

# The ABCs of IDA

THE WORLD BANK'S FUND FOR THE POOREST



This publication is a product of the Development Finance Vice Presidency of the World Bank Group

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March 2016

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# ABCs OF IDA—KEY ACHIEVEMENTS BY COUNTRY

For more than 50 years, the International Development Association (IDA), the World Bank's fund for the poorest, has taken on the most difficult and complex challenges. IDA is one of the largest sources of assistance for the world's 77 poorest countries, 39 of which are in Africa.

Resources from IDA bring positive change to the 1.3 billion people who live in IDA countries. Since 1960, IDA has supported development work in 112 countries. Annual commitments have averaged about \$19 billion over the last three years, with about 50 percent going to Africa.

The world looks to IDA to address big problems—from relief for countries hit by Ebola, to reconstruction in Afghanistan, to countries dealing with growing climate-related disasters. No other international institution has the mandate, cross-sector knowledge, and resources to respond to

complex global challenges with an exclusive focus on the world's poorest countries.

IDA is innovative. We are helping countries leapfrog traditional energy sources by harnessing the sun to light homes and power businesses, and to deal with the effects of a changing environment while building climate-smart resilience for the long term. We are working to find new ways to integrate women and other vulnerable citizens into society as equals. And we are there for the long haul, helping put countries on a path to stability and growth after conflict and other disasters.

With IDA's help, hundreds of millions of people have escaped poverty—through the creation of jobs, access to clean water, schools, roads, nutrition, electricity, and more. During the past five years, IDA funding helped immunize 205 million children, provide access to better water sources for 50 million, and provide access to health services for 413 million people.

IDA is replenished every three years with contributions from developed and developing country donors, as well as from two other agencies of the World Bank Group: the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Finance Corporation.

And IDA works. With help from IDA, 30 countries<sup>1</sup> have “graduated.” Their economic development means they are no longer reliant on IDA support, and many have gone on to become IDA donors. Helping countries build the institutions and capacities to help themselves and putting them on a path to fund their own development is a priority for IDA.

Learn more about what IDA has achieved in the results highlighted on the following pages, and be sure to see our other “ABCs” (achievements by country) of IDA on Africa, gender, conflict and fragility, climate change, and institutional strengthening.

## By the Numbers

Key IDA achievements from 2011-15



**205** MILLION  
children were immunized



**50** MILLION  
people were provided with access to better water services

1. India graduated from IDA at the end of FY14 but will receive transitional support on an exceptional basis through the IDA17 period (FY15-17)

# A

## AFGHANISTAN

From 2003 to 2015, the National Solidarity Program and 31 partners, including IDA, have

worked through community development councils to identify and implement 86,000 small-scale reconstruction and development activities, including projects to improve water supply and sanitation, rural roads, irrigation, power, health, and education.

The program has generated over 52 million days of work for skilled and unskilled workers and has helped establish 33,400 community development councils across Afghanistan that are democratically elected through secret ballot.

25,696 people benefited from a project to develop job skills and increase incomes for graduates of technical and vocational schools from 2013 to 2015.

From 2011 to 2015, 434 small- and medium-sized enterprises have received grants to develop their businesses, which has helped create 1,385 jobs.

From 2011 to 2015, a hospital in Jalalabad increased the number of patients from less than 50 to more than 150 per day.

732 kilometers of tertiary roads and 825 meters of tertiary bridges were completed across Afghanistan from 2012 to 2015. Over the same time period, more than 3,000 kilometers of tertiary roads were maintained.

## ANGOLA

167,809 children were immunized as of 2014, up from 34,000 in 2012. During the same period, 71 percent of children ages 0-1 were immunized with the pentavalent vaccine, up from 27 percent.

From 2013 to 2014, 2.3 million people accessed a basic package of health, nutrition, or reproductive health services.

# B

## BANGLADESH

From 2012 to 2015, 3.7 million people in rural Bangladesh were provided with access to electricity from renewable sources through a project that connects approximately 50,000 solar home systems per month.

As of 2015, 6,000 farmers have benefited from the installation of more than 300 solar-powered irrigation pumps.

61 percent of beneficiaries of a rural livelihood program increased their incomes by 50 percent



## AFGHANISTAN

**25,696** people benefited from a project to develop job skills and increase incomes for graduates of technical and vocational schools from 2013 to 2015.

between 2011 and 2015. Over the same time period, 48,780 jobs were created for young people.

1.6 million days of employment were generated and financed by cash wage payments between 2012 and 2014.

## BENIN

750,000 people benefited from community-driven projects between 2005 and 2012; 160,000 additional students were enrolled in school, and 25,000 people gained access to clean water.

Districts covered by a results-based financing project in Benin achieved an 86 percent immunization rate as of 2015. The country-wide immunization rate is 40 percent.

## BOLIVIA

From 2008 to 2014, 2,891 families—the majority from indigenous populations—accessed 151,579 hectares of land to grow crops and raise livestock through productive associations, helping increase average household incomes by 39 percent. 38 percent of participants in agricultural and administrative skills training were women, and

women were active board members in 74 percent of the associations established through the project.

More than 16,000 families have benefited from a project to improve access to markets for smallholder farmers in rural Bolivia through self-managed grassroots organizations.

The Rural Alliances Project supported 770 producers' organizations in 110 rural municipalities, benefiting 29,000 families, 90 percent of which are indigenous. Households participating in the project increased their income by 33 percent.

## BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

From 2010 to 2015, 11,400 people benefited from employment services and targeted cash transfers. 55 percent of people who received training and an employment subsidy remained employed for a year after the training or subsidy ended.

From June 2014 to December 2015, more than 160,000 people benefited from rehabilitated infrastructure in flood affected areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina, while about 94,000 people received construction



## BENIN

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#### CAMBODIA

**91,500** people in rural Cambodia were provided with access to improved water sources and 615 kilometers of roads were rehabilitated from 2009 to 2014 as part of efforts to help the country recover from Typhoon Ketsana.

materials and other emergency goods. With many more subprojects to reconstruct affected regional and local infrastructure ongoing, the project is expected to reach its goal of providing assistance to 300,000 people in the flood-affected areas.

#### BURKINA FASO

9,741 new formal jobs were created as of mid-2012 and 70,624 businesses were registered by the business registration one-stop shop as of the end of 2014.

It now takes 3 days to create an enterprise—down from 45 days in 2004—and the number of days needed to obtain a construction permit is 30—down from 260 in 2006.

4,224 construction permits were issued by the one-stop shop as of the end of 2014.

#### BURUNDI

The number of days needed to obtain a construction permit at a new one-stop shop dropped from 137 to 99 between 2012 and 2013.

A project to increase agricultural productivity helped small farmers

increase their yields to 4 tons of rice per hectare in 2015, up from 2½ tons per hectare in 2010. Banana yields increased to 22.7 tons per hectare from 9 tons over the same time period.

## C

#### CAMBODIA

91,500 people in rural Cambodia were provided with access to improved water sources and 615 kilometers of roads were rehabilitated from 2009 to 2014 as part of efforts to help the country recover from Typhoon Ketsana.

85 percent of births were attended by a trained health professional in 2014, up from 58 percent in 2008. 98 percent of children under one year old received immunizations against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus and hepatitis B in 2014, up from 84 percent in 2008.

#### CAMEROON

From 2012 to 2013, 428,925 people had better access to health facilities, 44,340 students received

better access to school facilities, and 427,100 residents had access to an improved water source.

3.3 million people received access to a basic package of health, nutrition or reproductive health services from 2009 to 2015. Over the same time period, 197,333 children were immunized and 197,333 births were attended by a skilled professional.

### CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

147,105 people benefited from food crop production as part of the Emergency Food Crisis Response and Agriculture Relaunch Project from 2014 to 2015. The project also distributed 5,005 metric tons of food and increased seed production by 371 metric tons.

327,843 people received access to a basic package of health, nutrition or reproductive health services from 2012 to 2015.

119,000 people were tested for HIV from 2000 to 2012, including more than 10,000 pregnant women, 2,000 teachers, and nearly 7,000 military personnel and their families.

1,023 teachers and 22 heads of school were recruited and trained; 3,000 new curricula were printed; and 178,500 textbooks, 5,596 school kits, and 5,130 table benches were distributed between 2007 and 2012.

### CHAD

2.6 million books were distributed to schools, 400 classrooms were built and equipped, 20,000 people were taught to read and write, and 11,700 community teachers were trained from 2003 to 2012.

123,500 people benefited from increased crop production from 2012 to 2015.

### COMOROS

More than 71,000 people have benefited directly from cash-for-work and community-based infrastructure projects with IDA emergency financing in response to the global crises and the local floods of 2012.

### DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

1.2 million people in urban areas were provided with access to improved drinking water from 2014 to 2015.

69,017 people benefited directly from the reconstruction of community infrastructure such as schools, water points and bridges in eastern Congo from February to December 2014.

500 villages benefited from the construction of rural infrastructure, including 1,765 kilometers of roads, from 2011 to 2015.

### REPUBLIC OF CONGO

875,000 people in in Brazzaville and Pointe Noire benefited from a water, electricity and urban development project from 2010 to 2015. 395,000 were provided with access to improved water sources and 400,000 people benefited from improved drainage and access to all-season roads.

### CÔTE D'IVOIRE

As of 2015, an additional 61,800 people in urban areas were protected against periodic flooding thanks to rehabilitation and construction of urban infrastructure.

634 kilometers of rural roads were rehabilitated between 2012 and 2015.



CÔTE D'IVOIRE  
**18,000** former  
soldiers, armed individuals,  
and at-risk youth  
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## ETHIOPIA

**1.1 million** people in rural areas of Ethiopia were provided with access to improved water sources from 2014 to 2015.

74 sub-prefecture offices were constructed, and 65 kilometers of rural roads were rehabilitated using labor-intensive methods from 2008 to 2012.

44 percent of HIV-infected pregnant women were receiving antiretroviral treatment in 2012 to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission, up from 0 in 2007.

## D

### DJIBOUTI

From 2012 to 2015, 6,752 pregnant or lactating women, adolescent girls and children under age 5 received basic nutrition services, including provision of micronutrient powders and supplements and growth monitoring for children under two. More than 3,000 people also participated in a public works program that created 179,600 days of employment.

From 2013 to 2015, 374,272 people benefited from a project to improve the quality of health care in Djibouti. 24,113 pregnant and lactating women, adolescent girls

and children under age 5 received basic nutrition services from 2014 to 2015. Over the same time period, 4,139 women gave birth assisted by qualified personnel.

## E

### ETHIOPIA

Poverty fell from 44 percent in 2000 to 29.6 percent in 2011—driven by IDA-supported agricultural growth projects, government spending on basic services, and effective safety nets, underpinned by consistent and high economic growth.

1.1 million people in rural areas of Ethiopia were provided with access to improved water sources from 2014 to 2015.

58.5 percent of pregnant women received at least one prenatal care visit in 2014, up from 43 percent in 2012 and deliveries attended by skilled birth providers increased by more than 50 percent during the same period.

78.1 million textbooks and teachers'

guides were developed, printed and distributed to primary and secondary schools in Ethiopia, and more than 148 new textbook titles and teacher guides were developed in five languages from 2010 to 2013 under the General Education Quality Improvement Project. During the same time period, 92,541 primary teachers upgraded their qualifications from a one-year certificate level to a three-year diploma level in accordance with newly-adopted regulations.

## G

### GHANA

5.9 million days of employment were provided to a total of 123,106 unskilled workers, with women making up about 60 percent of the beneficiaries, from 2010 to 2015.

589 kilometers of feeder roads, 134 small earth dams and dug outs, and 80 climate change interventions were completed in 2015.

500 percent increase in guinea fowl production was achieved by



beneficiary farmers between 2013 and 2015.

## GRENADA

Regulatory reforms helped Grenada increase tourism revenue by nearly 35 percent from 2013 to 2014.

## H

## HAITI

Testing and treatment was provided for 9,776 people hospitalized for cholera in 98 communes from October 2014 to September 2015. 19,320 household visits were conducted as part of awareness raising campaigns and 19,800 houses and 3,515 latrines were decontaminated over the same time period.

From 2012 to 2015, 18,000 people benefited from solar-powered street lights in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area.

372,516 tuition waivers were financed for underserved students to attend private schools in 2015,

up from 264,434 in 2014.

From 2011 to 2015, project interventions resulted in 2,669 additional qualified primary school teachers.

## HONDURAS

120 municipal staff were trained in disaster risk management and climate change adaptation, 20 working sessions were organized to integrate gender issues into disaster risk management action plans, three flood simulation drills were conducted, and 13 flood and landslide mitigation projects were completed from 2013 to 2015.

From 2013 to 2015, 14,388 people in targeted neighborhoods, including more than 8,000 women, participated in programs to prevent violence as part of efforts to create safer communities in Honduras. The project is supporting nine initiatives that address psychosocial support, violence prevention, and community based interventions.

The government of Honduras improved its score on Transparency International's Open Budget

Index from 11 (out of 100 possible points) in 2011 to 42 in 2015. The improvement reflects the

government's efforts to make more budget information available to the public.



## HAITI

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## INDIA

In 2013, more than 1 million people were moved to shelters or safer buildings before Cyclone Phailin struck the coast of Odisha, India, an evacuation that was carried out in record time. Less than 40 people died in the cyclone, a dramatic reduction compared to a cyclone of similar strength in 1999 that killed 10,000 people.

172 cyclone shelters, 12 bridges and 665.6 kilometers of evacuation roads were completed between 2011 and 2015.

Between 2001 and 2009, roughly 2 million people in Karnataka saw farm yields rise and incomes increase as a result of IDA-supported watershed management projects. Similarly, IDA projects benefited more than 2.5 million people in rural Uttarakhand state between 2004 and 2014, and almost 6.5 million farmers in Himachal Pradesh from 2005 onwards, through watershed treatment, better irrigation, and greater agribusiness and livelihood opportunities.

## K

## KENYA

150,000 households in a Nairobi slum were connected to safe, reliable and affordable electricity in 2015, up from just 5,000 in 2014, thanks to a partnership between the World Bank, the Global Partnership for Output-Based Aid and Kenya Power.

More than 2 million rural Kenyans saw increases in their incomes from 2007 to 2015 through a rural community empowerment project.

As of 2015, 2.6 million individuals are benefiting from cash transfer support through the National Safety Net Program, up from 1.7 million in 2013.

## KOSOVO

From 2008 to 2015, the number of days needed to complete a record of purchase or sale of property dropped from 30 days to about 10 days with the help of a project to improve tenure security and develop the real estate market in post-conflict Kosovo.

## KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

212,537 children were immunized and 8,959 health personnel received training from 2012 to 2015.

83,000 people benefited from connecting 3,902 households to community water points,

improvement of 1,000 existing piped household water connections, as well as from construction and rehabilitation of 226 community standpipes from 2009 to 2014. In addition, 44 schools were also provided with access to water.



### KENYA

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# L

## LAO, PDR

From 2010 to 2015, improvements on 171 kilometers of two national roads in Lao helped reduce travel times by 60 percent and 40 percent. 731 kilometers of rural roads and 456 kilometers of non-rural roads were rehabilitated during the same time period.

## LESOTHO

From 2014 to 2015, 28,616 people benefited from a project to improve Lesotho's business environment, increase access to finance, and diversify the country's economy by developing selected non-textile sectors.

100 non-government organizations received training from 2013 to 2015 in two of five priority areas related to addressing the HIV epidemic in Lesotho.

## LIBERIA

20,000 farming households received high-quality rice seed to avert hunger and revive the

agricultural sector in the wake of the Ebola crisis.

10,800 hours of on-the-job training were provided from 2011 to 2015 through a project to improve and maintain roads.

# M

## MADAGASCAR

In 2015, more than 2.9 million students in Madagascar benefited from projects financed by IDA and the Global Partnership for Education.

762,882 people were provided with access to a basic package of health, nutrition or reproductive health services from 2012 to 2014.

149,376 children were immunized between 2012 and 2015 and 74,593 births were attended by skilled health personnel between 2012 and 2014.

## MALI

As of end of September 2015, 43,613 households, representing

349,031 people, were benefiting from cash transfers and accompanying measures. More than half of the beneficiaries are women and children.

1.6 million households in urban areas received access to electricity between 2009 and 2015, benefiting 3.7 million people.

45 percent of the rural population had access to an all-season road in 2015, up from 32 percent in 2007.

## MAURITANIA

In just over a year starting in May 2014, the country completed contracts for 13 planned secondary schools to attract girls to lower secondary education; provided training for nearly 8,800 primary school teachers; printed and distributed 322,000 student kits to grades 4 and 5; and began development and printing of more than 1 million textbooks for basic education.

From 2012 to 2014, Mauritania increased the amount it collects in taxes by nearly 50 percent through reforms to improve public resources management.

## MOLDOVA

Application processing for Moldova's social assistance program fell from 30 days in 2010 to 8.4 days in 2015 thanks to an online management information system.

From 2014 to 2015, average annual lending to export-oriented enterprises increased by nearly 57 percent.

Training activities and cash transfers to farmers affected by a severe drought in Moldova in 2012 helped increase national wheat production by 33 percent and corn production by 4 percent as of the end of 2013.

From 2011 to 2015, a project to modernize Moldova's government services helped launch "M-Cloud," cloud-based shared computing infrastructure that allowed 35 of the country's public institutions to migrate 112 information systems to the cloud. The same project helped launch an open government data portal with over 800 government data sets and a government services portal. More than 2,200 public servants and other government employees have received e-government training under the project.



MONGOLIA  
**6,000** sub-projects  
in education, health,  
pasture management and  
microfinance supported  
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Mongolia from 2007 to  
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## MONGOLIA

From 2007 to 2013, 6,000 sub-projects in education, health, pasture management and microfinance supported communities in rural Mongolia.

From 2011 to 2015, a technical assistance project helped Mongolia pass accounting and auditing laws to adhere to international standards and helped collect data and set up a database that can be used to target government services and subsidies to the poorest households. The project has also helped increase transparency in the government procurement process, with all procurement plans, invitations for bids, and contract awards posted on the government's procurement website.

## MOZAMBIQUE

795,508 people in urban areas gained access to improved water sources from 2007 to 2015.

81.5 percent of 6 year olds were enrolled in first grade in 2015, up from 70 percent in 2011. From 2011 to 2015, project interventions led to the addition of 14,722 qualified

primary school teachers.

1.9 million insecticide-treated malaria nets were purchased and distributed in Mozambique from 2010 to 2014.

## MYANMAR

From 2013 to 2015, 850,000 people in 1,729 villages benefited from 1,800 basic infrastructure and services projects, including projects to improve school facilities and village access roads.

37,000 students received cash payments in the 2014-15 school year to prevent at-risk students from dropping out.

# N

## NEPAL

As of August 2015, more than 73 percent of graduates of vocational training programs were gainfully employed for at least six months after the training program, compared to 68 percent in March 2014.

From 2011 to 2015, 54,821 people

benefited from urban services and infrastructure improvements in Nepal. 45 percent of the beneficiaries were women and 53 percent were from disadvantaged groups.

In 2015, 6 million women received prenatal care during a visit to a health provider, up from 2.6 million in 2010. 1.3 million children had been immunized in 2015, up from 580,000 in 2010.

55.6 percent of births in 2015 were attended by a skilled professional in 2015, up from 28.8 percent in 2009.

77.6 percent of students completed primary education (grades 1-5) in Nepal in 2014, up from 58 percent in 2009.

From 2008 to 2014, 14,300 families of people who died in conflict and 4,500 widows received cash payments and 14,770 people affected by conflict received skills training and job placement services.

From 2008 to 2014, an IDA-funded project to build and improve irrigation systems has improved access to water

resources for more than 415,200 farmers in Nepal. The new and improved systems cover 26,859 hectares of land, mostly in hilly regions.

## **NICARAGUA**

458,557 people, more than half women, benefited from a project to strengthen property rights through improved land titling and registry services from 2012 to 2015. More than 42,000 families have received legal documents for their property.

An IDA-supported education project in Nicaragua increased the retention rate for primary school students within the school year from 87 percent in 2012 to 89 percent in 2013. The project also provided 1.3 million textbooks, 92,600 of which were published in native languages of the Caribbean coast, and trained 1,541 teachers from 2012 to 2015.

## **NIGER**

1.8 million days of temporary employment were created, of which 477,630 days were for women, between 2011 and 2015.

44,888 households received

access to cash transfers from 2011 to 2015.

126,341 people benefited from a project to improve the competitiveness and value of agricultural product exports.

## **NIGERIA**

55.5 million children were immunized against polio in Nigeria in 2015, a 98 percent increase over the number of polio immunizations in 2014.

0 cases of polio were observed from July 2014 to July 2015, an important milestone on the country's path to being polio-free.

The number of public contracts awarded through open competition grew by 85 percent in 2015, up from 20 percent growth in 2009.

63,350 pregnant women living with HIV received a complete course of antiretroviral prophylaxis to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission in 2015, an increase of more than 140 percent since 2010.

# P

## **PAKISTAN**

25.7 million people in Pakistan benefited from a social safety net program between 2009 and 2015. From 2009-2014, more than \$2.9 billion was provided in cash transfers through debit cards, mobile phones and smartphones. The program also established a database of more than 27

million households to ensure the government is reaching the poorest.

16,800 new teachers were recruited and 664 low-cost private schools were constructed to provide an education to roughly 100,000 students from 2013 to 2015.

Tax collection in Pakistan's Sindh province increased from PKR 34 billion in fiscal year 2012-13 to PKR 42 billion in fiscal year 2013-14.



## **PAKISTAN**

**16,800** new teachers have been recruited and 664 low-cost private schools have been constructed to provide an education to roughly 100,000 students from 2013 to 2015.



#### RWANDA

**19,828** people benefited from land husbandry works from 2008 to 2012, which also helped employ 7,000 people.

1.2 million households received cash transfers after floods in Pakistan covered 100,000 square kilometers and destroyed roughly 1.6 million homes in 2010.

#### PAPUA NEW GUINEA

500,000 people gained access to mobile phone services in rural

Papua New Guinea from 2011 to 2015.

From 2010 to 2015, 34,000 smallholder coffee and cocoa farmers benefited from a project to help improve productivity, fight crop diseases and provide better market information so farmers can make more money from their harvest.

The project helped cocoa and coffee yields more than double from 2011 to 2014.

## R

#### RWANDA

412,000 households in Rwanda were connected to the grid and 3,000 kilometers of transmission and distribution lines were constructed from 2009 to 2015, enabling citizens to access reliable and cost-effective electricity.

19,828 people benefited from land husbandry works from 2008 to 2012, which also helped employ 7,000 people.

## S

#### SAMOA

From 2012 to 2015, fruit and vegetable yields increased by 25 percent and the value of sales of fruits and vegetables increased by 13 percent.

#### SOLOMON ISLANDS

Access to telephones in the Solomon Islands increased to 60 percent in 2014, up from 8 percent in 2010. The cost of a three minute mobile call to a local number dropped to 13 cents in 2014, down from \$1.20 in 2010.

#### SENEGAL

423,000 agricultural producers and processors in Senegal benefited from the development, dissemination and adoption of improved agricultural technologies from 2012 to 2015.

The West Africa Agricultural Productivity Program (WAAPP) helped enable research to develop climate-smart agriculture with 14 new high-yielding, early maturing and drought-resistant varieties of millet, sorghum and cowpea.

WAAPP has also supported 99 PhD and 71 master's degree students to build scientific careers and fill gaps observed in some agricultural research areas.

86.8 percent of children were enrolled in primary school in 2014, compared with 81.9 percent in 2005; 73.4 percent of students

completed primary school in 2014, compared with 53 percent in 2005; and there was a 52 percent increase in university enrollment.

From 2010 to 2015, 206,160 people in urban areas gained access to piped water and 82,260 people gained access to improved sanitation services. Over the same period, 172,370 people have gained access to safe drinking water, while 193,730 additional people have gained access to improved sanitation services.

## SIERRA LEONE

Public revenues from the fisheries sector increased from \$0.9 million in 2008 to \$3.8 million in 2013, a 322 percent increase over 5 years, thanks to a program to curtail illegal fishing and establish conservation zones dedicated to local small-scale fishing.

## SOUTH SUDAN

1.2 million long-lasting insecticide-treated malaria nets purchased and/or distributed in South Sudan in 2014, up from 126,451 in 2012.

374,206 children ages 6 to 59 months received a dose of vitamin A in 2013, a 2,000 percent

increase since 2011.

47,287 children under 12 months in South Sudan received the DPT3 vaccination to protect against diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus in 2013, up from 16,986 in 2011.

## ST. LUCIA

From 2011 to 2014, 35,141 people benefited from the rehabilitation of two bridges, 11 schools and four health facilities that had been damaged by Hurricane Tomas in 2010.

## ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

From 2010 to 2013, IDA funding helped retrofit three schools and three community centers to be used as emergency shelters during extreme weather events. 2,175 people benefit from the schools and community centers.

## SRI LANKA

From 2011 to 2015, 3.2 million students and 186,500 teachers have benefited from a project to improve access to and the quality of primary and secondary education in Sri Lanka.

From 2008 to 2014, the Road Sector Assistance Project resurfaced 620 kilometers of road, including nearly 160 kilometers of rural roads. In 2005, 52 percent of Sri Lanka's national highways were in poor condition; by 2013 the number was reduced to 35 percent.

645 kilometers of roads were constructed or rehabilitated. 600 households received new piped water connections, and 400 water points were constructed or rehabilitated from 2010 to 2015 as part of a local services improvement project in the northern and eastern provinces of Sri Lanka.

Between 1999 and 2014, 283,000 people benefited from a project to improve livelihoods in communities affected by conflict. The project helped repair over 2,000 kilometers of rural roads and increase irrigated land by 54,000 hectares. More than 100,000 families received low-interest loans to support farming or small businesses.



SRI LANKA

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## TONGA

In 2015, **50** percent of Tongans had access to internet services, up from **1** percent in 2011. Access to mobile phone services increased to **96** percent in 2015, up from **59** percent in 2011.

## T

### TANZANIA

8 million rural Tanzanians gained access to clean and safe water by 2015, a 75 percent increase from 2007. In urban areas, an additional 230,000 homes and 2.3 million residents also gained access to clean and safe water from 2007 to 2015.

16.9 million work-days were provided through public works in 2015, an increase of 213 percent from 5.4 million work-days in 2005.

### TAJIKISTAN

37 percent of students enrolled in higher education in Tajikistan in 2014 were female, compared to 28 percent in 2014. The country also saw a 24 percent increase in women who registered for the national university entrance exam from 2013 to 2014.

305,687 people benefited from improved irrigation and drainage services from 2013 to 2015.

From 2013 to 2015, 395,988 days of employment were generated, 91,864 days of which were generated for women.

### TOGO

From 2012 to 2015, 3,275 people benefited from the construction of 90 schools with 248 classrooms, 13 health centers, 44 boreholes, four community latrines, two rural roads and crossing structures, and two market sheds.

14,016 people received financial assistance between 2013 and 2015 as part of a social safety net program to combat child malnutrition in Togo.

### TONGA

In 2015, 50 percent of Tongans had access to internet services, up from 1 percent in 2011. Access to mobile phone services increased to 96 percent in 2015, up from 59 percent in 2011.

IDA's Crisis Response Window is helping the roughly 5,500 people affected by Cyclone Ian, the most powerful storm ever recorded in Tonga. The funds will help

reconstruct or repair damaged homes and ensure that existing homes are reinforced to withstand future cyclones.

## U

### UGANDA

The time needed to register a property dropped to 52 days in 2013 from 225 days in 2006, and the time needed to register a business from 135 to 2 days, during the same period.

From 2003 to 2012, more than 3 million people, 47 percent of all northern Ugandans, received access to improved services, including to safe drinking water and better sanitation facilities.

170,900 people accessed a basic package of health, nutrition or reproductive health services in Uganda between 2009 and 2014. 961 health personnel received training and 230 health facilities were constructed, renovated or equipped during the same time period.



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As part of the East Africa Public Health Laboratory Networking Project, Uganda's National Tuberculosis Reference Laboratory reached the gold standard ISO accreditation and qualified to serve as a prestigious WHO Supranational Reference Laboratory, the second of its kind on the continent.

## UZBEKISTAN

7,406 doctors and 22,086 nurses received training between 2011 and 2015 as part of a health systems improvement project in Uzbekistan.

# V

## VIETNAM

Access to electricity in Vietnam increased from 60 percent in 2011 to 98 percent in 2014. Over the same time period, 325,000 households in remote rural areas were provided with access to electricity.

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95.4 percent of the near poor in Vietnam had health insurance in 2015, up from 3.5 percent in 2013.

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From 2013 to 2015, 570,000 people in Vietnam benefited from 99,380 new water supply connections, 42,950 improved latrines, and other improvements to water and sanitation facilities.

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As of September 2015, all 63 provinces in Vietnam were implementing disaster risk management and reduction plans. From 2012 to 2015, more than 200 energy efficiency auditors were trained, 2,000 energy managers were certified to support efficiency practices, and 1,720 energy efficiency plans were submitted to the government by large energy users in Vietnam.

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342,052 people were protected from floods by enhanced infrastructure constructed in Vietnam from 2012 to 2015.



## TAJIKISTAN

From 2013 to 2015, **395,988** days of employment were generated, **91,864** days of which were generated for women.



# Y

## YEMEN<sup>2</sup>

From 2013 to 2014, 2.35 million people received cash transfers to alleviate a sharp increase in the poverty rate from 43 percent in 2009 to 55 percent in 2012 following a crisis in Yemen in 2011. More than half of the recipients were women.

From 2012 to 2015, 101,042 people accessed improved primary health care services, 121,193 people had access to improved water sources, and 41,039 people had access to improved sanitation facilities.

From 2012 to 2016, two IDA-supported polio immunization campaigns have vaccinated 4.3 million children under 5 years old in 21 governorates in Yemen. The Bank has also supported routine, integrated outreach sessions to provide immunization, mother and child health, and nutrition and

disease control services, as well as health education to communities with no access to fixed medical facilities.

# Z

## ZAMBIA

404 health facilities were constructed, renovated, or equipped and 345 health personnel received malaria screening and treatment training between 2010 and 2013.

2.5 million long-lasting insecticide-treated malaria nets were purchased or distributed between 2010 and 2013.

Banana yields doubled from 14 tons per hectare in 2011 to 28 tons per hectare in 2014 for small holder farmers benefiting from an irrigation development project in Zambia.

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2. As of March 11, 2015, the security situation in Yemen deteriorated to the degree that the World Bank could no longer exercise fiduciary or management oversight, and disbursement has been suspended on all Bank-funded projects. While the suspension remains, where possible and under emergency procedures, arrangements have been made with development partners to resume funding to key projects.

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MYANMAR

From 2013 to 2015, **850,000** people in 1,729 villages benefited from 1,800 basic infrastructure and services projects, including projects to improve school facilities and village access roads.

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