



World Bank Group | World Bank
Corporate Scorecards

OCTOBER 2015



Abbreviations and Acronyms

ASA	Advisory Services and Analytics
BETF	Bank-executed trust fund
CCSA	Cross-Cutting Solution Area
CF	Carbon Finance
CIF	Climate Investment Fund
COS	Country Opinion Survey
CPF	Country Partnership Framework
CPIA	Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
CSC	Corporate Scorecard
DPF	Development policy financing
ESW	Economic and sector work
FCS	Fragile and conflict-affected situation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FTE	Full-time equivalent
GDP	Gross domestic product
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GP	Global Practice
HNP	Health, Nutrition and Population
HR	Human Resources
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICR	Implementation Completion and Results Report
IDA	International Development Association
IDG	IFC Development Goals
IEG	Independent Evaluation Group
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IPF	Investment project financing
ISPMS	Indicators of the Strength of Public Management System
ISR	Implementation Status and Results Report
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
MP	Montreal Protocol
PAD	Project Appraisal Document
PforR	Program-for-Results
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
RETF	Recipient-executed trust fund
SAP	Systems, Applications and Products
SCD	Systematic Country Diagnostic
SF	Special financing
SIL	Specific investment loan
SME	Small and medium-sized enterprises
TA	Technical assistance
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNISDR	The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
WB	World Bank
WBG	World Bank Group
WHO	World Health Organization

World Bank Group and World Bank Corporate Scorecards Timeline

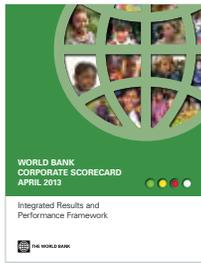
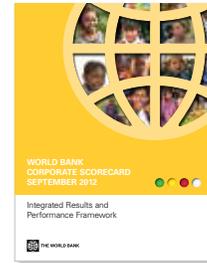
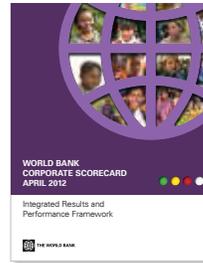


2011

- WB produced first Scorecard
- IFC focused on learning and improving the design of the IFC Development Goals (IDGs) and continued to include its Scorecard in the annual strategy and budget papers
- MIGA used Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

2012

WB updated Scorecards in April and September



2013

- WB initiated process of reviewing Scorecard
- IFC had implemented 2 IDGs and continued to share its Scorecard in the strategy and budget papers
- MIGA continued to use its KPIs

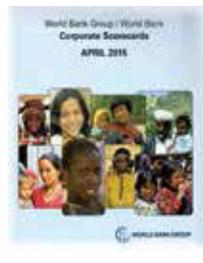
2014

- WBG-wide Scorecard launched
- WB revised Scorecard to align with WBG Scorecard
- IFC initiated process to revise Scorecard and
- MIGA its KPIs to align with WBG Scorecard



2015

- WBG and WB updated Scorecards in April
- IFC launched revised Scorecard
- MIGA introduced its Scorecard



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World Bank Group and World Bank Corporate Scorecards

In July 2013, the World Bank Group launched its Strategy, outlining how it will partner more effectively with clients to help them achieve the ambitious goals of eradicating extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity through economic growth, inclusion, sustainability and resilience. In April 2014, the World Bank Group Corporate Scorecard was launched for the first time and the World Bank Scorecard revised to monitor the implementation of the Strategy.

The World Bank Group Scorecard provides view of the results and performance indicators of the three World Bank Group institutions: the World Bank (WB), the International Finance Corporation (IFC), and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA). This brochure presents the Scorecards, updated with the latest data available in fiscal year 2015.



The Scorecards are structured in three tiers. Tiers 1 and 2 present indicators monitoring aspects of *growth, inclusiveness, and sustainability and resilience*. Tier 3 captures the progress in implementing the World Bank Group Strategy and includes measures of both operational and organizational effectiveness.

The World Bank Group Strategy gives special attention to gender issues and to the needs of fragile and conflict-affected situations (FCS). Therefore, as applicable, the Scorecards' indicators are disaggregated to show results in these two categories.

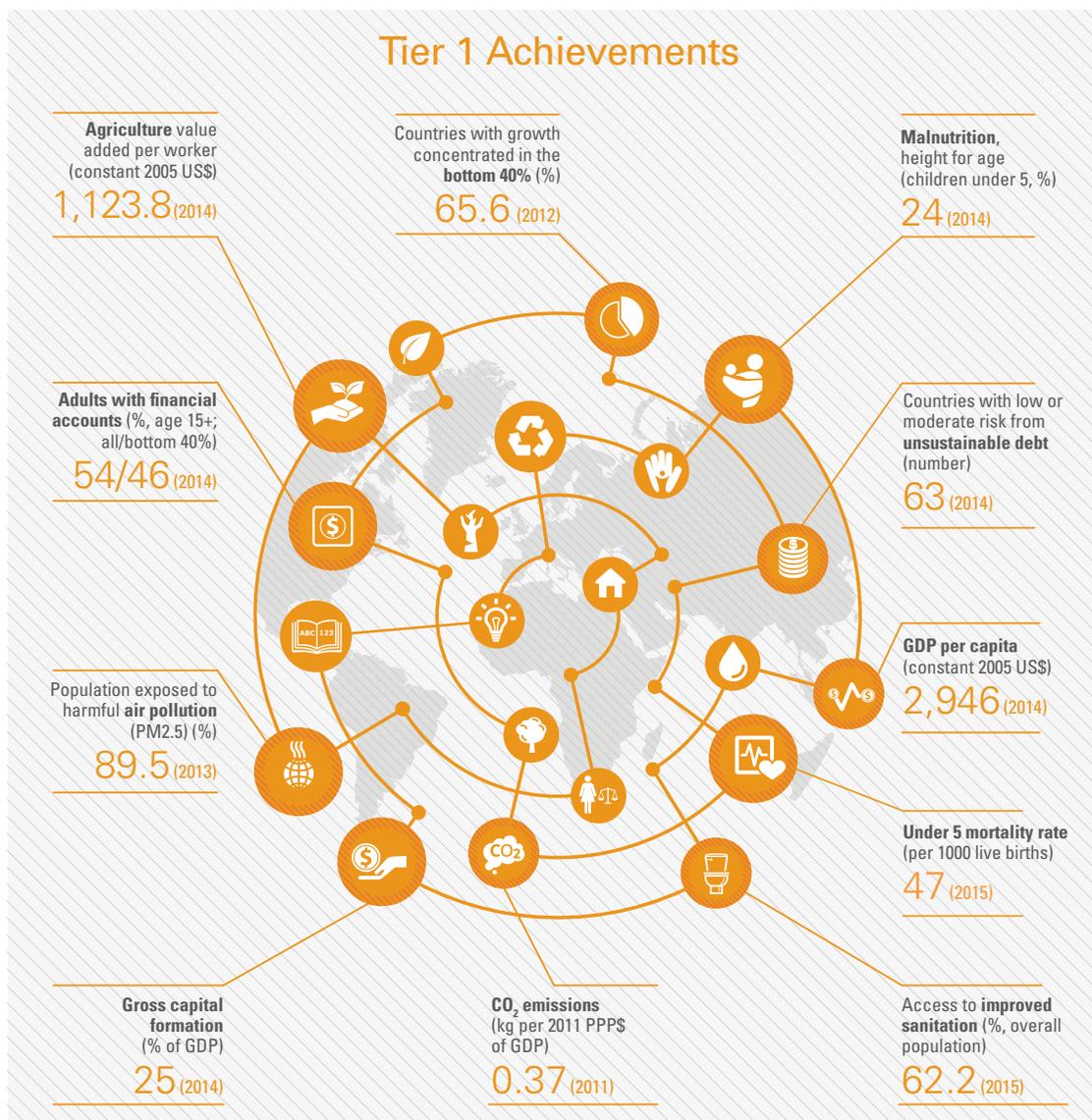
For each indicator, a baseline value was set when the Scorecards were first released. In addition, performance indicators (Tier 3) include targets and performance standards. The Scorecard includes a few placeholders—results areas for which indicators, definitions, and values had not yet been developed. In this year's Scorecard the placeholders in Tier 3 have been replaced, although a few remain in Tiers 1 and 2.

Tier 1

Tier 1 reports long-term development outcomes and the broader context of countries in which the World Bank Group operates. Improvements in Tier 1 indicators are not attributed to the World Bank Group; they are the outcome of collective efforts by countries and their development partners.

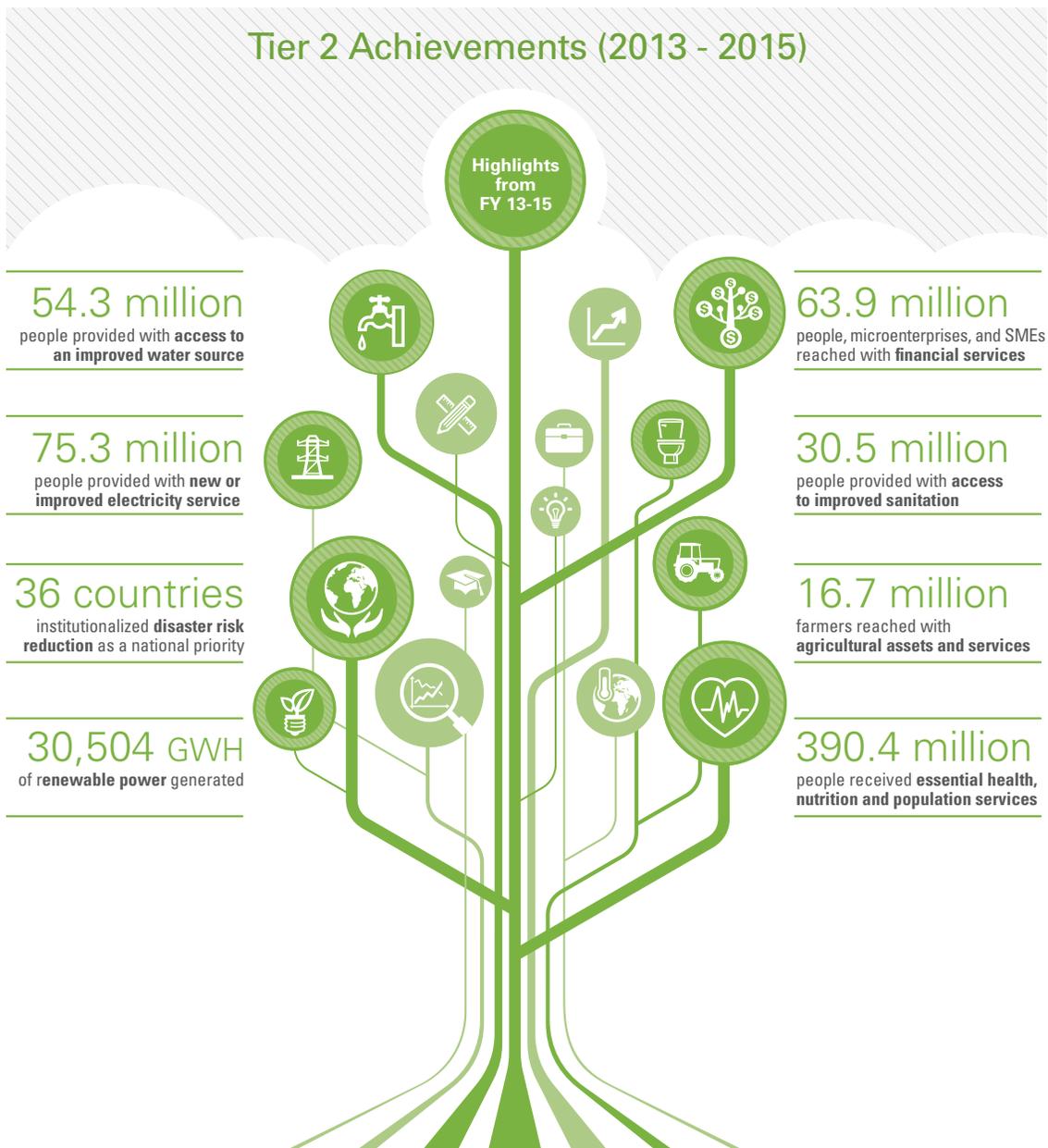
Most Tier 1 indicators reflect the development context in World Bank Group client countries, while a few, particularly those related to climate change, have global dimensions. Consequently, the Tier 1 indicators for CO₂ emissions and average annual deforestation change are reported not just for World Bank Group client countries, but for the world as a whole.

We expect to refine the Tier 1 indicators over time to reflect the evolving consensus on what the key development challenges are and how progress should be measured. Therefore, the World Bank Group Scorecards will be aligned with the outcomes of international dialogue such as the Sustainable Development Goals and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).



Tier 2

Tier 2 reflects the results reported by clients supported by the World Bank Group in implementing operations that promote growth, inclusiveness, and sustainability and resilience. Tier 2 data in the Scorecards cover the stock of results achieved over fiscal years 2013-2015. It is important to note that, in the World Bank Group Scorecard, results reported by the World Bank are achieved primarily by government and other public entities. On the other hand, private sector entities achieve the results reported by the IFC and MIGA. MIGA now reports data in Tier 2 of the World Bank Group Scorecard, providing a more complete picture of results.



Tier 3

Tier 3 includes measures of operational and organizational effectiveness, such as quality and timeliness of investments and advisory services delivered to clients; alignment with the Strategy; stakeholder and client feedback; internal knowledge sharing and collaboration; financial sustainability; and talent management. Where feasible, Tier 3 indicators have targets and performance standards to reinforce the World Bank Group's commitment to accountability, provide a vision of where the institution aspires to be, and strengthen the focus on achieving results. Targets are set for fiscal year 2017, and progress is assessed annually.

This year, new indicators were developed to replace placeholders in Tier 3. This brochure reports data in such areas as alignment with the strategy, measure of knowledge flow, measure of joint engagement and staff working across institutional boundaries.

A "traffic light" graphic shows the status of some performance indicators with targets for fiscal year 2017. It shows, at a glance, indicators for which there have been positive results and those for which additional efforts are needed.

Off-track.
A meaningful decrease from baseline or previous reported value.
The indicator shows movement away from the target achievement.
Further improvement is needed.

Watch.
No meaningful increase or decrease from baseline or previous reported value.

On-track.
A meaningful increase from the baseline or previous reported value.
The indicator shows progress toward achieving the target.

Monitored.
Data have no associated target and progress is only tracked.

WORLD BANK GROUP CORPORATE SCORECARD - October 2015

Goals	Population living on less than US\$1.90 a day (%)			Median of growth rates of average real per capita income of the bottom 40 % (%)				
	Target 3 (2030); 9 (2020)	Actual 12.8 (2012)	Baseline 14.2 (2011) Actual in FCS 51.3 (2012)	Actual 3.3 (2012)	Baseline 4.0 (2011) Actual in FCS nu			
Development Context	Growth	Baseline	Actual	Actual in FCS	Inclusiveness	Baseline	Actual	Actual in FCS
	GDP per capita (constant 2005 US\$)	2,770* (2012)	2,946 (2014)	793 (2014)	Opportunities: Countries with growth concentrated in the bottom 40% (%)	70.3 (2011)	65.6 (2012)	40 (2012)
	Gross capital formation (% of GDP)	29.9* (2013)	25.0 (2014)	19.2 (2014)		64/9 (2013)	64/9 (2015)	26/9 (2015)
	Agriculture value added per worker (constant 2005 US\$)	1,002.7* (2013)	1,123.8 (2014)	583.7 (2014)	Access to electricity (% , bottom 40%/gap to average)	15 (2013)	15 (2015)	27 (2015)
	Adults with financial accounts (% , age 15+; all/bottom 40%)	42/30 (2011)	54/46 (2014)	18/12 (2014)	Employed persons remaining extremely poor (%)	13 (2013)	12 (2015)	nu
	- Women with financial accounts (% , age 15+)	37 (2011)	50 (2014)	14 (2014)	Countries with equal economic opportunities for women in law (number)	73/9 (2013)	68/7 (2015)	43/13 (2015)
	Sustainability and resilience	Baseline	Actual		Education: Primary school completion (% , ages 15-19; bottom 40%/gap to average)			
	Countries without wealth depletion (%)	49* (2010)	51 (2011)		Quality of learning	FY16		
	Countries with low or moderate risk from unsustainable debt (number)	63 (2012)	63 (2014)		Health: Access to essential health, nutrition and population services (% , bottom 40%)	FY16		
	Countries mainstreaming disaster risk management (%)	69 (2013)	nu		Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	52 (2012)	47 (2015)	79 (2015)
	Population living in areas under water stress (%)	FY16			Malnutrition, height for age (% , children under 5)	26 (2012)	24 (2014)	37 (2014)
	Population exposed to harmful air pollution (PM2.5) (%)	89.1 (2010)	89.5 (2013)		Access to safe water within a household (% , bottom 40%/gap to average)	45/7 (2013)	81/8 (2015)	58/10 (2015)
	Global environmental sustainability				Access to improved sanitation (% , overall population)	58 (2012)	62.2 (2015)	44.3 (2015)
	CO ₂ emissions* (kg per 2011 PPP\$ of GDP)	0.37* (2010)	0.37 (2011)					
	Average annual deforestation change* (%)	0.11 (2010)	nu					
Climate resilience and climate finance (tbd)								

Development Context indicators will be reviewed to align with the results of post-2015, UNFCCC and other key global development agendas. *Global-reported for all countries. *Baseline value updated. nu: No current update available. n/a: Not applicable

Client Results Supported by World Bank Group Operations

Results	Client Results Supported by World Bank Group Operations			
	Baseline (FY13)	Actual (FY15)	Actual in FCS (FY15)	Female beneficiaries (FY15)
Growth				
Private investments catalyzed (US \$ Billions)	n/a	87.9	1.7	n/a
Farmers reached with agricultural assets and services (millions)	3.9	16.7	0.3	1.1
People, microenterprises and SMEs reached with financial services (millions)	33.0	63.9	0.9	11.0
Transport indicator	FY16			
Expanded conventional/renewable power generation (gigawatt hours, annual)	25,491/13,405	72,006/30,504	832/1973	n/a
People reached with ICT	FY16			
Inclusiveness				
Jobs (tbd)				
People provided with new or improved electricity service (millions)	32.7	75.3	9.3	n/a
Students reached (millions)	15.9	19.5	n/a	
People who have received essential health, nutrition and population (HNP) services (millions)	257.4	390.4	19.3	97.5
People provided with access to an improved water source (millions)	38.4	54.3	6.4	
People provided with access to improved sanitation facilities (millions)	12.9	30.5	0.6	
Sustainability and resilience				
Countries with strengthened public management systems (number)	107	105	16	n/a
Countries institutionalizing disaster risk reduction as a national priority (number)	29	36	3	n/a
Climate change mitigation and adaptation (tbd)				

World Bank Group Performance

Performance	DEVELOPMENT IMPACT				Working as one WBG				
	Target (FY17)	Baseline (FY13)	Actual (FY15)	Actual in FCS (FY15)	Target (FY17)	Baseline (FY13)	Actual (FY15)	Actual in FCS (FY15)	
Development outcomes ratings									
Satisfactory completion of country strategies (% , IEG rating)	70	55 (FY10-13)	68 (FY12-15)	60 (FY12-15)	Share of Country Partnership Frameworks (CPFs) that have at least one joint objective in the results matrix (%)	-	83.3 (FY15)	83.3	n/a
Satisfactory outcomes of WBG operations					Staff time spent across GP/CCSAs (%)	-	9.1 (FY15)	9.1	n/a
-World Bank (% , IEG rating)	75	71.2 (FY10-12)	69.5 (FY12-14)	70.4 (FY12-14)	Staff perception of WBG collaboration (%)	66	23	27	n/a
-IFC (% , IEG rating)	65	65 (CY10-12)	57 (CY12-14)	n/a	OPERATIONAL DELIVERY FOR CLIENTS				
-MIGA (% , IEG rating)	-	78 (FY10-12)	70 (FY08-13)	n/a	Satisfactory WBG performance for country strategies (% , IEG rating)	75	72 (FY10-13)	75 (FY12-15)	80 (FY12-15)
Bank Advisory Services and Analytics (ASA) objectives accomplished (% , client rating)	FY16	61	66	55	WBG commitments (US\$ billions)	-	52.9	57.9	3.4
IFC advisory services successful development effectiveness rating (% , self-rating)	65	76	78	73	Capital mobilized on commercial terms (US\$ billions)	-	11.1	9.9	0.45
Stakeholder and Client feedback					Time for operational delivery:				
Stakeholder feedback (scale:1-10)					-WB: concept to first disbursement (months)	cut by 1/3	28	25.2	20.2
-on WBG effectiveness and impact on results	7.0	6.4	6.5	6.7	-IFC: Mandate-to-disbursement (% pts)	10% p.a.	n/a	-7	n/a
-on WBG knowledge	7.0	6.8	7.0	7.6	-MIGA: Concept to Guarantee issuance (months)	-	5.41*	7.74	n/a
Client feedback/satisfaction					Staff time spent across Regions (%)	-	10.7 (FY15)	10.7	n/a
-on WB effectiveness and impact on results (scale:1-10)	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.2	FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY				
-for IFC investment/advisory services (% satisfied)	85	85/90	82/91	76/93	Total revenue (US\$ billions)	-	8.5*	9.5	n/a
STRATEGIC CONTEXT					Average annual growth of WBG business revenue (US\$ millions)	>5% (FY15-24)	n/a	5.8	n/a
Stock of Country Strategies underpinned by a Systematic Country Diagnostic (SCD) (%)	100	31.3 (FY15)	31.3	n/a	Gross expenditure reduction (US\$ millions)	400 (FY18)	n/a	115	n/a
Mainstreaming of priorities					MANAGING TALENT				
Climate related WBG commitments (US\$ billions)	-	8.4	9.1	0.13	Employee engagement (%)	76	71	69	n/a
Gender integrated country strategies (%)	100	86*	100	100	Managerial effectiveness (%)	71	67	65	n/a
					Staff diversity (index)	1.0	0.85	0.84	n/a
					Inclusion index (%)	68	54* (FY15)	54	n/a

*Baseline value updated. nu: No current update available. n/a: Not applicable

WORLD BANK CORPORATE SCORECARD - October 2015

Client Results Supported by World Bank Operations

	Client Results Supported by World Bank Operations			
	Baseline (FY13)	Actual (FY15)	Actual in FCS (FY15)	Female beneficiaries (FY15)
Growth				
Private investments catalyzed (US \$ Billions)	n/a	28.7	1	
People, microenterprises and SMEs reached with financial services (millions)	15.3	14.9	0.59	0.62
Farmers adopting improved agricultural technology (millions)	1.8	3.47	0.16	0.23
Area provided with irrigation services (hectares, millions)	1.2	2.03	0.03	n/a
Roads constructed and rehabilitated (kilometers, thousands)	95	113.6	14.4	n/a
Additional transport indicator	FY16			
Generation capacity of conventional/renewable energy (megawatts)	1,430/904	4,287/2,461	10/301	n/a
Inclusiveness				
Jobs (tbd)				
People provided with direct/inferred access to electricity (millions)	6.9/2.3	15.1/7.9	1.1/0.6	nu
Students that have benefitted from learning assessments (millions)	15.5	17.7	nu	nu
Teachers recruited or trained (millions)	1.0	6.6	0.7	nu
People who have received essential health, nutrition and population (HNP) services (millions)	250.9	377	19	43.3
People provided with access to an improved water source (millions)	35.3	42.2	6.4	nu
People provided with access to improved sanitation facilities (millions)	6.8	16.6	0.6	nu
Beneficiaries covered by social safety net programs (millions)	37.4	32.7	10.5	16.5
Sustainability and resilience				
Countries with strengthened public management systems in				
- Civil service and public administration (number)	29	38	10	n/a
- Tax policy and administration (number)	24	29	14	n/a
- Public financial management (number)	56	53	8	n/a
- Procurement (number)	16	11	10	n/a
Emission reductions with support of special climate instruments (annual, million tons CO ₂ equivalent)	903	588	n/a	n/a
Projected lifetime energy and fuel savings (MWh and MJ)	1,270,000 (FY14)	1,270,000	n/a	n/a
Countries institutionalizing disaster risk reduction as a national priority (number)	29	36	3	n/a
Countries supported on statistical capacity (number)	51	47	11	n/a

World Bank Performance									
	Target (FY17)	Baseline (FY13)	Actual (FY15)	Actual in FCS (FY15)	Quality and timeliness of lending operations				
					Target (FY17)	Baseline (FY13)	Actual (FY15)	Actual in FCS (FY15)	
DEVELOPMENT IMPACT									
Development outcomes ratings									
Satisfactory outcomes for IBRD/IDA operations					-at entry (% of commitments)	80	70.9 (FY10-12)	72.1 (FY12-14)	69.8 (FY12-14)
-as a share of operations (% IEG rating)	75	71.2 (FY10-12)	69.5 (FY12-14)	70.4 (FY12-14)	-during supervision (% of commitments)	80	84.5 (FY10-12)	86.8 (FY12-14)	93 (FY12-14)
-as a share of commitments (% IEG rating)	80	81.8 (FY10-12)	80.6 (FY12-14)	78.2 (FY12-14)	Time from the concept note to the first disbursement (months)	Cut by 1/3	28	25.2	20.2
Advisory Services and Analytics (ASA) objectives accomplished (% client rating)	FY16	61	66	55	Disbursement ratio (%)	20	20.5 (FY11-13)	21.2 (FY15)	24 (FY15)
Client feedback					Quality and efficiency of Advisory Services and Analytics (ASA) products				
Client feedback (scale: 1-10)					Quality of Advisory Services and Analytics (ASA) (scale: 1-10)	FY16	8.0	8.1	7.4
-on WB effectiveness and impact on results	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.2	Advisory Services and Analytics (ASA) delivered in a timely manner (%)	80	68	58	62
- on WB responsiveness and staff accessibility	7.0	6.6	6.9	6.6	External funding attracted for Advisory Services and Analytics (ASA) (US\$ millions)	-	156	228.7	26.1
STRATEGIC CONTEXT					Knowledge and science of delivery for results				
Stock of Country Strategies underpinned by a Systematic Country Diagnostic (SCD) (%)	100	31.3 (FY15)	31.3	100	Staff time spent across Regions (%)	-	10.7 (FY15)	10.7	n/a
Incorporating citizen and beneficiary feedback					Operation designs drawing lessons from evaluative approaches (%)	100	50 ¹	71 ²	n/a
Projects with beneficiary feedback indicator at design (%)	100	26 (FY14)	46	74	Projects with baseline data for all PDO indicators in the first ISR (%)	100	69	82	84
Resolved registered grievances (%)	-	75	nu	nu	FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY AND EFFICIENCY				
Mainstreaming of priorities					Total revenue (US\$ billions)	-	5.4	5.8	n/a
Projects with gender-informed analysis, action and monitoring (%)	66	54	64	66	Average annual growth of cumulative IBRD business revenue (US\$ millions)	Cntrb. to WBG >5%	n/a	2.2	n/a
Projects reporting on gender results during implementation (%)	75	55	70	73	IBRD maximum loan exposure (US\$ billions)	Positive growth	173	201	n/a
Commitments with climate co-benefits (US\$ billions)	-	5.9	6.1	0.12	Expense to business revenue ratio (%)	≤100	113	111	n/a
Projects with climate change co-benefits implementing agreed climate actions (%)	FY16				Support costs ratio (%)	-	0.5	0.5	0.8
OPERATIONAL DELIVERY FOR CLIENTS					MANAGING TALENT				
Financing for clients					Employee engagement (%)	77	71	70	n/a
IBRD/IDA commitments (US\$ billions)	-	31.5	42.5	2.3	Managerial effectiveness (%)	71	67	65	n/a
Private capital mobilized (US\$ billions)	-	1.1	2.5	0.7	Staff diversity (index)	1.0	0.86	0.86	n/a
IBRD/IDA disbursements (US\$ billions)	-	27.1	31.9	2.0	Inclusion index (%)	67	53 ³ (FY15)	53	n/a

Note: Rating and traffic lights assigned to each indicator are based on assessment of trend and progress toward target value for FY2017 ● On-track ● Watch ● Off-track

Indicators on track



WBG Tier 3 Indicators
Satisfactory completion of country strategies (% , IEG rating)
IFC advisory services successful development effectiveness rating (% , self-rating)
Stakeholder feedback/satisfaction - on WBG effectiveness and impact on results (scale: 1-10)
Stakeholder feedback/satisfaction - on WBG knowledge
Client feedback/satisfaction - on WBG effectiveness and impact on results (scale: 1-10)
Client feedback - for IFC advisory services (% satisfied)
Gender integrated country strategies (%)
Satisfactory WBG performance for country strategies (% , IEG rating)
Average annual growth of WBG business revenue (US\$ millions, starting FY15)
Gross expenditure reduction (US\$ millions) in FY18\$

WB Tier 3 Indicators
Satisfactory outcomes for IBRD/IDA operations - as a share of commitments (% , IEG rating)
Client feedback - on WB effectiveness and impact on results (scale: 1-10)
Projects reporting on gender results during implementation (%)
Satisfactory Bank performance (% , IEG rating) - at entry (% of commitments) - during supervision (% of commitments)
Projects with gender-informed analysis, action and monitoring
Disbursement ratio (%)
Operation designs drawing lessons from evaluative approaches (%)
Projects with baseline data for all PDO indicators in the first ISR (%)
IBRD maximum loan exposure (US\$ billions)

Indicators to watch



WBG Tier 3 Indicators
Satisfactory outcomes for WBG operations - as a share of operations (% , IEG rating) FY12
Client feedback - for IFC investment services (% satisfied)
WB: Concept to first disbursement (months)
Staff diversity (index)

WB Tier 3 Indicators
Satisfactory outcomes for IBRD/IDA operations - as a share of operations (% , IEG rating) FY12
Projects with beneficiary feedback indicator at design (%)
Time from the concept note to the first disbursement (months)
Expense to business revenue ratio (%)
Staff diversity (index)

Indicators off track



WBG Tier 3 Indicators
Satisfactory outcomes of WBG operations - IFC (% , IEG rating)
Staff perception of WBG collaboration (%)
IFC: Mandate-to-disbursement (%)
Employee engagement (%)
Managerial effectiveness(%)

WB Tier 3 Indicators
Advisory Services and Analytics (ASA) delivered in a timely manner (%)
Employee engagement (%)
Managerial effectiveness (%)

DEFINITIONS OF THE WORLD BANK GROUP AND WORLD BANK CORPORATE SCORECARD INDICATORS

Tier 1: GOALS AND DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

Goals and Development Context are the same for the World Bank Group and the World Bank Corporate Scorecards. Data are for IBRD and IDA countries unless otherwise indicated.

Population living on less than US\$ 1.90 (2011 PPP) a day (%): Percentage of the world population living on less than \$1.90 a day at 2011 international prices. Average, weighted by the total population. Data reported for the world.

Source: *World Bank staff estimates calculated using data from PovcalNet*¹. Frequency: Annual (available annual data varies by country)

Median of growth rates of average real per capita income of the bottom 40% (%): Median, across all client countries, of growth rates of average real per capita income of the bottom 40% of every country's population. The growth rate of the bottom 40% of the population of a country for year T is the average annual growth rate measured over a period of (roughly) five years leading up to (or close to) year T. The baseline number refers to a period that corresponds to roughly five years for every country, ending in a year between 2009 and 2013. Data is available for 64 countries.

Source: *Global database of Shared Prosperity circa 2007-2012, calculated from PovcalNet*. Frequency: Annual (available annual data varies by country)

GDP per capita (constant 2005 US\$): Gross domestic product divided by midyear population. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources.

Source: *World Bank, World Development Indicators*. Frequency: Annual

Gross capital formation (% of GDP): Gross capital formation (formerly gross domestic investment) consists of outlays on additions to the fixed assets of the economy plus net changes in the level of inventories. Fixed assets include land improvements (fences, ditches, drains, etc.); plant, machinery, and equipment purchases; and the construction of roads, railways, and the like, as well as schools, offices, hospitals, private residential dwellings, and commercial and industrial buildings. Inventories are stocks of goods held by firms to meet temporary or unexpected fluctuations in production or sales, and "work in progress". According to the 1993 SNA, net acquisitions of valuables are also considered capital formation. Population coverage is 64% overall, and 52% for FCS in FY15.

Source: *World Bank, World Development Indicators*. Frequency: Annual

Agriculture value added per worker (constant 2005 US\$): A measure of agricultural productivity. Value added in agriculture measures the output of the agricultural sector (ISIC divisions 1-5) less the value of intermediate inputs. Agriculture comprises value added from forestry, hunting, and fishing as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Average, weighted by agricultural employment. Population coverage is 49% for FCS in FY15.

Source: *World Bank, World Development Indicators*. Frequency: Annual

Adults with financial accounts (%; age 15+ all/bottom 40%): Percentage of adults (age 15+) in overall population and for bottom 40% of earners that use an account at a bank, credit union, another regulated financial institution (e.g. cooperative, microfinance institution) or the post office or mobile money services. Accounts can be accessed directly at a branch, or remotely via an agent, correspondent or mobile phone. Average, weighted by the total population.

Source: *Global Findex database 2015*. Frequency: Survey, every 3 years

Adult women with financial accounts (% of women, age 15+): Percentage of adult women (age 15+) that use an account at a bank, credit union, another regulated financial institution (e.g., cooperative, microfinance institution), or the post office or mobile money service. Accounts can be accessed directly at a branch, or remotely via an agent, correspondent, or mobile phone.

Source: *Global Findex database 2015*. Frequency: Survey, every 3 years

Countries with growth concentrated in the bottom 40% (%): Percentage of countries (with available data) for which growth in average (mean) real per capita income of the bottom 40% is positive and greater than growth in average (mean) real per capita income of the total population. Growth rates are annualized (average annual growth rate) over a time interval of roughly five years. The growth rate of the bottom 40% of the population of a country for year T is the average annual growth rate measured over a period of (roughly) five years leading up to (or close to) year T. The baseline number refers to a period that corresponds to roughly five years for every country, ending in a year between 2009 and 2013. Data is available for 64 countries.

Source: *Global database of Shared Prosperity circa 2007-2012, calculated from PovcalNet*. Frequency: Annual (available data varies by country)

Access to electricity (%; bottom 40% and gap to average): Percentage of the poorest 40% of population of each country⁵ (with available data) with access to electricity through a household connection and the gap to country's average electricity access rate. Electricity refers to public or quasi-public service availability of electricity from mains. It refers to having an electrical connection and does not reflect details about actual electrical service received by the household. Bottom 40% is defined as the poorest 40% of each country. The data is not to be interpreted as data for the poorest 40% globally. The gap is calculated as a difference between country's total population average rate and the average rate for the poorest 40% of population. Average, weighted by the total population. Data is available for 65 countries. The baseline data is from World Bank, The International Income Distribution database (I2D2).

Source: *World Bank, The Global Micro Database (2015)*. Frequency: Annual

Employed persons remaining extremely poor (% , age 15+): Percentage of extreme poor among employed people of age 15+⁵. The employed comprise all persons of working age who, during a specified brief period such as one week or one day, were in the following categories: a) paid employment (whether at work or with a job but not at work); or b) self-employment (whether at work or with an enterprise but not at work). Extreme poor are defined as people who live under US\$ 1.90 a day at 2011 international prices. Average, weighted by the total population. The baseline number refers to a period 2005-2013. Data is available for 87 countries. The baseline data is from World Bank, The International Income Distribution database (I2D2).

Source: *World Bank, The Global Micro Database (2015)*.

Frequency: Annual

Countries with equal economic opportunities for woman in law (number): Number of countries that provide women and men the equal legal ability to participate in the economy or generate an income through getting a job or starting a business, including the capacity to sign contracts, open bank accounts, or pursue employment opportunities. The indicator covers four areas: (i) accessing institutions – examining legal capacity; (ii) using property - covering ownership rights; (iii) getting a job – examining working hours, industry restrictions, and retirement and pensionable ages; and (iv) providing incentives to work - covering tax treatment. Data are examined separately for married and unmarried women.

Source: *Women, Business and the Law database*.

Frequency: NA³

Primary school completion rate (% , ages 15-19; bottom 40% and gap to average): Percentage of the poorest 40% persons of each country⁵ age 15-19 who have completed primary school education and the gap to the country's average rate. Bottom 40% is defined as the poorest 40% of each country. The data is not to be interpreted as data for the poorest 40% globally. The gap is calculated as a difference between country's total population average rate and the average rate for the poorest 40% of population. Average, weighted by the total population. Data is available for 69 countries. The baseline data is from World Bank, The International Income Distribution database (I2D2).

Source: *World Bank, The Global Micro Database (2015)*.

Frequency: NA

Quality of learning: Definition under development.

Access to essential health, nutrition, and population services (% , bottom 40%): Percentage coverage of essential health, nutrition, and population services amongst the poorest 40% of population. The essential HNP services, depending on the country context, include: number of children immunized; number of pregnant women who have received antenatal care; number of deliveries attended by skilled health personnel; number of women who have received family planning services; number of women and children who have received basic nutrition services; number of adults and children who have received tuberculosis treatment (WHO-recommended Directly Observed Treatment Short Course (DOTS)); number of adults and children who have received treatment for malaria; number of adults and children who have received antiretroviral therapy; number of children who have received treatment for pneumonia; number of children who have received treatment for diarrhea; number of adults who have received screening for high blood pressure; number of adults who have received treatment for high blood pressure; number of adults who have received screening for diabetes; number of adults who have received treatment for diabetes; number of adults who have received screening for cancer; number of adults who have received treatment for cancer; and number of adults who have received treatment for mental illness. Definition and methodology are still under development. Final definition, methodology and data will be completed in fiscal year 2016.

Source: *World Bank and World Health Organization*.

Frequency: NA

Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): Probability per 1,000 that a newborn baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of the specified year. Average, weighted by the number of live births.

Source: *World Bank, World Development Indicators*.

Frequency: Annual

Malnutrition, height for age (% , children under 5): Percentage of children under age 5 whose height for age (stunting) is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months. For children up to two years old height is measured by recumbent length. For older children height is measured by stature while standing. The data is based on child growth standards released by WHO in 2006.

Source: *World Bank, World Development Indicators*.

Frequency: Annual

Access to safe water within a household (% , bottom 40% and gap to average): Percentage of the poorest 40% of population of each country⁵ (with available data) with access to water delivered via a pipe within the house or compound, and the gap to country's population average. The pipe can be either an interior pipe or exterior pipe. Bottom 40% is defined as the poorest 40% of each country. The data is not to be interpreted as data for the poorest 40% globally. The gap is calculated as a difference between country's total population average rate and the average rate for poorest 40% of population. Average, weighted by the total population. Data is available for 79 countries. The baseline data is from World Bank, The International Income Distribution database (I2D2).

Source: *World Bank, WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (<http://www.wssinfo.org/>)*.

Frequency: Annual

Access to improved sanitation (% , overall population): Access to improved sanitation facilities refers to the percentage of the population using improved sanitation facilities. The improved sanitation facilities are likely to ensure hygienic separation of human excreta from human contact. They include flush/pour flush (to piped sewer system, septic tank, pit latrine), ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine, pit latrine with slab, composting toilet. Average, weighted by the total population.

Source: *World Bank, World Development Indicators*.

Frequency: Annual

Countries without wealth depletion (%): Percentage of countries with positive or zero changes in wealth per capita. Based on changes in physical, human, and natural capital, change in wealth per capita indicates a country's genuine savings to sustain income and welfare for its (growing) populations in the future. This measure is based on gross national savings adjusted for changes in physical (i.e. depreciation in fixed capital), human (e.g. education expenditure), and natural capital (i.e. mineral, energy, and forest depletion), and accounting for the wealth-diluting effects of population growth.

Source: *World Bank staff estimates based on World Bank data.*

Frequency: Annual

Countries with low or moderate risk from unsustainable debt (number): Number of countries rated 4.0 and above on a 1 to 6 scale on question 3. A of the Country policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) rating. The indicator rating is based on debt policy criteria and assesses whether a country's debt management policy is conducive to ensure medium-term debt sustainability and minimize budgetary risk. The criteria cover the extent to which external and domestic debt is contracted with a view to achieving/maintaining debt sustainability. CPIA rates countries against a set of 16 criteria grouped in four clusters: (a) economic management; (b) structural policies; (c) policies for social inclusion and equity; and (d) public sector management and institutions. For data comparability purposes, the 2014 number includes countries which were not assessed in 2014 due to changes in country coverage, but which were included in the previous years, with 2013 ratings.

Source: *World Bank Group, CPIA⁴ database.*

Frequency: Annual

Countries mainstreaming disaster risk management (%): Percent of countries that have made progress toward mainstreaming disaster risk management (DRM) in their developmental policies and programs. It includes countries that have reported satisfactory progress (satisfactory refers to an HFA (Hyogo Framework for Action) score of 3 out of 5) with an aggregate HFA score of 15/25 for all HFA priority areas: (i) ensuring DRM is a national and local priority with strong institutional bases for implementation; (ii) identifying, assessing, and monitoring disaster risks and enhancing early warning, (iii) using knowledge, innovation, and education to build a culture of safety and resilience, (iv) reducing underlying risk factors; and (v) strengthening disaster preparedness for effective response.

Source: *World Bank staff estimates based on data from UNISDR.*

Frequency: Every second year

Population living in areas under water stress (%): Definition under development. Final definition and data will be available in fiscal year 2016. Water stress is measured by an index determining water demand pressures from the domestic, industrial, and agricultural sectors (including usage, pollution, and abiotic stress) relative to the local and upstream water service supplies. This measure will also account for infrastructure to mitigate water stress (e.g. water treatment plants) so as to calculate the net water stress. This index will be used to identify areas with water stress and be overlaid with population maps to calculate the population share living in these areas.

Source: *World Bank staff estimates based on data from FAO's AQUASTAT Database.*

Frequency: Annual

Population exposed to harmful air pollution (PM 2.5) (%): Percent of population exposed to ambient concentrations of PM2.5 that exceed the World Health Organization guideline value is defined as the portion of a country's population living in places where mean annual concentrations of PM2.5 are greater than 10 micrograms per cubic meter, the guideline value recommended by the World Health Organization as the lower end of the range of concentrations over which adverse health effects due to PM2.5 exposure have been observed.

Source: *Brauer, M. et al. 2015. "Ambient Air Pollution Exposure Estimation for the Global Burden of Disease 2013." Paper submitted for publication. Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, University of Washington, Seattle.*

Frequency: Annual

CO₂ emissions (kg per 2011 PPP\$ of GDP): Carbon dioxide emissions are those stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement. They include carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and gas flaring. Other greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are not included. CO₂ is the primary greenhouse gas emitted through human activities. Measured in kg of CO₂ equivalent per \$ of GDP at 2011 international prices. GDP in PPP is the gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. Data is reported for the world. Initial baseline value was based on kg per 2005 PPP\$ of GDP. Updated baseline value for kg per 2011 PPP\$ of GDP generated in July 2015.

Source: *World Bank, World Development Indicators.*

Frequency: Annual

Average annual deforestation change (%): Permanent conversion of natural forest area to other uses, including agriculture, ranching, settlements, and infrastructure. Deforested areas do not include areas logged but intended for regeneration or areas degraded by fuel-wood gathering, acid precipitation, or forest fires. Average, weighted by forest area. Data is reported for the world.

Source: *World Bank, World Development Indicators.*

Frequency: Annual

Climate resilience and climate finance: Definitions under development.

Tier 2: CLIENT RESULTS SUPPORTED BY WORLD BANK GROUP/WORLD BANK OPERATIONS

The Results sections of the World Bank Group and World Bank Corporate Scorecards report results achieved by clients implementing operations supported by the World Bank Group/World Bank. Results reported are three-year incremental results, as reported by projects active and/ or closed during the three-year reporting period (currently fiscal years 2013-2015).

Data are disaggregated for fragile and conflict-affected situations (FCS) and for female beneficiaries where feasible. Efforts are continuing to improve the level of gender reporting by projects. FCS figures are based on countries of the FCS list equivalent to the last year of the reporting period (currently fiscal year 2015).

WORLD BANK GROUP

The Results Tier of the World Bank Group Corporate Scorecard integrates Results from World Bank's Investment Project Financing (IBRD, IDA, and Recipient Executed Trust Funds), IFC's Investment Services (IS) and from operations supported by MIGA. The exception is the "Countries with strengthened public management systems" indicator, which also includes the World Bank's development policy Operations and IFC's Advisory Services (AS). Efforts are underway to integrate more systematically the results of policy, knowledge and advisory activities.

When interpreting results, it is important to consider that the World Bank, IFC and MIGA operate with different instruments and work with different clients—i.e. government and private sector respectively. The results reported are those achieved by these clients, with support of the World Bank and IFC. It is also important to bear in mind that some indicators aggregate results from projects that finance expenditures (e.g., WB projects that fund vaccinations) and projects that finance capital investments (e.g., IFC investments in hospitals). Aggregation rules will be improved in the future to make such numbers more comparable.

The aggregation of results across the World Bank Group has created the opportunity for the World Bank, IFC and MIGA to align their methodologies to support accurate and meaningful results reporting. This alignment resulted in some adjustments to baseline values, as methodologies were refined to better capture actual results.

Private investment catalyzed: (US\$ billions): Private investment resulting from the WBG's involvement in an investment, operation or non-financing activity, measured regardless of whether or not the WBG entity was actively and directly involved in raising such financing or soliciting investors. Includes investment made as a result of an operation after it is completed. Private Investment Catalyzed includes Private Capital Mobilized. For purposes of this Indicator, a private entity is one which (a) is carrying out, or is established for, a business purpose, and is operating on a commercial basis; (b) is financially, legally, and managerially autonomous; and (c) is not owned or managed by a government. Private Investment Catalyzed is reported in the indicator within the fiscal year when the investment is quantifiable by the execution of the legally binding obligation ("commitment") of debt financiers to the project or equity holders invested in the client for defined business purposes; or, by the legally binding commitment of an instrument which facilitates access to commercial financing by guaranteeing defined government payments or obligations.

Source: *Project Approval Documents; IFC Core Mobilization (adjusted), Value of Financing Facilitated, Investment Climate indicators; MIGA catalyzation measurement; multipliers developed in conjunction with WBG economists.*

Frequency: Annual

Farmers reached with agricultural assets and services (millions): Farmers who were provided with agricultural assets and services under World Bank Group-financed operations⁶. *Data: Fiscal years 2013-2015.*

- For the World Bank, contribution includes the following core sector indicators: targeted agriculture clients satisfied with agricultural services; clients who have adopted an improved agricultural technology promoted by the project; people in targeted forest and adjacent communities with increased monetary or non-monetary benefits from forests; people employed in production and processing of forest products; water users provided with new/improved irrigation and drainage services; and land users adopting sustainable land management practices as result of the project; as well as any custom indicators that specify farmers.
- For IFC, contribution includes the number of farmers that are linked to the operations of IFC's client company: gaining access to market as suppliers of agricultural products; benefiting from access to agricultural inputs as clients; gaining access to financial services, measured by the number of outstanding agribusiness loans in the portfolio of a financial intermediary at the end of its fiscal year. Agribusiness loans are only loans that specifically finance agriculture activities.

Source: *World Bank Group SAP.*

Frequency: Annual (covers a 3-year period)

People, microenterprises, and SMEs reached with financial services (millions): Number of people, microenterprises, and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) reached with financial services supported by World Bank Group-financed operations⁶. Efforts to harmonize definitions across World Bank and IFC will be deepened, to allow the disaggregation of reporting of individuals/micro enterprises and SMEs reached. *Data: Fiscal years 2013-2015.*

- For the World Bank, financial services refer primarily to loans outstanding to individuals, microenterprises, and SMEs. Efforts will be made in the future to also cover additional financial services supported by the World Bank, such as access to deposit accounts.

- IFC counts a broader range of financial services with data disaggregated between individuals/micro enterprises and SMEs, including:
 - Individuals/Micro Finance: This category counts deposit accounts, the number of outstanding micro, housing, and retail loans as well as clients reached with insurance and pensions. IFC counts the year-end number of outstanding loans, clients insured, and deposit accounts. Microfinance loan is defined as a commercial loan with amount at origination up to US\$10,000. Retail loans include consumer credit cards, store cards, motor (auto) finance, personal loans (installment loans), consumer lines of credit, retail loans (retail installment loans).
 - SME Finance: SME finance includes SME loans, leasing, as well as enterprise insurance. SME loan is defined as a commercial loan with amount at origination between US\$10,000 to US\$1,000,000 (or to US\$2,000,000 in more advanced economies). Enterprise insurance includes the number of non-life commercial lines and agribusiness.

Source: *World Bank Group SAP.*

Frequency: Annual (covers a 3-year period)

Transport indicator: Methodology allowing aggregation across WBG under development.

Expanded conventional/renewable power generation (gigawatt hours, annual): Gigawatt hours of conventional and renewable power generation produced annually with the support of World Bank Group-financed operations⁶. Renewable energy is defined to include hydropower, and power from wind, solar, geothermal, and other renewable sources. *Data: Fiscal years 2013-2015.*

- World Bank reports on capacity of conventional and renewable energy. Capacity (MW) is translated to GWh based on standard conversion factors for different technology types.
- IFC and MIGA report GWh of power generated by the client company per year.

Source: *World Bank Group SAP.*

Frequency: Annual (covers a 3-year period)

People reached with ICT: Methodology allowing aggregation across WBG under development.

Jobs: Definition under development.

People provided with new or improved electricity service (millions): Number of people that have received a new connection or improved service thanks to increased power generation or new or upgraded distribution/transmission lines as a result of World Bank Group-supported operations. *Data: Fiscal years 2013-2015.*

- World Bank contribution includes the number of people who have received a new grid or off-grid electricity connection and the number of people that have benefitted from increased generation capacity, a proportion of whose output is reasonably estimated to be powering residential customers. In the future, efforts will be made to also estimate the population benefitting from the World Bank's transmission and distribution investments.
- IFC and MIGA contributions include the estimated number of full service-equivalent residential customers that have access to power with power generated by the project and the number of residential customers benefitting from power distribution.

Source: *World Bank Group SAP.*

Frequency: Annual (covers a 3-year period)

Students reached (millions): Number of students that have benefitted from World Bank Group-financed operations. Composite indicator of World Bank and IFC.

- World Bank contribution includes the total number of students in all countries that benefitted from World Bank-supported projects or activities supporting classroom assessment, examinations, national, or international assessments. The number of students benefitting from the assessment is calculated as the total number of students in the targeted cycle in each of the countries supported. The cycle refers to International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 2011) categorization: primary, lower secondary, upper secondary education. The students are counted only if the Governments score 5 or higher (the highest score is 6) in the Assessment Rubric based on the Systems Approach for Better Education Results Framework, which measures the extent to which the country is utilizing the results of the assessments to enhance the quality of education. Results achieved by projects approved between fiscal year 2009 and 2013, as an approximation of the last 3-year results. Precise results achieved in the last three fiscal years cannot be determined given that students' benefits accrue over time.
- IFC counts the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) students enrolled annually in institutions receiving support from IFC. Student FTE represents the institution's best academic judgment of the full-time equivalence of the students. The full-time equivalence of students on part-time courses should be established by comparison with a comparable full-time course. Part-time students should be returned as a proportion of an equivalent full-time course. The Student FTE of part-time study can be estimated on either a 'credit' or 'time' basis. The number of student loans provided by financial institutions receiving support from IFC also counts towards the total number of students reached by IFC, where each loan outstanding is used as a proxy for one student.

Source: *World Bank Group SAP.*

Frequency: Annual (covers a 3-year period)

People who have received essential health, nutrition, and population (HNP) services (millions): Number of people that have received any of the essential health, nutrition, and population services supported by World Bank Group operations. *Data: Fiscal years 2013-2015.*

- World Bank contribution covers the following health, nutrition, and population (HNP) services: children immunized; pregnant women receiving antenatal care; birth (deliveries) attended by skilled health personnel; pregnant/lactating women, adolescent girls, and children under 5 reached by nutrition services; and people receiving tuberculosis treatment in accordance with WHO-recommended Directly Observed Treatment Short Course (DOTS). Efforts are underway to expand reporting to other essential HNP services—see the World Bank indicator definition below for the full list of HNP services to be covered.
- IFC reports on the total annual number of outpatient consultations and total number of inpatient consultations supported by IFC's clients.

Source: <i>World Bank Group SAP.</i>	Frequency: Annual (covers a 3-year period)
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People provided with access to an improved water source (millions): Number of people who benefitted from improved water supply services supported by World Bank Group-financed operations⁶. *Data: Fiscal years 2013-2015.*

- World Bank contribution includes number of additional people who benefitted from improved water sources (following the UNICEF-WHO Joint Monitoring program definition) that have been provided under World Bank-financed operations.
- IFC contribution include number of people receiving water distribution services in a given year through IFC's clients.

Source: <i>World Bank Group SAP.</i>	Frequency: Annual (covers a 3-year period)
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People provided with access to improved sanitation facilities (millions): Number of people who benefitted from improved sanitation facilities through World Bank Group operations⁶. *Data: Fiscal years 2013-2015.*

- World Bank contribution includes number of additional people who benefitted from improved sanitation facilities (following the UNICEF-WHO Joint Monitoring program definition) provided under World Bank-financed operations.
- IFC contribution include number of people receiving wastewater services in a given year through IFC's clients.

Source: <i>World Bank Group SAP.</i>	Frequency: Annual (covers a 3-year period)
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Countries with strengthened public management systems (number): Number of countries in which a particular public management system has been strengthened through World Bank Group-financed operations. Indicator aggregates countries that have demonstrated public management system strengthening in at least one of the following areas: (a) civil service and public administration systems, (b) tax policy and administration systems, (c) public financial management systems, (d) procurement systems, and (e) improvements in investment climate for private sector. *Data: Fiscal years 2013-2015.*

- World Bank contribution covers areas (a) to (d). Institutional strengthening is measured with "Indicators of the Strength of public Management Systems." See World Bank indicator definition below for more details.
- IFC contribution covers Category (e) Countries with improved investment climate for private sector. Number of countries that have improved relevant performance measures such as "promoting and retaining investments," "strengthening competition," and reducing the "time and cost of key services to business," with some measures being captured at a sector-specific level.

Source: <i>World Bank Group SAP.</i>	Frequency: Annual (covers a 3-year period)
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Countries institutionalizing disaster risk reduction as a national priority (number): Number of countries with World Bank Group-supported programs that contribute to ensuring that disaster risk management is a national priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation, as per the Hyogo Framework for Action priority 1. This includes, inter alia, support towards national policy and legal frameworks; dedicated and adequate resources; community participation; and national multi-sectoral platforms for disaster risk reduction. *Data: Fiscal years 2013-2015.*

Source: <i>World Bank SAP.</i>	Frequency: Annual (covers a 3-year period)
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Climate change mitigation and adaptation: Definition allowing aggregation across WBG under development.

WORLD BANK

The Results section of the World Bank Corporate Scorecard reports results achieved by World Bank clients, supported by World Bank operations (IDA, IBRD, and Recipient-Executed Trust Funds). Results reported are incremental results achieved during a three-year reporting period (currently fiscal years 2013-2015) based on project results reporting.

Private sector investments catalyzed: Private investment resulting from the WBG's involvement in an investment, operation or non-financing activity, measured regardless of whether or not the WBG entity was actively and directly involved in raising such financing or soliciting investors. Includes investment made as a result of an operation after it is completed. Private Investment Catalyzed includes Private Capital Mobilized. For purposes of this Indicator, a private entity is one which (a) is carrying out, or is established for, a business purpose, and is operating on a commercial basis; (b) is financially, legally, and managerially autonomous; and (c) is not owned or managed by a government. Private Investment Catalyzed is reported in the indicator within the fiscal year when the investment is quantifiable by the execution of the legally binding obligation ("commitment") of debt financiers to the project or equity holders invested in the client for defined business purposes; or, by the legally binding commitment of an instrument which facilitates access to commercial financing by guaranteeing defined government payments or obligations.

Source: *Project Approval Documents; IFC Core Mobilization (adjusted), Value of Financing Facilitated, Investment Climate indicators; MIGA catalyzed measurement; multipliers developed in conjunction with WBG economists.* Frequency: Annual

People, microenterprises, and SMEs reached with financial services (millions): Number of people, microenterprises, and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) reached with financial services under Bank-supported operations. Financial services refer primarily to loans outstanding to individuals, microenterprises, and SMEs. Efforts will be made in the future to also cover additional financial services supported by the World Bank, such as access to deposit account. *Data: Fiscal years 2013-2015.*

Source: *World Bank SAP.* Frequency: Annual (covers a 3-year period)

Farmers adopting improved agricultural technology (millions): Number of farmers adopting improved agricultural technology under Bank-supported operations. The term improved agricultural technology includes a change in practices compared to currently used practices or technologies (e.g., seed preparation, planting time, feeding schedule, feeding ingredients, post-harvest, storage, processing, etc.). If the project introduced or promoted a technology package in which the benefit depended on the application of the entire package (e.g., a combination of inputs such as a new variety and advice on agronomic practices such as soil preparation, changes in seeding time, fertilizer schedule, plant protection, etc.) this will count as one technology. *Data: Fiscal years 2013-2015.*

Source: *World Bank SAP.* Frequency: Annual (covers a 3-year period)

Area provided with irrigation services (hectares, millions): Area provided with new and/or improved irrigation services under Bank-supported operations. *Data: Fiscal years 2013-2015.*

Source: *World Bank SAP.* Frequency: Annual (covers a 3-year period)

Roads constructed and rehabilitated (kilometers, thousands): Kilometers of all roads constructed, reopened to motorized traffic, rehabilitated, or upgraded under Bank-supported operations. *Data: Fiscal years 2013-2015.*

Source: *World Bank SAP.* Frequency: Annual (covers a 3-year period)

Transport indicator: Definition under development.

Generation capacity of conventional/renewable energy (megawatts): Megawatts of generation capacity of conventional and renewable energy constructed or rehabilitated under Bank-supported programs. Renewable energy is defined to include hydropower, and power from wind, solar, geothermal, and other renewable sources. This is the summation of two Core Sector Indicators of the Bank: "Generation capacity of hydropower constructed under the project" and "Generation capacity of renewable energy (other than hydropower) constructed under the project". *Data: Fiscal years 2013-2015.*

Source: *World Bank SAP.* Frequency: Annual (covers a 3-year period)

Jobs: Definition under development.

People provided with direct/inferred access to electricity (millions): Number of people provided with access to electricity under Bank-supported operations. This indicator includes the direct and inferred access to electricity supported by Bank operations. Direct access is measured as the number of people that benefited from new grid or off-grid household connections. Inferred access is measured as the number of people that benefitted from the increased generation capacity, a proportion of whose output is reasonably estimated to be powering new household connections. *Data: Fiscal years 2013-2015.*

Source: *World Bank SAP.* Frequency: Annual (covers a 3-year period)

Students that have benefitted from learning assessments (millions): The total number of students in all countries that benefited from World Bank-supported projects or activities supporting classroom assessment, examinations, national, or international assessments. The number of students benefiting from the assessment is calculated as the total number of students in the targeted cycle in each of the countries supported. The cycle refers to International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 2011) categorization: primary, lower secondary, upper secondary education. The students are counted only if the Governments score is 5 or higher (the highest score is 6) in the Assessment Rubric based on the Systems Approach for Better Education Results Framework, which measures the extent to which the country is utilizing the results of the assessments to enhance the quality of education. Efforts are underway to develop additional indicator/s to measure the extent of students learning. *Data: Fiscal years 2013- 2015.*

Source: *World Bank SAP.* Frequency: Annual (approximation of the last 3-year results)

Teachers recruited or trained (millions): Number of additional teachers recruited and/or trained under Bank-supported operations to reduce the shortfall of qualified teachers at primary level. *Data: Fiscal years 2013-2015.*

Source: *World Bank SAP.* Frequency: Annual (covers a 3-year period)

People who have received essential health, nutrition, and population (HNP) services (millions): Number of people who have received any of the essential health, nutrition, and population (HNP) services delivery. The essential HNP services, depending on the country context, include: number of children immunized; number of pregnant women who have received antenatal care; number of deliveries attended by skilled health personnel; number of women who have received family planning services; number of women and children who have received basic nutrition services; number of adults and children who have received tuberculosis treatment (WHO-recommended directly Observed Treatment Short Course (DOTS)); number of adults and children who have received treatment for malaria; number of adults and children who have received antiretroviral therapy; number of children who have received treatment for pneumonia; number of children who have received treatment for diarrhea; number of adults who have received screening for high blood pressure; number of adults who have received treatment for high blood pressure; number of adults who have received screening for diabetes; number of adults who have received treatment for diabetics; number of adults who have received screening for cancer; number of adults who have received treatment for cancer; number of adults who have received treatment for mental illness. The current edition of the Corporate Scorecard aggregates the following HNP results: children immunized; pregnant women receiving antenatal care; birth (deliveries) attended by skilled health personnel; pregnant/lactating women, adolescent girls, and children under 5 reached by nutrition services; and people receiving tuberculosis treatment in accordance with WHO-recommended DOTS. Work is underway to expand reporting also to all above referenced HNP services. Female beneficiaries currently count only those services that specifically target female beneficiaries (antenatal care and deliveries attended by skilled personnel). The actual number of female beneficiaries is higher as it also includes a proportion of beneficiaries for other services (e.g. immunization and nutrition). *Data: Fiscal years 2013-2015.*

Source: *World Bank SAP.* Frequency: Annual (covers a 3-year period)

People provided with access to an improved water source (millions): Number of additional people who benefitted from improved water sources (following the UNICEF-WHO Joint Monitoring program definition) provided under World Bank-supported operations. *Data: Fiscal years 2013-2015.*

Source: *World Bank SAP.* Frequency: Annual (covers a 3-year period)

People provided with access to improved sanitation facilities (millions): Number of additional people who benefitted from improved sanitation facilities (following the UNICEF-WHO Joint Monitoring program definition) provided under World Bank-supported operations. *Data: Fiscal years 2013-2015.*

Source: *World Bank SAP.* Frequency: Annual (covers a 3-year period)

Beneficiaries covered by social safety net programs (millions): Number of individual beneficiaries from Bank-supported social safety net programs. *Data: Fiscal years 2013-2015.*

Source: *World Bank SAP.* Frequency: Annual (covers a 3-year period)

Countries with strengthened public management systems (number): Number of countries in which a particular public management system has been strengthened under Bank-supported operations. Institutional strengthening is measured by changes in the "behavior" or "performance" of public agents (consistent with Indicators of the Strength of Public Management System (ISPMS) methodology). Indicator aggregates countries that have demonstrated public management system strengthening in the following areas:

- (a) **Civil service and public administration systems:** Countries would have improved relevant ISPMS performance measures, such as increasing the "share of merit-based appointments," reducing the "time for key services and administrative processes," or increasing the "percentage of the population reporting satisfaction with central government services," etc.
- (b) **Tax policy and administration systems:** Countries would have improved relevant ISPMS performance measures, such as "increasing tax collection as a percent of GDP," increasing "the number of registered taxpayers," reducing "custom clearance times," or improving "client perception of tax administration," etc.
- (c) **Public financial management systems:** Countries would have improved relevant ISPMS performance measures, such as reducing the "average difference between legislated budget allocation and expenditure outturns," increasing the "budget execution rate," reducing "domestic payment arrears," establishing a "functioning Treasury Single Account (TSA) system," or improving the "timeliness of the release or semi-annual budget reports on available media," etc.

(d) **Procurement systems:** Countries would have improved relevant ISPMS performance measures, such as reducing “average procurement processing times,” publishing “financial and procurement documents on various media sources,” or improving “transparency and reduced transaction costs (i.e. time) for public procurement,” etc. *Data: Fiscal years 2013-2015.*

Data: World Bank SAP.

Frequency: Annual (covers a 3-year period)

Emission reductions with support of special climate instruments (annual, million tons CO₂ equivalent): Annual tons CO₂ equivalent emission reductions produced with support of World Bank’s special climate instruments. The data is calculated as sum of estimated annual emission reductions with support of special climate finance instruments, i.e., Global Environmental Facility (GEF), Carbon Finance (CF), Montreal protocol (MP), and Climate Investment Funds (CIFs). The numbers are calculated as follows: for GEF, MP and CIF projects the annual equivalent figure for projects closed during the fiscal year is the expected GHG emission reduction over the lifetime of the investments supported by these projects, divided by the lifetime of the respective investments. In the case of MP the GHG emission reduction is achieved through the elimination of ozone-depleting substances. For CF projects, the annual equivalent figure for Emission Reduction purchase Agreement (ERPA) approved during the fiscal year is the expected GHG emission reductions over the time-period of the ERPA contract, divided by the time- period of the ERPA contract. This indicator is a placeholder for a broader greenhouse gas accounting indicator, which is being developed under the WBG Corporate Scorecard (climate change mitigation and adaptation indicator). Once the WBG indicator is in place, it will also be included in the World Bank Corporate Scorecard. *Data: Fiscal years 2013-2015.*

Source: World Bank SAP.

Frequency: Annual (covers a 3-year period)

Projected lifetime energy and fuel savings (MWh and MJ): Lifetime energy savings (converted to MWh) and lifetime fuel savings (converted to MJ) achieved due to energy efficiency measures, directly attributable to the Bank-supported project. Projected savings are calculated against baseline or business-as-usual scenario in the absence of the project. Savings are defined as projected savings for the lifetime of the intervention in the year it is completed. The core sector indicators for “projected lifetime energy savings” and “projected lifetime fuel savings” were approved in fiscal year 2014 only. Reporting is expected to start in fiscal year 2016. *Data: Fiscal years 2014-2015.*

Source: World Bank SAP.

Frequency: Annual (covers a 3-year period)

Countries institutionalizing disaster risk reduction as a national priority (number): Number of countries with Bank-supported operations that contribute to ensuring that disaster risk management is a national priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation, as per the Hyogo Framework for Action priority 1. This includes, inter alia, support for national policy and legal frameworks; dedicated and adequate resources; community participation; and national multispectral platforms for disaster risk reduction. *Data: Fiscal years 2013-2015.*

Source: World Bank SAP.

Frequency: Annual (covers a 3-year period)

Countries supported on statistical capacity (number): Number of countries which have been supported by IBRD/IDA and trust fund operations typically funded by the Statistics for Results Facility Catalytic Fund (SRF-CF), the Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building (TFSCB), the STATCAP lending operations (Development Policy Financing (DPF), and the Specific Investment Loans (SIL). The indicator measures the Bank’s contribution to building and sustaining client countries’ capacity to generate data needed to support development through an effective use of statistics to design policy, monitor its implementation, and promote accountability and transparency. *Data: Fiscal years 2013-2015 for active projects.*

Source: World Bank SAP.

Frequency: Annual (covers a 3-year period)

Tier 3: WORLD BANK GROUP/WORLD BANK PERFORMANCE

The World Bank Group Corporate Scorecard aggregates those indicators that can be meaningfully reported at the Group level and/or are highly relevant for at least two of the three World Bank Group institutions. Individual institutions scorecards provide information on how these institutions are contributing to the Group-wide measures reported in the World Bank Group Corporate Scorecard. If the measures can be meaningfully reported only at the Group level, it is not repeated in the scorecards of the individual institutions.

Data for fragile and conflict-affected situations (FCS) are based on FCS list equivalent to the last year of reporting period.

WORLD BANK GROUP

Satisfactory completion of country strategies (% , IEG rating): Percentage of Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) and/or Country Partnership Framework (CPF) Completion Reports rated moderately satisfactory, satisfactory or highly satisfactory by Independent Evaluation Group (IEG).

Source: *Independent Evaluation Group.*

Frequency: Annual (four-year rolling basis)

Satisfactory outcomes of World Bank Group operations (% , IEG rating): Percentage of operations in World Bank (IBRD and IDA), IFC and MIGA portfolio (three-year rolling average) at exit (at early operating maturity for IFC investments and MIGA guarantees) rated moderately satisfactory, satisfactory, or highly satisfactory on achievement of development outcomes by the Independent Evaluation Group (IEG). Note that IEG evaluates Bank, IFC, and MIGA according to different methodologies and sampling techniques, and the ratings therefore are not directly comparable.

- World Bank IBRD and IDA operations. Share of IBRD and IDA operations and of IBRD and IDA commitments rated by the IEG as “moderately satisfactory” or higher on achievement of outcomes. Data are for projects exiting in the three previous fiscal years for which at least 60% of the projects for each fiscal year have been evaluated by IEG. The rating captures the extent to which a project’s original or formally revised development objectives were achieved. The rating is based on three criteria: (i) relevance of the objectives and design (relevance); (ii) extent to which the objectives were achieved (efficacy); and (iii) extent to which the operation achieves a higher rate of return than the opportunity cost of capital, or is able to provide a similar economic justification (efficiency).
- For IFC and MIGA operations, the development outcome rating is a synthesis rating reflecting achievement of both project benchmarks and objectives. It rates the project across four development dimensions: project business success, economic sustainability, environmental and social effects, and private sector development impact.
- For IFC, the rating captures percentage of IFC investment projects rated over a given calendar year with Highly Successful, Successful, or Mostly Successful Development Outcome ratings. IFC’s project evaluation for a given calendar year is based on a representative sample of projects that have reached early operating maturity, defined as projects approved five years earlier than the calendar year for which the evaluation is being conducted (with adjustments for early operating maturity made based on judgments by IEG and IFC staff). It is based on a self- evaluation by investments staff of development and investment outcomes, as well as work quality and their sub-dimensions using Expanded Project Supervision Reports (XPSR) and corporate guidelines. All ratings are independently validated by the Private Sector Evaluation department of the Independent Evaluation Group (IEGPE) and are adjusted, as needed, to ensure that the prescribed evaluation guidelines and criteria are applied consistently.
- For MIGA, the ratings capture the percentage of MIGA- supported projects rated satisfactory or excellent for their development outcomes. MIGA and IEG evaluate the entire population of regular MIGA guarantee projects reaching operating maturity in a given fiscal year. Projects supported by the Small Investment Program (covering eligible guarantees up to \$10 million) are being evaluated on a programmatic basis. MIGA staff conduct self- evaluations of a proportion of regular MIGA guarantee projects; these are independently validated by IEG. In addition, IEG evaluates a share of MIGA projects directly to ensure coverage of the population of regular guarantees by evaluation. Both self-evaluations and direct evaluations follow the same evaluation guidelines and criteria.

Source: *Independent Evaluation Group.*

Frequency: Annual (three-year rolling basis)

World Bank Advisory Services and Analytics objectives accomplished (% , client rating): Percentage of knowledge and advisory services for which the client rating was 8 and above on a 10-point scale with 1 being “exceptionally ineffective” to 10 being “exceptionally effective” in response to the question “how effective was [activity] in terms of achievement of objectives.”

Source: *World Bank Annual Client Feedback Survey for ASA.*

Frequency: Annual

IFC advisory services successful development effectiveness rating (% , self-rating): Percent of IFC’s Advisory Services rated Mostly Successful or better, using IFC’s Development Outcome Tracking System (DOTS). For IFC’s Advisory Services, the overall DOTS score or development effectiveness rating is a synthesis of the overall strategic relevance, effectiveness (as measured by project outputs, outcomes, and impacts), and efficiency of the services. At project completion, intended results are compared with achieved results. The score is calculated based on all Advisory Service projects that closed during the review period.

Source: *IFC data management system.*

Frequency: Annual

Stakeholder feedback on World Bank Group effectiveness and impact on development results (scale: 1-10): Mean score for the answer provided by World Bank Group stakeholders to the following questions from the annual *WBG Country Opinion Survey (COS) Program*: (a) "Overall, please rate your impression of the World Bank Group's effectiveness in your country." and (b) "To what extent does the World Bank Group's work help to achieve development results in your country?" (based on a 10- point scale with 1 being "not effective at all" or "to no degree at all", and 10 being "very effective" or "to a very significant degree"). World Bank Group stakeholders are all respondents to the Country Opinion Survey (COS) from a range of stakeholder groups including government institutions and agencies, development partners, private sector, civil society, NGOs, academia, media. The indicator reflects the most recent complete fiscal year ratings for one-third of all WB clients surveyed during each three-year cycle.

Source: *World Bank Group, Country Opinion Survey Program.*

Frequency: Annual

Stakeholder feedback on World Bank Group knowledge (scale: 1-10): Mean score for the answer provided by World Bank Group stakeholders to the question from the annual *WBG Country Opinion Survey (COS) Program*: "Overall, how significant a contribution do you believe the World Bank Group's knowledge work and activities make to development results in your country?" (based on a 10- point scale with 1 being "not significant at all", and 10 being "very significant"). World Bank Group stakeholders are all respondents to the Country Opinion Survey (COS) from a range of stakeholder groups including government institutions and agencies, development partners, private sector, civil society, NGOs, academia, media. The indicator reflects the most recent complete fiscal year ratings for one-third of all WB clients surveyed during each three-year cycle.

Source: *World Bank Group, Country Opinion Survey Program.*

Frequency: Annual

Client feedback/satisfaction on World Bank effectiveness and impact on development results (scale: 1-10): Mean score for the answer provided by WB clients to the following questions from the annual WBG COS Program: (a) "Overall, please rate your impression of the World Bank's effectiveness in your country." and (b) "To what extent does the World Bank's work help to achieve development results in your country?" (based on a 10- point scale with 1 being "not effective at all" or "to no degree at all", and 10 being "very effective" or "to a very significant degree"). WB clients are defined as respondents who report in the COS that they collaborate with the World Bank. The indicator reflects the most recent complete fiscal year ratings for one-third of all WB clients surveyed during each three-year cycle.

Source: *World Bank Group, Country Opinion Survey Program.*

Frequency: Annual

Client feedback/satisfaction on IFC investment/advisory services (% satisfied): Percent of IFC Investment Services (IS)/ Advisory Services (AS) clients who were either satisfied or very satisfied with IFC's overall service. The IS Client Survey surveys clients that have had a first disbursement in the current fiscal year (new business) and past clients (portfolio). The AS Client Survey surveys a sample of clients with projects that are active or closed during the survey period and that meet a number of eligibility criteria.

Source: *Client Surveys for IFC Investment and Advisory Services.*

Frequency: Annual

Stock of Country Strategies underpinned by a Systematic Country Diagnostic (SCD) (%): Percentage of the stock of WBG country strategies underpinned by an SCD.

Source: *World Bank Group, Country Assistance Strategy/Country Partnership Framework reviews.*

Frequency: Annual

Climate-related World Bank Group commitments (US\$ billions, annual): Annual dollar amount of World Bank Group commitments that are addressing climate change mitigation or adaptation. Development activities provide climate change co-benefits when they contribute to climate change adaptation and/or mitigation, even when adaptation and/or mitigation is not their main objective. In other terms, an activity can provide adaptation and/or mitigation co-benefits both when climate change is among its stated objectives or one of its positive externalities. The climate finance system tracks lending commitments with climate change co-benefits at the time of project approval, not the amount of emission reductions or increased climate resilience resulting from the financing associated with each operation.

- Adaptation is defined as an activity that provides adaptation co-benefits if it reduces the vulnerability of human or natural systems to the impacts of climate change and climate variability-related risks by maintaining or increasing adaptive capacity and resilience.
- Mitigation is defined as an activity that provides mitigation co-benefits if it either reduces Greenhouse Gases (GHG) emissions into the atmosphere or enhances their removal from the atmosphere. Reductions are measured against a "no-project" baseline, and, similar to adaptation, the assessment is based on information in the project's appraisal and/or supporting documents.

Source: *World Bank and IFC Project Appraisal and/or Supporting Documents, and MIGA guarantees.*

Frequency: Annual

Gender-integrated country strategies (%): Percentage of Country Assistance Strategies (CAS) or Country partnership Frameworks (CPF) with gender considerations in the analysis, content, and the results framework that integrate gender into all of the following aspects: a) analysis and/or consultation on gender related issues; b) specific actions to address the distinct needs of women and girls, or men and boys, and/or positive impacts on gender gaps; and c) mechanisms to monitor gender impact.

Source: *World Bank Group Country Assistance Strategy/Country Partnership Framework reviews.*

Frequency: Annual

Share of Country Partnership Frameworks (CPFs) that have at least one joint objective in the results matrix (%): Share of CPFs that have at least one of their objectives joint between the WB and IFC/MIGA, out of all CPFs approved in fiscal year 2015.

Source: *World Bank Group Country Partnership Framework reviews.* Frequency: Annual

Staff time spent across GP/CCSAs (%): GF-GH level staff time charged to operational tasks managed by GPs/CCSAs other than their own/home GPs/CCSAs.

Source: *World Bank Group Time Recording System.* Frequency: Annual

Staff perception of World Bank Group collaboration (%): Percentage of World Bank Group Employee Engagement Survey respondents who responded favorably to the survey question 13 “Staff across the organizations (IBRD/IDA, IFC, MIGA, GEF, ICSID) work together effectively.”

Source: *World Bank Group 2015 Engagement Survey.* Frequency: Annual

Satisfactory World Bank Group performance for country strategies (% IEG rating): Percentage of Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) and/or Country Partnership Framework (CPF) Completion Reports reviewed by Independent Evaluation Group (IEG) that are rated moderately satisfactory, satisfactory, or highly satisfactory on overall World Bank performance. With completion of CPFs, data will be reported for the World Bank Group.

Source: *Independent Evaluation Group.* Frequency: Annual (four-year rolling basis)

World Bank Group commitments (US\$ billions): Dollar value of the amount approved to be extended to clients by World Bank, IFC and MIGA.

- World Bank commitments are defined as a dollar value of the sum approved by the Board to be extended to the client in loan, credit or grant terms from IBRD, IDA, full sized Global Environmental Facility (GEF), large Recipient Executed Trust Funds (RETFs), Special Financing, and Montreal protocol.
- IFC commitments are defined as the value of IFC’s legal obligation to provide Financial Product(s) to Client(s). Data reflects long-term finance only.
- MIGA commitments are defined as the dollar value of the gross amount of guarantees issued to MIGA’s clients.

Source: *World Bank data management system; IFC data management system; MIGA Dashboard.* Frequency: Annual

Capital mobilized on commercial terms (US\$ billions): Amount of capital (in the form of equity and/or debt) mobilized on commercial terms by WBG entities to finance direct investments in member countries. For purposes of this indicator, financing on commercial terms includes funding by private commercial entities, international finance institutions and bilateral entities. Capital mobilized on commercial terms by WBG entities is reported in the indicator within the fiscal year when the capital mobilized is quantifiable by the execution of the legally binding obligation (e.g., “commitment”) of debt financiers to the project or equity holders invested in the client for defined business purposes; or, by the legally binding commitment of an instrument which facilitates access to commercial financing by guaranteeing defined government payments or obligations.

Source: *Project Implementation Status and Results Reports, Implementation Completion and Results Reports, IFC Core Mobilization measure, and MIGA Dashboard.* Frequency: Annual

World Bank time from the concept note to the first disbursement (months): Average number of months from Concept Note approval to the First Disbursement for World Bank projects that have either obtained Board approval, or become effective (defined as when a project has met pre-determined conditions), or had a first disbursement during the previous 12 months. The total time from concept note to first disbursement is calculated by summing the averages for all investment project financing (IBRD and IDA) projects that have reached the respective milestones during the previous 12 months: (i) Time from Concept Note approval to Board Approval; (ii) Time from Board Approval to Project Effectiveness; and, (iii) Time from Project Effectiveness to First Disbursement.

Source: *World Bank SAP.* Frequency: Annual

IFC Mandate-to-Disbursement (% increase in long-term finance deals < 250 days): Number of calendar days between Mandate letter date and First disbursement date for all long-term finance projects that have had First disbursement during the reporting period. Mandate letter date is the date of signing of a mandate letter by an existing or potential IFC client for the provision of financial product(s) and/ or services by IFC. First disbursement date is the date when a first principal outflow was made by IFC to the same client for the same financial product(s), in accordance with an Investment Agreement. In cases where an investment project has no Mandate Letter date, its PDS-Concept Approval date is used instead. Reporting started in fiscal year 2015, and it focused on the % increase in long-term finance projects where Mandate-To-Disbursement was less than 250 days.

Source: *IFC data management system.* Frequency: Annual

MIGA time from Concept to Guarantee Issuance (months): Number of months between MIGA Concept Note (“ESM”) discussion and date when the guarantee becomes effective.

Source: *MIGA Dashboard.* Frequency: Annual

Staff time spent across Regions : GH level GP/CCSA staff time charged to operational tasks in regions other than their primary region.

Source: *Time Recording System*

Frequency: Annual

Total revenue (US\$ billions): Total revenue generated by IBRD, IDA, IFC, and MIGA.

- IBRD total revenue includes income from loans net of funding costs, income from investments net of funding costs, and net income from IBRD's equity management, Bank-Executed Trust Fund (BETF) income (contra of which is BETF expense), reimbursable expenses, and other revenues.
- IDA total revenue includes income from credits, income from investments, net transfers and grants from IBRD and IFC, BETF income (contra of which is BETF expense), and reimbursable expenses.
- IFC total revenue is the sum of income from loans, realized gains and losses on associated derivatives, income from equity investments and associated derivatives (excluding unrealized gains and losses and other-than-temporary impairments), income from debt securities and realized gains and losses on associated derivatives (excluding other-than-temporary impairments), income from liquid asset trading activities, and other income; less charges on borrowings.
- MIGA total revenue includes net premium income (NPL) and investment income. NPL is revenue generated from the guarantee portfolio, net of premium ceded to reinsurers and brokerage expenses, and includes fees and commissions.

Source: *Financial statements for IBRD, IDA, IFC, and MIGA*.

Frequency: Annual (Year-end data)

Average annual growth of World Bank Group business revenue (% , starting FY15): Growth rate is the average for the cumulative business revenues for the period starting in fiscal year 2015 and ending in the reporting fiscal year. The target is set for the 10-year period encompassing fiscal years 2015-2024.

- Business revenue for World Bank includes income from IBRD loans net of funding costs, income from IBRD investments net of funding costs, and Bank-Executed Trust Fund (BETF) income (contra of which is BETF expense) and reimbursable expenses for IBRD and IDA.
- Business revenue for IFC is the sum of income from loans, realized gains and losses on associated derivatives, income from equity investments and associated derivatives (excluding unrealized gains and losses and other-than-temporary impairments), income from debt securities and realized gains and losses on associated derivatives (excluding other-than-temporary impairments), income from liquid asset trading activities, and other income; less charges on borrowings.
- Business revenue for MIGA is revenue generated from the guarantee portfolio, net of premium ceded to reinsurers and brokerage expenses, and includes fees and commissions.

Source: *Financial statements for IBRD, IDA, IFC, and MIGA*.

Frequency: Annual (Year-end data)

Gross expenditure reduction (US\$ millions): The Expenditure Review committed to \$400 million in realized savings by fiscal year 2017. The savings will be measured incrementally over the three years, in nominal terms, and include all sources of funds (i.e., Bank budget, trust funds, and reimbursable etc.) across the World Bank Group.

Source: *World Bank Group Expenditure Review*.

Frequency: Annual

Employee engagement (%): The Employee Engagement Index measures a staff member's pride & willingness to advocate, sense of belonging and contribution, and willingness to go the extra mile ("say, stay and strive"). For the 2015 Engagement Survey, the index was comprised of four survey questions grouped into three categories: (i) Q57. "I am proud to work at WBG"" and Q58. "The WBG is the best place to work in development"" (SAY); (ii) Q59. "I feel strong sense of belonging to WBG"" (STAY); (iii) Q60. "The WBG inspires me to do my best work"" (STRIVE).

Source: *World Bank Group 2015 Engagement Survey*.

Frequency: Annual

Managerial effectiveness (%): The Managerial Effectiveness Index measures the successful application of a manager's technical and people skills to effectively lead their team. Specifically, it assesses managerial capabilities by direct and indirect reports, such as honesty and integrity, fairness to all staff, and taking informed risks. It is constructed using eight survey questions that focus on a manager's: (i) Q13. Technical skills; (ii) Q14. People skills; (iii) Q16, Q19, and Q20. Helping staff to succeed; and (iv) Q15, Q17 and Q20. Exemplifying WBG values to staff.

Source: *World Bank Group 2015 Engagement Survey*.

Frequency: Annual

Staff diversity (index): The Staff Diversity Index measures the aggregate difference from a target of "1." The weighted composite index is made up of four institutional diversity indicators: Sub-Saharan African/Caribbean (SSA/CR) staff at grades GF and above, women in technical roles at grades GF and above, Part II Managers, and Female Managers. Each indicator has a target and is weighted to form a component of the index, with each indicator weighted at 0.20, except for SSA/CR, which is weighted at 0.40. The index components are calculated by multiplying the weight by the progress of the applicable indicator, measured as the ratio of each indicator to its target. Surpassing the target for each indicator is weighted the same as achieving the target, with no additional credit awarded. The final index is the sum of the four components, with a WBG institutional target and maximum of "1".

Source: *World Bank Group HR system*.

Frequency: Annual

Inclusion index (%): The Inclusion Index measures the degree to which the WBG creates a diverse and inclusive environment that fosters equal opportunities for everyone to succeed in the work place regardless of demographic characteristics. The Index is comprised of three attributes based on seven questions in the 2015 Engagement Survey: (i) Q27. and Q49. Creating an environment of trust and inclusiveness; (ii) Q24, Q29 and Q50. Managerial commitment and accountability for diversity and inclusion; and (iii) Q47 and Q48. Treating staff with fairness, dignity and respect.

Source: *World Bank Group 2015 Engagement Survey*

Frequency: Annual

WORLD BANK

Satisfactory outcomes for World Bank operations (%), IEG rating): Share of IBRD and IDA operations and of IBRD and IDA commitments rated by the IEG as “moderately satisfactory” or higher on achievement of outcomes. Data are for projects exiting in the three previous fiscal years for which at least 60% of the projects for each fiscal year have been evaluated by IEG. The rating captures the extent to which a project’s original or formally revised development objectives were achieved. The rating is based on three criteria: (i) relevance of the objectives and design (relevance); (ii) extent to which the objectives were achieved (efficacy); and (iii) extent to which the operation achieves a higher rate of return than the opportunity cost of capital, or is able to provide a similar economic justification (efficiency).

Source: *Independent Evaluation Group (IEG)*.

Frequency: Annual (three-year rolling basis)

Advisory Services and Analytics (ASA) objectives accomplished (%), client rating): Share of completed ASA activities which World Bank clients rated 8 or higher on a 10-point scale (with 1 being “exceptionally ineffective” and 10 being “exceptionally effective”), in response to the question “How effective was [activity] in terms of achievement of objectives?”.

Source: *World Bank Annual Client Feedback Survey for ASA*.

Frequency: Annual

Client Feedback on WB effectiveness and impact on results (scale: 1-10): Mean score for the answer provided by WB clients to the following questions from the annual WBG COS Program: (a) “Overall, please rate your impression of the World Bank’s effectiveness in your country.” and (b) “To what extent does the World Bank’s work help to achieve development results in your country?” (based on a 10- point scale with 1 being “not effective at all” or “to no degree at all”, and 10 being “very effective” or “to a very significant degree”). WB clients are defined as respondents who report in the COS that they collaborate with the World Bank. The indicator reflects the most recent complete fiscal year ratings for one-third of all WB clients surveyed during each three-year cycle.

Source: *World Bank Group COS Program*.

Client Feedback on WB responsiveness and staff accessibility (scale: 1-10): Mean score for the answer provided by WB clients to the following questions from the annual WBG COS Program: “To what extent is the World Bank an effective development partner in your country, in terms of (a) responsiveness, and (b) staff accessibility?” (based on a 10-point scale with 1 being “to no degree at all”, and 10 being “to a very significant degree”). WB clients are defined as respondents who report in the COS that they collaborate with the World Bank. The indicator reflects the most recent complete fiscal year ratings for one-third of all WB clients surveyed during each three-year cycle.

Source: *World Bank Group COS Program*.

Projects with beneficiary feedback indicator at design (%): Share of investment project financing operations (IBRD and IDA) for which at least one citizen engagement indicator is included in the results framework of the PAD.

Source: *World Bank PAD reviews*.

Resolved registered grievances (%): Percentage of grievances related to delivery of project benefits that were registered and that were actually resolved. The findings are commuted from a survey regarding fiscal year 2012 approvals which commit to having a grievance redress mechanism in either the Project Appraisal Document (PAD), Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)/ Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) or Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP), excluding Development Policy Operation, Financial Intermediary Financing, and Trust Funds < 5 mln US\$.

Source: *World Bank ISR and ICR Reports reviews*.

Frequency: Annual (review)

Projects with gender-informed analysis, action, and monitoring (%): Share of IPF, DPL and P4R (IBRD and IDA) operations approved during the fiscal year that integrate gender in all of the following aspects: (i) analysis of gender-gaps and related issues; (ii) specific actions to address the distinct needs of women and girls, or men and boys, and/or to close gender gaps; and (iii) mechanisms to monitor project impact on males/females; impact of actions that close gender gaps on overall activities; or mechanisms that facilitate gender analysis.

Source: *World Bank PAD, Program documents reviews*.

Projects reporting on gender results during implementation (%): Share of projects for which data on sex-disaggregated and gender relevant indicators are collected and reported on in the results framework. This indicator includes all active IPF projects (IBRD and IDA) that have been under implementation for at least three years and that are gender-informed in analysis, action, and monitoring and evaluation. Additional financing projects are also included.

Source: *World Bank PAD and ISR Report reviews*.

Commitments with climate co-benefits (US\$ billions): Investment project financing (IBRD and IDA) commitments that address climate change mitigation or adaptation. Development activities are considered to provide climate change co-benefits when they contribute to climate change adaptation and/or mitigation, even when adaptation and/or mitigation is not their primary development objective. In other words, an activity can provide adaptation and/or mitigation co-benefits both when climate change is among its stated objectives or is integrated into the project's components. The World Bank data management system (SAP) tracks lending commitments with climate change co-benefits at the time of project approval in dollar terms, not the volume of emission reductions or increased climate resilience resulting from the operation.

- Adaptation co-benefits are defined as are the results of an activity that specifically intends to reduce risks from increasing climate variability or the vulnerability of human or natural systems to the impacts of climate change by maintaining or increasing adaptive capacity and resilience.
- Mitigation is defined as an activity that provides mitigation co-benefits if it either reduces Greenhouse Gases (GHG) emissions into the atmosphere or enhances their removal from the atmosphere. Reductions are measured against a "no-project" baseline, and, similar to adaptation, the assessment is based on information in the project's appraisal and/or supporting documents.

Source: *World Bank SAP, PADs and/or supporting documents.*

Projects with climate change co-benefits implementing agreed climate actions (%): Percentage of projects implementing agreed climate actions that have closed during the reporting period. This indicator applies to projects that have been identified ex-ante (at time of approval) as providing climate change co-benefits. Reporting for this indicator will start in fiscal year 2016.

Source: *World Bank ICR Reports.*

IBRD/IDA commitments (US\$ billions): Dollar value of the sum approved by the Board to be extended to the client in loan, credit, grant, or guarantee terms from IBRD or IDA.

Source: *World Bank SAP.*

Private capital mobilized (US\$ billions): Financing from private entities other than the WBG that becomes available to clients at financial close due to the WBG's active and direct involvement in raising those resources. "Direct involvement" requires a mandate letter or similar documentation finalized with the client which explicitly specifies the nature of the WBG's involvement in raising the funds.

"Private entity" is defined as a legal entity that is: (i) is carrying out, or is established for, a business purpose and is operating on a commercial basis; and, (ii) is financially and managerially autonomous.

Source: *World Bank ISR and ICR Reports reviews.*

IBRD/IDA disbursements (US\$ billions): Dollar value of the amount of the IBRD and IDA loan, credit, or grant transferred to a client during the accounting period.

Source: *World Bank SAP.*

Satisfactory Bank performance (% , IEG rating): Share of the net-commitment amount of closed IBRD and IDA operations reviewed by the IEG that was rated moderately satisfactory or higher on overall performance at entry and during supervision of the total net commitment amount of closed operations reviewed by IEG over the previous three years. The data are reported for projects exiting in the three previous fiscal years for which at least 60% of the projects have been evaluated by IEG.

Source: *Independent Evaluation Group.*

Time from the concept note to the first disbursement (months): Average number of months from Concept Note approval to the First Disbursement for World Bank projects that have either obtained Board approval, or become effective (defined as when a project has met pre-determined conditions), or had a first disbursement during the previous 12 months. The total time from concept note to first disbursement is calculated by summing the averages for all investment project financing (IBRD and IDA) projects that have reached the respective milestones during the previous 12 months: (i) Time from Concept Note approval to Board Approval; (ii) Time from Board Approval to Project Effectiveness; and, (iii) Time from Project Effectiveness to First Disbursement.

Source: *World Bank SAP.*

Disbursement ratio (%): Ratio of disbursements during the fiscal year to the undisbursed balance at the beginning of the fiscal year for investment project financing projects (IBRD and IDA). The disbursement ratio is not targeted at the corporate level. There is instead a corporate standard based on historical experience.

Source: *World Bank SAP.*

Quality of Advisory Services and Analytics (ASA) (scale: 1-10): Index taken from the Annual Client Feedback survey (CFI) of ASA work, which combines responses provided on a 10-point scale (from 1 being exceptionally ineffective to 10 being exceptionally effective) on the following four dimensions: (i) Timeliness ("product/service was delivered at the agreed time"); (ii) Engagement ("WB Team worked effectively with you and/or your organization or group during design, preparation and follow-up"); (iii) Relevance ("activity addressed the specific strategic and development goals of your agency or institution"); and (iv) Technical quality ("activity reflected up-to-date knowledge including approaches, data or international experience").

Source: *World Bank Annual Client Feedback Survey for ASA.*

Advisory Services and Analytics (ASA) delivered in a timely manner (%): Share of completed Discrete Economic Sector Work (ESW) and Technical Assistance (TA) products that are delivered in 18 months or less from Concept sign-off by management to Completion Summary and share of completed Just-in-Time ESW and TA delivered in six months or less from Activity Initiation to Completion.

Source: *World Bank SAP*.

External funding attracted for Advisory Services and Analytics (ASA) and other knowledge services (US\$ millions): This indicator measures the attractiveness of the Bank as a knowledge provider by measuring the overall amount of funding from Bank Executed Trust Funds (BETFs), Externally funded Outputs (EFOs), and Reimbursable Advisory Services (RAS) spent on completed knowledge and advisory. Knowledge and advisory services include: (1) Advisory Services and Analytics (ASA)/Knowledge for external clients (ESW, Impact Evaluation, Non-lending TA, External Training, Programmatic Approach); (2) Knowledge as a public good (Research Services, Global Monitoring and Data, and World Development Report), and (3) Knowledge management products that are used to codify best practice on topics and themes for both internal and external audiences.

Source: *World Bank SAP*.

Operations design drawing lessons from evaluative approaches (%): Share of operations approved in a reporting fiscal year that document lessons learned—from Impact Evaluations, IEG reviews of ICR Reports, or such other analytical and evaluative documents e.g., Public Expenditure Reviews (PERs), Country Financial Accountability Assessments (CFAA)—and reflect them in the project design. Includes IBRD, IDA, GEF, RETF, Special Financing and Montreal Protocol.

Source: *World Bank PAD, Project Papers, Program Documents reviews*.

Projects with baseline data for all PDO indicators in the first ISR (%): Share of projects for which the initial ISR Reports archived in the course of the fiscal year have baseline data for all project development objective (PDO) indicators. Includes IBRD, IDA, GEF, large RETFs, Special Financing, and Montreal Protocol.

Source: *World Bank ISR Reports reviews*.

Total revenue (US\$ billions): Total revenues generated by IBRD and IDA. IBRD total revenue includes income from loans net of funding costs, income from investments net of funding costs, and net income from IBRD's equity management, Bank-Executed Trust Fund (BETF) income (contra of which is BETF expense), reimbursable expenses, and other revenues. IDA total revenue includes income from credits, income from investments, net transfers and grants from IBRD and IFC, BETF income (contra of which is BETF expense), and reimbursable expenses.

Source: *Financial statements for IBRD and IDA*.

Average annual growth of IBRD business revenue (% , starting FY15): Growth rate is the average for the cumulative business revenues for the period starting in fiscal year 2015 and ending in the reporting fiscal year. IBRD business revenue includes income from IBRD loans net of funding costs, income from IBRD investments net of funding costs, and Bank-Executed Trust Fund (BETF) income (contra of which is BETF expense) and reimbursable expenses for IBRD and IDA.

Source: *Financial statements for IBRD and IDA*.

IBRD maximum loan exposure (US\$ billions): Maximum current year loan exposure that could be supported by current year usable equity capital based on the target 20% E/L ratio. (Maximum current year loan exposure = current year usable equity / 20%). The 20% E/L ratio target was approved by the Board on February 11, 2014. The fiscal year 2013 value published in the brochure is computed using the E/L ratio target (23%) that was effective through February 10, 2014.

Source: *Financial statements for IBRD*.

Expense to business revenue ratio (%): Expenses include: Total administrative expenses for the World Bank including expenses of Regions, Global Practices, Other Operational Units, Financial, Administrative, and Corporate Units, expenses for the Grant-Making Facilities, pension costs and miscellaneous adjustments including savings from Expenditure Review. Business revenue includes: IDA services charge income, IBRD loan spread net of funding costs, revenue from external funds including Bank-Executed Trust Funds (BETFs) and reimbursables, and other miscellaneous non-operational revenue including cost-sharing to IFC, MIGA, and IMF. Does not include IBRD and IDA investment income and IBRD income from equity management.

Source: *World Bank SAP and IBRD and IDA Financial statements for IBRD and IDA*.

Support cost ratio (%): Support cost ratio is general administrative costs in operational units as a share of the sum of the spending on client services and lending portfolio for World Bank client countries. Client services cost include all business activities that are either specific to client countries (e.g. preparation and supervision of projects and knowledge products and services) or global and sector-wide (e.g. knowledge management, sector strategy, research, and external partnership.) General administrative costs include spending on all other business activities. Lending portfolio is the sum of the following for the World Bank client countries: undisbursed IBRD/IDA commitment balance at the end of the period; IBRD/IDA disbursements during the period; undisbursed Recipient Executed Trust Fund (RETF) commitment balance at the end of the period; RETF disbursements during the period.

Source: *World Bank SAP*.

Employee engagement (%): The Employee Engagement Index measures a staff member's pride & willingness to advocate, sense of belonging and contribution, and willingness to go the extra mile ("say, stay and strive"). For the 2015 Engagement Survey, the index was comprised of four survey questions grouped into three categories: (i) Q57. "I am proud to work at WBG" and Q58. "The WBG is the best place to work in development" (SAY); (ii) Q59. "I feel strong sense of belonging to WBG" (STAY); (iii) Q60. "The WBG inspires me to do my best work" (STRIVE).

Source: *World Bank Group 2015 Engagement Survey*⁷.

Managerial effectiveness (%): The Managerial Effectiveness Index measures the successful application of a manager's technical and people skills to effectively lead their team. Specifically, it assesses managerial capabilities by direct and indirect reports, such as honesty and integrity, fairness to all staff, and taking informed risks. It is constructed using eight survey questions that focus on a manager's: (i) Q13. Technical skills; (ii) Q14. People skills; (iii) Q16, Q19, and Q20. Helping staff to succeed; and (iv) Q15, Q17 and Q20. Exemplifying WBG values to staff.

Source: *World Bank Group 2015 Engagement Survey*⁷.

Staff diversity (index): The Staff Diversity Index measures the aggregate difference from a target of "1." The weighted composite index is made up of four institutional diversity indicators: Sub-Saharan African/Caribbean (SSA/CR) staff at grades GF and above, women in technical roles at grades GF and above, Part II Managers, and Female Managers. Each indicator has a target and is weighted to form a component of the index, with each indicator weighted at 0.20, except for SSA/CR, which is weighted at 0.40. The index components are calculated by multiplying the weight by the progress of the applicable indicator, measured as the ratio of each indicator to its target. Surpassing the target for each indicator is weighted the same as achieving the target, with no additional credit awarded. The final index is the sum of the four components, with a WBG institutional target and maximum of "1".

Source: *World Bank Group HR system*.

Inclusion index (%): The Inclusion Index measures the degree to which the WBG creates a diverse and inclusive environment that fosters equal opportunities for everyone to succeed in the work place regardless of demographic characteristics. The Index is comprised of three attributes based on seven questions in the 2015 Engagement Survey: (i) Q27. and Q49. Creating an environment of trust and inclusiveness; (ii) Q24, Q29 and Q50. Managerial commitment and accountability for diversity and inclusion; and (iii) Q47 and Q48. Treating staff with fairness, dignity and respect.

Source: *World Bank Group 2015 Engagement Survey*⁷.

Endnotes

1. World Bank, PovcalNet: <http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/index.htm>
2. World Bank, *The International Income Distribution Database (I2D2)* is a worldwide database drawn from nationally representative household surveys and consisting of a standardized set of demographic, education, labor market, household socioeconomic and income/consumption variables. The I2D2 draws on different types of surveys, usually conducted by national statistical agencies, including Household Budget Surveys, Household Income and Consumption Surveys, Labor Force Surveys, and multi-topic surveys (such as Living Standards Measurement Study Surveys). Estimates are based on updated I2D2 data and cannot be compared with previously published numbers.
3. NA: Not applicable.
4. World Bank Group, CPIA database (<http://www.worldbank.org/ida>)
5. Excluding China
6. Contributions from MIGA have been included in FY15 but definitions will be included in the FY16 Corporate Scorecard
7. Data have been disaggregated for World Bank from the WBG Engagement Survey

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