project cost.
14 This is limited to a period of two years, subject to an aggregate limit of US$375 million or 15 percent of the overall PSW envelope.
15 The approval of RW credits was with Board waiver as IDA18 did not have provisions for extending credits to regional organizations. IDA19 has included this provision.
16 The RSW had initially allowed countries to access 100 percent grants for 'refugee-only programming' in exceptional circumstances, with only Bangladesh being eligible. At the IDA18 MTR, the exception was amended to allow 100 percent grant financing for countries experiencing a 'sudden massive inflow' of refugees to provide initial support to clients to chart a developmental path at the onset of a refugee crisis. Bangladesh and Uganda qualified for this exception. From IDA18 MTR onwards, all operations must cater to both refugees and host communities.
17 In IDA18, the CRW supported COVID-19 emergency economic responses in Senegal and Rwanda for US$100 million and US$44 million, respectively.
18 Includes 4 Risk Mitigation Regime countries in IDA18 and is based on the dynamic FCS lists of each FY, with the exception of FY20 (which uses the FCS FY19 list).
19 These included enhancing COVID-19 detection capacities and support for adoption of social distancing measures.
20 Given the widespread impact of COVID-19, allocations were made to all IDA-eligible countries.
21 At the IDA18 MTR, $750 million was allocated out of the US$3 billion CRW envelope due to subdued demand, followed by a request in February 2020 to reallocate the remaining $443 million in unallocated resources by the end of IDA18, to meet demand in country allocations and other windows. Shortly after, with the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in March, $965 million was reallocated to the CRW to set up the US$1.3 billion FTCF for COVID-19 emergency health response, and an additional up to US$2 billion was later made available to be channeled through the CRW, in April, to provide social and economic response to the crisis in IDA client countries. It is important to note that the volatile nature of demand for CRW resources is not unique to IDA18. To cater to the unpredictable nature of CRW demand, in IDA16 Deputies put in place a measure to facilitate the reallocation of CRW resources at mid-term reviews, as part of the process of managing the window's resources.
22 In addition to the IEG report, these include the IDA's Crisis Response Window: Lessons from IEG Evaluations (2019) and Crisis Response and Resilience to Systematic Shocks: Lessons from IEG Evaluations (2017).

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