

Annual Report 2016



THE WORLD BANK
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Africa: World Bank Lending by Theme and Sector | Fiscal 2012–16

millions of dollars

Theme	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Economic Management	23	39	93	485	190
Environment and Natural Resources Management	1,005	466	1,176	628	177
Financial and Private Sector Development	1,198	1,042	2,052	1,734	1,541
Human Development	676	699	1,169	2,582	1,541
Public Sector Governance	869	912	887	1,421	949
Rule of Law	22	96	34	6	54
Rural Development	907	1,335	1,727	1,498	1,025
Social Development, Gender, and Inclusion	260	264	246	257	338
Social Protection and Risk Management	939	866	1,057	1,406	2,021
Trade and Integration	372	1,360	741	669	156
Urban Development	1,253	1,167	1,431	881	1,353
Total	7,525	8,245	10,613	11,569	9,346
Sector	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Agriculture, Fishing, and Forestry	739	970	1,132	947	451
Education	220	626	692	712	809
Energy and Mining	1,374	1,218	1,950	1,010	1,585
Finance	95	36	397	638	250
Health and Other Social Services	1,125	997	967	2,809	2,900
Industry and Trade	332	258	480	342	359
Information and Communications	63	106	76	141	43
Public Administration, Law, and Justice	1,874	1,782	2,140	2,975	1,829
Transportation	351	1,843	1,467	1,239	623
Water, Sanitation, and Flood Protection	1,352	410	1,312	755	497
Total	7,525	8,245	10,613	11,569	9,346
Of which IBRD	147	42	420	1,209	669
Of which IDA	7,379	8,203	10,193	10,360	8,677

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

East Asia and Pacific: World Bank Lending by Theme and Sector | Fiscal 2012–16

millions of dollars

Theme	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Economic Management	345	92	30	4	151
Environment and Natural Resources Management	781	683	674	793	1,977
Financial and Private Sector Development	1,048	692	1,370	1,270	660
Human Development	466	668	776	332	508
Public Sector Governance	941	675	680	343	475
Rule of Law	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Development	699	1,341	803	1,703	1,399
Social Development, Gender, and Inclusion	83	462	297	162	180
Social Protection and Risk Management	934	514	614	155	1,264
Trade and Integration	273	257	192	78	53
Urban Development	1,057	863	878	1,502	836
Total	6,628	6,247	6,313	6,342	7,500
Sector	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Agriculture, Fishing, and Forestry	395	185	597	947	671
Education	249	579	557	226	321
Energy and Mining	508	736	827	530	2,093
Finance	537	313	68	501	285
Health and Other Social Services	391	542	487	252	405
Industry and Trade	90	271	258	281	427
Information and Communications	53	35	52	67	0
Public Administration, Law, and Justice	1,988	1,428	1,263	1,166	1,133
Transportation	1,070	1,098	1,870	1,159	1,270
Water, Sanitation, and Flood Protection	1,348	1,061	333	1,212	896
Total	6,628	6,247	6,313	6,342	7,500
Of which IBRD	5,431	3,661	4,181	4,539	5,176
Of which IDA	1,197	2,586	2,131	1,803	2,324

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

Europe and Central Asia: World Bank Lending by Theme and Sector | Fiscal 2012–16

millions of dollars

Theme	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Economic Management	616	218	338	488	560
Environment and Natural Resources Management	547	382	221	374	694
Financial and Private Sector Development	1,715	1,220	1,375	2,627	3,026
Human Development	837	293	640	591	321
Public Sector Governance	949	608	1,054	310	619
Rule of Law	17	461	66	428	218
Rural Development	104	330	603	352	403
Social Development, Gender, and Inclusion	48	12	0	27	47
Social Protection and Risk Management	355	814	380	1,112	432
Trade and Integration	1,206	737	65	651	809
Urban Development	201	243	786	248	144
Total	6,595	5,320	5,527	7,207	7,272
Sector	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Agriculture, Fishing, and Forestry	60	199	449	146	44
Education	95	74	90	329	95
Energy and Mining	1,559	332	1,203	1,414	151
Finance	494	1,215	462	930	1,290
Health and Other Social Services	1,202	630	552	905	557
Industry and Trade	229	483	456	858	1,217
Information and Communications	14	5	13	42	30
Public Administration, Law, and Justice	1,545	1,326	1,708	1,069	1,395
Transportation	1,280	916	89	1,118	2,047
Water, Sanitation, and Flood Protection	119	140	507	396	446
Total	6,595	5,320	5,527	7,207	7,272
Of which IBRD	6,233	4,591	4,729	6,679	7,039
Of which IDA	362	729	798	527	233

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

Latin America and the Caribbean: World Bank Lending by Theme and Sector | Fiscal 2012–16

millions of dollars

Theme	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Economic Management	274	135	65	144	31
Environment and Natural Resources Management	1,032	428	457	146	1,025
Financial and Private Sector Development	382	203	131	260	1,177
Human Development	1,399	995	695	1,100	1,512
Public Sector Governance	864	1,108	1,549	438	1,505
Rule of Law	75	8	0	301	196
Rural Development	816	647	399	329	361
Social Development, Gender, and Inclusion	198	307	394	705	202
Social Protection and Risk Management	794	819	543	1,876	1,188
Trade and Integration	20	212	72	31	553
Urban Development	775	344	763	695	468
Total	6,629	5,204	5,068	6,024	8,218
Sector	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Agriculture, Fishing, and Forestry	730	324	228	110	132
Education	1,038	639	672	1,033	1,080
Energy and Mining	12	140	54	291	210
Finance	287	154	89	465	567
Health and Other Social Services	606	891	711	1,596	1,374
Industry and Trade	364	164	142	365	1,159
Information and Communications	21	3	0	36	0
Public Administration, Law, and Justice	2,025	2,084	1,841	1,339	1,750
Transportation	1,235	694	746	361	1,101
Water, Sanitation, and Flood Protection	310	111	586	428	845
Total	6,629	5,204	5,068	6,024	8,218
Of which IBRD	6,181	4,769	4,609	5,709	8,035
Of which IDA	448	435	460	315	183

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

Middle East and North Africa: World Bank Lending by Theme and Sector | Fiscal 2012–16

millions of dollars

Theme	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Economic Management	35	0	46	22	400
Environment and Natural Resources Management	200	78	277	778	711
Financial and Private Sector Development	308	979	862	580	1,358
Human Development	116	300	129	155	124
Public Sector Governance	110	165	427	45	1,562
Rule of Law	11	0	189	0	0
Rural Development	135	237	462	50	236
Social Development, Gender, and Inclusion	109	53	103	344	116
Social Protection and Risk Management	249	147	24	428	30
Trade and Integration	0	40	239	144	100
Urban Development	241	59	30	945	566
Total	1,513	2,058	2,788	3,492	5,201
Sector	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Agriculture, Fishing, and Forestry	2	203	120	0	308
Education	119	204	0	73	70
Energy and Mining	445	591	210	1,005	1,074
Finance	135	210	773	550	445
Health and Other Social Services	390	243	210	600	141
Industry and Trade	59	88	113	225	424
Information and Communications	0	55	219	0	145
Public Administration, Law, and Justice	286	334	539	418	1,339
Transportation	4	31	431	10	540
Water, Sanitation, and Flood Protection	73	98	174	611	715
Total	1,513	2,058	2,788	3,492	5,201
Of which IBRD	1,433	1,809	2,588	3,294	5,170
Of which IDA	80	249	199	198	31

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

South Asia: World Bank Lending by Theme and Sector | Fiscal 2012–16

millions of dollars

Theme	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Economic Management	0	0	384	2	556
Environment and Natural Resources Management	431	433	1,077	445	297
Financial and Private Sector Development	92	243	2,238	2,025	1,461
Human Development	1,467	1,393	1,783	1,284	909
Public Sector Governance	303	323	655	275	759
Rule of Law	1	25	2	90	0
Rural Development	2,781	762	2,444	1,151	2,681
Social Development, Gender, and Inclusion	549	211	25	241	101
Social Protection and Risk Management	231	797	969	1,600	511
Trade and Integration	0	101	334	154	584
Urban Development	590	186	624	594	505
Total	6,446	4,474	10,535	7,860	8,363
Sector	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Agriculture, Fishing, and Forestry	1,208	231	533	876	599
Education	1,237	609	1,446	1,162	688
Energy and Mining	1,103	263	2,446	259	2,090
Finance	216	127	195	970	256
Health and Other Social Services	477	1,061	426	484	324
Industry and Trade	278	168	359	240	569
Information and Communications	7	24	22	36	30
Public Administration, Law, and Justice	1,011	1,037	1,347	1,213	1,166
Transportation	506	553	2,342	1,263	787
Water, Sanitation, and Flood Protection	403	401	1,419	1,357	1,855
Total	6,446	4,474	10,535	7,860	8,363
Of which IBRD	1,158	378	2,077	2,098	3,640
Of which IDA	5,288	4,096	8,458	5,762	4,723

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

Africa: World Bank Commitments, Disbursements, and Net Transfers | Fiscal 2012–16

millions of dollars

Item	Ethiopia		Nigeria		Kenya		Total region	
	2016	2012–16	2016	2012–16	2016	2012–16	2016	2012–16
IBRD and IDA commitments	1,738	6,717	1,075	6,933	618	3,410	9,345	47,298
Undisbursed balances	4,235	4,235	4,716	4,716	3,461	3,461	30,124	30,124
Gross disbursements	1,103	4,386	832	4,056	489	2,232	7,685	34,493
Repayments	19	70	135	472	111	544	549	2,319
Net disbursements	1,085	4,316	697	3,583	378	1,688	7,135	32,174
Interest and charges	35	127	51	198	44	159	562	1,823
Net transfers	1,050	4,189	646	3,386	333	1,529	6,574	30,352

Note: The table shows the three countries with the largest lending commitments in the region over the past two fiscal years (2015 and 2016). IBRD and IDA commitments do not include Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) Initiative grants. Effective fiscal 2005, IBRD and IDA commitments include guarantees and guarantee facilities. Commitments to regional projects are classified in this table as regional projects and are not counted as commitments of the individual countries involved in the regional project. However, undisbursed balances, gross disbursements, repayments, net disbursements, interest and charges, and net transfers are reported or classified under the individual countries because the individual amounts are covered by separate loan, credit, grant, or guarantee agreements and are guaranteed by the individual countries. Disbursements are made to the individual countries; and principal, interest, and charges are billed to the individual countries. Repayments are made by the individual countries and also include payments from donors under debt service trust funds or debt relief under HIPC and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI). Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding.

East Asia and Pacific: World Bank Commitments, Disbursements, and Net Transfers | Fiscal 2012–16

millions of dollars

Item	China		Vietnam		Indonesia		Total region	
	2016	2012–16	2016	2012–16	2016	2012–16	2016	2012–16
IBRD and IDA commitments	1,982	8,219	2,164	8,370	1,700	8,739	7,500	33,029
Undisbursed balances	7,824	7,824	6,605	6,605	3,412	3,412	22,482	22,482
Gross disbursements	1,476	6,881	1,218	6,675	3,168	8,030	6,410	27,199
Repayments	2,103	11,474	127	477	388	2,344	2,912	16,861
Net disbursements	-627	-4,593	1,091	6,198	2,779	5,687	3,498	10,338
Interest and charges	137	778	126	484	269	1,353	642	3,216
Net transfers	-765	-5,371	965	5,714	2,511	4,333	2,855	7,122

Note: The table shows the three countries with the largest lending commitments in the region over the past two fiscal years (2015 and 2016). IBRD and IDA commitments do not include Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) Initiative grants. Effective fiscal 2005, IBRD and IDA commitments include guarantees and guarantee facilities. Commitments to regional projects are classified in this table as regional projects and are not counted as commitments of the individual countries involved in the regional project. However, undisbursed balances, gross disbursements, repayments, net disbursements, interest and charges, and net transfers are reported or classified under the individual countries because the individual amounts are covered by separate loan, credit, grant, or guarantee agreements and are guaranteed by the individual countries. Disbursements are made to the individual countries; and principal, interest, and charges are billed to the individual countries. Repayments are made by the individual countries and also include payments from donors under debt service trust funds or debt relief under HIPC and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI). Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding.

Europe and Central Asia: World Bank Commitments, Disbursements, and Net Transfers I Fiscal 2012–16
millions of dollars

Item	Ukraine		Poland		Kazakhstan		Total region	
	2016	2012–16	2016	2012–16	2016	2012–16	2016	2012–16
IBRD and IDA commitments	1,560	4,897	1,504	4,769	2,058	3,493	7,271	32,010
Undisbursed balances	2,205	2,205	551	551	2,534	2,534	14,387	14,387
Gross disbursements	1,204	3,679	1,025	5,373	1,206	3,028	5,531	28,917
Repayments	251	1,267	143	1,146	211	664	3,333	15,517
Net disbursements	953	2,412	883	4,227	995	2,364	2,199	13,401
Interest and charges	46	158	42	338	28	104	536	2,838
Net transfers	907	2,255	841	3,889	967	2,260	1,663	10,563

Note: The table shows the three countries with the largest lending commitments in the region over the past two fiscal years (2015 and 2016). IBRD and IDA commitments do not include Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) Initiative grants. Effective fiscal 2005, IBRD and IDA commitments include guarantees and guarantee facilities. Commitments to regional projects are classified in this table as regional projects and are not counted as commitments of the individual countries involved in the regional project. However, undisbursed balances, gross disbursements, repayments, net disbursements, interest and charges, and net transfers are reported or classified under the individual countries because the individual amounts are covered by separate loan, credit, grant, or guarantee agreements and are guaranteed by the individual countries. Disbursements are made to the individual countries; and principal, interest, and charges are billed to the individual countries. Repayments are made by the individual countries and also include payments from donors under debt service trust funds or debt relief under HIPC and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI). Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding.

Latin America and the Caribbean: World Bank Commitments, Disbursements, and Net Transfers | Fiscal 2012–16
millions of dollars

Item	Peru		Colombia		Argentina		Total region	
	2016	2012–16	2016	2012–16	2016	2012–16	2016	2012–16
IBRD and IDA commitments	2,850	3,625	1,400	4,930	1,000	2,337	8,218	31,144
Undisbursed balances	3,659	3,659	959	959	3,237	3,237	17,589	17,589
Gross disbursements	699	1,443	1,477	4,526	605	3,796	5,552	30,324
Repayments	160	1,635	621	2,723	726	3,408	2,796	16,801
Net disbursements	539	-192	856	1,803	-121	388	2,757	13,522
Interest and charges	43	249	199	1,128	121	654	1,036	5,218
Net transfers	497	-440	657	675	-242	-266	1,720	8,304

Note: The table shows the three countries with the largest lending commitments in the region over the past two fiscal years (2015 and 2016). IBRD and IDA commitments do not include Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) Initiative grants. Effective fiscal 2005, IBRD and IDA commitments include guarantees and guarantee facilities. Commitments to regional projects are classified in this table as regional projects and are not counted as commitments of the individual countries involved in the regional project. However, undisbursed balances, gross disbursements, repayments, net disbursements, interest and charges, and net transfers are reported or classified under the individual countries because the individual amounts are covered by separate loan, credit, grant, or guarantee agreements and are guaranteed by the individual countries. Disbursements are made to the individual countries; and principal, interest, and charges are billed to the individual countries. Repayments are made by the individual countries and also include payments from donors under debt service trust funds or debt relief under HIPC and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI). Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding.

Middle East and North Africa: World Bank Commitments, Disbursements, and Net Transfers | Fiscal 2012–16

millions of dollars

Item	Egypt, Arab Rep.		Morocco		Iraq		Total region	
	2016	2012–16	2016	2012–16	2016	2012–16	2016	2012–16
IBRD and IDA commitments	1,550	4,275	1,050	4,460	1,550	1,905	5,201	15,051
Undisbursed balances	4,358	4,358	1,270	1,270	708	708	8,214	8,214
Gross disbursements	1,026	3,094	1,077	3,806	1,272	1,508	4,471	12,372
Repayments	278	955	163	889	25	49	853	4,229
Net disbursements	748	2,139	914	2,917	1,247	1,459	3,618	8,143
Interest and charges	59	262	50	299	14	32	182	958
Net transfers	689	1,877	864	2,618	1,233	1,427	3,436	7,185

Note: The table shows the three countries with the largest lending commitments in the region over the past two fiscal years (2015 and 2016). IBRD and IDA commitments do not include Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) Initiative grants. Effective fiscal 2005, IBRD and IDA commitments include guarantees and guarantee facilities. Commitments to regional projects are classified in this table as regional projects and are not counted as commitments of the individual countries involved in the regional project. However, undisbursed balances, gross disbursements, repayments, net disbursements, interest and charges, and net transfers are reported or classified under the individual countries because the individual amounts are covered by separate loan, credit, grant, or guarantee agreements and are guaranteed by the individual countries. Disbursements are made to the individual countries; and principal, interest, and charges are billed to the individual countries. Repayments are made by the individual countries and also include payments from donors under debt service trust funds or debt relief under HIPC and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI). Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding.

South Asia: World Bank Commitments, Disbursements, and Net Transfers | Fiscal 2012–16

millions of dollars

Item	India		Pakistan		Bangladesh		Total region	
	2016	2012–16	2016	2012–16	2016	2012–16	2016	2012–16
IBRD and IDA commitments	3,845	17,243	2,280	8,263	1,557	7,802	8,363	37,588
Undisbursed balances	17,122	17,122	3,026	3,026	5,696	5,696	28,695	28,695
Gross disbursements	3,042	12,274	1,470	5,481	1,016	3,860	6,085	24,473
Repayments	2,439	9,838	403	1,995	300	1,419	3,283	13,915
Net disbursements	603	2,436	1,068	3,486	716	2,441	2,802	10,558
Interest and charges	311	1,481	141	588	85	419	578	2,682
Net transfers	292	954	927	2,898	631	2,022	2,224	7,876

Note: The table shows the three countries with the largest lending commitments in the region over the past two fiscal years (2015 and 2016). IBRD and IDA commitments do not include Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) Initiative grants. Effective fiscal 2005, IBRD and IDA commitments include guarantees and guarantee facilities. Commitments to regional projects are classified in this table as regional projects and are not counted as commitments of the individual countries involved in the regional project. However, undisbursed balances, gross disbursements, repayments, net disbursements, interest and charges, and net transfers are reported or classified under the individual countries because the individual amounts are covered by separate loan, credit, grant, or guarantee agreements and are guaranteed by the individual countries. Disbursements are made to the individual countries; and principal, interest, and charges are billed to the individual countries. Repayments are made by the individual countries and also include payments from donors under debt service trust funds or debt relief under HIPC and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI). Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding.

Operations Approved for IBRD and IDA Assistance in Fiscal 2016, by Region and Country

millions of dollars

Region and country	IBRD		IDA		Total	
	Operations	Amount	Operations	Amount	Operations	Amount
<u>Africa</u>						
Africa	1	20	11	822	12	841
Benin			2	80	2	80
Burkina Faso			4	205	4	205
Burundi			1	55	1	55
Cabo Verde			1	5	1	5
Cameroon			2	170	2	170
Central African			1	20	1	20
Chad			1	50	1	50
Congo, Democrat			4	366	4	366
Congo, Republic	1	80	1	30	2	110
Cote d'Ivoire			1	100	1	100
Eastern Africa			1	148	1	148
Ethiopia			7	1,738	7	1,738
Gabon	5	339			5	339
Gambia, The			1	19	1	19
Ghana	1	200		500	1	700
Guinea			3	67	3	67
Guinea-Bissau			1	10	1	10
Kenya			5	618	5	618
Lesotho			3	55	3	55
Liberia			4	32	4	32
Madagascar			5	253	5	253
Malawi				23		23
Mali			2	100	2	100
Mauritania			2	18	2	18
Mozambique			6	315	6	315
Niger			5	349	5	349
Nigeria			7	1,075	7	1,075
Rwanda			3	285	3	285
Senegal			1	100	1	100
Seychelles	1	5			1	5
Sierra Leone			3	90	3	90
South Sudan			1	40	1	40
Swaziland	1	25			1	25
Tanzania			8	825	8	825
Togo			1	15	1	15
Uganda			1	100	1	100
Total	10	669	99	8,676	109	9,345

East Asia and Pacific

Cambodia			4	130	4	130
China	11	1,982			11	1,982
Fiji	1	50			1	50
Indonesia	4	1,700			4	1,700
Kiribati			1	7	1	7
Lao People's De			1	30	1	30
Myanmar			1	400	1	400
Philippines	2	950			2	950
Samoa			1	17	1	17

Region and country	IBRD		IDA		Total	
	Operations	Amount	Operations	Amount	Operations	Amount
Solomon Islands			1	2	1	2
Tonga			3	13	3	13
Tuvalu			1	6	1	6
Vanuatu			1	50	1	50
Vietnam	3	494	6	1,670	9	2,164
Total	21	5,176	20	2,324	41	7,500

Europe and Central Asia

Albania	1	32			1	32
Armenia	5	196			5	196
Azerbaijan	2	207			2	207
Belarus	2	60			2	60
Bulgaria	1	327			1	327
Central Asia			1	38	1	38
Croatia	1	22			1	22
Georgia	5	289			5	289
Kazakhstan	3	2,058			3	2,058
Kosovo			1	11	1	11
Kyrgyz Republic			2	24	2	24
Macedonia, FYR	2	119			2	119
Moldova	1	13	1	87	2	100
Poland	2	1,504			2	1,504
Romania	1	52			1	52
Serbia	2	175			2	175
Tajikistan			1	10	1	10
Turkey	3	425			3	425
Ukraine	3	1,560			3	1,560
Uzbekistan			2	62	2	62
Total	34	7,039	8	233	42	7,271

Latin America and the Caribbean

Argentina	3	1,000			3	1,000
Bolivia	1	166	1	119	2	285
Brazil	4	758			4	758
Chile	2	141			2	141
Colombia	2	1,400			2	1,400
Costa Rica	1	420			1	420
Dominican Republic	3	230			3	230
Ecuador	4	461			4	461
Grenada	1	5		10	1	15
Guyana				4		4
Honduras			1	50	1	50
Jamaica	1	30			1	30
Mexico	2	500			2	500
Panama	1	75			1	75
Peru	4	2,850			4	2,850
Total	29	8,035	2	183	31	8,218

Middle East and North Africa

Djibouti ^a			2	31	2	31
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Region and country	IBRD		IDA		Total	
	Operations	Amount	Operations	Amount	Operations	Amount
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2	1,550			2	1,550
Iraq	2	1,550			2	1,550
Jordan	1	250			1	250
Morocco	5	1,050			5	1,050
Tunisia	3	770			3	770
Total	13	5,170	2	31	15	5,201
<u>South Asia</u>						
Afghanistan			1	250	1	250
Bangladesh			9	1,557	9	1,557
India	5	2,820	7	1,025	12	3,845
Nepal			1	20	1	20
Pakistan	2	820	7	1,460	9	2,280
Sri Lanka			5	412	5	412
Total	7	3,640	30	4,723	37	8,363
Overall total	114	29,729	161	16,170	275	45,899

Note: Data include guarantees. Supplemental and additional financing operations (except for projects scaled up through additional financing) are not counted as separate lending operations, although they are included in the amount. Joint IBRD-IDA operations are counted only once, as IBRD operations. A blank space indicates zero. Data as of 7/31/2016

World Bank Development Policy Operations | Fiscal 2016

millions of dollars

Country	Project ID	Operation	IBRD	IDA	Total
Africa (Regional)	P146512	First Regional Development Policy Operation for the Accelerated Program for Economic Integration	20	10	30
Armenia	P153234	Third Development Policy Financing Operation	50	0	50
Brazil	P146981	Productive and Social Inclusion Development Policy Loan	200	0	200
Brazil	P153203	Service Delivery and Fiscal Management Development Policy Loan	150	0	150
Chad	P155480	Fiscal Consolidation Program Support Development Policy Grant	0	50	50
Chile	P154213	Social Inclusion for Shared Prosperity Development Policy Loan	100	0	100
Colombia	P150475	First Sustainable Development and Green Growth Development Policy Loan	700	0	700
Colombia	P154821	Second Programmatic Sustained Growth and Income Convergence Development Policy Loan	700	0	700
Côte d'Ivoire	P155259	Third Poverty Reduction Support Development Policy Credit	0	100	100
Dominican Republic	P155425	Strengthening Management of Public Finances Development Policy Loan	60	0	60
Egypt, Arab Rep.	P157704	First Fiscal Consolidation, Sustainable Energy, and Competitiveness Programmatic Development Policy Financing	1,000	0	1,000
Fiji	P159774	Post-Cyclone Winston Emergency Development Policy Operation	50	0	50
Grenada	P151821	Second Programmatic Resilience Building Development Policy Credit and Loan	5	10	15
Guinea	P156629	First Macroeconomic and Fiscal Management Operation	0	40	40
Honduras	P155920	First Fiscal Sustainability and Enhanced Competitiveness Development Policy Financing	0	50	50
India	P157224	First Programmatic Electricity Distribution Reform Development Policy Loan	250	0	250
Indonesia	P154291	First Indonesia Sustainable and Inclusive Energy Development Policy Loan	500	0	500
Indonesia	P156655	First Indonesia Fiscal Reform Development Policy Loan	400	0	400
Iraq	P155962	Emergency Fiscal Sustainability, Energy Sustainability, and State-Owned Enterprise Transparency Development Policy Financing	1,200	0	1,200
Jordan	P154299	First Programmatic Energy and Water Sector Reforms Development Policy Loan	250	0	250
Kazakhstan	P154702	First Macroeconomic Management and Competitiveness Programmatic Development Policy Loan	1,000	0	1,000
Madagascar	P153084	Resilience Development Policy Operation	0	55	55
Mali	P151409	Second Recovery and Governance Reform Support Operation	0	50	50
Morocco	P149747	Second Inclusive Green Growth Development Policy Loan	300	0	300
Morocco	P154041	Second Transparency and Accountability Development Policy Loan	200	0	200
Mozambique	P151861	Second Programmatic Financial Sector Development Policy Operation	0	25	25
Mozambique	P154422	Eleventh Poverty Reduction Support Development Policy Financing	0	70	70
Niger	P151487	First Public Investment Reform Support Credit	0	80	80
Pakistan	P152021	Second Power Sector Reform Development Policy Credit	0	500	500
Pakistan	P157207	Competitiveness and Growth Development Policy Financing	0	500	500
Peru	P154981	Public Expenditure and Fiscal Risk Management Development Policy Financing with a Deferred Drawdown Option	1,250	0	1,250

Country	Project ID	Operation	IBRD	IDA	Total
Peru	P156858	Boosting Human Capital and Productivity Development Policy Financing with a Deferred Drawdown Option	1,250	0	1,250
Philippines	P155656	Second Disaster Risk Management Development Policy Loan with a Catastrophe-Deferred Drawdown Option	500	0	500
Poland	P149781	Second Resilience and Growth Development Policy Loan	1,000	0	1,000
Rwanda	P155024	Second Social Protection System Development Policy Credit	0	95	95
Senegal	P150976	Third Governance and Growth Support Development Policy Credit	0	50	50
Seychelles	P153269	Sustaining Reforms for Inclusive Growth Development Policy Loan	5	0	5
Sierra Leone	P157333	Emergency and Fiscal Support Development Policy Operation	0	30	30
Tanzania	P150009	First Business Environment for Jobs Development Policy Operation	0	80	80
Tonga	P155133	First Inclusive Growth Development Policy Operation	0	2	2
Tunisia	P150950	Third Governance, Opportunity, and Jobs Development Policy Loan	500	0	500
Tuvalu	P156169	Second Development Policy Operation	0	3	3
Ukraine	P151479	Second Development Policy Loan	500	0	500
Ukraine	P151941	Second Programmatic Financial Sector Development Policy Loan	500	0	500
Vietnam	P155824	Climate Change and Green Growth Development Policy Financing	0	90	90
Vietnam	P157405	Third Economic Management and Competitiveness Development Policy Credit	150	0	150
Pakistan	P159839	Competitiveness and Growth Development Policy Financing	420	0	420
Total			13,210	1,890	15,100

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

World Bank Development Policy Commitments | Fiscal 2012–16

Region	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	(\$ millions)	(percent)	(\$ millions)	(percent)	(\$ millions)	(percent)	(\$ millions)	(percent)	(\$ millions)	(percent)
Africa	1,325	11	938	10	926	9	2,440	25	760	5
East Asia and Pacific	3,331	27	1,635	18	1,770	17	822	8	1,695	11
Europe and Central Asia	3,934	32	2,529	27	2,506	24	2,562	26	3,050	20
Latin America and the Caribbean	3,434	28	2,875	31	2,832	27	2,930	30	4,475	30
Middle East and North Africa	350	3	1,093	12	1,300	12	430	4	3,450	23
South Asia	0	0	166	2	1,152	11	620	6	1,670	11
Total	12,375	100	9,236	100	10,487	100	9,804	100	15,100	100
World Bank development policy loan commitments										
IBRD	10,547	85	7,282	79	7,997	76	7,207	74	13,210	87
IDA	1,827	15	1,954	21	2,489	24	2,597	26	1,890	13
Total	12,375	100	9,236	100	10,487	100	9,804	100	15,100	100
World Bank total lending commitments										
IBRD	20,582		15,249		18,604		23,528		29,729	
IDA	14,753		16,298		22,239		18,966		16,171	
Total	35,335		31,547		40,843		42,495		45,900	
Share of development policy commitments		35		29		26		23		36

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

IBRD and IDA Cumulative Lending by Theme and Sector, by Region | Fiscal 2012–16

millions of dollars

IBRD commitments ^a	Region						Total
	Africa	East Asia and Pacific	Europe and Central Asia	Latin America and the Caribbean	Middle East and North Africa	South Asia	
Theme							
Economic Management	72	431	2,219	589	502	216	4,029
Environment and Natural Resources Management	0	3,321	1,928	3,053	2,019	267	10,588
Financial and Private Sector Development	1,243	4,000	9,592	2,060	3,988	3,284	24,167
Human Development	115	1,691	2,293	5,470	682	326	10,577
Public Sector Governance	523	2,456	3,321	5,294	2,296	640	14,530
Rule of Law	2	0	1,153	572	199	0	1,926
Rural Development	63	3,066	1,105	2,080	994	2,948	10,256
Social Development, Gender, and Inclusion	6	867	109	1,729	636	138	3,485
Social Protection and Risk Management	151	2,737	2,916	4,718	672	227	11,420
Trade and Integration	74	476	3,178	806	469	262	5,265
Urban Development	238	3,944	1,456	2,931	1,837	1,043	11,448
Total	2,486	22,987	29,272	29,303	14,294	9,351	107,693
Sector							
Agriculture, Fishing, and Forestry	1	1,498	448	1,426	622	164	4,160
Education	90	1,086	526	4,379	342	291	6,714
Energy and Mining	683	3,424	4,430	567	3,294	1,721	14,120
Finance	511	1,395	4,250	1,515	2,096	583	10,350
Health and Other Social Services	97	1,424	3,554	4,839	1,336	8	11,258
Industry and Trade	62	992	3,127	2,129	909	374	7,593
Information and Communications	78	100	80	36	416	11	721
Public Administration, Law, and Justice	832	5,270	6,598	8,470	2,789	727	24,686
Transportation	51	4,477	4,921	3,851	857	3,271	17,429
Water, Sanitation, and Flood Protection	79	3,322	1,336	2,092	1,633	2,201	10,663
Total	2,486	22,987	29,272	29,303	14,294	9,351	107,693

IDA commitments ^a	Region						Total
	Africa	East Asia and Pacific	Europe and Central Asia	Latin America and the Caribbean	Middle East and North Africa	South Asia	
Theme							
Economic Management	758	190	1	59	0	726	1,734
Environment and Natural Resources Management	3,453	1,614	290	35	25	2,417	7,833
Financial and Private Sector Development	6,325	1,041	371	93	98	2,775	10,704
Human Development	6,538	1,059	390	231	141	6,510	14,869
Public Sector Governance	4,516	657	218	170	13	1,675	7,249
Rule of Law	210	0	37	8	1	118	373
Rural Development	6,420	2,880	685	471	127	6,870	17,454
Social Development, Gender, and Inclusion	1,361	316	25	76	90	988	2,855
Social Protection and Risk Management	6,139	743	177	501	206	3,880	11,646
Trade and Integration	3,223	378	290	82	53	911	4,938
Urban Development	5,847	1,166	165	113	4	1,455	8,751
Total	44,789	10,042	2,649	1,841	757	28,327	88,405
Sector							
Agriculture, Fishing, and Forestry	4,220	1,297	448	98	11	3,284	9,358
Education	2,968	846	158	83	124	4,851	9,030
Energy and Mining	6,453	1,269	322	140	31	4,439	12,653
Finance	904	310	140	46	18	1,181	2,598
Health and Other Social Services	8,684	653	198	339	248	2,765	12,888
Industry and Trade	1,729	335	116	65	0	1,240	3,483
Information and Communications	350	106	24	25	2	107	614
Public Administration, Law, and Justice	9,761	1,708	444	570	126	5,046	17,655
Transportation	5,473	1,990	529	286	159	2,179	10,617
Water, Sanitation, and Flood Protection	4,247	1,528	271	188	38	3,235	9,507
Total	44,789	10,042	2,649	1,841	757	28,327	88,405

Note: Figures are cumulative since fiscal 2012. Starting fiscal 2005, lending includes guarantees and guarantee facilities. Amounts may not add to totals because of rounding.

a. No account is taken of cancellations subsequent to the original commitment. IBRD loans to IFC are excluded.

IBRD and IDA Cumulative Lending, by Country | Fiscal 1945–2016

millions of dollars

Country	IBRD	IDA	IBRD/IDA
	Amount	Amount	Amount
Afghanistan		3,272	3,272
Africa (regional)	344	11,294	11,638
Albania	1,112	950	2,062
Algeria	5,892		5,892
Angola	650	1,024	1,674
Antigua and Barbuda	10		10
Argentina	31,614		31,614
Armenia	926	1,408	2,333
Australia	418		418
Austria	106		106
Azerbaijan	2,864	1,128	3,993
Bahamas, The	43		43
Bangladesh	46	25,059	25,105
Barbados	153		153
Belarus	1,486		1,486
Belgium	76		76
Belize	131		131
Benin		1,908	1,908
Bhutan		296	296
Bolivia	580	2,732	3,312
Bosnia and Herzegovina	345	1,440	1,785
Botswana	896	16	912
Brazil	59,595		59,595
Bulgaria	3,260		3,260
Burkina Faso	2	4,020	4,022
Burundi	5	1,901	1,905
Cambodia		1,030	1,030
Cabo Verde	54	372	425
Cameroon	1,348	2,458	3,806
Central Asia		83	83
Central African Republic		743	743
Central America (regional)		32	32
Chad	40	1,283	1,323
Chile	4,297	19	4,316
China	47,864	9,947	57,810
Colombia	23,119	20	23,139
Comoros		177	177
Congo, Dem. Rep.	330	6,642	6,972
Congo, Rep.	342	603	945
Costa Rica	2,256	6	2,262
Côte d'Ivoire	2,888	3,788	6,675
Croatia	4,252		4,252
Cyprus	419		419

Country	IBRD	IDA	IBRD/IDA
	Amount	Amount	Amount
Czech Republic	776		776
Denmark	85		85
Djibouti		255	255
Dominica	7	40	46
Dominican Republic	2,368	22	2,390
East Asia (regional)		17	17
Ecuador	4,118	37	4,155
Egypt, Arab Rep.	14,767	1,984	16,751
El Salvador	2,323	26	2,348
Equatorial Guinea		45	45
Eritrea		549	549
Estonia	151		151
Ethiopia	109	16,181	16,289
Fiji	253		253
Finland	317		317
France	250		250
Gabon	624		624
Gambia, The		382	382
Georgia	1,123	1,550	2,672
Ghana	407	9,182	9,589
Greece	491		491
Grenada	32	72	104
Guatemala	3,368		3,368
Guinea	75	1,808	1,884
Guinea-Bissau		428	428
Guyana	80	395	475
Haiti	3	1,651	1,654
Honduras	717	2,295	3,012
Hungary	5,661		5,661
Iceland	47		47
India	55,556	50,424	105,980
Indonesia	49,294	2,875	52,169
Iran, Islamic Rep.	3,413		3,413
Iraq	2,311	509	2,820
Ireland	153		153
Israel	285		285
Italy	400		400
Jamaica	2,645		2,645
Japan	863		863
Jordan	3,930	85	4,016
Kazakhstan	9,097		9,097
Kenya	1,181	9,288	10,469
Kiribati		65	65
Korea, Rep.	15,587	111	15,698
Kosovo		191	191
Kyrgyz Republic		1,276	1,276

Country	IBRD	IDA	IBRD/IDA
	Amount	Amount	Amount
Lao PDR		1,404	1,404
Latvia	985		985
Lebanon	2,083		2,083
Lesotho	155	658	813
Liberia	156	1,146	1,302
Lithuania	491		491
Luxembourg	12		12
Macedonia, FYR	1,455	379	1,833
Madagascar	33	4,019	4,052
Malawi	124	3,694	3,818
Malaysia	4,151		4,151
Maldives		188	188
Mali	2	3,382	3,384
Malta	8		8
Marshall Islands		11	11
Mauritania	146	1,156	1,302
Mauritius	828	20	848
Mexico	54,565		54,565
Micronesia, Fed		53	53
Moldova	395	855	1,250
Mongolia		672	672
Montenegro	310	75	385
Morocco	15,780	51	15,831
Mozambique		6,128	6,128
Myanmar	33	2,706	2,739
Namibia	15		15
Nepal		4,522	4,522
Netherlands	244		244
New Zealand	127		127
Nicaragua	234	1,895	2,128
Niger		2,742	2,742
Nigeria	7,143	13,251	20,394
Norway	145		145
OECSa countries	95	177	271
Oman	157		157
Pacific Islands		13	13
Pakistan	9,182	20,754	29,935
Panama	2,706		2,706
Papua New Guinea	787	485	1,271
Paraguay	1,606	46	1,651
Peru	12,934		12,934
Philippines	18,249	294	18,543
Poland	16,159		16,159
Portugal	1,339		1,339
Romania	12,899		12,899
Russian Federation	14,151		14,151

Country	IBRD	IDA	IBRD/IDA
	Amount	Amount	Amount
Rwanda		3,197	3,197
Samoa		259	259
São Tomé and Príncipe		109	109
Senegal	165	4,095	4,260
Serbia	2,324	689	3,013
Seychelles	62		62
Sierra Leone	19	1,271	1,290
Singapore	181		181
Slovak Republic	425		425
Slovenia	178		178
Solomon Islands		113	113
Somalia		492	492
South Africa	4,053		4,053
South Asia (regional)		766	766
Southeastern Europe (regional)	10	91	101
South Sudan		164	164
Spain	479		479
Sri Lanka	526	5,485	6,011
St. Kitts and Nevis	23	2	25
St. Lucia	37	70	107
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	12	59	71
Sudan	166	1,353	1,519
Swaziland	177	8	185
Syrian Arab Republic	613	47	661
Taiwan, China	329	15	345
Tajikistan		799	799
Tanzania	319	11,940	12,259
Thailand	9,143	125	9,268
Timor-Leste	15	83	98
Togo	20	1,170	1,190
Tonga		139	139
Trinidad and Tobago	334		334
Tunisia	8,666	75	8,741
Turkey	38,237	179	38,416
Turkmenistan	90		90
Tuvalu		42	42
Uganda	9	8,377	8,386
Ukraine	11,799		11,799
Uruguay	4,223		4,223
Uzbekistan	1,207	1,447	2,655
Vanuatu		130	130
Venezuela, RB	3,328		3,328
Vietnam	3,312	18,916	22,228
Yemen, Rep.		3,872	3,872
Yugoslavia	6,091		6,091
Zambia	679	3,670	4,349

Country	IBRD	IDA	IBRD/IDA
	Amount	Amount	Amount
Zimbabwe	983	662	1,645
Overall total	658,736	326,070	984,807

Note: Effective fiscal 2005, lending includes guarantees and guarantee facilities. Commitments in regional projects are classified in this table as regional projects and are not counted as commitments of the individual countries involved under the regional project. IDA figures exclude the HIPC grants of \$45.5 million to Côte d'Ivoire in fiscal 2009.

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

a. OECS = Organization of Eastern Caribbean States.

Active Project Portfolio by Region, Theme, and Sector | June 30, 2016

Region	Net commitments	
	(\$ billions)	(percent)
Africa	56.6	27
East Asia and Pacific	32.8	16
Europe and Central Asia	27.3	13
Latin America and the Caribbean	29.0	14
Middle East and North Africa	14.7	7
South Asia	48.6	23
Other	0.1	0
Total	209.1	100

Theme	Net commitments	
	(\$ billions)	(percent)
Economic Management	2.3	1
Environment and Natural Resources Management	25.5	12
Financial and Private Sector Development	38.9	19
Human Development	26.2	13
Public Sector Governance	12.6	6
Rule of Law	1.3	1
Rural Development	33.8	16
Social Development, Gender, and Inclusion	6.4	3
Social Protection and Risk Management	20.0	10
Trade and Integration	14.4	7
Urban Development	27.8	13
Total	209.1	100

Sector	Net commitments	
	(\$ billions)	(percent)
Agriculture, Fishing, and Forestry	16.6	8.0
Education	15.6	7.5
Energy and Mining	33.7	16.1
Finance	7.8	3.7
Health and Other Social Services	21.6	10.3
Industry and Trade	8.8	4.2
Information and Communications	1.7	0.8
Public Administration, Law, and Justice	32.4	15.5
Transportation	43.6	20.9
Water, Sanitation, and Flood Protection	27.2	13.0
Total	209.1	100

Note: Portfolio of projects includes IBRD/IDA operations as well as other trust-funded operations (that is, special financing operations, global environment facility operations, large recipient-executed operations, Montreal protocol operations) that are implemented by the World Bank.

New Operations Approved

Summaries of Operations Approved during Fiscal 2016, All Regions

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Summaries of Operations Approved during Fiscal 2016

Region	Country	Project Name and Development Objectives	Project ID	Date of Approval	First/Last Maturity Date ^a	Lending Description	Lending Instrument	Additional Financing	Special Financing ^b	Civil Society Involvement ^c	Principal Commitment Amounts (millions) ^d			
											IBRD (US\$)	IDA (US\$)	IDA (SDR ^e)	Special Financing Grant (US\$)
AFR	Africa (Regional) ^f	East Africa Public Health Laboratory Networking Project (Additional Financing) establishes a network of efficient, high quality, and accessible public health laboratories for the diagnosis and surveillance of tuberculosis and other communicable diseases.	P153665	7/7/2015	2021/2053 -	c g	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	50.0	-	-
AFR	Africa (Regional) ^g	Great Lakes Region Trade Facilitation Project facilitates cross-border trade by increasing the capacity for commerce and reducing the costs faced by traders, especially small-scale and women traders.	P151083	9/25/2015	2021/2053 -	c g	IPF	-	-	-	-	79.0	-	-
AFR	Africa (Regional) ^h	Regional Program to Harmonize and Modernize Living Conditions Surveys Project supports the West African Economic and Monetary Union Commission to strengthen the capacity of its member countries to conduct living-conditions surveys that meet harmonized, regional standards and to make the collected micro-data publicly accessible.	P153702	4/6/2016	-	g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	40.5	-	-
AFR	Africa (Regional) ⁱ	First Regional Development Policy Operation for the Accelerated Program for Economic Integration (APEI) improves the policy environment for APEI countries by removing barriers to trade in goods, promoting trade in services, and enhancing measures to facilitate trade.	P146512	4/7/2016	2022/2053 2021/2041	c l	DPF	-	-	Yes	19.9	10.0	-	-
AFR	Africa (Regional) ^j	West Africa Agricultural Productivity Program (Second Phase, Additional Financing) scales-up the generation, dissemination, and adoption of improved technologies in the participating countries' priority agricultural commodity areas.	P158265	5/17/2016	2022/2054	c	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	20.0	14.8	-
AFR	Africa (Regional) ^k	Southern Africa Tuberculosis and Health Systems Support Project improves coverage and quality of tuberculosis control and occupational lung disease services in targeted geographic areas and strengthens regional capacity to manage the burden of tuberculosis and occupational diseases.	P155658	5/26/2016	2021/2054 -	c g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	122.0	-	-
AFR	Africa (Regional) ^l	Eastern and Southern Africa Higher Education Centers of Excellence Project strengthens selected Eastern and Southern African higher-education institutions to deliver quality post-graduate education and build collaborative research capacity in regional priority areas.	P151847	5/26/2016	2021/2054 -	c g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	148.0	-	-
AFR	Africa (Regional) ^m	Great Lakes Region Displaced Persons and Border Communities Project improves access to livelihoods and socioeconomic infrastructure for displaced people and host communities in targeted areas.	P152821	5/27/2016	2021/2041	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	20.0	-	-
AFR	Africa (Regional) ⁿ	Development Response to Displacement Impacts in the Horn of Africa Project improves access to basic social services, expands economic opportunities, and enhances environmental management for communities hosting refugees in the targeted areas of Djibouti, Ethiopia, and Uganda.	P152822	5/31/2016	2021/2054 -	c g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	175.0	-	-
AFR	Africa (Regional) ^o	Regional Great Lakes Integrated Agriculture Development Project increases agricultural productivity and commercialization in targeted areas, improves agricultural regional integration, and provides for an immediate and effective response to an eligible crisis or emergency.	P143307	6/21/2016	2022/2054	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	150.0	-	-
AFR	Africa (Regional) ^p	Regional Disease Surveillance Systems Enhancement Program in West Africa strengthens national and regional cross-sectoral capacity for collaborative disease surveillance and epidemic preparedness in West Africa, and provides for an immediate and effective response to an eligible crisis or emergency.	P154807	6/28/2016	2022/2054 -	c g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	110.0	21.0	-
AFR	Benin	Cross-Border Tourism and Competitiveness Project contributes to increased cross-border tourism and private sector investment in selected tourism destinations and value chains.	P149117	3/25/2016	2022/2054	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	50.0	36.8	-
AFR	Benin	Public Investment Management and Governance Support Project improves efficiency in public investment management and enhances the performance of selected institutions of accountability.	P147014	6/23/2016	2022/2054	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	30.0	21.2	-
AFR	Burkina Faso	Public Sector Modernization Program-for-Results improves selected service standards in targeted regions of the ministries responsible for primary education, justice, labor, and civil service.	P132216	7/9/2015	2021/2053	c	PforR	-	-	Yes	-	40.0	28.3	-
AFR	Burkina Faso	Economic Governance and Citizen Engagement Project enhances domestic revenue mobilization and improves the use of public resources by strengthening accountability mechanisms, revenue collection systems, and public expenditure management.	P155121	2/18/2016	2022/2054	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	30.0	22.6	-
AFR	Burkina Faso	Reproductive Health Project (Additional Financing) improves the utilization and quality of maternal and child health, reproductive health, and HIV/AIDS services with a particular focus on the poor and vulnerable.	P153104	3/15/2016	-	g	IPF	Yes	-	-	-	35.0	-	-
AFR	Burkina Faso	Transport and Urban Infrastructure Development Project improves mobility and access to infrastructure in targeted urban and rural areas and provides for an immediate and effective response to an eligible crisis or emergency.	P151832	6/13/2016	2022/2054	c	IPF	-	-	-	-	100.0	70.3	-

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AFR	Burundi	Coffee Sector Competitiveness Project increases coffee productivity and improves its quality among small-scale coffee growers.	P151869	6/17/2016	-	g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	55.0	-	-
AFR	Cabo Verde	Competitiveness for Tourism Development Project creates the conditions necessary to increase investment in and diversification of the tourism sector.	P146666	5/10/2016	2026/2056	c	IPF	-	-	-	-	5.0	-	-
AFR	Cameroon	Community Development Program Support Project (Third Phase) strengthens local public finance management and participatory development processes in communes for the delivery of quality and sustainable social and economic infrastructure.	P144637	9/29/2015	2021/2040	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	70.0	-	-
AFR	Cameroon	Health System Performance Reinforcement Project increases utilization and improves the quality of health services with a particular focus on reproductive, maternal, child, and adolescent health and nutrition services.	P156679	5/3/2016	2021/2041	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	100.0	-	-
AFR	Central African Republic	LONDO ("Stand-Up") Project provides temporary employment to vulnerable people throughout the entire territory of the country.	P152512	7/30/2015	-	g	IPF	-	-	-	-	20.0	-	-
AFR	Chad	Fiscal Consolidation Program Support Development Policy Grant helps the government maintain fiscal and macroeconomic stability, including by protecting critical government programs and setting the basis for medium-term reforms.	P155480	12/10/2015	-	g	DPF	-	-	-	-	50.0	-	-
AFR	Congo, Dem. Rep.	Statistics Development Project strengthens the capacity of the National Statistical System to produce and disseminate core economic and social statistics.	P150148	8/28/2015	-	g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	45.0	-	-
AFR	Congo, Dem. Rep.	Eastern Recovery Project (Additional Financing) improves access to livelihoods and socioeconomic infrastructure in vulnerable communities in the eastern provinces of the country.	P157303	12/11/2015	2021/2053 -	c g	IPF	Yes	-	-	-	50.0	-	-
AFR	Congo, Dem. Rep.	High-Priority Roads Reopening and Maintenance Project (Second Additional Financing) re-establishes lasting road access between provincial capitals, districts, and territories in a manner that is sustainable for the natural environment.	P153836	2/18/2016	2022/2053	c	IPF	Yes	-	-	-	125.0	-	-
AFR	Congo, Dem. Rep.	Urban Water Supply Project (Additional Financing) increases access to sustainable water services in selected urban areas and improves the operational performance and viability of the project implementing entity.	P155266	2/25/2016	-	g	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	166.0	-	-
AFR	Congo, Dem. Rep.	Human Development Systems Strengthening Project (Additional Financing) strengthens select management systems for education and health services in targeted geographic areas.	P156421	3/29/2016	-	g	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	30.0	-	-
AFR	Congo, Rep.	Urban Development and Poor Neighborhood Upgrading Project improves access to infrastructure and basic services for people living in selected unplanned settlements in Brazzaville and Pointe Noire, and strengthens government and municipal capacity for urban upgrading.	P146933	2/18/2016	2026/2044	l	IPF	-	-	Yes	80.0	-	-	-
AFR	Congo, Rep.	Education Sector Support Project improves the education outcome of primary and lower secondary school children and increases the effectiveness of select management systems.	P152910	4/28/2016	2021/2041	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	30.0	22.2	-
AFR	Côte d'Ivoire	Third Poverty Reduction Support Development Policy Credit strengthens governance, improves public administration, and facilitates private-sector led growth.	P155259	9/29/2015	2021/2040	c	DPF	-	-	Yes	-	100.0	71.6	-
AFR	Côte d'Ivoire	Africa Higher Education Centers of Excellence Project (Additional Financing) promotes regional specialization among participant universities in areas that address regional challenges and strengthens the capacities of these universities to deliver quality training and applied research.	P153111	9/29/2015	2020/2040	c	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	15.0	10.8	-
AFR	Ethiopia	Tana Beles Integrated Water Resources Development Project (Additional Financing) develops enabling institutions and investments for integrated planning, management, and development in the Tana and Beles Sub-basins for integrated water resources development.	P154680	8/25/2015	2021/2053	c	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	5.1	-	-
AFR	Ethiopia	Enhancing Shared Prosperity through Equitable Services Program-for-Results improves equitable access to basic services and strengthens accountability systems at the decentralized level.	P151432	9/15/2015	2022/2053	c	PforR	-	-	Yes	-	600.0	-	-
AFR	Ethiopia	Urban Productive Safety Net Project supports the government to increase the income of targeted households living below the poverty line in selected urban areas.	P151712	12/16/2015	2022/2053	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	300.0	-	-
AFR	Ethiopia	Public Financial Management Project improves efficiency, transparency, and accountability of public expenditures at the federal and regional levels.	P150922	2/26/2016	2022/2053	c	IPF	-	-	-	-	33.0	-	-
AFR	Ethiopia	Small and Medium Enterprise Finance Project increases access to finance for eligible small and medium enterprises in the country.	P148447	5/17/2016	2022/2054	c	IPF	-	-	-	-	200.0	-	-

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AFR	Ethiopia	Electricity Network Reinforcement and Expansion Project (Additional Financing) improves the reliability of the electricity network and increases access to electricity services in the country.	P155563	5/27/2016	2022/2054	c	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	200.0	-	-
AFR	Ethiopia	Transport Systems Improvemnt Project improves mobility along selected corridors in Addis Ababa and the effectiveness of road safety compliance systems throughout Ethiopia.	P151819	6/3/2016	2022/2054	c	IPF	-	-	-	-	300.0	-	-
AFR	Ethiopia	Productive Safety Nets Project (Additional Financing) increase access to effective safety net and disaster risk management systems and to complementary livelihood and nutrition services for food-insecure households in rural areas.	P158770	6/30/2016	2022/2054	c	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	100.0	-	-
AFR	Gabon	Access to Basic Services in Rural Areas and Capacity Building Project expands access to water and energy services in targeted rural areas and establishes mechanisms to improve sustainability of service provision.	P144135	9/17/2015	2020/2035	l	IPF	-	-	Yes	60.0	-	-	-
AFR	Gabon	Second Infrastructure and Local Development Project improves access to urban infrastructure and services in selected underserved neighborhoods and builds basic capacities for municipal management in targeted cities.	P151077	12/10/2015	2021/2035	l	IPF	-	-	Yes	100.0	-	-	-
AFR	Gabon	Skills Development and Employability Project improves effectiveness of vocational training, short-term skills development, and entrepreneurship programs in key growth sectors.	P146152	2/10/2016	2021/2035	l	IPF	-	-	Yes	100.0	-	-	-
AFR	Gabon	eGabon Project improves the timeliness and availability of information to support the delivery and management of public health services, and fosters the development and roll-out of eHealth applications and services specifically and information and communication services more generally.	P132824	6/3/2016	2021/2036	l	IPF	-	-	Yes	56.0	-	-	-
AFR	Gabon	Central African Backbone Program (Phase Four, Additional Financing) increases the geographical reach and usage of regional broadband network services and reduces their price in the country.	P158299	6/29/2016	2021/2036	l	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	23.0	-	-	-
AFR	Gambia, The	Gambia Electricity Support Project increases the availability and reliability of electricity supply for existing customers.	P152659	5/10/2016	2022/2054 -	c g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	18.5	-	-
AFR	Ghana	Sankofa Gas Project increases the availability of natural gas for clean power generation by leveraging private capital investment.	P152670	7/30/2015	-	gu	IPF	-	-	-	200.0	500.0	-	-
AFR	Guinea	Third Village Community Support Project strengthens the local government financing system and improves local service delivery in rural communes and provides an immediate and effective response in the event of an eligible emergency or crisis.	P156422	5/31/2016	2022/2054	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	15.0	-	-
AFR	Guinea	Productive Social Safety Nets Project (Additional Financing) provides income support to vulnerable groups and lays the foundations of a social safety net strategy by testing some of the building blocks necessary for a larger system.	P156484	5/31/2016	-	g	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	12.0	-	-
AFR	Guinea	Macroeconomic and Fiscal Management Development Policy Operation supports the post-Ebola recovery and improves public finances, mining sector tranparency, and the financial health of the energy sector.	P156629	6/17/2016	2022/2054	c	DPF	-	-	Yes	-	40.0	-	-
AFR	Guinea-Bissau	Rural Community-Driven Development Project (Second Additional Financing) increases access to priority basic social and economic infrastructure and services in participating communities in at least two regions of the country.	P151443	5/10/2016	-	g	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	10.0	-	-
AFR	Kenya	Kenya Statistics Program-for-Results supports the National Bureau of Statistics to generate better and more accessible data to inform policy-makers and contributes to strengthening its capacity.	P149718	9/10/2015	2021/2053	c	PforR	-	-	Yes	-	50.0	-	-
AFR	Kenya	Devolution Support Program-for-Results strengthens capacity of core national and county institutions to improve delivery of devolved services at the county level.	P149129	3/15/2016	2022/2053	c	PforR	-	-	Yes	-	200.0	-	-
AFR	Kenya	Youth Employment and Opportunities Project increases employment and earnings opportunities for targeted youths.	P151831	5/20/2016	2022/2054	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	150.0	-	-
AFR	Kenya	Electricity Expansion Project (Additional Financing) increases the capacity, efficiency, and quality of electricity supply and expands access to electricity in urban, peri-urban, and rural areas.	P153179	6/15/2016	2022/2054	c	IPF	Yes	-	-	-	68.0	-	-
AFR	Kenya	Transforming Health Systems for Universal Care Project improves utilization and quality of primary health care services with a focus on reproductive, maternal, newborn, child, and adolescent health services.	P152394	6/15/2016	2022/2054	g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	150.0	-	-
AFR	Lesotho	Public Sector Modernisation Project strengthens strategic-level planning and improves efficiency in the fiscal and human resources management of selected ministries.	P152398	3/24/2016	2021/2041	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	10.0	-	-
AFR	Lesotho	Education Quality for Equality Project improves basic education service delivery and student retention in targeted schools.	P156001	5/26/2016	2021/2041	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	25.0	-	-

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AFR	Lesotho	Social Assistance Project supports the government in improving the efficiency and equity of selected social assistance programs.	P151442	6/3/2016	2021/2041	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	20.0	-	-
AFR	Liberia	Youth Opportunities Project improves access to income generation opportunities for targeted youth and strengthens the government's capacity to implement its cash transfer program.	P146827	11/6/2015	2022/2053	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	10.0	-	-
AFR	Liberia	Renewable Energy Access Project increases access to electricity and fosters the use of renewable energy sources.	P149683	1/11/2016	2022/2053	c	IPF	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-
AFR	Liberia	Urban Water Supply Project increases access to piped water supply services in the project area and improves the operational efficiency of the Liberian Water and Sewer Corporation.	P155947	3/24/2016	2022/2053	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	10.0	-	-
AFR	Liberia	Social Safety Nets Project establishes the key building blocks of a basic national safety net delivery system and provides income support to households who are both extremely poor and food insecure in the country.	P155293	4/28/2016	2022/2054	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	10.0	-	-
AFR	Madagascar	Social Safety Net Project increases the access of extremely poor households to safety net services and in laying the foundations for a social protection system.	P149323	9/16/2015	2022/2053	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	40.0	-	-
AFR	Madagascar	Resilience Development Policy Operation strengthens reporting and increases the availability of information relevant to assessing the effectiveness of public finance, and improves payroll management and consolidates accounts in line with the treasury single account principle.	P153084	12/10/2015	2022/2053	c	DPF	-	-	Yes	-	55.0	-	-
AFR	Madagascar	Agriculture Rural Growth and Land Management Project improves rural land tenure security and access to markets of targeted farming households in selected agricultural value chains, and provides for an immediate and effective response to an eligible crisis or emergency.	P151469	3/22/2016	2022/2053	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	53.0	-	-
AFR	Madagascar	Electricity Sector Operations and Governance Improvement Project improves the operation performance of the national electricity utility, improves the reliability of the electricity supply, and provides for an immediate and effective response to an eligible crisis or emergency.	P151785	3/22/2016	2022/2053	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	65.0	-	-
AFR	Madagascar	Public Sector Performance Project improves revenue management and local service delivery nationwide and in the education sector in selected regions.	P150116	6/13/2016	2022/2054	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	40.0	-	-
AFR	Malawi	Nutrition and HIV/AIDS Project (Additional Financing) increases coverage of selected nutrition and HIV/AIDS services and strengthens disease outbreak preparedness in project areas.	P156129	6/23/2016	-	g	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	22.6	-	-
AFR	Mali	Second Recovery and Governance Reform Support Operation deepens executive accountability and transparency, and improves public finance performance.	P151409	12/10/2015	2022/2053	c	DPF	-	-	Yes	-	50.0	35.1	-
AFR	Mali	Urban Water Supply Project (Additional Financing) increases access to sustainable water services in selected urban areas.	P157438	6/28/2016	2022/2054 -	c g	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	50.0	-	-
AFR	Mauritania	Nouadhibou Eco-Seafood Cluster Project supports the development of a seafood cluster that promotes sustainable management of fisheries and generates value for the communities.	P151058	3/24/2016	-	g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	7.8	-	-
AFR	Mauritania	Public Sector Governance Project improves monitoring and transparency of selected government entities and the administration of property and mining taxation.	P146804	3/28/2016	-	g	IPF	-	-	-	-	10.3	-	-
AFR	Mozambique	Education Sector Support Project (Additional Financing) improves access to and the quality and equity of education.	P151185	7/24/2015	-	g	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	50.0	-	-
AFR	Mozambique	Emergency Resilient Recovery Project for the Northern and Central Regions restores the functionality of critical infrastructure in a resilient manner in the disaster-affected provinces, and improves the government's capacity to respond promptly and effectively to an eligible crisis or emergency.	P156559	9/29/2015	2022/2053	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	40.0	-	-
AFR	Mozambique	Second Programmatic Financial Sector Development Policy Operation reinforces financial stability, increases access to finance by households and firms, and enhances the development of long-term financial markets.	P151861	9/29/2015	2022/2053	c	DPF	-	-	Yes	-	25.0	-	-
AFR	Mozambique	Eleventh Poverty Reduction Support Development Policy Operation improves the business climate and increases transparency in the management of extractive industries; strengthens social protections; and enhances public finance management.	P154422	12/22/2015	2022/2053 -	c g	DPF	-	-	Yes	-	70.0	-	-
AFR	Mozambique	Second Water Service and Institutional Support Project increases water service coverage in key cities, strengthens the institutional and regulatory capacity for water supply services, and provides for an immediate and effective response to an eligible crisis or emergency.	P149377	3/29/2016	2022/2053 -	c g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	90.0	-	-

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AFR	Mozambique	Agriculture and Natural Resources Landscape Management Project integrates rural households into sustainable agriculture and forest-based value chains in the project area, and provides for an immediate and effective response to an eligible crisis or emergency.	P149620	6/30/2016	2022/2054 -	c g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	40.0	-	-
AFR	Niger	Public Investment Reform Support Credit strengthens public finance management and public investment systems; improves the management of the public irrigation sector; and enhances the institutional framework for the electricity sector.	P151487	12/3/2015	2022/2053	c	DPF	-	-	-	-	80.0	55.0	-
AFR	Niger	Electricity Access Expansion Project increases access to electricity in the country.	P153743	12/16/2015	2022/2053 -	c g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	65.0	39.1	-
AFR	Niger	Adaptive Social Safety Nets Project (Additional Financing) establishes and supports an effective and adaptive social safety net system that will increase access by poor and vulnerable people to cash transfer and cash-for-work programs.	P155846	4/7/2016	-	g	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	22.5	-	-
AFR	Niger	Climate-Smart Agriculture Support Project enhances adaptation to climate risks, improves agricultural productivity among the targeted communities, and provides for an immediate and effective response to an eligible crisis or emergency.	P153420	5/26/2016	2022/2054	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	111.0	-	-
AFR	Niger	Urban Water and Sanitation Project (Additional Financing) increases access to sustainable water services and improves sanitation services in selected urban areas.	P159240	6/30/2016	2022/2054 -	c g	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	70.0	-	-
AFR	Nigeria	National Social Safety Nets Project provides access to targeted transfers to poor and vulnerable households under an expanded national social safety nets system.	P151488	6/7/2016	2021/2041	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	500.0	-	-
AFR	Nigeria	State Education Program Investment Project (Additional Financing) strengthens the educational system by supporting need-based teacher deployment, school-level management and accountability, and measurement of student learning in the participating states.	P157890	6/7/2016	2021/2041	c	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	100.0	-	-
AFR	Nigeria	Community and Social Development Project (Additional Financing) increases access by poor people, and particularly the internally displaced and vulnerable people in the northeast of Nigeria, to improved social and natural resource infrastructure services in a sustainable manner.	P157898	6/7/2016	2021/2041	c	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	75.0	-	-
AFR	Nigeria	Youth Employment and Social Support Operation (Additional Financing) increases access of the poor and vulnerable to youth employment opportunities in all participating states using improved social safety net systems, and provides targeted cash transfers to the poor, vulnerable, and internally displaced people in the northeast states.	P157899	6/7/2016	2021/2041	c	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	100.0	-	-
AFR	Nigeria	State Health Investment Project (Additional Financing) increases the delivery and use of high-impact maternal and child health interventions and improves the quality of care available to the people in Nasarawa and Ondo and all the states in the northeast.	P157977	6/7/2016	2021/2041	c	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	125.0	-	-
AFR	Nigeria	Third National Fadama Development Project (Additional Financing) increases the incomes for users of rural lands and water resources in a sustainable manner and contributes to the restoration of livelihoods of conflict-affected households in the selected areas.	P158535	6/7/2016	2021/2041	c	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	50.0	-	-
AFR	Nigeria	Polio Eradication Support Project (Additional Financing) assists the government to achieve and sustain at least 80 percent coverage with oral polio vaccine immunization in every state in the country and to sustain national routine immunization coverage.	P158557	6/7/2016	2021/2041	c	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	125.0	-	-
AFR	Rwanda	Second Social Protection System Development Policy Credit supports the government to improve the efficiency, accountability, and coverage of its social protection system.	P155024	12/1/2015	2022/2053	c	DPF	-	-	Yes	-	95.0	-	-
AFR	Rwanda	Electricity Sector Strengthening Project enhances the operational efficiency of the utility and increases electricity access.	P150634	12/14/2015	2022/2053	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	95.0	-	-
AFR	Rwanda	Urban Development Project provides access to basic infrastructure and enhances urban management in selected urban centers of the participating districts.	P150844	3/29/2016	2022/2054	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	95.0	-	-
AFR	Senegal	Third Governance and Growth Support Development Policy Credit supports government efforts to improve economic governance and promote growth through private-sector development.	P150976	7/23/2015	2021/2053	c	DPF	-	-	Yes	-	50.0	-	-
AFR	Senegal	Transport and Urban Mobility Project (Additional Financing) improves effective road management and maintenance, both at a national level and in urban areas, and improves public urban transport in the Greater Dakar Area.	P153078	11/6/2015	2022/2053	c	IPF	Yes	-	-	-	50.0	-	-
AFR	Seychelles	Sustaining Reforms for Inclusive Growth Development Policy Loan raises the efficiency of public expenditure and improves the business environment.	P153269	10/23/2015	2028/2042	I	DPF	-	-	Yes	5.0	-	-	-

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AFR	Sierra Leone	Social Safety Nets Project (Additional Financing) establishes the key building blocks for a basic national safety net system and provides income support to extremely poor households.	P154454	8/6/2015	-	g	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	10.0	-	-
AFR	Sierra Leone	Emergency Economic and Fiscal Support Development Policy Operation (Supplemental Financing) supports and strengthens government management of public resources in response to the Ebola Virus Disease crisis and macroeconomic and fiscal shocks therefrom.	P157333	12/8/2015	-	g	DPF	-	-	Yes	-	30.0	-	-
AFR	Sierra Leone	Smallholder Commercialization and Agribusiness Development Project promotes smallholder commercialization by fostering productive business linkages between smallholder farmers and selected agribusiness firms and other commodity off-takers.	P153437	2/18/2016	2022/2053	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	40.0	-	-
AFR	Sierra Leone	Health Services Delivery and System Support Project increases the utilization and improves the quality of essential maternal and child health services in selected districts.	P153064	6/23/2016	2022/2054	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	10.0	-	-
AFR	South Sudan	Health Rapid Results Project (Additional Financing) improves the delivery of high-impact primary health care services in Upper Nile and Jonglei states and strengthens the coordination, monitoring, and evaluation capacities of the Ministry of Health.	P156917	6/27/2016	-	g	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	40.0	-	-
AFR	Swaziland	Private Sector Competitiveness Project supports an improved investment climate and strengthens competitiveness of firms, especially in the agribusiness and tourism sectors.	P151433	11/30/2015	2021/2045	l	IPF	-	-	Yes	25.0	-	-	-
AFR	Tanzania	Business Environment for Jobs Development Policy Operation increases the job creation potential of the country's private sector by reducing the overall cost of doing business and by creating an enabling environment for selected labor-intensive industries.	P150009	9/3/2015	2022/2053	c	DPF	-	-	Yes	-	80.0	-	-
AFR	Tanzania	Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania Investment Project increases the adoption of new technologies and marketing practices by smallholder farmers through expanding and creating partnerships between smallholder farmers and agribusinesses in the Southern Corridor of the country.	P125728	3/10/2016	2022/2054	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	70.0	-	-
AFR	Tanzania	Citizen-centric Judicial Modernization and Justice Service Delivery Project improves the efficiency and transparency of, and access to, selected citizen-centric justice services.	P155759	4/6/2016	2022/2054	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	65.0	-	-
AFR	Tanzania	Zanzibar Improving Student Prospects Project improves the quality of instruction and the learning environment in targeted grades and targeted subjects.	P153277	6/13/2016	2022/2054	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	35.0	-	-
AFR	Tanzania	Zanzibar Urban Services Project (Additional Financing) improves access to urban services and conserves physical cultural heritage in Zanzibar.	P155392	6/13/2016	2022/2054	c	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	55.0	-	-
AFR	Tanzania	Education and Skills for Productive Jobs Program-for-Results strengthens the insitutional capacity of the government's skills development system and promotes the expansion and quality of labor market-driven development opportunities in select economic sectors.	P152810	6/16/2016	2022/2054	c	PforR	-	-	Yes	-	120.0	-	-
AFR	Tanzania	Productive Social Safety Net Project (Additional Financing) creates a comprehensive, efficient, well-targeted, and productive safety net system for the poor and vulnerable section of the Tanzanian population.	P151838	6/16/2016	2022/2054	c	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	200.0	-	-
AFR	Tanzania	Rural Electrification Expansion Program-for-Results increases access to electricity in rural areas and scales-up the supply of renewable energy in rural areas while strengthening sector institutional capacity.	P153781	6/21/2016	2025/2046	c	PforR	-	-	-	-	200.0	-	-
AFR	Togo	Mining Governance and Development Project streamlines the institutional arrangements of key organizations in the extractive industries to strengthen their efficiency and accountability for effective management of the sector.	P149277	11/19/2015	2022/2053	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	15.0	10.4	-
AFR	Uganda	Grid Expansion and Reinforcement Project increases the availability and efficiency of bulk electricity supply in the project areas.	P133305	5/31/2016	2022/2054	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	100.0	-	-
EAP	Cambodia	Mekong Integrated Water Resources Management Project (Phase Three) establishes the foundation for effective water resource and fisheries management in project areas in the northeast of the country.	P148647	5/19/2016	2022/2054	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	15.0	-	-
EAP	Cambodia	Second Road Asset Management Project improves the condition, safety, and climate resilience of selected national road corridors.	P150572	5/19/2016	2022/2054	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	60.0	-	-
EAP	Cambodia	Second Land Allocation for Social and Economic Development Project helps improve target beneficiaries' access to agricultural resources and selected infrastructure and social services in project communities.	P150631	5/19/2016	2022/2054	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	25.1	-	-
EAP	Cambodia	Health Equity and Quality Improvement Project improves access to quality health services for targeted population groups with protection against impoverishment due to the costs of health services.	P157291	5/19/2016	2022/2054	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	30.0	-	-

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EAP	China	Guizhou Tongren Rural Transport Project improves rural transport connectivity in Dejiang and Sinan Counties.	P148071	9/25/2015	2023/2047	I	IPF	-	-	-	150.0	-	-	-
EAP	China	Tianjin Urban Transport Improvement Project leverages the Tianjin metro system and promotes walking and biking in the urban core in order to make transport greener and safer in Tianjin and draw lessons for other large cities.	P148129	12/21/2015	2021/2035	I	IPF	-	-	Yes	100.0	-	-	-
EAP	China	Second Urumqi Urban Transport Project improves mobility in selected transport corridors in Urumqi.	P148527	12/21/2015	2021/2045	I	IPF	-	-	Yes	140.0	-	-	-
EAP	China	Hebei Clean Heating Project improves the efficiency and environmental performance of heating systems in selected areas within participating municipalities and counties of Hebei Province.	P148599	1/19/2016	2021/2034	I	IPF	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-
EAP	China	Hubei Jingzhou Historic Town Conservation Project conserves cultural heritage and improves water quality and tourism in selected areas in Jingzhou Municipality.	P148523	1/19/2016	2021/2040	I	IPF	-	-	Yes	100.0	-	-	-
EAP	China	Wuhan Integrated Transport Development Project improves transport services and management in Wuhan and Anlu Cities.	P148294	2/26/2016	2021/2035	I	IPF	-	-	Yes	120.0	-	-	-
EAP	China	Innovative Financing for Air Pollution Control Program-for-Results reduces air pollutants and carbon emissions through increasing energy efficiency and clean energy, with a focus on the Jing-Jin-Ji and neighboring regions.	P154669	3/22/2016	2036/2036	I	PforR	-	-	Yes	500.0	-	-	-
EAP	China	Zhuzhou Brownfield Remediation Project reduces public exposure to contaminated land in the project area using risk-based remediation approaches.	P147381	3/31/2016	2022/2041	I	IPF	-	-	Yes	150.0	-	-	-
EAP	China	Hubei Xiaogan Logistics Infrastructure Project enhances the connectivity and efficiency of the logistics operations of the Xiaogan Logistics Park in Hubei Province.	P132562	4/29/2016	2021/2040	I	IPF	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-
EAP	China	Building a Modern Fiscal System Technical Assistance Project informs the design and implementation of the central government's fiscal reform program and improves the government's capacity in public financial management.	P154694	4/29/2016	2021/2045	I	IPF	-	-	Yes	22.0	-	-	-
EAP	China	Hebei Air Pollution Prevention and Control Program-for-Results reduces emissions of specific air pollutants in key sectors in Hebei.	P154672	6/6/2016	2021/2035	I	PforR	-	-	Yes	500.0	-	-	-
EAP	Fiji	Post-Cyclone Winston Emergency Development Policy Operation supports the recovery from the immediate impact of Cyclone Winston through a prioritized and sequenced recovery plan, and cushions the immediate impact of the cyclone on the most vulnerable through the provision of disaster-responsive social protection.	P159774	6/30/2016	2022/2039	I	DPF	-	-	Yes	50.0	-	-	-
EAP	Indonesia	Sustainable and Inclusive Energy Development Policy Loan reduces the fiscal cost of electricity provision, improves the investment climate in the energy sector, removes constraints to renewable energy expansion, and expands access to modern, reliable energy.	P154291	12/1/2015	2021/2035	I	DPF	-	-	-	500.0	-	-	-
EAP	Indonesia	Third National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project (Second Additional Financing) increases the number of under-served rural and peri-urban populations accessing sustainable water supply and sanitation services.	P154780	1/8/2016	2023/2036	I	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	300.0	-	-	-
EAP	Indonesia	Power Distribution Development Program-for-Results increases access to electricity services and improves the efficiency and reliability of their delivery in selected areas.	P154805	4/22/2016	2021/2036	I	PforR	-	-	Yes	500.0	-	-	-
EAP	Indonesia	Fiscal Reform Development Policy Loan improves the composition of spending, budget execution, and efficiency of spending; increases tax administration efficiency, compliance management, and audit capability, and reduces the cost of paying taxes; and increases the revenue potential and economic efficiency of tax policy.	P156655	5/31/2016	2022/2037	I	DPF	-	-	Yes	400.0	-	-	-
EAP	Kiribati	Kiribati Aviation Investment Project (Additional Financing) improves operational safety and oversight of international air transport and associated infrastructure.	P153381	3/9/2016	-	g	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	7.1	-	-
EAP	Lao PDR	Third Poverty Reduction Fund Project improves access to basic services for targeted poor communities.	P157963	5/24/2016	2021/2041	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	30.0	-	-
EAP	Myanmar	National Electrification Project helps increase access to electricity in the country.	P152936	9/16/2015	2022/2053	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	400.0	-	-
EAP	Philippines	Second Disaster Risk Management Development Policy Loan with a Catastrophe-Deferred Drawdown Option enhances the technical and financial capacity of the government to reduce disaster risk and manage the socioeconomic and fiscal impacts of natural disasters.	P155656	12/22/2015	2027/2041	I	DPF	-	-	-	500.0	-	-	-
EAP	Philippines	Second Social Welfare Development and Reform Project supports the National Program Support for Social Protection of the Department of Social Welfare and Development to improve the use of health and education services by poor children.	P153744	2/19/2016	2026/2041	I	IPF	-	-	Yes	450.0	-	-	-

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EAP	Samoa	Samoa Aviation Investment Project (Additional Financing) improves operational safety and oversight of international air transport and associated infrastructure.	P157241	6/3/2016	2026/2056	c	IPF	Yes	-	-	-	16.6	-	-
EAP	Solomon Islands	Rapid Employment Project (Additional Financing) assists targeted vulnerable urban populations to increase their incomes through the provision of short-term employment; improve their knowledge, experience, and basic employment skills; and improve their access to services and markets through repaired, more climate-resilient roads.	P152709	7/31/2015	-	g	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	1.5	-	-
EAP	Tonga	Transport Sector Consolidation Project (Additional Financing) develops the country's transport sector to have stronger policy, planning, and regulatory institutions and frameworks; improved safety and security facilities and compliance with international safety and security standards; and greater domestic capacity for road rehabilitation and maintenance.	P151806	9/29/2015	2025/2055 -	c g	IPF	Yes	-	-	-	4.0	-	-
EAP	Tonga	Tonga Aviation Investment Project (Additional Financing) improves operational safety and oversight of international air transport infrastructure.	P156018	3/9/2016	2026/2056 -	c g	IPF	Yes	-	-	-	7.3	-	-
EAP	Tonga	First Inclusive Growth Development Policy Operation supports fiscal resilience; pursues inclusiveness and government accountability; and supports a more dynamic and inclusive economy.	P155133	3/16/2016	2026/2056 -	c g	DPF	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-
EAP	Tuvalu	Second Development Policy Operation supports government reforms to strengthen public financial management and social service delivery.	P156169	9/15/2015	-	g	DPF	-	-	Yes	-	3.0	-	-
EAP	Tuvalu	Tuvalu Aviation Investment Project (Second Additional Financing) improves the safety of air transport and associated infrastructure.	P157779	3/31/2016	-	g	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	2.9	-	-
EAP	Vanuatu	Infrastructure Reconstruction and Improvement Project reconstructs and/or improves the disaster and climate resilience of selected public sector assets in provinces impacted by Tropical Cyclone Pam, and provides for an immediate and effective response to an eligible crisis or emergency.	P156505	6/17/2016	2026/2056 -	c g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	50.0	-	-
EAP	Vietnam	Results-Based Scaling Up Rural Sanitation and Water Supply Program-for-Results improves hygiene behavior, and increases and sustains access to rural sanitation and water supply in participating rural areas.	P152693	11/12/2015	2021/2040	c	PforR	-	-	-	-	200.0	-	-
EAP	Vietnam	Dam Rehabilitation and Safety Improvement Project improves the safety of targeted dams to protect downstream communities and economic activities through priority investments and capacity enhancement.	P152309	12/15/2015	2021/2040	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	415.0	-	-
EAP	Vietnam	Can Tho Urban Development and Resilience Project reduces flood risk in the urban core area, improves connectivity between the city center and the new low-risk urban growth areas, and enhances the capacity of city authorities to manage disaster risk in Can Tho City.	P152851	3/24/2016	2021/2041 2026/2045	c l	IPF	-	-	Yes	125.0	125.0	-	-
EAP	Vietnam	Vinh Phuc Flood Risk and Water Management Project strengthens flood risk management capacity and improves wastewater management in the central catchment of Vinh Phuc Province.	P152460	4/29/2016	2024/2043	l	IPF	-	-	-	150.0	-	-	-
EAP	Vietnam	Local Bridge Construction and Road Asset Management Program-for-Results improves the road and bridge connectivity for rural communities in the country's participating provinces.	P155086	4/29/2016	2021/2041	c	PforR	-	-	Yes	-	385.0	-	-
EAP	Vietnam	Third Economic Management and Competitiveness Development Policy Operation strengthens financial sector governance and fiscal management; improves public administration, the management of state-owned enterprises, and public investments; and reduces the administrative burden and strengthens tax and procurement policies.	P157405	5/12/2016	2026/2045	l	DPF	-	-	-	150.0	-	-	-
EAP	Vietnam	Urban Water Supply and Wastewater Project (Additional Financing) increases access to sustainable water services and environmental sanitation in selected urban areas in the project provinces.	P156678	5/26/2016	2021/2040 2021/2040	c l	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	69.0	50.0	-	-
EAP	Vietnam	Mekong Delta Integrated Climate Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Project enhances tools for climate-smart planning and improves the climate resilience of land and water management practices in selected provinces of the Mekong Delta.	P153544	6/10/2016	2021/2041	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	310.0	-	-
EAP	Vietnam	Climate Change and Green Growth Development Policy Operation improves intersectoral coastal planning and public investment finance programming across selected key sectors in support of climate change and green growth action, develops and safeguards selected natural resources services, and promotes cleaner production systems.	P155824	6/24/2016	2021/2041	c	DPF	-	-	Yes	-	90.0	-	-
EAP	Vietnam	Enhancing Teacher Education Program-for-Results strengthens teacher education institutions to enhance teacher and principal effectiveness through improved continuous professional development.	P150060	6/29/2016	2021/2041	c	PforR	-	-	Yes	-	95.0	-	-
ECA	Albania	Citizen-centric Service Delivery Project improves the efficiency of delivery and access to selected administrative services.	P151972	8/25/2015	2023/2035 ³⁹	l	IPF	-	-	Yes	32.0	-	-	-

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ECA	Armenia	Lifeline Road Network Improvement Project (Additional Financing) improves access of rural communities to markets and services through upgrading of selected lifeline roads, and strengthens the capacity of the government to manage the lifeline road network.	P150505	7/31/2015	2030/2040	I	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	40.0	-	-	-
ECA	Armenia	Third Public Sector Modernization Project improves the quality of public financial reporting and access to selected enhanced eGovernment services.	P149913	9/30/2015	2030/2040	I	IPF	-	-	Yes	21.0	-	-	-
ECA	Armenia	Third Development Policy Financing Operation supports the government's reform agenda in two key areas: promoting fiscal, social, and environmental sustainability and strengthening competitiveness.	P153234	12/9/2015	2030/2040	I	DPF	-	-	Yes	50.0	-	-	-
ECA	Armenia	Local Economy and Infrastructure Develop Project improves infrastructure services and institutional capacity for increased tourism contribution to the local economy in selected regions.	P150327	12/22/2015	2030/2040	I	IPF	-	-	Yes	55.0	-	-	-
ECA	Armenia	Power Sector Financial Recovery Program-for-Results supports efforts to maintain adequate and reliable electricity supply through improvement of the financial standing of the state-owned power generation companies and the private power distribution company.	P157571	4/27/2016	2030/2040	I	PforR	-	-	-	30.0	-	-	-
ECA	Azerbaijan	Third Highway Project (Additional Financing) contributes to a more efficient and safer Baku-Shamakhi and Yenikend-Shorsulu roads and higher quality road services as part of the general network upgrading to motorway standard, and improves the management of the nascent motorway network.	P156377	3/28/2016	2020/2033	I	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	140.0	-	-	-
ECA	Azerbaijan	Internally Displaced Persons Living Standards and Livelihoods Project (Additional Financing) improves living conditions and increases the economic self-reliance of targeted internally displaced persons.	P155110	6/17/2016	2021/2033	I	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	66.7	-	-	-
ECA	Belarus	Education Modernization Project improves access to a quality learning environment in selected general secondary schools, and strengthens the country's student assessment and education management information systems.	P148181	9/17/2015	2020/2030	I	IPF	-	-	Yes	50.0	-	-	-
ECA	Belarus	Public Financial Management Modernization Project improves policy alignment of the budget, consolidates cash balances, improves budget transparency, and lays foundations for the implementation of an Integrated Financial Management Information System.	P146997	3/28/2016	2021/2024	I	IPF	-	-	Yes	10.0	-	-	-
ECA	Bulgaria	Deposit Insurance Strengthening Project strengthens the financial and institutional capacity of the Bulgarian Deposit Insurance Fund so as to enable it to meet its deposits and bank resolution obligations.	P154219	3/18/2016	2022/2026	I	IPF	-	-	-	327.5	-	-	-
ECA	Central Asia (Regional) ^q	Climate Adaptation and Mitigation Program for Aral Sea Basin enhances regionally coordinated access to improve climate change knowledge for key stakeholders, and increases investments and capacity building that, combined, will address climate challenges common to participating countries.	P151363	11/3/2015	2021/2053 -	c g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	38.0	-	-
ECA	Croatia	Innovation and Entrepreneurship Venture Capital Project strengthens risk capital financing for innovative small and medium enterprises and startups.	P152130	7/7/2015	2019/2025	I	IPF	-	-	Yes	21.9	-	-	-
ECA	Georgia	Third Regional Development Project improves infrastructure services and institutional capacity to support the increased contribution of tourism in the local economy of the Samtskhe-Javakheti and Mtskheta-Mtianeti regions.	P150696	7/1/2015	2029/2040	I	IPF	-	-	Yes	60.0	-	-	-
ECA	Georgia	East-West Highway Corridor Improvement Project reduces road user costs along the East-West Highway Corridor section upgraded under the project, and strengthens the capacity of the Roads Department and the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development to respectively manage the road network and provide an enabling environment to improve logistics services.	P149952	12/3/2015	2026/2040	I	IPF	-	-	Yes	140.0	-	-	-
ECA	Georgia	National Innovation Ecosystem Project increases innovation activities of firms and individuals and their participation in the digital economy.	P152441	3/18/2016	2031/2040	I	IPF	-	-	Yes	40.0	-	-	-
ECA	Georgia	Secondary Road Asset Management Project improves road users' access to social services and markets on the project roads in a sustainable manner, and enhances road asset management for the country's secondary roads network.	P149953	3/18/2016	2031/2040	I	IPF	-	-	-	40.0	-	-	-
ECA	Georgia	Second Regional Development Project (Additional Financing) improves infrastructure services and institutional capacity to support the increased contribution of tourism in the local economy of the Imereti region.	P157465	4/4/2016	2034/2037	I	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	9.0	-	-	-

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ECA	Kazakhstan	Macroeconomic Management and Competitiveness Programmatic Development Policy Loan supports government reforms to strengthen the sustainability of the macroeconomic framework while protecting the vulnerable and to help improve competitiveness of the non-oil economy.	P154702	11/3/2015	2018/2035	I	DPF	-	-	Yes	1,000.0	-	-	-
ECA	Kazakhstan	Social Health Insurance Project improves accessibility, quality, and efficiency of health service delivery, and reduces financial risks to the population that are caused by serious health problems.	P152625	4/27/2016	2021/2031	I	IPF	-	-	Yes	80.0	-	-	-
ECA	Kazakhstan	Center West Regional Development Corridor Project improves the transport connectivity within the regions along the Kazakhstan Center West Corridor and strengthens the capacity of selected agencies for the effective implementation of the corridor development and road asset preservation policies.	P153497	6/9/2016	2022/2039	I	IPF	-	-	Yes	977.9	-	-	-
ECA	Kosovo	Education System Improvement Project strengthens selected systems that contribute to quality, accountability, and efficiency improvements in education.	P149005	9/10/2015	2020/2040	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	11.0	-	-
ECA	Kyrgyz Republic	Integrated Forest Ecosystem Management Project strengthens the capacity of government institutions and communities to improve sustainable forest ecosystem management through investments in management planning, ecosystem restoration, and infrastructure.	P151102	11/24/2015	2021/2053 -	c g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	12.0	-	-
ECA	Kyrgyz Republic	Urban Development Project improves the quality of municipal services and pilots energy efficiency and seismic resilience retrofits of urban infrastructure in participating towns.	P151416	3/18/2016	2022/2053 -	c g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	12.0	-	-
ECA	Macedonia, FYR	Road Upgrading and Development Project improves transport connectivity for road users along the corridor between Skopje and Deve Bair, and improves the asset management and planning functions of Public Enterprise for State Roads.	P149955	9/30/2015	2023/2043	I	IPF	-	-	-	90.9	-	-	-
ECA	Macedonia, FYR	Second Municipal Services Improvement Project improves transparency, financial sustainability, and inclusive delivery of targeted municipal services in the participating municipalities.	P154464	1/11/2016	2021/2033	I	IPF	-	-	-	28.0	-	-	-
ECA	Moldova	Local Roads Improvement Project provides safe and sustainable local road accessibility to education, health, and market facilities along selected corridors.	P150357	10/30/2015	2021/2040	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	80.0	-	-
ECA	Moldova	Tax Administration Modernization Project improves revenue collection, tax compliance, and taxpayer services.	P127734	6/6/2016	2021/2040 2021/2045	c I	IPF	-	-	-	12.6	7.4	-	-
ECA	Poland	Odra-Vistula Flood Management Project increases access to flood protection for people living in selected areas of the Odra River and the Upper Vistula River basins, and strengthens government institutional capacity to mitigate the impact of floods more effectively.	P147460	7/23/2015	2025/2044	I	IPF	-	-	Yes	504.0	-	-	-
ECA	Poland	Second Resilience and Growth Development Policy Loan enhances macroeconomic resilience, strengthens labor market flexibility and employment promotion, and improves private sector competitiveness and innovation.	P149781	7/23/2015	2025/2045	I	DPF	-	-	Yes	1,000.0	-	-	-
ECA	Romania	Integrated Nutrient Pollution Control Project (Additional Financing) supports the government toward meeting EU Nitrate Directive requirements at a national scale.	P155594	3/28/2016	2021/2026	I	IPF	Yes	-	-	52.4	-	-	-
ECA	Serbia	Competitiveness and Jobs Project improves the effectiveness and coordination of selected public programs to alleviate constraints to competitiveness and job creation, including investment and export promotion, innovation, active labor market programs, labor intermediation, and activation of social assistance beneficiaries.	P152104	9/16/2015	2026/2040	I	IPF	-	-	Yes	100.0	-	-	-
ECA	Serbia	Modernization and Optimization of Public Administration Program-for-Results improves efficiency in public sector employment and finances.	P155172	4/20/2016	2021/2032	I	PforR	-	-	Yes	75.0	-	-	-
ECA	Tajikistan	Real Estate Registration Project supports the implementation of a reliable, transparent, and efficient real estate registration system nationwide.	P154561	4/4/2016	2022/2053	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	10.0	-	-
ECA	Turkey	Health System Strengthening and Support Project improves primary and secondary prevention of selected noncommunicable diseases, increases the efficiency of hospital management, and enhances government capacity for evidence-based policy making.	P152799	9/21/2015	2021/2026	I	IPF	-	-	Yes	134.3	-	-	-
ECA	Turkey	Land Registry and Cadastre Modernization Project (Additional Financing) improves the effectiveness and efficiency of the land registry and cadastre services.	P154259	10/15/2015	2021/2026	I	IPF	Yes	-	-	90.6	-	-	-
ECA	Turkey	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise and Large Enterprise Supply Chain Finance Project improves access to finance for micro, small, and medium enterprises and to longer-term finance for large enterprises involved in domestic supply chains.	P157691	12/22/2015	2020/2035	I	IPF	-	-	-	200.0	-	-	-

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ECA	Ukraine	Second Development Policy Loan promotes good governance, transparency, and accountability in the public sector; strengthens the regulatory framework and reduces costs of doing business; and reforms inefficient and inequitable utility subsidies while protecting the poor.	P151479	8/25/2015	2022/2031	I	DPF	-	-	Yes	500.0	-	-	-
ECA	Ukraine	Second Programmatic Financial Sector Development Policy Loan strengthens the operational, financial, and regulatory capacity of the Deposit Guarantee Fund for the resolution of insolvent banks; improves the solvency of the banking system; and strengthens the legal and institutional framework to improve the resilience and efficiency of the banking system.	P151941	9/15/2015	2022/2032	I	DPF	-	-	Yes	500.0	-	-	-
ECA	Ukraine	Road Sector Development Project improves transport connectivity, maintenance operations, and road safety for road users on selected sections of the national roads network and improves road network management.	P149322	11/3/2015	2022/2032	I	IPF	-	-	Yes	560.0	-	-	-
ECA	Uzbekistan	Modernizing Higher Education Project strengthens higher education managerial capacity and improves both the labor market relevance and the learning environment of selected higher education institutions.	P128516	4/27/2016	2021/2041	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	42.2	30.0	-
ECA	Uzbekistan	Modernization of Real Property Registration and Cadastre Project establishes an efficient and accessible real property registration and cadastre system as part of the national eGovernment structure and services.	P151746	5/24/2016	2021/2041	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	20.0	14.3	-
LCR	Argentina	Provincial Public Health Insurance Development Project (Additional Financing) increases utilization and quality of key health services for the uninsured target population, and improves institutional management by strengthening the incentives for results in participating provinces.	P154431	7/7/2015	2022/2047	I	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	200.0	-	-	-
LCR	Argentina	Flood Risk Management Support Project strengthens the autonomous city of Buenos Aires to efficiently manage flood risk and improve the drainage systems in the Cildáñez, Maldonado, and Vega watersheds.	P145686	6/22/2016	2023/2038	I	IPF	-	-	Yes	200.0	-	-	-
LCR	Argentina	Children and Youth Protection Project expands coverage of the Family Allowances programs and improves transparency of social protection programs implemented by the Social Security National Administration.	P158791	6/30/2016	2023/2048	I	IPF	-	-	Yes	600.0	-	-	-
LCR	Bolivia	Community Investment in Rural Areas Project (Additional Financing) improves access to sustainable basic infrastructure and services for the most disadvantaged rural communities selected in some of the country's poorest municipalities.	P154854	8/4/2015	2021/2040	c	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	60.0	-	-
LCR	Bolivia	Road Sector Capacity Development Project enhances the country's national road sector management and improves the condition of the country's primary paved road network.	P144597	11/12/2015	2021/2040 2035/2035	c I	IPF	-	-	Yes	166.0	59.1	-	-
LCR	Brazil	Service Delivery and Fiscal Management Development Policy Loan assists the Municipality of Manaus in improving the management of its finances, as well as its education and transport sectors, through upgraded revenue and expenditure processes, meritocratic and results-oriented management of schools, and improved control of bus concessions.	P153203	12/3/2015	2021/2039	I	DPF	-	-	-	150.0	-	-	-
LCR	Brazil	Productive and Social Inclusion Development Policy Loan supports policy reforms for improved performance of secondary education students in state public schools and expanded coverage of public health services, expanded access of target vulnerable groups to productive chains and natural resources management services, strengthened systematic monitoring of priority investments, and strengthened institutions for gender mainstreaming and channeling the citizens' voice in strategic programs.	P146981	12/21/2015	2019/2035	I	DPF	-	-	Yes	200.0	-	-	-
LCR	Brazil	Piaui Pillars of Growth and Social Inclusion Project reduces the dropout of students in public secondary education; increases access to diagnosis and treatment for patients with chronic diseases; expands the registration of groundwater users in rural areas and land tenure regularization; and increases the participation of rural family farmers in rural productive value chains.	P129342	12/21/2015	2020/2035	I	IPF	-	-	-	120.0	-	-	-
LCR	Brazil	Bahia Road Rehabilitation and Maintenance Project (Second Phase) enhances, in a sustainable fashion, road accessibility and safety in selected regions of the State of Bahia.	P147272	1/29/2016	2020/2050	I	IPF	-	-	Yes	200.0	-	-	-

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LCR	Brazil	Teresina Enhancing Municipal Governance and Quality of Life Project (Additional Financing) modernizes and improves the management capacity of the Municipality of Teresina in the financial, urban, environmental, service-delivery, and economic development fields and improves the quality of life of the low-income population of the Lagoas do Norte region.	P146870	2/24/2016	2021/2050	I	IPF	Yes	-	-	88.0	-	-	-
LCR	Chile	Integrated Water Resources Management and Infrastructure Development Project strengthens the government's capacity for water resource management and public infrastructure planning and concession.	P152319	11/4/2015	2031/2031	I	IPF	-	-	Yes	40.9	-	-	-
LCR	Chile	Social Inclusion for Shared Prosperity Development Policy Loan supports efforts to promote equal opportunities in education, improve the conditions to enhance the quality of tertiary education, strengthen institutions for poverty measurement, and enhance targeting mechanisms of social programs.	P154213	11/16/2015	2028/2028	I	DPF	-	-	Yes	100.0	-	-	-
LCR	Colombia	Sustainable Development and Green Growth Development Policy Loan establishes a set of policy and institutional measures for green growth in transport, energy, environmental health, and disaster risk management, and improves environmental quality by reducing particulate matter in the air, strengthening regulatory and economic instruments for reducing waste pollution, and increasing capacity for solid waste disposal and enhancing waste recycling.	P150475	9/30/2015	2035/2035	I	DPF	-	-	Yes	700.0	-	-	-
LCR	Colombia	Second Programmatic Sustained Growth and Income Convergence Development Policy Loan fosters solutions to develop infrastructure financing and increases access to finance for firms, builds productive skills and improves their allocation, and strengthens regulations that affect innovation and business efficiency.	P154821	12/8/2015	2021/2050	I	DPF	-	-	Yes	700.0	-	-	-
LCR	Costa Rica	Strengthening Universal Health Insurance in Costa Rica Program-for-Results contributes to improving the timeliness and quality of health services and enhancing the institutional efficiency of the Costa Rican Social Security Administration.	P148435	3/15/2016	2022/2049	I	PforR	-	-	Yes	420.0	-	-	-
LCR	Dominican Republic	Support to the National Education Pact Project improves government capacity to recruit and train primary school teachers, assess student learning in primary and secondary education, evaluate the quality of service provided by Public Early Childhood Development Centers, and enhance the process for decentralizing public school management.	P146831	9/30/2015	2027/2040	I	IPF	-	-	Yes	50.0	-	-	-
LCR	Dominican Republic	Strengthening Management of Public Finances Development Policy Loan supports government efforts to improve flexibility and transparency in the management of public debt; strengthen planning, budgeting, and execution of public expenditures; and enhance transparency and monitoring of government operations.	P155425	11/4/2015	2027/2038	I	DPF	-	-	-	60.0	-	-	-
LCR	Dominican Republic	Distribution Grid Modernization and Loss Reduction Project improves the financial viability of electricity distribution companies by reducing energy losses and increasing revenue collections in the circuits rehabilitated by the project, and consequently, increases the supply of electricity.	P147277	12/15/2015	2027/2040	I	IPF	-	-	Yes	120.0	-	-	-
LCR	Ecuador	Sustainable Family Farming Modernization Project enhances incomes of small and medium-sized farm households by supporting more productive and climate-smart use for land and water.	P151963	7/15/2015	2033/2050	I	IPF	-	-	Yes	80.0	-	-	-
LCR	Ecuador	Supporting Education Reform in Targeted Circuits Project increases enrollment in early education and improves the persistence rate in lower secondary education and upper secondary education in the targeted circuits.	P152096	10/14/2015	2034/2045	I	IPF	-	-	Yes	178.0	-	-	-
LCR	Ecuador	Ibarra Transport Infrastructure Improvement Project improves mobility in Ibarra and the use of recreational spaces in the Yahuarcocha Lagoon area.	P147280	1/27/2016	2021/2040	I	IPF	-	-	-	52.5	-	-	-
LCR	Ecuador	Risk Mitigation and Emergency Recovery Project reduces the potential effects of the El Niño phenomenon and the Cotopaxi volcano, and supports the recovery of basic and production services in affected areas in case of an eligible disaster in selected sectors.	P157324	3/15/2016	2034/2051	I	IPF	-	-	-	150.0	-	-	-
LCR	Grenada	Second Programmatic Resilience Building Development Policy Credit and Loan supports reforms to create conditions for private investment in a sustainable manner, support improved public resource management, and enhance resilience against natural disasters and key elements of resilience in the banking sector.	P151821	10/28/2015	2026/2055 2026/2045	C I	DPF	-	-	Yes	5.0	10.0	-	-

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LCR	Guyana	University of Guyana Science and Technology Support Project (Additional Financing) strengthens the four science and technology faculties at the University of Guyana through infrastructure, research, and curricular improvements while building the basis for improved facilities management and future growth.	P156746	12/8/2015	2021/2040	c	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	3.7	-	-
LCR	Honduras	Fiscal Sustainability and Enhanced Competitiveness Development Policy Credit supports efforts in strengthening institutional arrangements to support fiscal sustainability and enhancing the regulatory framework to promote competitiveness.	P155920	12/15/2015	2021/2040	c	DPF	-	-	Yes	-	50.0	35.9	-
LCR	Jamaica	Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project enhances the country's resilience to disaster and climate risk.	P146965	2/10/2016	2023/2045	I	IPF	-	-	Yes	30.0	-	-	-
LCR	Mexico	Expanding Rural Finance Project expands the availability of finance to the rural economy.	P153338	11/24/2015	2017/2035	I	IPF	-	-	Yes	400.0	-	-	-
LCR	Mexico	Municipal Energy Efficiency Project promotes the efficient use of energy in the country's municipalities by carrying out energy efficiency investments in selected municipal sectors and contributes to strengthening the enabling environment.	P149872	3/8/2016	2028/2028	I	IPF	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-
LCR	Panama	Strengthening the Social Protection and Inclusion System Project increases the efficiency of the social protection system and improves the income generation capacity of the poor and vulnerable.	P155097	9/23/2015	2021/2032	I	IPF	-	-	Yes	75.0	-	-	-
LCR	Peru	Lima Metro Line 2 Project provides a major east-west axis of the Lima-Callo Metropolitan Region with a modern and integrated mass transit system that will improve accessibility to jobs and services in the area of influence of the Lima Metro Line 2 and the Gambetta Branch of Line 4.	P145610	9/15/2015	2021/2031	I	IPF	-	-	-	300.0	-	-	-
LCR	Peru	Support to the Subnational Transport Program Project facilitates sustainable road access of the country's rural population to services, reduces transport costs on rural roads linked to priority logistics corridors, and strengthens decentralized road management.	P132515	12/11/2015	2028/2028	I	IPF	-	-	Yes	50.0	-	-	-
LCR	Peru	Boosting Human Capital and Productivity Development Policy Loan with a Deferred Drawdown Option supports the country's efforts to boost human capital and productivity by enhancing the education policy framework to enable better quality of skills; facilitating the entry, operation, and exit of firms; and reducing transaction costs in trade.	P156858	2/11/2016	2029/2029	I	DPF	-	-	Yes	1,250.0	-	-	-
LCR	Peru	Public Expenditure and Fiscal Risk Management Development Policy Loan with a Deferred Drawdown Option supports efforts to improve the management and reporting of public expenditures in subnational governments and the government's legal and institutional framework for public-private partnerships.	P154981	2/11/2016	2029/2029	I	DPF	-	-	-	1,250.0	-	-	-
MNA	Djibouti	Rural Community Development and Water Mobilization Project (Second Additional Financing) increases access of rural communities to water and enhances their capacity to manage water and agro-pastoral resources in the project areas using a participatory approach to community-based development.	P157282	5/31/2016	2021/2041	c	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	7.0	-	-
MNA	Djibouti	Social Safety Net Project (Second Additional Financing) supports a social safety net system for improved targeting, improved nutrition practices, and access to short-term employment opportunities for the poor and vulnerable.	P158696	5/31/2016	2021/2041	c	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	4.0	-	-
MNA	Egypt, Arab Rep.	Sustainable Rural Sanitation Services Program-for-Results strengthens institutions and policies for increasing access and improving rural sanitation services in the Governorates of Beheira, Dakahliya, and Sharkiya.	P154112	7/28/2015	2020/2050	I	PforR	-	-	Yes	550.0	-	-	-
MNA	Egypt, Arab Rep.	Fiscal Consolidation, Sustainable Energy, and Competitiveness Programmatic Development Policy Loan advances fiscal consolidation through higher revenue collection, greater moderation of the wage bill growth, and stronger debt management; ensures sustainable energy supply through private sector engagement; and enhances the business environment through investment laws, industrial license requirements, as well as enhancing competition.	P157704	12/17/2015	2021/2050	I	DPF	-	-	Yes	1,000.0	-	-	-
MNA	Iraq	Emergency Operation for Development supports the country in the reconstruction of damaged infrastructure and the restoration of public services delivery in targeted municipal areas.	P155732	7/7/2015	2020/2030	I	IPF	-	-	-	350.0	-	-	-
MNA	Iraq	Emergency Fiscal Stabilization, Energy Sustainability, and State-Owned Enterprise Transparency Development Policy Loan improves expenditure management, the sustainability of energy supply, and the transparency of state-owned enterprises.	P155962	12/17/2015	2021/2031	I	DPF	-	-	-	1,200.0	-	-	-

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MNA	Jordan	Programmatic Energy and Water Sector Reforms Development Policy Loan improves the financial viability and increases efficiency gains in the country's energy and water sectors.	P154299	9/18/2015	2020/2050	I	DPF	-	-	Yes	250.0	-	-	-
MNA	Morocco	Large-Scale Irrigation Modernization Project provides an improved water service to farmers through selected Regional Agriculture Development Offices, and provides better access to improved irrigation technologies for targeted farmers in the project area.	P150930	7/8/2015	2020/2040	I	IPF	-	-	Yes	150.0	-	-	-
MNA	Morocco	Second Transparency and Accountability Development Policy Loan strengthens mechanisms promoting transparency and accountability in the management of public resources and supports legal reforms fostering open governance in line with the country's new constitution.	P154041	10/22/2015	2021/2040	I	DPF	-	-	Yes	200.0	-	-	-
MNA	Morocco	Urban Transport Program-for-Results strengthens the capacity of urban transport institutions to plan, implement, and monitor infrastructure services, and improves the level of service of urban transport in target corridors.	P149653	12/9/2015	2021/2040	I	PforR	-	-	Yes	200.0	-	-	-
MNA	Morocco	Second Inclusive Green Growth Development Policy Loan improves the management of natural capital, greens physical capital, and strengthens and diversifies the rural economy by leveraging human capital.	P149747	12/18/2015	2021/2040	I	DPF	-	-	Yes	300.0	-	-	-
MNA	Morocco	Integrated Disaster Risk Management and Resilience Program-for-Results improves the institutional framework to finance disaster risk reduction activities and strengthens financial resilience to natural disasters for targeted populations in the program area.	P144539	4/20/2016	2021/2041	I	PforR	-	-	Yes	200.0	-	-	-
MNA	Tunisia	Road Transport Corridors Project reduces transportation costs and time, improves road safety on selected road corridors, and strengthens government capacity in road asset management.	P146502	7/14/2015	2021/2049	I	IPF	-	-	Yes	200.0	-	-	-
MNA	Tunisia	Third Governance, Opportunity, and Jobs Development Policy Loan helps establish the policy foundations for a more competitive business environment, a strengthened financial sector, more inclusive and accountable social services, and more transparent public governance.	P150950	10/1/2015	2021/2049	I	DPF	-	-	Yes	500.0	-	-	-
MNA	Tunisia	Tertiary Education for Employability Project improves the employability of tertiary education graduates and strengthens the management of higher education.	P151059	2/25/2016	2021/2048	I	IPF	-	-	Yes	70.0	-	-	-
MNA	West Bank and Gaza	Local Governance and Services Improvement Program-for-Results strengthens the local government financing system and improves local service delivery in program villages.	P148896	11/2/2015	-	g	PforR	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	5.0
MNA	West Bank and Gaza	Teacher Education Improvement Project (Additional Financing) improves the competencies and skills of class teachers teaching grades one to four in the West Bank and Gaza, thereby contributing to enhancing student learning in primary schools.	P152914	11/2/2015	-	g	IPF	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	3.0
MNA	West Bank and Gaza	Finance for Jobs Project tests the effectiveness of selected financial interventions.	P151089	12/18/2015	-	g	IPF	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	5.0
MNA	West Bank and Gaza	Palestinian National Development Plan Seventh Development Policy Grant improves public revenue performance and the sustainability of public expenditures, improves transparency of public finances, and facilitates the land registration process.	P156865	2/11/2016	-	g	DPF	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	40.0
SAR	Afghanistan	Trans-Hindukush Road Connectivity Project improves road transport connectivity across the Hindukush mountain range.	P145347	10/20/2015	-	g	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	250.0	-	-
SAR	Bangladesh	Skills and Training Enhancement Project (Additional Financing) strengthens training institutions to improve training quality and employability of trainees, including those from disadvantaged socioeconomic backgrounds.	P155389	10/30/2015	2022/2053	c	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	100.0	-	-
SAR	Bangladesh	Siddhirganj Power Project (Additional Financing) increases the supply of electricity to the country's grid network.	P154127	11/13/2015	2022/2053	c	IPF	Yes	-	-	-	176.7	-	-
SAR	Bangladesh	Ghorashal Unit 4 Repowering Project increases the generation capacity and efficiency of the targeted power plant.	P128012	12/21/2015	2022/2053	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	217.0	-	-
SAR	Bangladesh	Pro-Poor Slums Integration Project improves shelter and living conditions in selected low-income and informal settlements in designated municipalities.	P130710	4/5/2016	2022/2054	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	50.0	-	-
SAR	Bangladesh	Private Sector Development Support Project (Additional Financing) facilitates private investment and job creation and promotes compliance with international quality standards, building codes, and good social and environmental practices in economic zones supported by the project.	P156242	4/5/2016	2022/2054	c	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	130.0	-	-

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SAR	Bangladesh	Bangladesh Weather and Climate Services Regional Project strengthens the country's capacity to deliver reliable weather, water, and climate information services and improves access to such services by priority sectors and communities.	P150220	6/3/2016	2022/2054	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	113.0	-	-
SAR	Bangladesh	College Education Development Project strengthens the strategic planning and management capacity of the college education subsector and improves the teaching and learning environment of participating colleges.	P154577	6/3/2016	2022/2054	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	100.0	-	-
SAR	Bangladesh	Second Public Procurement Reform Project (Second Additional Financing) improves performance of the public procurement system progressively, focusing largely on targeted agencies.	P158783	6/6/2016	2022/2054	c	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	10.0	-	-
SAR	Bangladesh	Regional Waterway Transport Project improves inland water transport efficiency and safety for passengers and cargo along the Chittagong-Dhaka-Ashuganj Regional Corridor and enhances sector sustainability.	P154511	6/16/2016	2022/2054	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	360.0	-	-
SAR	Bangladesh	Health Sector Development Program (Additional Financing) enables the government to strengthen health systems and improve health services, particularly for the poor.	P151070	6/24/2016	2022/2054	c	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	150.0	-	-
SAR	Bangladesh	Modernization of State-Owned Financial Institutions Project contributes to the modernization, transparency, and efficiency of state-owned banks.	P155363	6/30/2016	2022/2054	c	IPF	-	-	-	-	150.0	-	-
SAR	India	Nai Manzil Education and Skills Training for Minorities Project improves completion of secondary education and market-driven skills training for targeted youth from minority communities.	P156363	10/29/2015	2020/2040	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	50.0	35.9	-
SAR	India	Bihar Kosi Basin Development Project enhances resilience to floods and increases agriculture production and productivity in the targeted districts in the Kosi River Basin, and enhances Bihar's capacity to respond promptly and effectively to an eligible crisis or emergency.	P127725	12/8/2015	2021/2040	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	250.0	180.7	-
SAR	India	Swachh Bharat Mission Support Operation Program-for-Results reduces open defecation in rural areas and strengthens government capacity to manage the national Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin program.	P153251	12/15/2015	2021/2038	I	PforR	-	-	Yes	1,500.0	-	-	-
SAR	India	Citizen Access to Responsive Services Project improves access to Public Services Guarantee Act services by citizens of Madhya Pradesh, and in particular by underrepresented groups.	P149182	1/29/2016	2021/2041	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	35.0	25.4	-
SAR	India	Programmatic Electricity Distribution Reform Development Policy Loan supports the Government of the State of Rajasthan in its goal of establishing a financially sustainable distribution sector under the 24x7 Power for All program.	P157224	3/25/2016	2023/2038	I	DPF	-	-	Yes	250.0	-	-	-
SAR	India	Karnataka Urban Water Modernization Project provides citywide access to a continuous piped water supply in the eligible cities in the state of Karnataka, and strengthens service delivery arrangements at the city level.	P130544	3/31/2016	2021/2040	I	IPF	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-
SAR	India	Grid-Connected Rooftop Solar Program-for-Results increases installed capacity of grid-connected rooftop solar photovoltaic (GRPV) and strengthens the capacity of relevant institutions for GRPV.	P155007	5/13/2016	2036/2036	I	PforR	-	-	Yes	500.0	-	-	-
SAR	India	Himachal Pradesh Horticulture Development Project supports small farmers and agro-entrepreneurs in Himachal Pradesh to increase productivity, quality, and market access of selected horticulture commodities.	P151744	5/27/2016	2021/2041	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	135.0	96.1	-
SAR	India	Socioeconomic Empowerment of Adolescent Girls and Young Women Project improves completion of market-driven skills training and secondary education for adolescent girls and young women in selected districts of Jharkhand.	P150576	6/21/2016	2021/2041	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	63.0	44.5	-
SAR	India	North Eastern Region Power System Improvement Project increases the delivery of electricity at the boundaries of the power distribution network in participating states in the North Eastern Region.	P127974	6/24/2016	2021/2040	I	IPF	-	-	-	470.0	-	-	-
SAR	India	Third Technical Education Quality Improvement Project enhances quality and equity in participating engineering education institutes and improves the efficiency of the engineering education system in project states.	P154523	6/24/2016	2021/2041	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	201.5	144.2	-
SAR	India	Bihar Transformative Development Project ("Jevika II") diversifies and enhances household-level incomes and improves access to and use of nutrition and sanitation services among targeted households.	P159576	6/28/2016	2021/2041	c	IPF	-	-	-	-	290.0	207.9	-
SAR	Nepal	Power Sector Reform and Sustainable Hydropower Development Project strengthens the capacity of the power sector agencies to plan and prepare hydropower and transmission line projects following international standards and best practices, and improves the readiness of the power sector agencies for regulatory and institutional reforms.	P150066	9/25/2015	2022/2053	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	20.0	-	-

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											IBRD (US\$)	IDA (US\$)	IDA (SDR ^e)	Special Financing Grant (US\$)
SAR	Pakistan	FATA Temporarily Displaced Persons Emergency Recovery Project supports the early recovery of families affected by the militancy crisis, promotes child health, and strengthens emergency response safety net delivery systems in the affected Federally Administered Tribal Areas.	P154278	8/26/2015	2020/2040	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	75.0	-	-
SAR	Pakistan	Second Power Sector Reform Development Policy Credit focuses on structural reforms to the electric power sector that will improve its financial, technical, and commercial performance.	P152021	11/12/2015	2021/2040	c	DPF	-	-	Yes	-	500.0	-	-
SAR	Pakistan	Water Sector Capacity Building and Advisory Services Project (Additional Financing) improves the management and investment planning of water resources in the Indus River Basin.	P155226	12/21/2015	2021/2041	c	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	35.0	-	-
SAR	Pakistan	Punjab Jobs and Competitiveness Program-for-Results improves the investment climate and promotes investments and jobs in more inclusive and sustainable industrial estates in Punjab.	P155963	3/31/2016	2021/2034	l	PforR	-	-	Yes	100.0	-	-	-
SAR	Pakistan	National Immunization Support Project increases equitable coverage of services for immunization against vaccine-preventable diseases, including poliomyelitis, for children between 0 and 23 months.	P132308	4/21/2016	2021/2041	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	50.0	-	-
SAR	Pakistan	Third Punjab Education Sector Project supports Punjab Province to improve school participation, completion, and teaching-learning practices with a particular focus on low-performing districts.	P154524	6/3/2016	2021/2038	l	IPF	-	-	Yes	300.0	-	-	-
SAR	Pakistan	Sindh Resilience Project mitigates flood and drought risks in selected areas and strengthens Sindh's capacity to manage natural disasters.	P155350	6/21/2016	2021/2040	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	100.0	-	-
SAR	Pakistan	Competitiveness and Growth Development Policy Operation improves the business environment and enhances fiscal management through improving revenue management and making public spending more pro-poor.	P157207	6/21/2016	2021/2041	c	DPF	-	-	-	-	500.0	-	-
SAR	Pakistan	Competitiveness and Growth Development Policy Guarantee improves the business environment and enhances fiscal management through improving revenue management and making public spending more pro-poor.	P159839	6/21/2016	-	gu	DPF	-	-	-	420.0	-	-	-
SAR	Pakistan	Balochistan Integrated Water Resources Management and Development Project strengthens provincial government capacity for water resources monitoring and management and improves community-based water management for targeted irrigation schemes in Balochistan.	P154255	6/28/2016	2021/2041	c	IPF	-	-	-	-	200.0	-	-
SAR	Sri Lanka	North East Local Services Improvement Project (Additional Financing) supports local authorities in the Northern and Eastern Provinces and adjoining provinces to deliver services and local infrastructure in a responsive and accountable manner.	P152623	8/26/2015	2020/2040	c	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	20.0	-	-
SAR	Sri Lanka	Climate Resilience Improvement Project (Additional Financing) reduces the vulnerability of exposed people and assets to climate risk and improves the Government's capacity to respond effectively to disasters.	P157392	3/21/2016	2021/2041	c	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	42.0	-	-
SAR	Sri Lanka	Ecosystem Conservation and Management Project improves the management of ecosystems in selected locations in the country for conservation and community benefits.	P156021	4/25/2016	2021/2041	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	45.0	-	-
SAR	Sri Lanka	Transport Connectivity and Asset Management Project strengthens the Road Development Authority's capacity for asset management and improves the road service delivery on the selected road corridor.	P132833	5/9/2016	2021/2041	c	IPF	-	-	-	-	125.0	-	-
SAR	Sri Lanka	Strategic Cities Development Project (Additional Financing) improves selected urban services and public open spaces in the participating city regions.	P157427	5/27/2016	2021/2041	c	IPF	Yes	-	Yes	-	55.0	-	-
SAR	Sri Lanka	Agriculture Sector Modernization Project supports increasing agriculture productivity, improving market access, and enhancing value addition of smallholder farmers and agribusinesses in the project areas.	P156019	6/28/2016	2021/2041	c	IPF	-	-	Yes	-	125.0	-	-

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

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

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

c. Civil society involvement includes projects with actual involvement of civil society organizations in identification, preparation, and/or appraisal of the project, and with intended civil society participation in the project's implementation, monitoring, and evaluation phases.

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

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

f. Credits to: Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda. Grant to: Burundi.

g. Credits to: Congo, Dem. Rep., Rwanda, Uganda. Grant to: Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa.

h. Grant to: West African Economic and Monetary Union.

i. IBRD loans to: Mauritius, Seychelles. IDA credit to: Mozambique.

j. Credit to: Senegal.

k. Credits to: Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia. Grants to: Malawi, Mozambique.

Region	Country	Project Name and Development Objectives	Project ID	Date of Approval	First/Last Maturity Date ^a	Lending Description	Lending Instrument	Additional Financing	Special Financing ^b	Civil Society Involvement ^c	Principal Commitment Amounts (millions) ^d			
											IBRD (US\$)	IDA (US\$)	IDA (SDR ^e)	Special Financing Grant (US\$)
l. Credits to: Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia. Grant to: Inter-University Council for East Africa.														
m. Credit to: Zambia.														
n. Credits to: Djibouti, Ethiopia, Uganda. Grant to: Intergovernmental Authority of Development.														
o. Credit to: Congo, Dem. Rep.														
p. Credits to: Guinea, Senegal, Sierra Leone. Grants to: Economic Community of West African States, Guinea, Sierra Leone.														
q. Credits to: Tajikistan, Uzbekistan. Grant to: Executive Committee of International Fund of Saving the Aral Sea.														

Income by Region

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Population living below \$1.90 a day (millions, 2011 PPP)	
Population living below \$1.90 a day (% of population, 2011 PPP)	
Population living below \$3.10 a day (millions, 2011 PPP)	
Population living below \$3.10 a day (% of population, 2011 PPP)	
Gross Domestic Product per Capita Index, 2005–15	51

Regional Poverty Estimates | 1981–2012

Population living below \$1.90 a day (millions, 2011 PPP)

Low and middle-income country groups	1981	1984	1987	1990	1993	1996	1999	2002	2005	2008	2010	2011	2012
East Asia and Pacific	1,143	1,044	918	996	902	704	689	553	361	297	226	173	147
Europe and Central Asia	-	-	9	9	24	33	37	29	26	15	13	11	10
Latin America and the Caribbean	72	90	69	68	67	69	71	70	55	41	38	35	34
Middle East and North Africa	-	16	18	14	17	16	11	-	10	9	-	-	-
South Asia	538	548	575	575	579	550	-	583	524	501	437	362	309
Sub-Saharan Africa	-	-	-	288	336	349	375	399	382	392	398	394	389
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total six regions	1,982	1,940	1,850	1,948	1,925	1,721	1,751	1,645	1,358	1,254	1,120	983	897
World	1,982	1,940	1,850	1,948	1,925	1,721	1,751	1,645	1,358	1,254	1,120	983	897

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

Low and middle-income country groups	1981	1984	1987	1990	1993	1996	1999	2002	2005	2008	2010	2011	2012
East Asia and Pacific	80.6	70.1	58.7	60.6	52.6	39.6	37.5	29.2	18.6	15.0	11.2	8.5	7.2
Europe and Central Asia	-	-	2.0	1.9	5.2	7.0	7.8	6.2	5.5	3.1	2.8	2.4	2.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	19.7	23.0	16.7	15.5	14.4	14.1	13.9	13.2	9.9	7.1	6.5	5.9	5.6
Middle East and North Africa	-	8.4	8.4	6.0	7.0	6.1	4.2	-	3.3	2.7	-	-	-
South Asia	58.1	55.3	54.1	50.7	47.9	42.9	-	40.8	35.0	32.1	27.2	22.2	18.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	-	-	-	56.8	61.1	58.5	58.0	57.1	50.5	47.8	46.1	44.4	42.7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total six regions	53.5	49.4	44.4	44.1	41.4	35.3	34.3	31.0	24.6	21.9	19.1	16.5	14.9
World	44.0	40.8	37.0	36.9	34.8	29.8	29.1	26.3	20.9	18.7	16.3	14.1	12.7

Population living below \$3.10 a day (millions, 2011 PPP)

Low and middle-income country groups	1981	1984	1987	1990	1993	1996	1999	2002	2005	2008	2010	2011	2012
East Asia and Pacific	1,322	1,345	1,334	1,379	1,323	1,207	1,196	1,044	849	701	582	504	454
Europe and Central Asia	-	-	39	36	67	83	92	67	55	35	34	32	30
Latin America and the Caribbean	140	165	140	136	130	133	134	138	116	89	81	77	72
Middle East and North Africa	-	56	62	56	65	66	55	-	57	51	-	-	-
South Asia	791	834	888	928	972	986	-	1,074	1,084	1,062	1,022	957	899
Sub-Saharan Africa	-	-	-	386	434	462	503	544	586	579	602	606	610
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total six regions	2,650	2,769	2,817	2,920	2,992	2,937	3,009	2,923	2,747	2,516	2,366	2,218	2,106
World	2,650	2,769	2,817	2,920	2,992	2,937	3,009	2,923	2,747	2,516	2,366	2,218	2,106

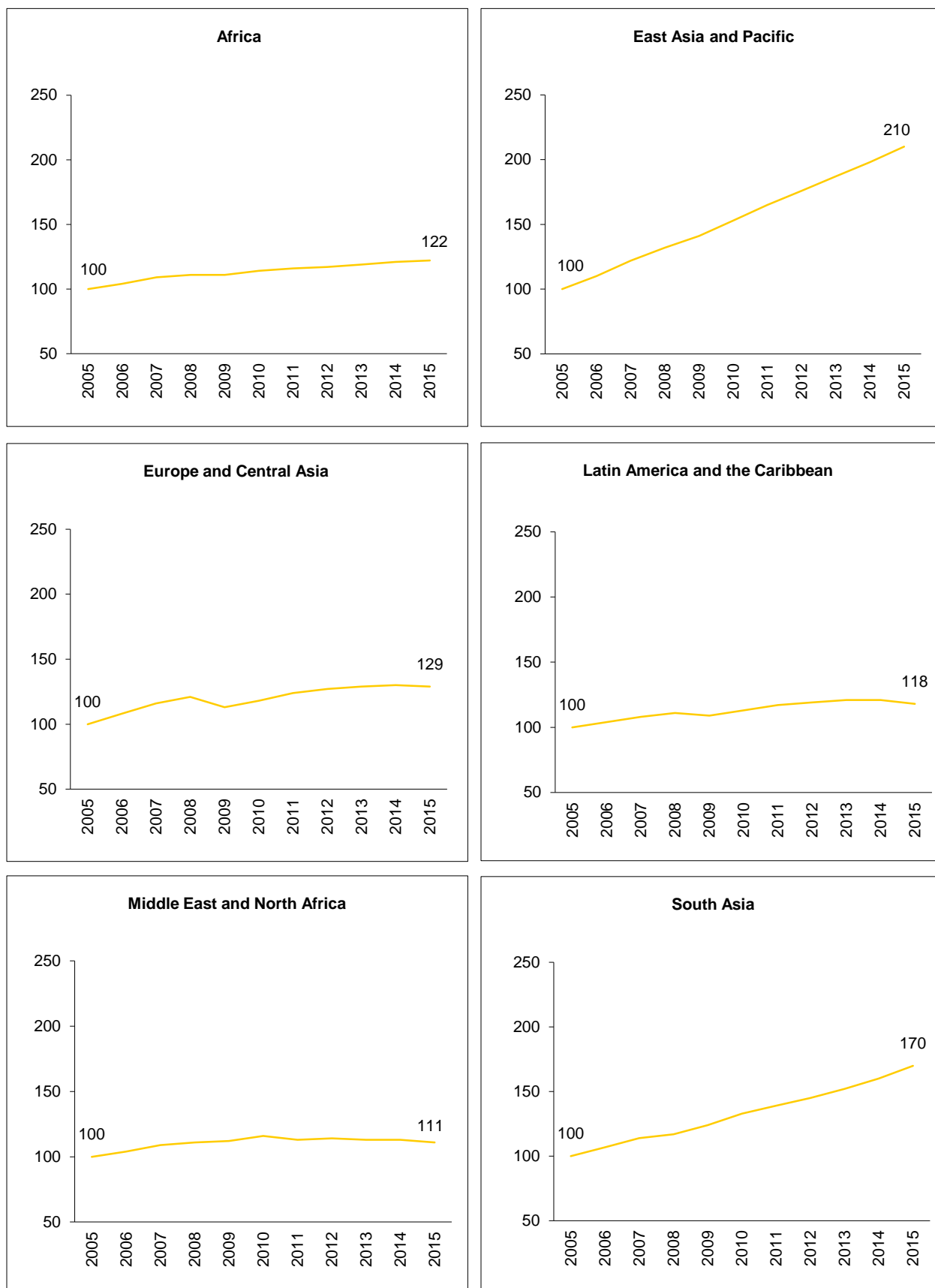
Population living below \$3.10 a day (% of population, 2011 PPP)

Low and middle-income country groups	1981	1984	1987	1990	1993	1996	1999	2002	2005	2008	2010	2011	2012
East Asia and Pacific	93.3	90.4	85.3	83.9	77.2	67.8	65.0	55.1	43.1	35.3	28.9	24.9	22.2
Europe and Central Asia	-	-	8.7	7.9	14.3	17.6	19.6	14.3	11.6	7.3	7.1	6.6	6.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	38.0	42.2	33.6	30.8	28.1	27.1	26.2	25.8	20.3	15.4	13.8	12.8	12.0
Middle East and North Africa	-	29.6	30.1	24.9	26.9	25.8	20.3	-	18.5	16.0	-	-	-
South Asia	85.4	84.1	83.6	81.8	80.4	76.8	-	75.1	70.3	67.9	63.6	58.8	54.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	-	-	-	76.1	78.8	77.5	77.9	77.8	73.5	70.7	69.6	68.3	67.0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total six regions	71.5	70.4	67.6	66.1	64.4	60.2	59.0	55.0	48.5	43.9	40.3	37.3	34.9
World	58.8	58.3	56.3	55.3	54.1	50.8	50.0	46.7	42.3	37.4	34.4	31.9	29.9

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

Note: PPP = purchasing power parity; - = not available. Data are current as of August 2016.

Gross Domestic Product per Capita Index | 2005–15



Source: World Development Indicators database.

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Yemen, Rep.	Mohammed Al-Maitami	Nazar Abdulla Basuhaib
Zambia	Alexander B. Chikwanda	Fredson K. Yamba
Zimbabwe	Patrick Anthony Chinamasa	Willard Lowenstern Manungo

Source: Corporate Secretariat, June 30, 2016.

a. Not a member of IDA

Executive Directors and Alternates of the World Bank and Their Voting Power | June 30, 2016

Executive Director	Alternate	Casting votes of	IBRD		IDA	
			Total votes	% of total	Total votes	% of total
Appointed						
Matthew McGuire	(Vacant)	United States	384,357	16.64	2,707,023	10.38
Masahiro Kan	Daiho Fujii	Japan	166,123	7.19	2,199,092	8.44
Yingming Yang	Jinadi Ye	China	107,273	4.64	571,811	2.19
Ursula Mueller	Claus Michael Happe	Germany	97,253	4.21	1,420,639	5.45
Hervé de Villeroché	Arnaud Delaunay	France	91,083	3.94	993,516	3.81
Melanie Robinson	Clare Roberts	United Kingdom	91,083	3.94	1,616,445	6.20
Elected						
Franciscus Godts (Belgium)	Gulsum Yazganarikan (Turkey)	Austria, Belarus ^a , Belgium, Czech Republic, Hungary, Kosovo, Luxembourg, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Turkey	116,233	5.03	1,210,487	4.66
Jose Rojas (República Bolivariana de Venezuela)	Beatriz de Guindos (Spain)	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Spain, Venezuela (República Bolivariana de) ^a	96,873	4.19	646,755	2.48
Frank Heemskerk (Netherlands)	Claudiu Doltu (Romania)	Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria ^a , Croatia, Cyprus, Georgia, Israel, Macedonia (former Yugoslav Republic of), Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, Romania, Ukraine	95,657	4.14	1,273,626	4.88
Heenam Choi (Republic of Korea)	Jason Allford (Australia)	Australia, Cambodia, Kiribati, Korea (Republic of), Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	94,123	4.07	1,015,871	3.91
Subhash Garg (India)	Muhammad Musharraf Hossain Bhuiyan (Bangladesh)	Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Sri Lanka	84,941	3.68	1,053,292	4.05
Alister Smith (Canada)	Peteranne Tamara Donaldson (Jamaica)	Antigua and Barbuda ^a , The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Canada, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Ireland, Jamaica ^a , St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines	84,183	3.64	1,164,310	4.48

Executive Director	Alternate	Casting votes of	IBRD		IDA	
			Total votes	% of total	Total votes	% of total
Antonio Silveira (Brazil)	Rosalia de Leon (Philippines)	Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Panama, Philippines, Suriname ^a , Trinidad and Tobago	77,254	3.34	844,685	3.24
Satu-Leena Santala (Finland)	Sanita Bajare (Latvia)	Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Sweden	74,269	3.22	1,400,987	5.36
Nasir Mahmood Khosa (Pakistan)	Omar Bougara (Algeria)	Afghanistan, Algeria, Ghana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Morocco, Pakistan, Tunisia	72,856	3.15	679,491	2.59
Patrizio Pagano (Italy)	Nuno Mota Pinto (Portugal)	Albania, Greece, Italy, Malta ^a , Portugal, San Marino ^a , Timor-Leste	72,701	3.15	786,847	3.01
Jorg G. Frieden (Switzerland)	Wieslaw Leonard Szczuka (Poland)	Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Poland, Serbia, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan ^a , Uzbekistan	71,752	3.11	1,185,288	4.54
Rionald Silaban (Indonesia)	Pornwasa Sirinupongs (Thailand)	Brunei Darussalam ^a , Fiji, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Singapore, Thailand, Tonga, Vietnam	70,356	3.05	779,514	3.00
Andrei Lushin (Russian Federation)	Eugene B. Miagkov (Russian Federation)	Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic	70,065	3.03	97,798	0.37
Khalid Alkhudairy (Saudi Arabia)	Turki Dhaifallah Almutairi (Saudi Arabia)	Saudi Arabia	67,184	2.91	849,303	3.26
Merza Hasan (Kuwait)	Karim Wissa (Arab Republic of Egypt)	Bahrain ^a , Egypt (Arab Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Maldives, Oman, Qatar ^a , United Arab Emirates, Yemen (Republic of)	59,238	2.56	544,396	2.08
Alejandro Foxley (Chile)	Daniel Pierini (Argentina)	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay ^a	46,535	2.01	453,003	1.74
Mohamed Kayad (Djibouti)	Seydou Bouda (Burkina Faso)	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Congo (Republic of), Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Togo	43,489	1.88	1,155,700	4.42

Executive Director	Alternate	Casting votes of	IBRD		IDA	
			Total votes	% of total	Total votes	% of total
Peter Larose (Seychelles)	Andrew Bvumbe (Zimbabwe)	Botswana, Burundi, Eritrea, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia ^a , Rwanda, Seychelles ^a , Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe	39,923	1.73	1,097,049	4.21
Ana Lourenco (Angola)	Bongi Kunene (South Africa)	Angola, Nigeria, South Africa	35,116	1.52	321,271	1.23

Note: Nauru (1,265 votes in IBRD) became a member after the 2014 regular election of Executive Directors.

a. Not a member of IDA.

In addition to the Executive Directors and Alternates shown in the foregoing list, the following also served after June 30, 2015.

Executive Director	End of period of service	Alternate	End of period of service
Shixin Chen (China)	May 27, 2016	Janet Harris (St. Kitts and Nevis)	November 1, 2015
Sung-Soo Eun (Republic of Korea)	January 17, 2016	Daniel Kostzer (Argentina)	April 27, 2016
Gwen Hines (United Kingdom)	August 5, 2015	Wilhelm Michael Rissmann (Germany)	August 31, 2015
		Mohammad Tareque (Bangladesh)	October 31, 2015
		Roman Zhukovskyi (Ukraine)	August 2, 2015



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

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

Telephone: (202) 458-2980

Fax: (202) 522-1618

Lima, Peru, October 10, 2015

1. The Development Committee met today, October 10, 2015, in Lima.
2. Global growth remains weak, and the downside risks for the second half of 2015 and 2016 have risen. A moderate recovery in high-income countries is still continuing, but prospects of tighter financing conditions, slowing trade, and renewed weakness in commodity prices are weighing on confidence in many developing countries. We call on the World Bank Group (WBG) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to monitor risks and vulnerabilities closely, to enhance their assistance to countries to support growth and build resilience, and to play their countercyclical role when needed.
3. Given the scale of the current refugee and migrant crisis, we call for targeted support, in collaboration with the UN and other partners, in addressing the challenges for countries and regions in turmoil, especially in the Middle East and North Africa, but also in other fragile and conflict states.
4. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) chart a new course for development for the next 15 years. The SDGs are universal, integrated, and align with the WBG's corporate goals. Building on the *Billions to Trillions* discussion at the last Spring Meetings we endorse the WBG's role and support for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This will involve convening, connecting and coordinating with governments, UN, IMF, MDBs, and the WTO, private sector and civil society to mobilize the financing needed; deliver development solutions at country, regional, and global levels, including through South-South cooperation. We stress the need to focus on inclusive growth, jobs, infrastructure, human development and health systems, and to deepen the WBG's engagement in fragile and conflict states. Private sector development is crucial to achieving the SDGs. We call on the IFC and MIGA to play a more catalytic role to mobilize private sector investment and finance for development. We welcome the steps the WBG has taken to enhance its effectiveness and delivery to respond to strong demand, through operational reforms and optimizing the use of its balance sheets and external resources. We recognize that the WBG must remain adequately resourced to meet its goals and to contribute to the SDGs and climate agendas.
5. IDA remains a critical tool to achieve the WBG's goals and the SDGs and we look forward to continued strong IDA replenishments and further consideration of options to generate additional IDA financial capacity while ensuring continued focus on the poorest countries.
6. We welcome the IMF's support for the 2030 Agenda, including its decision to increase access to concessional lending facilities, and its work to boost economic resilience and sustain global economic and financial stability.

7. We urge the WBG and the IMF to scale up their support to developing countries to improve domestic resource mobilization, public financial management and to curb illicit finance. Illicit finance and the underlying activities, including tax evasion, corruption, criminal activities, collusion, represent a major drain on the resources of developing countries. We welcome their plans to work jointly to build capacity for developing countries, including on international tax issues.
8. Climate change and natural disasters put hard-earned development gains at risk, particularly for the poor and vulnerable. Smart policy and investment choices can help transition to economic growth paths that reduce poverty while preserving the environment. We urge the WBG to scale up its technical and financial support and mobilize resources to assist countries in assessing climate risks and opportunities, to address the drivers of climate change, and to build resilience. We look forward to an updated report on Disaster Risk Management in Spring 2016. We call on the WBG to enhance its support for small states in building resilience against and mitigating the impact of natural disasters and climate change, which are among the greatest challenges faced by these countries. We look forward to a successful COP21 meeting in Paris.
9. We reaffirm our commitment to gender equality, critical to ending poverty, boosting shared prosperity, and building more inclusive societies. We look forward to the implementation of a new WBG gender strategy aimed at closing persistent gender gaps.
10. The Global Monitoring Report has proven its value in tracking progress in achieving the MDGs and we are confident it will play a similar role for the SDGs. The latest GMR shows that changes in global demography will profoundly affect the trajectory of global development during the 2030 Agenda period. With the right policies, demographic change can help growth both in developing and developed economies. We urge the WBG to take demographic challenges into account in its work to support development policies.
11. We stress the importance of strengthening data quality and coverage, and its availability for policy making and for monitoring and implementing the SDGs. We call on the WBG and the IMF to increase their support to developing countries in building national data capacity and investing in evidence.
12. We welcome the Report of the 2015 Shareholding Review and agree to the shareholding review principles and the Roadmap for its implementation, including further consideration of the WBG's long term role. We commit to implementing the Roadmap, including agreement on a dynamic formula by the 2016 Annual Meetings, based on the guidance set out in the report. We stress the critical importance of wider reforms to strengthen WBG responsiveness to its members and their voice and representation in its governance. We will continue to promote diversity and inclusion to reflect better the global nature of the WBG.
13. Delivering transformative development solutions requires a focus on results, support for implementation, and fiduciary and safeguards policies to manage risks. This will ensure responsiveness to client needs and deliver sustainable development outcomes. We welcome the new procurement framework approved in July 2015 and look forward to successful completion of the review and update of the World Bank's environmental and social framework.
14. The Committee expressed its appreciation to the Government of the Republic of Peru for hosting the Annual Meetings. We thanked Mr. Marek Belka, President of the National Bank of Poland, for his valuable and outstanding leadership and guidance as Chairman of the Committee during the past four years, and welcomed his successor, Mr. Bambang Brodjonegoro, Minister of Finance of Indonesia.
15. The next meeting of the Development Committee is scheduled for April 16, 2016, in Washington, D.C.



DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

**JOINT MINISTERIAL COMMITTEE
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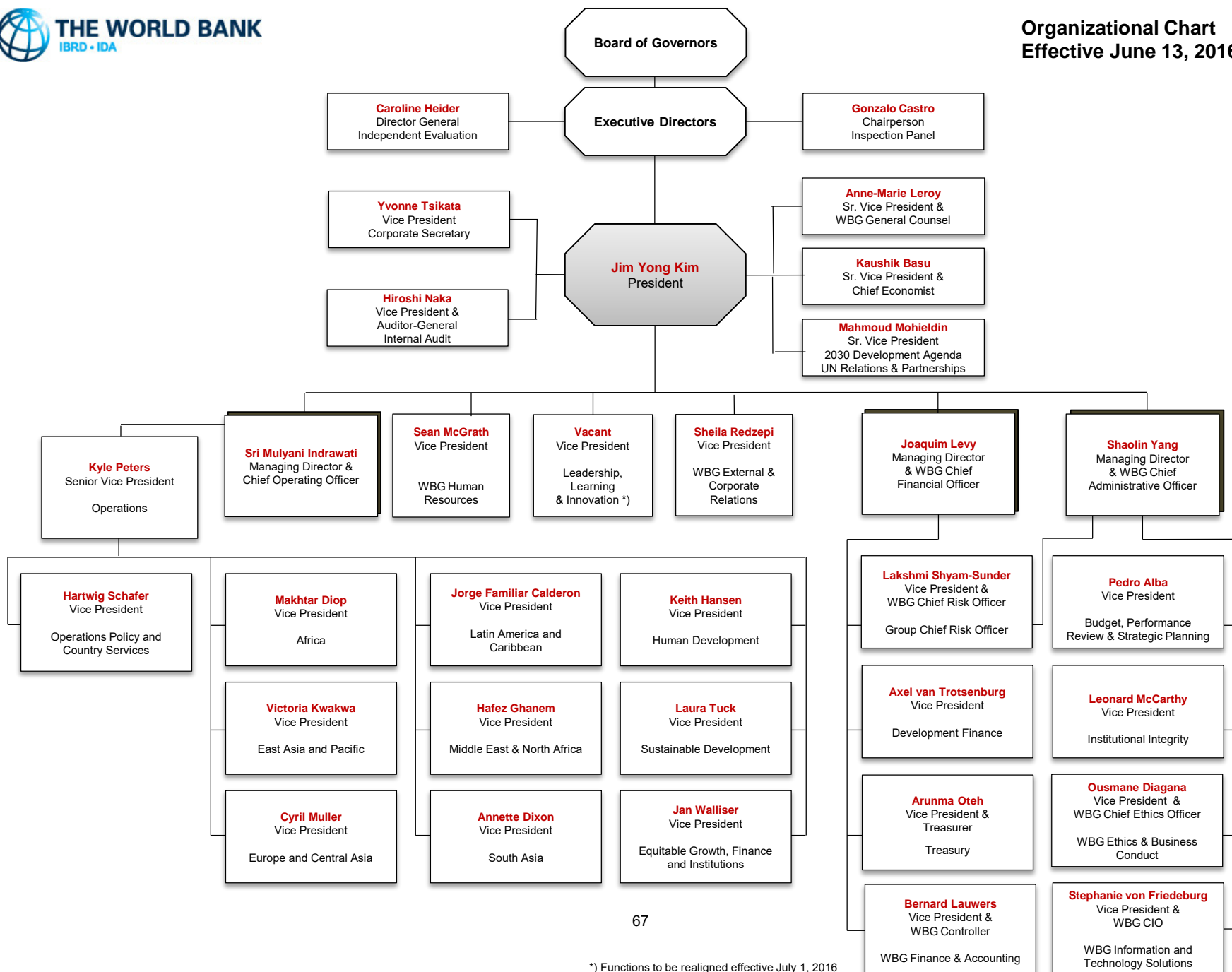
Washington, DC April 16, 2016

1. The Development Committee met today, April 16, in Washington, D.C.
2. Global growth continues to disappoint in 2016. Substantial downside risks to growth remain, including weak demand, tighter financial markets, softening trade, persistently low oil and commodity prices, and volatile capital flows. We call on the World Bank Group (WBG) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), within their respective mandates, to monitor these risks and vulnerabilities closely, and update the Debt Sustainability Framework for Low-Income Countries. We also call on them to provide policy advice and financial support for sustained, inclusive and diversified growth and resilience.
3. We are encouraged by progress on the Forward Look exercise on the medium to long term future of the WBG, which aims to ensure that the Group remains a strong global development institution in an evolving development landscape; and we expect a final report by the Annual Meetings. The Board and management shall develop proposals to ensure that the WBG remains responsive to the diverse needs of all its clients; leads on global issues and knowledge; makes the “billions to trillions” agenda a reality; partners effectively with the private sector; becomes a more effective and agile development partner; and adapts its business model accordingly. The Board and management should continue to consider ways to strengthen the financial position of the WBG institutions, including by optimizing the use of their existing resources, so that they are adequately resourced to accomplish the Group’s mission.
4. Fragility and conflict have displaced millions of people, significantly impacting both origin and host countries. We look forward to WBG and IMF action in this area, within their respective mandates and in partnership with humanitarian and other actors, to mitigate the vulnerabilities of forcibly displaced persons, to help host communities manage shocks, and to tackle the root causes of forced displacement. We urge the international community to take action in supporting these vulnerable populations who largely live below the poverty line. We recognize the sacrifices and generosity of host countries and the lack of adequate instruments to support them. We welcome Islamic Development Bank, UN and WBG efforts to develop the financing facility for the Middle East and North Africa and donor commitments to this initiative. We ask the WBG to explore options to develop a long term global crisis response platform. We look forward to the upcoming first World Humanitarian Summit and the Summit on Refugees at the UN General Assembly.
5. IDA remains the most important source of concessional financing for the poorest countries. We advocate for a strong IDA 18 replenishment with the support of traditional and new donors that ensures continued focus on the poorest countries. We look forward to a concrete and ambitious proposal on IDA leveraging options in the context of the replenishment.

6. In 2016, we begin the task of implementing in earnest the challenging program we committed to in the 2030 Development Agenda. In line with their comparative advantage, the IMF, MDBs, UN and WBG should partner to support developing countries' efforts to meet the SDGs, while adjusting to a slower growth environment and reduced private capital flows. We support collaboration among MDBs on developing high quality financing for sustainable and growth-oriented infrastructure investments. The WBG and IMF should also step up efforts to implement the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development, in particular, crowding in the private sector and boosting domestic resource mobilization, including by tackling illicit financial flows.
7. The private sector is critical to achieve our ambitious development objectives. Inclusive job creation is central to shared prosperity. We encourage all WBG institutions to work together in support of this agenda. In particular, we call on IFC and MIGA to do more to catalyze sustainable economic growth, including by mobilizing funds and providing guarantees in the most challenging environments, and to small and medium enterprises. We also urge IFC, IBRD and IDA to help countries undertake reforms and invest in the quality infrastructure needed to establish business environments that support private investment and local entrepreneurs.
8. Achieving gender equality is central to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. We welcome the WBG's recent adoption of the renewed gender strategy and look forward to its effective implementation.
9. The WBG should continue to deliver evidence-based development solutions at the country, regional, and global levels, including through improved country data systems, and South-South cooperation both in low- and middle-income countries. We urge the WBG and IMF to become more effective in fragile and conflict situations, through strengthened operational capacity in affected countries, better-tailored capacity development activities, incentives and enhanced security for staff, and innovative financing and resourcing.
10. We stress the need to strengthen country institutions and health systems, including enhancement of pandemic prevention and preparedness, in close collaboration with the World Health Organization and other stakeholders. We urge the WBG to finish the preparatory work on the Pandemic Emergency Facility as soon as possible and foster a new market for pandemic risk management insurance.
11. We applaud the historic Paris Agreement, which set the stage for ambitious climate action for all stakeholders. The WBG's recent Climate Change Action Plan sets out its commitment to help operationalize, based on client demand, climate-smart policies and projects as well as to scale up technical and financial support for climate change mitigation and adaptation, consistent with UNFCCC. Small states, the poor and the vulnerable are among the most exposed to the negative impacts of climate change and natural disasters and we urge the WBG and IMF to continue to step up their support to build resilience in these countries.
12. We welcome the Progress Report on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management. We call on the WBG to implement actions and policies using the principles of prevention and preparedness and to continue to build capacity for disaster response guided by the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, in particular, in Small Island Developing States. We look forward to an update on the Progress Report in two years.
13. We encourage management and the Board to finalize the modernization of the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework by August 2016.
14. We welcome the interim report on the Dynamic Formula and stress the need for the planned further work aiming to reach an agreement by the 2016 Annual Meetings in line with the Shareholding Review principles and the Roadmap agreed in Lima.
15. The next meeting of the Development Committee is scheduled for October 8, 2016.

Officers of the World Bank | June 30, 2016

Name	Title
Jim Yong Kim	President
Sri Mulyani Indrawati	Managing Director and Chief Operating Officer
Joaquim Levy	Managing Director and World Bank Group Chief Financial Officer
Shaolin Yang	Managing Director and World Bank Group Chief Administrative Officer
Kaushik Basu	Chief Economist and Senior Vice President
Anne-Marie Leroy	Senior Vice President and World Bank Group General Counsel
Mahmoud Mohieldin	Senior Vice President for the 2030 Development Agenda, United Nations, and Partnerships
R. Kyle Peters	Senior Vice President, Operations
Pedro Alba	Vice President, Budget, Performance Review, and Strategic Planning
Gonzalo Castro	Chairperson, Inspection Panel
Ousmane Diagana	Vice President and World Bank Group Chief Ethics Officer
Makhtar Diop	Vice President, Africa
Annette Dixon	Vice President, South Asia
Jorge Familiar Calderon	Vice President, Latin America and the Caribbean
Stephanie von Friedeburg	World Bank Group Chief Information Officer and Vice President, Information and Technology Solutions
Hafez Ghanem	Vice President, Middle East and North Africa
Keith Hansen	Vice President, Human Development
Caroline Heider	Director-General, Independent Evaluation Group
Victoria Kwakwa	Vice President, East Asia and Pacific
Bernard Lauwers	Vice President and World Bank Group Controller
Leonard McCarthy	Vice President, Institutional Integrity
Sean McGrath	Vice President, World Bank Group Human Resources
Cyril Muller	Vice President, Europe and Central Asia
Hiroshi Naka	Vice President and Auditor-General
Arunma Oteh	Vice President and Treasurer
Sheila Redzepi	Vice President, World Bank Group External and Corporate Relations
Hartwig Schafer	Vice President, Operations Policy and Country Services
Lakshmi Shyam-Sunder	Vice President and World Bank Group Chief Risk Officer
Axel van Trotsenburg	Vice President, Development Finance
Yvonne Tsikata	Vice President and Corporate Secretary
Laura Tuck	Vice President, Sustainable Development
Jan Walliser	Vice President, Equitable Growth, Finance, and Institutions



Annual Remuneration Disclosure Notice

Background

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

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

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

Calculation of Compensation and Benefits

Consistent with previous years, in fiscal 2016 the following assumptions were used to determine the annual World Bank Group contribution to the pension plan and other benefits:

Executive Management Remuneration

1. Annual Net Salary: This shows the actual annual net salary as of June 30, 2016.
2. Annual World Bank Group Contribution to the Pension Plan: This represents the Bank Group's estimated contribution to the pension plan calculated as a percentage of salaries, as approved by the Pension Finance Committee. For fiscal 2016 the overall Staff Retirement Plan (SRP) contribution rate is 29.87 percent as provided by Treasury. The World Bank Group pension contribution decreased from 32.25 percent in fiscal 2015 to 29.87 percent in fiscal 2016. SRP contribution rates are determined using an adjusted value of pension plan assets based on an averaging methodology.¹
3. The estimated contribution split between gross and net plan participants is 42.44 percent for gross plan and 27.13 percent for net plan as estimated by the Bank Group's Principal Actuary.
4. Thus, for Executive Management in the gross plan (Jin-Yong Cai, Roland K. Peters, and Philippe H. Le Houerou), the fiscal 2016 pension contribution is estimated at 42.44 percent. For the rest of management, who are in the net plan, the pension contribution is estimated at 27.13 percent.

The Annual World Bank Group Contribution to Other Benefits: This is an estimate of the Bank Group's contribution to benefits (excluding pension, tax allowances of 11.44 percent, and separation grant of 1.65 percent for those not eligible). The historical average benefits, excluding pension, is 37.49 percent of salary.

Next Steps

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

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

Remuneration of Executive Management, Executive Directors, and Staff

To recruit and retain highly qualified staff, the World Bank Group has developed a compensation and benefits system designed to be internationally competitive, to reward performance, and to take into account the special needs of a multinational and largely expatriate staff. The World Bank Group's staff salary structure is reviewed annually by the Executive Directors, and if warranted, is adjusted on the basis of a comparison with salaries paid by private financial and industrial firms and by representative public sector agencies in the U.S. market. After analyses of updated comparator salaries, the Board approved an average increase in the salary structure of 2.7 percent for fiscal 2016, effective July 1, 2015, for Washington-based staff.

The annual salaries (net of taxes) of executive management of the World Bank Group (WBG) were as follows as of June 30, 2016:

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

Name and position	Annual net salary ^a	Annual WBG contribution to pension plan ^b	Annual WBG contribution to other benefits ^c
Jim Yong Kim , President ^d	492,690	133,667	208,407
Sri Mulyani Indrawati , Managing Director and Chief Operating Officer	411,600	111,667	100,431
Bertrand Badre , Managing Director, Finance and CFO ^e	411,600	111,667	100,431
Jin-Yong Cai , Executive Vice President, IFC ^f	411,580	174,675 ^g	100,426
Philippe H. Le Houerou , Executive Vice President and CEO, IFC ^h	411,000	174,428 ^g	182,485
Joaquim Vieira Ferreira Levy , Managing Director and WBG Chief Financial Officer ⁱ	400,000	108,520	97,601
Anne-Marie Leroy , Senior Vice President and General Counsel	392,270	106,423	95,715
Kaushik Basu , Senior Vice President & Chief Economist	390,730	106,005	95,339
Mahmoud Mohieldin , Senior Vice President	390,020	105,812	95,166
Shaolin Yang , Managing Director and WBG Chief Administrative Officer ^j	390,000	105,807	95,161
Keiko Honda , Executive Vice President and Chief Executive Officer, MIGA	388,020	105,270	94,678
Roland K. Peters , Senior Vice President, Operations	381,040	161,713 ^g	99,243
Caroline Heider , Director General	365,610	99,190	89,210
Executive Directors ^k	253,730	n.a.	n.a.
Alternate Executive Directors ^k	219,490	n.a.	n.a.

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

b. Approximate annualized WBG contribution made to the Staff Retirement Plan and deferred compensation plans from July 1, 2015, through June 30, 2016.

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

d. Dr. Kim's WBG contribution to other benefits includes a supplemental allowance of \$88,190 to cover expenses. As a U.S. citizen, Dr. Kim's salary is taxable, and he receives a tax allowance to cover the estimated taxes on his salary and benefits. In addition to his pension, Dr. Kim receives a supplemental retirement benefit equal to 5 percent of annual salary.

e. Mr. Bertrand Badre transferred from his position as Managing Director and CFO to Special Advisor, Office of the President, effective March 4, 2016.

f. Mr. Jin-Yong Cai retired from his position as Executive Vice President of IFC effective January 31, 2016, and his actual salary for the period July 1, 2015, to January 31, 2016, was \$240,088. The Bank Group contributed approximately \$101,893 to his pension and \$58,582 to other benefits over the fiscal year.

g. Pension benefits for these staff members are based on Staff Retirement Plan provisions in effect prior to April 15, 1998.

h. Mr. Philippe H. Le Houerou's appointment to Executive Vice President and CEO of IFC was effective March 1, 2016. His actual net-of-tax salary for March 1, 2016, through June 30, 2016, was \$137,000. The Bank Group contributed approximately \$58,143 to his pension and \$33,428 to other benefits over the fiscal year. Mr. Le Houerou received a recruitment bonus in the amount of \$102,750 and a scarce skills premium in the amount of \$27,400 for the period of March 1, 2016, through June 30, 2016.

i. Mr. Joaquim Vieira Ferreira Levy's appointment to the Managing Director and WBG Chief Financial Officer was effective February 1, 2016. His actual net-of-tax salary for February 1, 2016, through June 30, 2016, was \$166,667. The Bank Group contributed approximately \$45,217 to his pension and \$40,667 to other benefits over the fiscal year.

j. Mr. Shaolin Yang's appointment to the Managing Director and WBG Chief Administrative Officer was effective February 29, 2016. His actual net-of-tax salary for February 29, 2016, through June 30, 2016, was \$131,625. The Bank Group contributed approximately \$35,710 to his pension and \$32,117 to other benefits over the fiscal year.

k. These figures do not apply to the U.S. Executive Director and Alternate Executive Director, who are subject to U.S. congressional salary caps.

As of June 30, 2016, the salary structure (net of tax) and annual average net salaries/benefits for World Bank Group staff were as follows:

Staff Salary Structure (Washington, DC)

Grades	Representative job titles	Minimum (US\$)	Market reference (US\$)	Maximum (US\$)	Staff at grade level (%)	Average salary/grade (US\$)	Average benefit ^a (US\$)
GA	Office Assistant	25,700	36,700	47,700	0.02	43,697	24,433
GB	Team Assistant, Information Technician	31,400	44,900	58,400	0.34	46,154	25,807
GC	Program Assistant, Information Assistant	38,300	54,700	71,100	7.41	56,852	31,789
GD	Senior Program Assistant, Information Specialist, Budget Assistant	45,400	64,800	84,200	6.43	70,422	39,376
GE	Analyst	61,500	87,800	114,100	9.99	80,679	45,112
GF	Professional	81,200	116,000	150,800	21.08	105,275	58,865
GG	Senior Professional	108,000	154,300	200,600	32.57	146,140	81,715
GH	Manager, Lead Professional	147,500	210,700	273,900	19.32	204,110	114,129
GI	Director, Senior Advisor	224,300	280,400	336,500	2.37	272,763	152,516
GJ	Vice President	273,600	321,900	370,200	0.35	337,654	188,800
GK	Managing Director, Executive Vice President	304,200	357,900	411,600	0.11	393,808	221,996

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

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

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International Bank for Reconstruction and Development Membership | June 30, 2016

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

Member	Date of membership
Costa Rica	January 8, 1946
Côte d'Ivoire	March 11, 1963
Croatia	February 25, 1993
Cyprus	December 21, 1961
Czech Republic	January 1, 1993
Denmark	March 30, 1946
Djibouti	October 1, 1980
Dominica	September 29, 1980
Dominican Republic	September 18, 1961
Ecuador	December 28, 1945
Egypt, Arab Rep.	December 27, 1945
El Salvador	March 14, 1946
Equatorial Guinea	July 1, 1970
Eritrea	July 6, 1994
Estonia	June 23, 1992
Ethiopia	December 27, 1945
Fiji	May 28, 1971
Finland	January 14, 1948
France	December 27, 1945
Gabon	September 10, 1963
Gambia, The	October 18, 1967
Georgia	August 7, 1992
Germany	August 14, 1952
Ghana	September 20, 1957
Greece	December 27, 1945
Grenada	August 27, 1975
Guatemala	December 28, 1945
Guinea	September 28, 1963
Guinea-Bissau	March 24, 1977
Guyana	September 26, 1966
Haiti	September 8, 1953
Honduras	December 27, 1945
Hungary	July 7, 1982
Iceland	December 27, 1945
India	December 27, 1945
Indonesia	April 13, 1967
Iran, Islamic Rep.	December 29, 1945
Iraq	December 27, 1945
Ireland	August 8, 1957
Israel	July 12, 1954
Italy	March 27, 1947

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

Member	Date of membership
Nicaragua	March 14, 1946
Niger	April 24, 1963
Nigeria	March 30, 1961
Norway	December 27, 1945
Oman	December 23, 1971
Pakistan	July 11, 1950
Palau	December 16, 1997
Panama	March 14, 1946
Papua New Guinea	October 9, 1975
Paraguay	December 28, 1945
Peru	December 31, 1945
Philippines	December 27, 1945
Poland	June 27, 1986
Portugal	March 29, 1961
Qatar	September 25, 1972
Romania	December 15, 1972
Russian Federation	June 16, 1992
Rwanda	September 30, 1963
Samoa	June 28, 1974
San Marino	September 21, 2000
São Tomé and Príncipe	September 30, 1977
Saudi Arabia	August 26, 1957
Senegal	August 31, 1962
Serbia	February 25, 1993
Seychelles	September 29, 1980
Sierra Leone	September 10, 1962
Singapore	August 3, 1966
Slovak Republic	January 1, 1993
Slovenia	February 25, 1993
Solomon Islands	September 22, 1978
Somalia	August 31, 1962
South Africa	December 27, 1945
South Sudan	April 18, 2012
Spain	September 15, 1958
Sri Lanka	August 29, 1950
St. Kitts and Nevis	August 15, 1984
St. Lucia	June 27, 1980
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	August 31, 1982
Sudan	September 5, 1957
Suriname	June 27, 1978
Swaziland	September 22, 1969

Member	Date of membership
Sweden	August 31, 1951
Switzerland	May 29, 1992
Syrian Arab Republic	November 2, 1961
Tajikistan	June 4, 1993
Tanzania	September 10, 1962
Thailand	May 3, 1949
Timor-Leste	July 23, 2002
Togo	August 1, 1962
Tonga	September 13, 1985
Trinidad and Tobago	September 16, 1963
Tunisia	April 14, 1958
Turkey	March 11, 1947
Turkmenistan	September 22, 1992
Tuvalu	June 24, 2010
Uganda	September 27, 1963
Ukraine	September 3, 1992
United Arab Emirates	September 22, 1972
United Kingdom	December 27, 1945
United States	December 27, 1945
Uruguay	March 11, 1946
Uzbekistan	September 21, 1992
Vanuatu	September 28, 1981
Venezuela, RB	December 30, 1946
Vietnam	September 21, 1956
Yemen, Rep.	October 3, 1969
Zambia	September 23, 1965
Zimbabwe	September 29, 1980

Total members: 189

International Development Association Membership | June 30, 2016

Member	Date of membership	Membership classification
Australia	September 24, 1960	Part I
Austria	June 28, 1961	Part I
Belgium	July 2, 1964	Part I
Canada	September 24, 1960	Part I
Denmark	November 30, 1960	Part I
Estonia	October 11, 2008	Part I
Finland	December 29, 1960	Part I
France	December 30, 1960	Part I
Germany	September 24, 1960	Part I
Greece	January 9, 1962	Part I
Iceland	May 19, 1961	Part I
Ireland	December 22, 1960	Part I
Italy	September 24, 1960	Part I
Japan	December 27, 1960	Part I
Kuwait	September 13, 1962	Part I
Latvia	August 11, 1992	Part I
Lithuania	September 23, 2011	Part I
Luxembourg	June 4, 1964	Part I
Netherlands	June 30, 1961	Part I
New Zealand	October 1, 1974	Part I
Norway	September 24, 1960	Part I
Portugal	December 29, 1992	Part I
Russian Federation	June 16, 1992	Part I
Slovenia	February 25, 1993	Part I
South Africa	October 12, 1960	Part I
Spain	October 18, 1960	Part I
Sweden	September 24, 1960	Part I
Switzerland	May 29, 1992	Part I
United Arab Emirates	December 23, 1981	Part I
United Kingdom	September 24, 1960	Part I
United States	September 24, 1960	Part I
Afghanistan	February 2, 1961	Part II
Albania	October 15, 1991	Part II
Algeria	September 26, 1963	Part II
Angola	September 19, 1989	Part II
Argentina	August 3, 1962	Part II
Armenia	August 25, 1993	Part II
Azerbaijan	March 31, 1995	Part II

Member	Date of membership	Membership classification
Bahamas, The	June 23, 2008	Part II
Bangladesh	August 17, 1972	Part II
Barbados	September 29, 1999	Part II
Belize	March 19, 1982	Part II
Benin	September 16, 1963	Part II
Bhutan	September 28, 1981	Part II
Bolivia	June 21, 1961	Part II
Bosnia and Herzegovina	February 25, 1993	Part II
Botswana	July 24, 1968	Part II
Brazil	March 15, 1963	Part II
Burkina Faso	May 13, 1963	Part II
Burundi	September 28, 1963	Part II
Cabo Verde	November 20, 1978	Part II
Cambodia	July 22, 1970	Part II
Cameroon	April 10, 1964	Part II
Central African Republic	August 27, 1963	Part II
Chad	November 7, 1963	Part II
Chile	December 30, 1960	Part II
China	September 24, 1960	Part II
Colombia	June 16, 1961	Part II
Comoros	December 9, 1977	Part II
Congo, Dem. Rep.	September 28, 1963	Part II
Congo, Rep.	November 8, 1963	Part II
Costa Rica	June 30, 1961	Part II
Côte d'Ivoire	March 11, 1963	Part II
Croatia	February 25, 1993	Part II
Cyprus	March 2, 1962	Part II
Czech Republic	January 1, 1993	Part II
Djibouti	October 2, 1980	Part II
Dominica	September 29, 1980	Part II
Dominican Republic	November 16, 1962	Part II
Ecuador	November 7, 1961	Part II
Egypt, Arab Rep.	October 26, 1960	Part II
El Salvador	April 23, 1962	Part II
Equatorial Guinea	April 5, 1972	Part II
Eritrea	July 6, 1994	Part II
Ethiopia	April 11, 1961	Part II
Fiji	September 29, 1972	Part II
Gabon	November 4, 1963	Part II
Gambia, The	October 18, 1967	Part II
Georgia	August 31, 1993	Part II

Member	Date of membership	Membership classification
Ghana	December 29, 1960	Part II
Grenada	August 28, 1975	Part II
Guatemala	April 27, 1961	Part II
Guinea	September 26, 1969	Part II
Guinea-Bissau	March 25, 1977	Part II
Guyana	January 4, 1967	Part II
Haiti	June 13, 1961	Part II
Honduras	December 23, 1960	Part II
Hungary	April 29, 1985	Part II
India	September 24, 1960	Part II
Indonesia	August 20, 1968	Part II
Iran, Islamic Rep.	October 10, 1960	Part II
Iraq	December 29, 1960	Part II
Israel	December 22, 1960	Part II
Jordan	October 4, 1960	Part II
Kazakhstan	July 23, 1992	Part II
Kenya	February 3, 1964	Part II
Kiribati	October 2, 1986	Part II
Korea, Rep.	May 18, 1961	Part II
Kosovo	June 29, 2009	Part II
Kyrgyz Republic	September 24, 1992	Part II
Lao PDR	October 28, 1963	Part II
Lebanon	April 10, 1962	Part II
Lesotho	September 19, 1968	Part II
Liberia	March 28, 1962	Part II
Libya	August 1, 1961	Part II
Macedonia, FYR	February 25, 1993	Part II
Madagascar	September 25, 1963	Part II
Malawi	July 19, 1965	Part II
Malaysia	September 24, 1960	Part II
Maldives	January 13, 1978	Part II
Mali	September 27, 1963	Part II
Marshall Islands	January 19, 1993	Part II
Mauritania	September 10, 1963	Part II
Mauritius	September 23, 1968	Part II
Mexico	April 24, 1961	Part II
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	June 24, 1993	Part II
Moldova	June 14, 1994	Part II
Mongolia	February 14, 1991	Part II
Montenegro	January 18, 2007	Part II
Morocco	December 29, 1960	Part II

Member	Date of membership	Membership classification
Mozambique	September 24, 1984	Part II
Myanmar	November 5, 1962	Part II
Nepal	March 6, 1963	Part II
Nicaragua	December 30, 1960	Part II
Niger	April 24, 1963	Part II
Nigeria	November 14, 1961	Part II
Oman	February 20, 1973	Part II
Pakistan	September 24, 1960	Part II
Palau	December 16, 1997	Part II
Panama	September 1, 1961	Part II
Papua New Guinea	October 9, 1975	Part II
Paraguay	February 10, 1961	Part II
Peru	August 30, 1961	Part II
Philippines	October 28, 1960	Part II
Poland	June 28, 1988	Part II
Romania	April 12, 2014	Part II
Rwanda	September 30, 1963	Part II
Samoa	June 28, 1974	Part II
São Tomé and Príncipe	September 30, 1977	Part II
Saudi Arabia	December 30, 1960	Part II
Senegal	August 31, 1962	Part II
Serbia	February 25, 1993	Part II
Sierra Leone	November 13, 1962	Part II
Singapore	September 27, 2002	Part II
Slovak Republic	January 1, 1993	Part II
Solomon Islands	July 21, 1980	Part II
Somalia	August 31, 1962	Part II
South Sudan	April 18, 2012	Part II
Sri Lanka	June 27, 1961	Part II
St. Kitts and Nevis	October 23, 1987	Part II
St. Lucia	April 28, 1982	Part II
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	August 31, 1982	Part II
Sudan	September 24, 1960	Part II
Swaziland	September 22, 1969	Part II
Syrian Arab Republic	June 28, 1962	Part II
Tajikistan	June 4, 1993	Part II
Tanzania	November 6, 1962	Part II
Thailand	September 24, 1960	Part II
Timor-Leste	July 23, 2002	Part II
Togo	August 21, 1962	Part II
Tonga	October 23, 1985	Part II

Member	Date of membership	Membership classification
Trinidad and Tobago	October 30, 1972	Part II
Tunisia	December 30, 1960	Part II
Turkey	December 22, 1960	Part II
Tuvalu	June 24, 2010	Part II
Uganda	September 27, 1963	Part II
Ukraine	May 27, 2004	Part II
Uzbekistan	September 24, 1992	Part II
Vanuatu	September 28, 1981	Part II
Vietnam	September 24, 1960	Part II
Yemen, Rep.	May 22, 1970	Part II
Zambia	September 23, 1965	Part II
Zimbabwe	September 29, 1980	Part II

Total members: 173

Country Eligibility for Borrowing from the World Bank | June 30, 2016

U.S. dollars

A. IBRD only^a

Category iv (per capita income over \$7,175)

Korea, Rep.	27,090	Mexico	9,980
Uruguay	16,360	Lebanon	9,880
Chile	14,900	Costa Rica	9,750
Argentina ^b	14,560	Mauritius	9,710
St. Kitts and Nevis	14,540	Romania	9,370
Seychelles	13,990	Gabon	9,320
Poland	13,730	Turkmenistan	8,020
Antigua and Barbuda	13,360	Libya	7,920
Equatorial Guinea	13,340	Botswana	7,880
Russian Federation ^c	13,210	Colombia	7,780
Croatia	13,020	Azerbaijan	7,590
Venezuela, RB	12,820	Bulgaria	7,420
Brazil	11,760	China	7,380
Kazakhstan	11,670	Belarus	7,340
Palau	11,110	Montenegro	7,240
Panama	10,970	Suriname	n.a.
Turkey	10,850	Trinidad and Tobago	n.a.
Malaysia	10,660		

Category iii (\$1,215–\$7,175)

South Africa	6,800	Armenia	3,810
Iraq	6,410	El Salvador	3,780
Peru	6,410	Georgia	3,720
Ecuador	6,040	Indonesia	3,650
Dominican Republic	5,950	Ukraine ^c	3,560
Namibia	5,820	Guatemala	3,440
Serbia	5,820	Philippines	3,440
Thailand	5,410	Egypt, Arab Rep.	3,280
Algeria	5,340	Morocco	3,020
Angola	5,300	Swaziland	2,700
Jordan	5,160	India ^d	1,610
Macedonia, FYR	5,070	Belize	n.a.
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,770	Iran, Islamic Rep.	n.a.
Fiji	4,540	Jamaica	n.a.
Albania	4,460	Syrian Arab Republic ^e	n.a.
Paraguay	4,150	Tunisia	n.a.

B. Blend^f**Category iv (per capita income over \$7,175)**

Grenada ^g	7,850
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Category iii (\$1,215–\$7,175)

St. Lucia ^g	7,090	Bolivia	2,830
Dominica ^g	7,070	Congo, Rep.	2,680
St. Vincent and the Grenadines ^g	6,560	Moldova	2,550
Mongolia	4,320	Uzbekistan	2,030
Cabo Verde ^g	3,520	Vietnam	1,890
Sri Lanka	3,400	Pakistan	1,410
Timor-Leste	3,120	Cameroon	1,350
Nigeria	2,950	Papua New Guinea	n.a.

Category i (\$1,045 or less)

Zimbabwe ^e	860
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C. IDA^f**Category iv (per capita income over \$7,175)**

Maldives ^g	7,290
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Category iii (\$1,215–\$7,175)

Tonga ^g	4,280	São Tomé and Príncipe ^g	1,570
Samoa ^g	4,050	Côte d'Ivoire	1,550
Kosovo	4,000	Lesotho	1,350
Guyana	3,970	Kenya	1,280
Bhutan	2,390	Myanmar	1,270
Kiribati ^g	2,280	Mauritania	1,260
Honduras	2,190	Kyrgyz Republic	1,250
Nicaragua	1,830	Djibouti	n.a.
Solomon Islands	1,830	Marshall Islands ^g	n.a.
Zambia	1,760	Micronesia, Fed. Sts. ^g	n.a.
Sudan ^e	1,740	Tuvalu ^g	n.a.
Ghana	1,620	Vanuatu ^g	n.a.
Lao PDR	1,600	Yemen, Rep.	n.a.

Category ii (\$1,045–\$1,215)

Bangladesh	1,080	Senegal	1,050
Tajikistan	1,060		

Category i (\$1,045 or less)

Cambodia	1,010	Togo	580
Chad	1,010	Guinea-Bissau	570
South Sudan	960	Ethiopia	550
Tanzania	930	Eritrea ^e	530
Comoros	840	Guinea	480
Haiti	830	Gambia, The	450
Benin	810	Madagascar	440
Nepal	730	Niger	430
Mali	720	Congo, Dem. Rep.	410
Sierra Leone	720	Liberia	400
Burkina Faso	710	Central African Republic	330
Afghanistan	680	Burundi	270
Uganda	660	Malawi	250
Rwanda	650	Somalia ^e	n.a.
Mozambique	630		

Note: n.a. = not applicable—estimates are available in ranges only. Changes during previous fiscal year: Angola, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, and India changed from Blend borrowers to IBRD borrower status, effective fiscal 2015.

- a. World Bank Atlas methodology; 2014 per capita GNI (gross national income, formerly gross national product [GNP]) figures are in U.S. dollars.
- b. Based on data officially reported by the National Statistics and Censuses Institute of Argentina. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has called on Argentina to adopt measures to address the quality of official GDP and consumer price index data, and issued an updated statement on Argentina's progress on June 3, 2015: imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2015/pr15252.htm
- c. These calculations are based on numbers and data from official statistics of Ukraine and the Russian Federation; by relying on those numbers and data, the Bank does not intend to make any judgment on the legal or other status of the territories concerned or to prejudice the final determination of the parties' claims.
- d. During IDA17, India will receive exceptional transitional support from IDA.
- e. Loans/credits are in nonaccrual status as of July 1, 2015. General information on countries with loans/credits in nonaccrual status is available from the Credit Risk Department in Finance Partners.
- f. Countries are eligible for IDA on the basis of (a) relative poverty and (b) lack of creditworthiness. The operational cutoff for IDA eligibility for fiscal 2016 is a 2014 GNI per capita of US\$1,215, using Atlas methodology. To receive IDA resources, countries must also meet tests of performance. An exception has been made for small island economies. In exceptional circumstances, IDA extends eligibility temporarily to countries that are above the operational cutoff and are undertaking major adjustment efforts but are not creditworthy for IBRD lending.
- g. The country represents a small island economy exception and receives financing on IDA terms.

World Bank Expenditures by Organizational Unit | Fiscal 2012–16
millions of dollars

By organizational unit	Actuals ^a				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Operational units ^b	1,438.8	1,452.3	1,492.4	1,424.9	1,366.9
<i>of which</i> Regional Programs	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	401.9	378.5
Global Practices and Cross-Cutting Solutions Areas	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,023.1	988.4
Institutional services ^c	435.2	421.4	435.9	458.7	466.4
<i>of which</i> Development Economics and Chief Economist	66.1	61.8	66.1	61.4	60.5
Leadership, Learning, and Innovation	67.4	61.8	67.6	49.2	46.6
Operations Policy and Country Services	43.6	45.2	42.8	38.3	42.3
Governance services ^d	190.7	194.4	190.1	181.6	189.1
<i>of which</i> Boards and Corporate Secretariat	96.5	96.8	92.7	87.8	91.7
Administrative services ^e	414.5	414.0	467.8	527.9	520.6
Centrally managed accounts and programs ^f	126.8	289.8	300.6	330.9	353.2
Grant-making facilities	135.9	153.1	159.8	109.2	66.4
Total gross administrative budget	2,742.0	2,925.1	3,046.6	3,033.2	2,962.7
Reimbursements, fees, others	(377.8)	(426.6)	(489.3)	(507.2)	(492.9)
Total administrative budget	2,364.2	2,498.5	2,557.3	2,526.0	2,469.8

Note: n.a. = not applicable.

a. The figures reported in this table reflect the work program mapping as of the end of fiscal 2016, and will not match figures published in previous reports due to organizational changes that happened during previous fiscal years.

b. Includes the Regions, Global Practices, and Cross-Cutting Solutions Areas (including the Climate Change Group Vice Presidency)

c. Includes Budget, Performance Review, and Strategic Planning; Chief Risk Officer; Controllers; Development Economics; Development Finance; External and Corporate Relations; Global Environment Facility; International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes; Leadership, Learning, and Innovation; Legal; Operations Policy and Country Services; and Treasury

d. Includes the Board; Corporate Secretariat; Independent Evaluation Group; Institutional Integrity Vice Presidency; Internal Audit Vice Presidency; MDG; Office of the President; and Justice and Conduct Services (including Conflict Resolution System, Administrative Tribunal, Office of Ethics and Business Conduct, Office of Evaluation and Suspension, and Sanctions Board Secretariat)

e. Includes General Services Department, Human Resources, and Information and Technology Solutions.

f. Includes non-unit accounts that are centrally managed. For example, Budget Recoveries; Deprecation; Staff Separation Fund; Centrally-Managed Overhead and Benefits; Institutional Programs; HQ Real Estate; Reimbursables; Corporate Contingency; Expenditure Review-related programs; and Budget Returns.

Contributions: Top-10 Trust Fund Donors | Fiscal 2016
millions of dollars

Donor	2016	2015
United States	3,043	2,872
The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)	2,000	-
United Kingdom	1,122	1,253
Germany	686	722
Japan	527	689
Canada	506	442
France	432	668
Norway	394	600
European Commission (European Union)	371	254
Sweden	335	356
Others	2,070	2,680
Total	11,486	10,536

Note: - = not available. Contributions to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes escrow accounts are excluded. Comparative figures for fiscal 2015 are provided for the top-10 donors for fiscal 2016. Previous-year figures have been reclassified where necessary.

Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Index

Fiscal Year 2016

ABOUT THE GRI INDEX

This *2016 World Bank GRI Index* provides an overview of sustainability considerations within the World Bank's lending and analytical services as well as its corporate activities. This index of sustainability indicators has been prepared in accordance with the internationally recognized standard for sustainability reporting Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) guidelines (<https://www.globalreporting.org>) and complies with the "core option." The World Bank aims to be comprehensive in its reporting and thus the Index includes indicators from GRI's Financial Sector Supplement.

The GRI Index covers activities from fiscal 2016, July 1, 2015, through June 30, 2016.

About the World Bank Group

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

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

DEFINING THE REPORT

Methodology for Determining Materiality

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

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

In addition to understanding the business case and stakeholder concerns, equal weight was given to the **sustainability impact** of the Bank's business. After assessing the various sustainability frameworks available (most are focused only on environment or social aspects), sustainability principles as outlined by the Natural Step were considered most appropriate. The Natural Step framework, an internationally recognized tool, considers all three aspects of sustainability.

Each criterion above (the three for the business case and the three for the sustainability impact) is given a point and a threshold is set to prioritize GRI aspects to include in the report.

The Bank's materiality approach and resulting reporting was validated and strengthened through a Stakeholder Panel in May 2014.

RESULTS: WHAT IS MATERIAL?

Report Boundary

Boundaries are defined based on the management control of impacts – indirect impacts lay within the “operational” boundary while direct impacts fall within the “corporate” boundary.

Impacts external to the organization [“operational boundary”]

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

Impacts internal to the organization [“corporate boundary”]

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

Operational impact

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

1. Economic Performance – Because creating and distributing economic value is part of the mission of eliminating extreme poverty, shareholders and investors care about the sustainable economic performance of the institution.
2. Indirect Economic Impacts – These impacts are an essential aspect of the Bank's goal of reducing poverty and boosting shared prosperity.
3. Biodiversity – Through lending and grant support to client countries, the World Bank Group is one of the largest international funding sources for biodiversity worldwide.

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

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

4. Human Rights / Child Labor / Indigenous Rights – The World Bank promotes human rights through its projects, for example, improving poor people’s access to health, education, food, and water; promoting the participation of Indigenous Peoples in decision making, strengthening the accountability and transparency of governments to their citizens; supporting justice reform; and fighting corruption. In addition, civil society actively followed the World Bank’s process of updating its safeguard policies, concluded in fiscal 2016.
5. Local Communities – The World Bank recognizes that CDD approaches and actions are important elements of an effective poverty reduction and sustainable development strategy.
6. Anti-corruption – Critical to the World Bank’s mission to alleviate extreme poverty is a well-functioning public sector that delivers quality public services consistent with citizen preferences and fosters private, market-led growth while managing its fiscal resources in a prudent manner. Opinion leaders in the Bank’s client countries listed anti-corruption as one of their development priorities.
7. Grievance Mechanisms (regarding impacts on people and the environment) – Grievance redress mechanisms (GRMs) are crucial for managing risk in the Bank’s portfolio. By offering a channel for citizens to express concerns, comments, and complaints, GRMs create opportunities to resolve disputes before they escalate. GRMs can help the Bank and member countries improve project outcomes, prioritize supervision, identify systemic issues, and promote accountability. “Percent of resolved registered grievances” is now a key performance indicator for the World Bank (see [the Corporate Scorecard](#)).
8. Product Portfolio and Audit Aspects from the Financial Sector Supplement – World Bank stakeholders look to the Bank to ensure that policies and procedures are in place to assess and screen environmental and social risks in its lending portfolio.

Corporate impact

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

1. Staff are the World Bank’s greatest asset. They bring a wide range of perspectives to bear on poverty-reduction issues and emerging development challenges, and are critical to the effectiveness of the Bank’s core operational and knowledge services. Staff-related indicators are pulled from the following GRI aspect categories: economic performance, market presence, employment, occupational health and safety, training and education, diversity and equal opportunity, labor practices grievance mechanisms, and nondiscrimination.
2. The Bank recognizes that reducing its own corporate environmental impacts is in line with the institutional mission to reduce poverty, as environmental degradation affects the world’s poor disproportionately. Increasing the efficiency of how the organization runs its business—through facility-level and staff-behavior changes—reduces natural-resource waste and decreases the cost of day-to-day operations. Key aspects related to the Bank’s environmental footprint include: energy, emissions, effluents and waste, and procurement practices (including supplier environmental assessment, supplier assessment for impacts on society, and supplier human rights assessment).

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

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STRATEGY AND PROFILE

STRATEGY AND ANALYSIS

Indicator Description		2016 Response
G4-1	Statement from the most senior decision maker of the organization	<p>Refer to the <i>World Bank Annual Report 2016</i> for a letter from Dr. Jim Yong Kim, President of the World Bank Group, and a statement from the World Bank's Board of Executive Directors.</p> <p>For more information, see the World Bank Annual Report 2016 website: http://www.worldbank.org/en/about/annual-report.</p>
G4-2	Description of key impacts, risks, and opportunities	<p>The work of the World Bank is anchored in its goals: to end extreme poverty—reducing the share of the global population living in extreme poverty to 3 percent by the year 2030—and to promote shared prosperity—increasing the income of the bottom 40 percent of the population. Both of these goals must be met in a sustainable manner.</p> <p>The World Bank Group Strategy, released in 2013, discusses the significant areas in which the World Bank makes environmental, social, and economic impacts, as well as the associated challenges and opportunities along the path toward ending poverty and boosting shared prosperity in a sustainable manner. The strategy combines the strength of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Development Association (IDA)—collectively known as the World Bank—the International Finance Corporation (IFC), and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA). The strategy places the institutions in a position to work with the public and private sectors in partnership in order to achieve the twin goals sustainably.</p> <p><i>Opportunities and Challenges in the Global Operating Environment</i></p> <p>Low interest rates, potential financial market dislocations, weak commodity prices, the slowing of growth in key countries and the risks of wider economic slowdown, and geopolitical tensions and political uncertainties have created a challenging operating environment for the World Bank. These challenges affect the Bank's client countries as well, many of which are oil or commodity exporters facing fiscal pressures. Several client countries also face reduced trade, capital outflows, and potential turbulence in the event of policy normalization in developed economies. All countries need to sustain reforms for long-term structural growth and employment creation.</p> <p>The impact on the World Bank is felt mainly through increased demand for long-term structural support from a wide range of client countries. The Bank seeks to support all clients' developmental needs in line with strategic priorities while prudently managing its capital and funding costs. It also continues to monitor operational risks,</p>

		<p>including the growing threat of data and information security breaches and external events that can affect its business continuity and the physical security of its staff.</p> <p>As the world's leading multilateral development institution, the World Bank continues to innovate and adapt to meet the needs of individual countries, but also to address the needs of global public goods. Climate change, pandemics, and forced displacement are among the high priorities. To address them and other challenges, the Bank is developing innovative forms of financing in partnership with the public and private sectors.</p> <p>The emergence of new multilateral development institutions creates both opportunities and challenges for creative partnerships, and requires fresh thinking about the Bank's financial structure. The "Forward Look," an internal strategic exercise launched earlier this year to deliberate the medium- to long-term future of the institution, is examining demand for the Bank's services and the ways the institution manages its financial capacity across the World Bank Group to meet these demands, with a focus on optimal leverage and mobilization.</p> <p><i>For more information on the World Bank Group Strategy, see https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/16095.</i></p> <p><i>For more information on progress toward corporate targets, see http://corporatescorecard.worldbank.org/.</i></p> <p><i>For more information on poverty reduction, see http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/poverty.</i></p> <p><i>For more information on shared prosperity, see http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/isp.</i></p> <p><i>For more information on sustainability, see http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/sustainabledevelopment.</i></p>
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ORGANIZATIONAL PROFILE

Indicator Description		2016 Response
G4-3	Name of the organization	<p>The World Bank (WB) consists of the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA). It is part of the World Bank Group, which includes the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), and the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID).</p> <p><i>For more information, see http://www.worldbank.org/en/about/what-we-do.</i></p>
G4-4	Primary brands, products, and services	<p>The World Bank offers a wide range of solutions to meet development challenges, all designed to support governments in ending extreme poverty by 2030 and promoting shared prosperity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Innovative financing instruments and products for an array of investments in such areas as education, health, public administration, infrastructure, financial and private sector development, agriculture, and environmental and natural resource management. Some of our projects are co-financed with governments, other multilateral institutions, commercial banks, export credit agencies, and private sector investors. The

		<p>Bank also provides or facilitates financing through trust fund partnerships with bilateral and multilateral donors. Many partners have asked the Bank to help manage initiatives that address needs across a wide range of sectors and developing regions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research, analysis, partnership coordination, and technical assistance services designed to share the best knowledge available to achieve development results underpin World Bank financing. <p>For more information, see http://www.worldbank.org/en/about/what-we-do.</p>
Indicator Description		2016 Response
G4-5	Location of headquarters	Washington, DC, United States
G4-6	Number of countries where the organization operates	<p>The World Bank is a global organization. IBRD is owned by 189 member countries and IDA by 173. The Bank operates in 136 countries globally. There are 129 “Country Offices.”</p> <p>For a complete list of locations, see www.worldbank.org/contacts.</p>
G4-7	Nature of ownership and legal form	<p>The World Bank is not a bank in the traditional sense, but a unique partnership committed to reducing poverty and supporting development. IBRD is governed by and works with its 189 member countries to achieve equitable and sustainable economic growth in their national economies, and to find solutions to pressing regional and global problems in economic development and other important areas, such as environmental sustainability. IDA works with its 173 member countries to reduce poverty by providing loans (called “credits”) and grants for programs that boost economic growth, reduce inequalities, and improve people’s living conditions.</p> <p>For a full list of member countries, see http://www.worldbank.org/about/leadership/members.</p> <p>Each of the World Bank organizations operates according to procedures established by its Articles of Agreement. The agreements outline the conditions of membership and the general principles of organization, management, and operations.</p>

Indicator Description		2016 Response
G4-8	Markets served	<p>The World Bank works globally to achieve equitable and sustainable economic growth in member country economies and to find solutions to the pressing regional and global problems in economic development. Its work is distributed throughout the following regions: Africa, East Asia and Pacific, Europe and Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Middle East and North Africa, and South Asia.</p> <p>World Bank projects cover the following Global Practices: Agriculture; Education; Energy and Extractives; Environment and Natural Resources; Finance and Markets; Governance; Health, Nutrition, and Population; Macroeconomics and Fiscal Management; Poverty; Social Protection and Labor; Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience; Trade and Competitiveness; Transportation and Information and Communication Technologies; and Water.</p> <p><i>For more information on the Bank's work by region and by sector, see www.worldbank.org/unit.</i></p>
G4-9	Scale of organization	<p>In fiscal 2016, the World Bank employed 11,421 staff and 4,757 full-time-equivalent (FTE) short-term consultants and temporaries who worked in Washington, DC, and in 136 countries worldwide.</p> <p>World Bank lending commitments for development support totaled \$45.9 billion in fiscal 2016.</p> <p>New lending commitments by IBRD totaled \$29.7 billion for 118 operations in fiscal 2016, higher than fiscal 2015's \$23.5 billion. As of June 30, 2016, net commitments in IBRD's active portfolio stood at \$109.9 billion. IBRD also offers financial products that allow clients to efficiently fund their development programs and manage risks related to currency, interest rates, commodity prices, and natural disasters. In fiscal 2015, the Bank's Treasury executed US dollar equivalent (USDeq) 1.1 billion in hedging transactions on behalf of member countries, including USDeq 349 million in interest rate conversions and USDeq 790 million in currency conversions, to assist borrowers in managing interest rate and currency risks over the life of their IBRD loans. In addition, the Bank's Treasury executed swap transactions totaling USDeq 12.5 billion to manage the risks of IBRD's balance sheet and USDeq 1.5 billion to manage the risks of IDA's balance sheet.</p> <p>IDA commitments amounted to \$16.2 billion for 177 operations in fiscal 2016, including \$14.4 billion in credits, \$1.3 billion in grants, and \$500 million in guarantees. As of June 30, 2016, net commitments in IDA's active portfolio stood at \$97 billion. IDA is financed largely by contributions from partner governments. Additional financing comes from transfers from IBRD's net income, grants from the International Finance Corporation (IFC), and borrowers' repayments of earlier IDA credits. The IDA17 Replenishment, which covers fiscal 2015–17, total resources amount to 37.7 billion in Special Drawing Rights (equivalent to \$56.8 billion).</p> <p><i>For more information, see the World Bank Annual Report 2016, http://www.worldbank.org/en/about/annual-report.</i></p>

Indicator Description		2016 Response							
G4-10	Total number of employees by employment contract, region, broken down by gender	<p>The World Bank’s workforce is composed of 11,421 individuals of more than 170 nationalities—about 6,300 on permanent contracts, 5,100 on fixed-term (including special assignments and term consultant/ temporary contracts), and 4,757 FTE short-term consultants and temporaries. The richness of the backgrounds and experience of Bank staff continues to be a hallmark of the products and services that clients seek.</p> <p>There has been a 4.3 percent decrease in the number of full-time employees (those on permanent, fixed-term, special assignments, and extended-term consultant/temporary contracts) since fiscal 2015. The Bank also employed about 4,757 FTE short-term consultants in fiscal 2016, a 12 percent increase over FTE short-term consultants employed in 2015. These self-employed workers make up about 29 percent of the Bank’s workforce.</p> <p>The World Bank has a significant global footprint, with 41 percent of full-time staff now working outside the US. Eighty-four percent of the staff and 2 percent of managers at the director level or above (grade GI+) located in non-US offices were locally hired.</p> <p>For information about the Bank’s career tracks, see www.worldbank.org/jobs.</p>							
		Full-time staff		2016		2015		2014	
			Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	
		United States	6,736	59%	7,209	60%	7,449	60%	
		Female	3,659	32%	3,936	33%	4,102	33%	
		Male	3,077	27%	3,273	27%	3,347	27%	
		Non-US location	4,685	41%	4,724	40%	4,879	40%	
		Female	2,206	19%	2,226	19%	2,272	18%	
		Male	2,479	22%	2,498	21%	2,607	21%	
		WB total full-time staff	11,421		11,933		12,328		
		Of which Female	5,865	51%	6,162	52%	6,374	52%	
		Of which Male	5,556	49%	5,771	48%	5,954	48%	
		Consultants (FTE globally)	4,757	29%	4,262	26%	4,033	25%	

Indicator Description		2016 Response
G4-11	Percentage of total employees covered by collective bargaining agreements	<p>At the World Bank Group, the percentage of total employees covered by collective bargaining agreements is zero. However, the Bank Group Staff Association represents and protects the rights and interests of all (that is, 100 percent) of the staff in its work with Human Resources, senior management, line management, and the Executive Directors. More than 10,000 World Bank Group staff are members of the Staff Association, and 90 Country Offices have established Country Office Staff Associations. Founded in 1972, the Staff Association is not a union and does not engage in collective bargaining. It serves a critical role by representing the rights of all World Bank Group staff, as provided in Staff Rule 10.01.</p>
G4-12	The organization's supply chain	<p>As a development institute, the World Bank does not have a complex corporate supply chain. For those areas where the Bank has a high-value or high-risk (strategic) spend, we work through a category management process that uses market research and industry best practices to manage the supply chain. This allows us to develop strategies and measurable objectives around sustainability that are included and measured through the contract management process. An example of a commodity for which category management is used is the Bank's travel expenditure. Corporate Procurement also works closely with clients to reinforce sustainability options, such as encouraging the inclusion of sustainable building certification criteria in construction and renovation projects led by corporate real estate.</p> <p>The materials the Bank uses regularly to carry out its internal business include office supplies and electronics, and we rely heavily on transportation services to ensure we interact with clients on the ground. An elevated expectation from donors and the public to demonstrate effectiveness, value for money, and efficiency in delivery has resulted in Procurement's taking the lead to manage corporate contracts for goods and services globally at optimal quality and minimal total cost of ownership.</p> <p><i>For more information, see http://www.worldbank.org/corporateprocurement.</i></p>
G4-13	Significant changes during the reporting period regarding the organization's size, structure, ownership, or its supply chain	<p>There were no significant changes in fiscal 2016.</p>

Indicator Description	2016 Response
G4-14 Report whether and how the precautionary approach or principle is addressed by the organization	<p>The World Bank applies the precautionary approach through its safeguard policies.</p> <p>The Bank's environmental and social safeguard policies are a cornerstone of its support to sustainable poverty reduction. The objectives of these policies are to prevent and mitigate harm to people and their environment in the development process. These policies provide guidelines for Bank and borrower staff in the identification, preparation, and implementation of programs and projects. The effectiveness and development impact of programs and projects supported by the Bank has substantially increased as a result of attention to these policies. Safeguard policies have often provided a platform for the participation of stakeholders in project design, along with being an important instrument for building ownership among local populations.</p> <p><i>For more information, see http://www.worldbank.org/safeguards.</i></p>
G4-15 Externally developed economic, environmental, and social charters, principles, or other initiatives to which the organization subscribes or which it endorses	<p>The World Bank is committed to helping developing countries end poverty and boost shared prosperity in a sustainable manner. As such, it partnered globally to advance the effort to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Now the Bank is a partner of choice for countries seeking to reach many of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted in September 2015, particularly in the context of financing, data, and supporting implementation. The World Bank is also an active member of the United Nations Environmental Management Group and the Multilateral Financial Institutions Working Group on the Environment. As a UN-specialized agency, the World Bank also supports the mission of the United Nations and the multilateral agreements for which the Bank acts as an implementing agency, including the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Multilateral Fund for the Montreal Protocol, and the Convention to Combat Desertification. These facilities have enabled the World Bank to become the largest funder of projects in support of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.</p>
G4-16 Memberships of associations and national or international advocacy organizations	<p>The World Bank Group is not a formal member of industry or business associations, or national or international advocacy organizations, but it is working with a wide range of civil society organizations, foundations, and private sector partners on multiple global issues. These partnerships build support for the Bank's twin goals through our End Poverty campaign and around specific development issues, such as financial inclusion, education, health, and climate change, in order to operate more effectively. A few examples are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In February 2015, the World Bank Group became a founding member of the Partnership on Religion and Sustainable Development, which brings together bilateral donors and multilateral development partners that seek to more effectively engage with religious communities and organizations to achieve the goals of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In fiscal 2016, the World Bank Group spearheaded the creation of the Carbon Pricing Leadership Coalition, bringing together 20 governments and more than 90 international corporations, which was launched at the Paris COP21. • At the World Bank Group annual Foundations Advisory Council meeting, global foundation presidents indicated their support for a newly formed alliance between the Bank Group and UNICEF to advance programmatic interventions and global advocacy efforts for early childhood development.
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IDENTIFIED MATERIAL ASPECTS AND BOUNDARIES

Indicator Description		2016 Response
G4-17	All entities included in the organization's consolidated financial statements or equivalent documents	<p>The content and data in this document relate to the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA), together, the World Bank. The 2016 Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Index does not cover activities of the other three agencies of the World Bank Group: the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), and the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID). These agencies publish separate annual reports. Some references to the World Bank Group have been made in this report and are noted.</p> <p><i>For more about the World Bank and its sibling agencies, see www.worldbank.org/about.</i></p>
G4-18	The process for defining the report content and the Aspect Boundaries; how the organization has implemented the Reporting Principles for Defining Report Content	<p>The topics deemed relevant for disclosure were identified by assessing annual corporate priorities outlined by the institution's Boards and President, considering stakeholder input, as well as ascertaining sustainability impacts of carrying out the mission and vision. Stakeholder feedback is gained through three key channels: the Country Opinion Survey Program, civil society feedback, and queries from investor research groups.</p> <p>To determine if a GRI aspect is material for the World Bank to report on, an assessment is carried out based on the potential impacts on the Bank's business, and sustainability impacts stemming from its business. The business-case category evaluates potential reputational risks to the organization, the importance to stakeholders (based on the above sources), and the linkages with the Bank's mission and goals. The sustainability impact refers to environmental and social criteria, as outlined by the Natural Step, namely, material extracted from the earth's crust; the accumulation of persistent or toxic emissions; extractive industry or destructive processes; and the extent to which people's ability to meet their needs are undermined. To ensure representation of sustainable development, an additional criterion was added to give preference for impact on the local economy.</p> <p>The Principles for Defining Report Content have been applied to identify, prioritize, and validate the information to be disclosed by considering the World Bank's activities, impacts, and the substantive expectations and interests of its stakeholders. Each criterion above is given a point and a threshold is set to prioritize GRI aspects to include in the report.</p>

Indicator Description		2016 Response		
G4-19	All the material aspects identified in the process for defining report content	Material aspects are listed below:		
		Aspect	Materiality score (maximum score is 6)	Boundary
		ECONOMIC		
		1 ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE	6	Both
		2 MARKET PRESENCE	4	Corporate
		3 INDIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACTS	6	Operational
		ENVIRONMENTAL		
		4 MATERIALS	4	Corporate
		5 ENERGY	4	Corporate
		6 BIODIVERSITY	6	Operational
		7 EMISSIONS	4	Corporate
		8 EFFLUENTS AND WASTE	5	Corporate
		9 OVERALL	4	Corporate
		10 SUPPLIER ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT	4	Corporate
		11 ENVIRONMENTAL GRIEVANCE MECHANISMS	5	Operational
		SOCIAL: LABOR PRACTICES AND DECENT WORK		
		12 EMPLOYMENT	4	Corporate
		13 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY	4	Corporate
		14 TRAINING AND EDUCATION	4	Corporate
		15 DIVERSITY AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY	4	Corporate
		16 LABOR PRACTICES GRIEVANCE MECHANISMS	4	Corporate
		SOCIAL: HUMAN RIGHTS		
		17 INVESTMENT	4	Operational
		18 NON-DISCRIMINATION	4	Corporate
		19 CHILD LABOR	4	Operational
		20 INDIGENOUS RIGHTS	4	Operational

		21	HUMAN RIGHTS GRIEVANCE MECHANISMS	4	Operational
		SOCIAL: SOCIETY			
		22	LOCAL COMMUNITIES	4	Operational
		23	ANTI-CORRUPTION	4	Operational
		24	GRIEVANCE MECHANISMS FOR IMPACTS ON SOCIETY	4	Operational
		FINANCIAL SECTOR SUPPLEMENT			
		25	PRODUCT PORTFOLIO	6	Operational
		26	AUDIT	4	Operational
Indicator Description		2016 Response			
G4-20	For each material aspect, the Aspect Boundary within the organization	<p>See table in G4-19.</p> <p>Impacts internal to the organization or “corporate boundary” refers to the impacts from day-to-day operations on buildings and staff members. GRI indicators for environment apply primarily to performance of Washington, DC, facilities (which house 60 percent of World Bank staff), with data from 129 country offices noted when relevant. Indicators related to labor practices apply to global staff policies and practices.</p>			
G4-21	For each material aspect, the Aspect Boundary outside the organization	<p>See table in G4-19.</p> <p>The World Bank, a development institution, works closely with member country government counterparts and stakeholders to achieve lasting results. Aspect Boundaries outside the organization involve indirect impacts that occur in member countries as a result of the Bank’s lending and analytical services.</p> <p>To satisfy GRI reporting specifications, the World Bank references its entire portfolio of activities, but does not include the performance of individual investments in its portfolio. <i>For descriptions of individual investments, see http://www.worldbank.org/projects.</i></p>			
G4-22	Restatements of information provided in previous reports	<p>There are minor changes in LA9: we have restated the data by days instead of hours. LA16 has been restated because the fiscal 2015 numbers were incorrect.</p> <p>In EC1, certain reclassifications of fiscal 2015’s financial information have been made to conform to the current year’s presentation.</p>			
G4-23	Significant changes from previous reporting periods in the Scope and Aspect Boundaries	<p>Changes were made from the previous reporting period in the Scope and Aspect Boundaries. In fiscal 2015, the following GRI aspects—“materials”—were not deemed material based on the methodology. This was mainly because stakeholders were not asking about Corporate Procurement practices, and thus these aspects ranked low on the materiality scale. The Bank continues to consider its procurement practices an essential part of its footprint impact, and thus has included information in the 2016 GRI Index.</p>			

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Indicator Description		2016 Response
G4-24	Stakeholder groups engaged by the organization	<p>As a global citizen and a global employer, the World Bank consults and collaborates with thousands of stakeholders throughout the world. The Bank groups the stakeholders into two main categories: internal and external.</p> <p>Internal stakeholders include Bank owners (shareholder governments) and Bank employees (staff).</p> <p>External stakeholders include civil society; faith-based organizations; academic; foundations; parliamentarians; the private sector (including socially responsible investors); partnering agencies; and international, national, and local media as well as citizens impacted by projects and beneficiaries.</p>
G4-25	The basis for identification and selection of stakeholders with whom to engage	<p>In the context of World Bank-supported activities, stakeholders are considered those who are affected, whether positively or negatively, by a proposed intervention. Who the stakeholders are for any given project or issue depends on the situation. Getting the necessary stakeholders involved is essential, but it is not always easy, because our stakeholders range from donor and client governments to the poorest and most marginalized communities.</p> <p>Partners are another essential stakeholder group. The World Bank also works with stakeholders who share the commitment to advance the Bank's twin goals, evidenced by their participation in our Annual and Spring Meeting dialogues, advocacy of our critical causes, and involvement in our issue-based campaigns.</p>
G4-26	The organization's approach to stakeholder engagement, including frequency of engagement by type and by stakeholder group, and an indication of whether any of the engagement was undertaken specifically as part of the report preparation process	<p>1. Member governments</p> <p>Each fall and spring, the Boards of Governors of the World Bank Group and International Monetary Fund (IMF) hold Annual and Spring Meetings to discuss a range of issues related to poverty reduction, international economic development, and finance. The Annual Meetings provide a forum for international cooperation and enable the Bank Group and the IMF to better serve their member countries. In addition to these meetings, the Development Committee convenes to advise the Boards of Governors on issues of global concern, including the world economic outlook, poverty eradication, economic development, and aid effectiveness. <i>The Development Committee Communique is used as part of the materiality exercise for the GRI Index.</i></p> <p><i>For more information about member governments, see http://www.worldbank.org/en/about/leadership/members.</i></p>

		<p>2. Employees</p> <p>Staff are engaged in institutional campaigns to garner support for the twin goals. In fiscal 2016, the End Poverty campaign reached out to staff through intranet communications, internal events, social media messages, and promotional materials. A series of internally broadcast town halls with leadership throughout the course of fiscal 2016 allowed staff to engage in dialogue with management on issues and concerns related to human resource policy, strategic directions, the operational model, and more.</p> <p>Annual staff surveys are used to engage employees by giving them the opportunity to contribute their opinions. In May 2016, a World Bank Group Employee Engagement Survey was conducted to measure staff's views on a variety of key areas—from leadership to career development to the work environment.</p> <p>Staff are also engaged through the Community Connections Campaign. Each year, the CCC raises millions of dollars in staff donations and World Bank Group 100 percent matching to support nonprofit organizations that work domestically and globally to combat poverty and uplift communities.</p> <hr/> <p>3. Civil Society (CSO)</p> <p>The World Bank engages CSOs regularly at the global, regional, and local level. We share information, solicit input on policy reform, consult with them on our strategy, collaborate with them on Bank-financed projects, and forge partnerships to further our dual goals.</p> <p>Consultations with civil society on policy reforms have become an important component of our engagement with CSOs. In the most extensive CSO communications effort in World Bank history, the review of the environmental and social safeguards, CSOs from 93 countries were consulted between August 2015 and March 2016.</p> <p>The Bank's internal Civil Society Team hosts a monthly update call with more than 500 CSOs invited, and distributes a monthly CSO eNewsletter, which reaches more than 7,000 subscribers. In fiscal 2016, the team kicked off an enhanced engagement approach with civil society in collaboration with the Africa region, which included a one-day workshop of policy dialogue, training, and a site visit to a World Bank-financed project.</p> <p>Twice a year, during the Annual and Spring Meetings, the World Bank Group hosts the Civil Society Policy Forum that convenes more than 600 civil society</p>
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		<p>representatives from around the world to deliberate on priority development issues with a broad group of stakeholders. Forty-plus dialogue sessions are held, organized primarily by CSOs in concert with the Bank.</p> <p>The World Bank also interacts with CSOs on reports such as the annual <i>World Development Report (WDR)</i> and evaluations conducted by the Independent Evaluation Group (IEG). In addition, it the Bank regularly seeks input and feedback from CSOs on diverse topics, from the new gender strategy to disclosure of information on public–private partnerships, from grievance redress mechanisms to IDA.</p> <p>At the country level, the World Bank consults with a broad spectrum of CSOs on the System Country Diagnostic, the Country Partnership Framework, sector studies, and individual Bank-funded development projects. Often these interactions involve multiple stakeholders and CSOs, governments, businesses, and donor agencies.</p> <p>With the introduction of the Citizens Engagement Strategic Framework, the Bank has committed to 100 percent beneficiary feedback by 2018, for which the views of civil society are solicited to inform impact assessments and future development planning. The framework seeks to mainstream citizen engagement in World Bank-supported policies, programs, projects, and advisory services and analytics to improve their development results and within the scope of these operations, contribute to building sustainable national systems for citizen engagement with governments and the private sector.</p> <p>As of April 2016, 86 percent of World Bank projects included beneficiary feedback indicators and 89 percent included citizen engagement.</p> <p>To further support development results and reach the Bank goals of ending extreme poverty and fostering shared prosperity, the Global Partnership for Social Accountability (GPSA) encourages civil society and governments to work together to solve critical governance challenges in developing countries. To achieve this objective, the GPSA provides strategic and sustained support to CSOs’ social accountability initiatives.</p> <p><i>For more information on the Bank’s engagement with civil society, see http://www.worldbank.org/civilsociety, and for more information on the GPSA, see http://www.thegpsa.org/sa.</i></p>
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		<div data-bbox="625 102 905 134"> 4. Opinion Leaders </div> <div data-bbox="989 102 2007 407"> <p>The Country Opinion Survey (COS) Program systematically assesses and tracks the views of external opinion leaders across client countries. The World Bank Group has collected thousands of opinions in this mandated program since its inception, in fiscal 2012. Each client country is surveyed once every three years; each year, about 40 to 45 countries are included. In this manner, over a three-year cycle, the COS Program obtains feedback from stakeholders in nearly all client countries. No other multilateral organization engages in a feedback mechanism of such breadth and depth.</p> <p><i>For more information, see http://countrysurveys.worldbank.org/.</i></p> </div> <hr/> <div data-bbox="625 483 936 630"> 5. Environmental, social, governance (ESG) Investor Community </div> <div data-bbox="989 483 2007 919"> <p>Formal and informal engagements are used to work better with the ESG investor community.</p> <p>Each ESG research firm requests updates from the World Bank based on a proprietary list of questions. These questions are used as part of the materiality exercise for the GRI Index. The Bank provides responses to the requests regularly.</p> <p>Ad hoc questions about the environmental, social, and governance issues noted under ESG research firms, but prompted by news reports, are addressed immediately. In addition to providing links to relevant websites, such as the pertinent consultations website, the inquiring investors are connected to key staff to address concerns about the specific topic.</p> </div> <hr/> <div data-bbox="625 943 953 976"> 6. Partnering agencies </div> <div data-bbox="989 943 2007 1138"> <p>The World Bank works with other international institutions and donors to improve the coordination of aid policies and practices in countries at the regional and global levels. Consultation methods and formats vary depending on the scope of the Bank's proposed engagement.</p> <p><i>For more information, see http://www.worldbank.org/partners.</i></p> </div> <hr/> <div data-bbox="625 1162 947 1227"> 7. Local, national, and international media </div> <div data-bbox="989 1162 2007 1417"> <p>Regularly, the World Bank approaches media to cover its major report launches, corporate priority campaigns, and messages, including events involving the President. At key opportunities, like the Annual and Spring Meetings, the Bank proactively drives the primary messages of the institution, such as including its commitment to the twin goals of ending extreme poverty by 2030 and boosting shared prosperity. The Bank approaches traditional media outlets (via interviews and op-eds) and actively uses social media to</p> </div>
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		<p>promote issues that need to be addressed to achieve those goals, such as major reports on climate change. It also responds to all media queries and interview requests to help the media better understand the Bank and what it does. In addition, the Bank's reputation is managed by working with reporters to clarify Bank priorities and activities, providing them with institution views so they can write balanced and well-represented articles.</p> <p><i>Press releases, speeches, transcripts, and feature stories from the Bank can be found on the World Bank's website homepage, http://www.worldbank.org, and on the news site, http://worldbank.org/en/news.</i></p> <p>The key priority in fiscal year 2016 was the continued promotion and implementation of the World Bank goals. This included outreach to key audiences through mechanisms such as press releases, op-eds, report launches, and other stakeholder engagement about activities to achieve these goals. Significant communications efforts were also directed toward the Bank's enhanced efforts in combating specific issues, such as the global issues of forced displacement, pandemics, and climate change, while our issuance and promotion of our biannual global economic prospects also garnered strong media coverage.</p>
Indicator Description		2016 Response
G4-27	<p>Key topics and concerns that have been raised through stakeholder engagement, and how the organization has responded to those key topics and concerns</p>	<p>Because stakeholder groups raise concerns in various venues and formats, these concerns cannot be summarized here. <i>For concerns raised during consultations, see http://consultations.worldbank.org. For concerns raised in particular projects, see individual project documents, http://www.worldbank.org/projects.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Member governments: The World Bank's Board of Executive Directors created in 1993 the Inspection Panel, an independent complaints mechanism, to ensure that people had access to an independent body to express their concerns and seek recourse. Information is released on a retrospective basis. <i>For concerns raised in 2015, see the most recent Inspection Panel Annual Report, http://www.worldbank.org/inspectionpanel</i> 2. Employees: Staff concerns are not disclosed because of the institution's information policy, which designates staff information as confidential. 3. Civil society: <i>For concerns raised by civil society, see http://www.worldbank.org/civilsociety</i> 4. Opinion leaders and partnering agencies: Key priorities that continue to emerge from the Country Opinion Survey (COS) Program include governance, education, jobs, and rural and agriculture

		<p>development. Survey data demonstrate that the Bank Group is viewed as a strong, long-term partner and very effective at collaborating with government and donors. Views are less positive about how the Bank Group collaborates with groups outside of government, including the private sector and civil society. Within the institution, the COS data are used to inform the institution's work with countries as well as the work of those tasked with bringing about change in the way the Bank Group achieves its goals. The COS data are shared with the Board and incorporated into the Corporate Scorecard on a regular basis. <i>For more information, see http://countrysurveys.worldbank.org/.</i></p> <p>5. Investor community: ESG research firms request information on environmental issues (such as overall project lending strategy, impacts made, measurement of greenhouse gas (GHG) from projects, corporate responsibility); social topics (including internal human resources data, human rights policies as they relate to our work with client countries, environmental and social safeguards, specific project controversies as they impact IBRD-financed and IDA-financed countries); and governance topics (World Bank Board of Executive Directors information, number of women in top management, checks and balances between board members and project auditors and management; transparency of salaries and benefits for top management). To ensure transparency on these issues, the World Bank uses these questionnaires as part of the materiality exercise when developing the GRI Index and Sustainability Report.</p>
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REPORT PROFILE

Indicator Description		2016 Response
G4-28	Reporting period for information provided	The 2016 GRI Index cover fiscal 2016, July 1, 2015, through June 30, 2016.
G4-29	Date of most recent previous report	The previous <i>Sustainability Review</i> and <i>GRI Index</i> were made available in October 2015.
G4-30	Reporting cycle	The World Bank updates its <i>GRI Index</i> annually and going forward the <i>World Bank Sustainability Review</i> will be published biennially. Updates will be provided in the World Bank Annual Report.
G4-31	The contact point for questions regarding the report or its contents	For more information, email the Corporate Responsibility Program: crinfo@worldbank.org .
G4-32	The 'in accordance' option	The 2016 <i>GRI Index</i> has been reported in accordance with the GRI guidelines: "core option."

Indicator Description		2016 Response
G4-33	Policy and current practice with regard to seeking external assurance for the report	The World Bank has not set a policy on gaining external assurance for its <i>GRI Index</i> and <i>Sustainability Review</i> . In practice, limited assurance is carried out for the Bank's corporate carbon emissions data biennially. The carbon inventory is also assured every year by the IFC Annual Report auditors .

GOVERNANCE AND ETHICS

GOVERNANCE

Indicator Description		2016 Response
G4-34	The governance structure of the organization, including committees of the highest governance body; any committees responsible for decision making on economic, environmental, and social impacts	<p>The World Bank is a development institution for which its 189 member countries are shareholders. The Bank works with members to achieve equitable and sustainable economic growth in their national economies and find solutions to pressing regional and global problems in economic development and critical areas such as environmental sustainability. It pursues its overriding goals to overcome poverty and improve standards of living primarily by providing loans, risk-management products, and expertise on development-related disciplines and by coordinating responses to regional and global challenges. Member countries govern the Bank through the Boards of Governors and the Board of Executive Directors (EDs).</p> <p>The Boards of Governors consist of one governor and one alternate governor appointed by each member country. The office is usually held by the country's minister of finance, governor of its central bank, or a senior official of similar rank. The governors and alternates serve for terms of five years and can be reappointed. The Honorable Mauricio Cárdenas, Minister of Finance and Public Credit, Colombia, will be the Chairman for the 2016 Annual Meetings. The governors delegate specific duties to the 25 EDs, who sit as a resident Board of Directors in Washington, DC. The five largest shareholders appoint an executive director, while other member countries are represented by elected executive directors.</p> <p>Together, the Boards of Governors and the EDs make all major decisions for the organization, including policy, financial, and membership issues.</p> <p>In addition to representing their own countries and others they are elected to represent, EDs serve on one or more of five standing committees: Audit Committee, Budget Committee, Committee on Development Effectiveness (CODE), Human Resources Committee, and Committee on Governance and Executive Directors' Administrative Matters (COGAM). The committees help the Board execute its oversight responsibilities through in-depth examinations of policies and practices, overseeing and making decisions about the Bank's policies and procedures, financial condition, risk-management and assessment processes, adequacy of governance</p>

		and controls, and effectiveness of development and poverty-reduction activities. In addition, the Ethics Committee provides guidance on matters covered by the Code of Conduct for Board officials. These committees function independently of all World Bank Group executive officers. <i>For more information, see http://www.worldbank.org/en/about/leadership.</i>
Indicator Description		2016 Response
G4-36	The executive-level position or positions with responsibility for economic, environmental, and social topics, reporting order to the highest governance body	<p>The World Bank Group integrates the principles of sustainable environmental and social development into its work with clients across all sectors and regions. This is done through the Office of the Vice President for Sustainable Development, who reports through the Office of the Managing Director and Chief Operations Officer, in turn to the President of the World Bank Group.</p> <p><i>For more information about the current Vice President, Sustainable Development, see http://www.worldbank.org/en/about/people/laura-tuck and http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/sustainabledevelopment.</i></p>
ETHICS AND INTEGRITY		
Indicator Description		2016 Response
G4-56	The organization's values, principles, standards, and norms of behavior, such as codes of conduct and codes of ethics	<p>The World Bank Group core values are personal honesty, integrity, and commitment; working together in teams with openness and trust; empowering others and respecting differences; encouraging risk-taking and responsibility; and enjoying both work and family. See the Code of Conduct.</p> <p>There is a mandatory e-learning training on the Code of Conduct for all new staff, including consultants with contracts of more than 30 days. A summary of the Code of Conduct is available in nine languages. There is a separate Code of Conduct for Board officials. Business partners are informed of ethics expectations through a separate document.</p> <p>In addition to the training for new staff, the institution offers a number of ethics training courses. The Office of Ethics and Business Conduct (EBC) continuously expands its offering of training for staff in headquarters and country offices on Bank Group values, expected business conduct, recourses available against misconduct and retaliation, and the prevention of conflicts of interest.</p> <p>Adherence to high ethical standards is specified in contracts with employees, Board officials, and business partners. Section 1(c) of the Code for Board Officials requires them to sign the code document upon assuming duty and deposit it with the Ethics Committee of the Board.</p> <p>Staff members are required to uphold World Bank Group Staff Rules as a condition of employment.</p>

		<p>The head of EBC is a Bank Group Vice President. The leadership of this function by a Vice President reflects the importance attached to EBC's mandate across its four key areas of responsibility: (1) responding to and investigating allegations of staff misconduct; (2) providing training, outreach, and communications on ethics issues; (3) providing advice on conflicts of interest and implementing the Bank Group's financial disclosure programs; and (4) tracking trends and providing insights and periodic reports to senior management.</p> <p><i>For more information on the World Bank's Code of Conduct and EBC functions, see http://worldbank.org/ethics.</i></p>
Indicator Description		2016 Response
G4-57	<p>Internal and external mechanisms for seeking advice on ethical and lawful behavior, and matters related to organizational integrity, such as helplines or advice lines</p>	<p>The Office of Ethics and Business Conduct (EBC) enables staff members (both past and present) to seek ethics-related advice. Employees, business partners, and other stakeholders are informed of EBC's advisory services through a range of communications and training programs.</p> <p>The Ethics Helpline is an email service account (ethics_helpline@worldbank.org) accessible to staff and advertised on the external website. Staff members also can seek advice directly from EBC staff during office hours or arrange to speak with advisory team members at a convenient time. Most advisory services are provided in English, which is the working language of the organization. Staff members can also contact the Ethics Helpline by phone (800-261-7497) 24/7. This line is administered in multiple languages by an outside vendor.</p> <p>Advisory requests are treated with the highest possible level of confidentiality given the requirements of the case. Requests for advice can be made anonymously.</p> <p>Over the past five years, EBC received between 750 and 850 requests for advice per year. In more than 80 percent of the cases, answers were provided within two business days. The most frequently received queries involved questions concerning a staff member's outside activities, pre- or post-Bank Group employment, and couples or family relationships. EBC does not currently administer a satisfaction survey to individuals who contact the office for advice.</p> <p>In addition, the Bank's Integrity Vice Presidency works to improve compliance with corruption-related policies. The unit trains staff to detect and deter fraud and corruption, and investigates allegations in activities conducted or financed by the Bank Group—as well as allegations of significant fraud and corruption involving staff. The EBC and Integrity Vice Presidencies cooperate to ensure a consistency of approach.</p> <p>Details are outlined for staff in the World Bank Group Code of Conduct. See: http://worldbank.org/ethics.</p>

Indicator Description		2016 Response
G4-58	Internal and external mechanisms for reporting concerns about unethical or unlawful behavior, and matters related to organizational integrity, such as escalation through line management, whistleblowing mechanisms, or hotlines	<p>Staff members have a range of internal justice mechanisms for reporting concerns about unethical behavior. In addition to the investigatory units mentioned above, staff members consult Ombuds Services, Respectful Workplace Advisors, Mediation Services, Peer Review Services, and line management.</p> <p>EBC is responsible for the mechanisms for reporting concerns within the Bank Group. The Ethics Helpline is administered by an outside vendor, and is available 24/7 in multiple languages. The Bank Group regularly communicates about reporting mechanisms to employees, partners, and stakeholders. Examples of such communications include a newsletter emailed to all staff, posters featuring reporting channels sent to all Bank Group offices, and brochures sent to country offices and distributed by Internal Justice Services staff. Training, which details the available reporting mechanisms, is provided to employees when they join the World Bank Group, with periodic refreshers offered. All concerns are treated with the highest possible level of confidentiality given the requirements of the case. The system also allows for reporting concerns anonymously.</p> <p>The Bank Group has a non-retaliation policy incorporated into its Staff Rules: “Retaliation by a staff member against any person who provides information regarding suspected misconduct, who cooperates or provides information in connection with a preliminary inquiry or investigation, or who uses the Conflict Resolution System is expressly prohibited and shall result in proceedings under this Rule. This prohibition against retaliation extends also to retaliation against any person because such person was believed to be about to report misconduct or believed to have reported misconduct, even if such belief is mistaken.”</p>

OPERATIONAL INDICATORS

ECONOMIC – PERFORMANCE

G4-DMA	<p>The World Bank is a vital source of financial and technical assistance to developing countries around the world.</p> <p>The World Bank’s lending is aimed at two different groups of countries: IBRD strives to reduce poverty in middle-income and credit-worthy poorer countries through loans, guarantees, risk-management products, and analytical and advisory services. Its companion organization, IDA, offers below-market-rate financing to the world’s 78 poorest countries, primarily through credits and grants. IBRD funds itself through high-quality bonds offered in the international capital markets. IDA’s funding is predominantly from contributions by donor countries, including OECD countries and, increasingly, middle-income nations.</p> <p>The World Bank Corporate Scorecard is designed to provide a snapshot of the Bank’s overall performance in the context of development results. It facilitates strategic dialogue between management and the Board on progress made and areas that need attention. Aspects of financial strength are measured under the Scorecard’s Tier III, which reviews the overall success of Bank activities in achieving development goals and examines the effectiveness of Bank operations, including the performance of its lending portfolio.</p>
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Indicator Description		2016 Response	Level of Disclosure
G4-EC1	Direct economic value generated and distributed	<p>In fiscal 2016, IBRD revenues totaled \$2.71 billion (\$2.68 billion and \$2.62 billion for 2015 and 2014, respectively), and IDA's revenues were \$3.53 billion (\$3.11 billion and \$3.16 billion for 2015 and 2014, respectively). Sources of revenues include net revenue from loans and credits, revenue from IBRD's Equity Management, net revenue from investments trading, transfers from affiliated organizations, and other sources from externally funded activities.</p> <p>Fiscal 2016 IBRD administrative expenses were \$2.1 billion (\$2.0 billion and \$1.91 billion for 2015 and 2014, respectively), and IDA's administrative and development grant expenses were \$2.98 billion (\$4.2 billion and \$4.65 billion for 2015 and 2014, respectively). The Bank has been able to deliver a strong lending program while containing its administrative expenses.</p> <p><i>To better understand the business models of each entity, please see the IBRD Management's Discussion & Analysis (MD&A) and the IDA MD&A.</i></p>	Full
Indicator Description		2016 Response	Level of Disclosure
G4-EC2	Financial implications and other risks and opportunities for the organization's activities due to climate change	<p>Climate change is a threat to the core mission of the World Bank. Current weather extremes already affect millions of people, putting food and water security at risk and threatening agricultural supply chains and many coastal cities. Without further action to reduce extreme poverty, provide access to basic services, and strengthen resilience, climate impacts could push an additional 100 million people into poverty by 2030.</p> <p>The 2015 COP21 set a milestone toward combatting climate change. The World Bank Climate Change Action Plan, developed right after COP21, aims to accelerate efforts to tackle climate change and help developing countries deliver on their national climate plans submitted for COP21. The Bank's plan focuses on helping countries shape national policies and leverage private-sector investment. In this context, the Bank aims to increase its climate-related lending by a third to 28 percent by 2020. In addition to its own financing, the World Bank also intends to mobilize \$25 billion in commercial financing for clean energy over the next few years.</p> <p>Risks and opportunities and the subsequent financial implications of the Bank's activities due to climate change are reported through the Climate Disclosure Project.</p> <p><i>For the complete report, see www.cdp.net.</i></p>	Full

Indicator Description		2016 Response	Level of Disclosure
G4-EC3	Coverage of the organization's defined benefit plan obligations	<p>The World Bank offers its staff defined benefit plans. Participation in the pension plan is mandatory. The Staff Retirement Plan (pension) and Retired Staff Benefits Plan (medical) assets are held in separate irrevocable trusts, and the Post Employment Benefit Plan assets (other benefits) are included in IBRD's investment portfolio. The assets of the plans are used for the exclusive benefit of the participants and their beneficiaries and represent the accumulated contributions paid into the plans net of benefit payments, together with the accumulated value of investment earnings, net of related expenses.</p> <p>The employer contribution to the pension plan is based on a specified funding methodology and varies from year to year in response to changes in the plan's financial position. Participants of the gross plan (closed plan) contribute 7 percent of the pensionable gross salary. Participants of the net plan (open to new entrants) contribute 5 percent of their net salary to the mandatory cash balance component. Participants of the net plan may choose to contribute up to an additional 6 percent of their net salary to the cash balance.</p> <p>As of June 30, 2016, the value of accrued pension liabilities for IBRD/IDA was \$18 billion, supported by assets of \$15.2 billion held in a trust. The funded ratio (assets over liabilities) was 84 percent.</p> <p>Assets are evaluated at their fair value, and liabilities are measured as the Projected Benefit Obligation, discounted with high-quality corporate bonds rates. The two amounts are estimated in full compliance with the US accounting standards (ASC 715).</p>	Full
G4-EC4	Financial assistance received from government	<p>World Bank member countries, or shareholders, are represented by a Board of Governors, who are the ultimate policymakers at the World Bank. Generally, the governors are member countries' ministers of finance or ministers of development. They meet once a year at the Annual Meetings of the Boards of Governors of the World Bank Group and the International Monetary Fund. The governors delegate specific duties to 25 executive directors, who work onsite at the Bank. The five largest shareholders appoint an executive director, while other member countries are represented by elected executive directors.</p> <p>Member contributions: IBRD has a diversified shareholder base that supports IBRD's financial strength through both paid-in and callable capital. Callable capital may be called only when required to meet obligations of IBRD for funds borrowed or on loans</p>	Partial

		<p>guaranteed by it. <i>For capital contributed by a member country, see Financial Statements, http://www.worldbank.org/financialresults.</i></p> <p>Trust funds: Generally accounted for separately from the Bank's own resources, trust funds are financial and administrative arrangements with external donors that lead to grant funding of high-priority development needs, such as technical assistance, advisory services, debt relief, post-conflict transition, and co-financing.</p> <p>Taxes: As an organization established by international treaty, the World Bank receives tax-exempt status from its member countries.</p>	
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ECONOMIC – INDIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACTS

G4-DMA	<p>The World Bank is a vital source of financial and technical assistance for developing countries around the world. It is not a bank in the ordinary sense, but a unique partnership formed to reduce poverty and support development. The Bank supports a wide array of investments in such areas as education, health, public administration, infrastructure, financial and private sector development, agriculture, and environmental and natural resource management.</p> <p>The Bank has established ambitious but achievable goals to galvanize international and national efforts: to end extreme poverty—reducing the share of the global population living in extreme poverty to 3 percent by the year 2030—and to promote shared prosperity—increasing the income of the bottom 40 percent of the population. Both of these goals must be met in a sustainable manner. The World Bank Corporate Scorecard measures the progress on these goals. It reports key sectoral and multi-sectoral results achieved by clients with the support of the World Bank Group.</p>
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Indicator Description		2016 Response	Level of Disclosure
G4-EC7	Development and impact of infrastructure investments and services supported	<p>Infrastructure development—in the energy, water, transport, and information and communication technology sectors—is critical to creating growth opportunities and to reducing poverty. The World Bank aims to help governments make informed decisions about improving access to and the quality of infrastructure services, which can include, where appropriate, using public–private partnerships.</p> <p><i>For more information about the infrastructure projects financed by the World Bank, see pages 14-17 of the World Bank Annual Report 2016: http://www.worldbank.org/en/about/annual-report.</i></p>	Full

Indicator Description	2016 Response	Level of Disclosure
<p><u>G4-EC8</u></p>	<p>Significant indirect economic impacts, including the extent of impacts</p> <p>Equitable policies and institutions help every country's poorest people to benefit from economic growth. The World Bank supports policymakers to reach well-informed, evidence-based decisions that promote equity and inclusion, sustainable macroeconomics, public sector transparency and efficiency, productivity, and financial sector deepening and stability—all foundational elements for reducing poverty and promoting inclusive growth. The Bank pursues its principal goals by providing loans, expertise on development-related disciplines, risk management products, and by coordinating responses to regional and global challenges. The Bank's financial resources are significant, but equally valuable is its knowledge. The Bank's scale, range, and diversity lie at the core of its specialized role as a key contributor to global development knowledge.</p> <p><i>For a breakdown of the fiscal 2016 portfolio by theme, sector, and region, see "The Roles and Resources of the World Bank," on pages 56–61 of the World Bank Annual Report 2016: http://www.worldbank.org/en/about/annual-report.</i></p> <p><i>See the Corporate Scorecard for the Bank's overall performance in the context of development results.</i></p>	<p>Full</p>

ENVIRONMENTAL – BIODIVERSITY

<p><u>G4-DMA</u></p>	<p>Countries rely on healthy ecosystems and biodiversity to survive, grow enough food, and make a living. But the world is experiencing a dramatic loss of biodiversity, which negatively affects livelihoods, clean water supply, food security, and resilience to environmental disasters. This situation particularly affects the 78 percent of the world's poor who live in rural areas and often rely on ecosystems to support themselves.</p> <p>The World Bank works with countries around the world to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity. With a portfolio of 241 projects worth \$1.24 billion in the 10 years from fiscal 2006–2016, the World Bank is one of the largest international financiers of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.</p> <p>The World Bank helps countries put policies in place so that biodiversity is valued as a key driver of sustainable development. It works with clients to improve their administration to better conserve and sustainably use their biodiversity. The Bank invests in aspects of biodiversity services—such as watershed management and protected areas—that help countries achieve their development goals. The World Bank also helps countries find ways to generate revenues from biodiversity, such as tourism income, while fighting wildlife crime, as well. Biodiversity projects range from establishing and strengthening terrestrial, freshwater, and marine protected areas to eradicating invasive alien species, to improving biodiversity management planning in the production landscape.</p>
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Wherever feasible, Bank-financed projects are sited on already converted lands in order to preserve critical natural habitats. The World Bank does not support projects that involve the significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats unless there are no feasible alternatives for the project and its siting, and comprehensive analysis demonstrates that overall benefits from the project substantially outweigh the environmental costs. If the environmental assessment indicates that a project would significantly convert or degrade natural habitats, the project takes mitigation measures, including minimizing habitat loss, and establishing and maintaining an ecologically similar protected area. In deciding whether to support a project with potential adverse impacts on a natural habitat, the Bank takes into account the borrower's ability to implement the appropriate conservation and mitigation measures.

A 2013 review of the Bank's portfolio in the Forest Sector by the Independent Evaluation Group (IEG) found that protected area projects—which constitute just under half (100 projects by count) of the total forest portfolio—have largely been successful in setting up critical conservation areas and building their management capacity, but that the poverty impact of the Bank's forest interventions could be strengthened. In response, the World Bank Group developed a Forest Action Plan for fiscal 2016–2020 that aims to boost the potential of forests to lift people out of poverty and generate lasting social, economic, and environmental returns in developing countries. It identifies two focus areas for our engagement for the next five years: sustainable forest management and forest-smart interventions in other sectors. These areas are supported by three themes to strengthen the foundations for positive forest outcomes: climate change and resilience, rights and participation, and institutions and governance.

Indicator Description	2016 Response	Level of Disclosure
G4-EN13 Habitats protected or restored	<p>The World Bank's work toward protecting biodiversity includes establishing and expanding protected area systems. For example, the Amazon Region Protected Areas program (ARPA) in Brazil has helped protect around 60 million hectares of rainforest. A study published by the US National Academy of Sciences credits ARPA with a 37 percent decrease in deforestation between 2004 and 2009. The Bank is also applying the lessons learned from this experience into a new project in Brazil that aims to triple the marine area under protection while directly benefiting 800,000 people. Similar to the ARPA program, the integrated protected areas component of the newly established Amazon Sustainable Landscapes program aims to increase the area of globally significant forest ecosystems in new protected areas while also addressing the needs of forest-dwelling communities. In addition, the Coastal & Biodiversity Management project in Guinea-Bissau helped establish the autonomous Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas to manage the country's network of protected areas and endangered species. The project helped conserve 480,000 hectares of its coastal zone (13 percent of the territory), together with local communities. These protected areas are considered national assets and are intended to form the backbone of a future tourism industry.</p>	<p>Full</p>

		<p>The Bank supports the protection, maintenance, and rehabilitation of natural habitats and their functions in its advisory work, project financing, and policy dialogue. From fiscal 2006–2016, 92 projects supported habitat protected or restored areas, with a geographic emphasis on the Latin America and the Caribbean region (LCR) and Africa (33 projects in LCR and 31 in Africa), 17 in East Asia and the Pacific, six in Eastern and Central Asia, two in Middle East and North Africa, and three in South Asia. Habitat restoration was supported through five projects (two in Africa, one in East and Central Asia, and two in LCR).</p> <p>Global and regional partnerships play an important role in promoting biodiversity conservation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- The Bank is the lead agency of the Global Partnership on Wildlife Conservation and Crime Prevention for Sustainable Development, a \$90 million grant program by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), launched in 2015. The program focuses on designing and implementing national strategies to help countries secure their wildlife resources, habitats, and the benefits they derive from them while also reducing poaching and illegal wildlife trafficking. --The International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC), launched in 2010, brings together Interpol, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora Secretariat, World Customs Organization, the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, and the World Bank to promote effective law enforcement nationally and internationally in order to prevent forest and wildlife crime. ICCWC also supports sustainable development and equitable benefit-sharing of the proceeds from sustainable natural resource management. -- The Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program is a five-year regional program spanning Brazil, Colombia, and Peru that was designed to conserve the Amazon Forest through an integrated approach that incorporates sustainable land use, protected areas management, and the restoration of vegetation cover. The total amount of investment is estimated at over \$600 million, including GEF grant, donor, and counterpart funds. The program was approved in 2015 by the GEF Council, and is the collaborative effort of the World Bank, as the lead agency, the World Wildlife Fund, and the United Nations Development Programme. <p><i>For more information on the Bank's work on biodiversity, see http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/environment/brief/biodiversity.</i></p>	
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ENVIRONMENTAL – GRIEVANCE MECHANISMS

G4-DMA

The World Bank is committed to its goals of eliminating extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity in a sustainable manner. Poverty, as the Bank recognizes it, encompasses lack of opportunities (including capabilities), lack of voice and representation, and vulnerability to shocks. Grievance redress mechanisms (GRMs) are crucial for managing risk in the Bank's portfolio. GRMs create opportunities to resolve disputes before they escalate by offering a channel for citizens to express concerns, comments, and complaints. Beyond their benefits to citizens, GRMs can help the Bank and clients improve project outcomes, prioritize supervision, identify systemic issues, and promote accountability. The Bank promotes human rights principles through the projects it supports, for example, improving poor people's access to health services, education, food, and water. Moreover, the Bank promotes the participation of project-affected people, including Indigenous Peoples, in decision making and participation; helps strengthen the accountability and transparency of governments to their citizens; and supports justice reform and fighting corruption. Although development projects are intended to bring about positive change, their implementation involves risks, and people or the environment can be adversely impacted. The Bank has policies to help avoid such unintended outcomes, but some problems may remain unrecognized or unaddressed. In such circumstances, citizens should speak out to bring attention to these problems. This can be done either through project-level GRMs or the Bank's corporate-level Grievance Redress Service (GRS), which was established in January 2015 to field complaints that could not be addressed at the country level. This mechanism complements borrowers' project-level grievance mechanism (where they exist) and the Board's Inspection Panel.

The Environmental and Social Standards Advisory Team leads the Bank's corporate work on grievance redress. GRS provides a consistent and systematic approach to the handling of complaints and conflict resolution across all IBRD/IDA operations. The work involves a number of the Bank's major initiatives, in particular, work on risk, results, and beneficiary feedback. The Global Review of Grievance Redress Mechanisms found that half of all Bank projects featured a GRM in project-design documents. However, new research shows implementation challenges.

A major focus for the Bank in the future will be to further integrate grievance redress in all projects, increase support for implementation, and enhance collection and monitoring of grievances received and resolved across the project's portfolio.

For more information on GRMs, see <http://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/products-and-services/grievance-redress-service>.

Indicator Description	2016 Response	Level of Disclosure
<u>G4-EN34</u> Number of grievances about environmental impacts filed, addressed, and resolved through formal grievance mechanisms	Data for this indicator are not available. Systems are being established to capture the data in a more comprehensive manner.	Partial

SOCIAL – HUMAN RIGHTS INVESTMENT

<p><u>G4-DMA</u></p>	<p>The World Bank significantly promotes human rights principles in a range of areas, including: (1) improving poor people’s access to health services, education, food, and water; (2) promoting the participation of project-affected communities, including Indigenous Peoples, in decision making; (3) strengthening the accountability and transparency of governments to their citizens; and (4) supporting justice reform and fighting corruption. Thus, the Bank’s role is facilitative, helping its members realize their human rights obligations.</p> <p>The Bank screens each project proposed for financing to determine the appropriate extent and type of environmental and social analysis to be undertaken during project preparation, and whether the project may involve the application of additional safeguard policies. Policies that may be triggered include: OP/BP 4.01, Environmental Assessment; OP/BP 4.04, Natural Habitats; OP 4.09, Pest Management; OP/BP 4.10, Indigenous Peoples; OP/BP 4.11, Physical Cultural Resources; OP/BP 4.12, Involuntary Resettlement; OP 4.36, Forests; and OP/BP 4.37, Safety of Dams. In addition, the Bank recognizes that gender issues are an important dimension of its poverty reduction, economic growth, human wellbeing, and development effectiveness agenda. OP/BP 4.20 establishes a country-level, strategic approach to mainstreaming gender issues in Bank work. <i>For more information on gender issues, see: http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/gender.</i></p> <p>The Bank classifies each proposed project into one of four categories (A, B, C, or FI) depending on the type, location, sensitivity, and scale of the project and the nature and magnitude of its potential environmental impacts. The borrower is responsible for any assessment required by the safeguard policies, with Bank staff providing advice on the application of the policies. Depending on the type of project and its safeguard policy category, the Bank project design incorporates such issues as public consultation, environmental and social assessments, Indigenous Peoples’ plans, and resettlement frameworks and/or resettlement action plans. Compliance with these policies forms part of the legal agreements for grants and loans.</p> <p>In October 2012, the World Bank launched a review and update of its policies to protect people and the environment in its projects. The World Bank’s environmental and social safeguard policies contribute to sustainability and development effectiveness in Bank projects and programs by helping to avoid or mitigate harm to people and the environment. The new Environmental and Social Framework was approved by the Board of Executive Directors (EDs) on August 4, 2016, and the bank-wide implementation is currently under preparation. <i>For updates, see http://consultations.worldbank.org/consultation/review-and-update-world-bank-safeguard-policies.</i></p>
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	Indicator Description	2016 Response	Level of Disclosure
<p><u>G4-HR1</u></p>	<p>Total number and percentage of significant investment agreements and contracts that include human rights clauses</p>	<p>One hundred percent of the 350 proposed projects were appraised in accordance with requirements per the World Bank’s policies to protect the environment and humans potentially affected by Bank-supported projects. Safeguard impacts are referenced in the legal agreement and therefore are part of the contract with the borrower.</p>	<p>Partial</p>

	or that underwent human rights screening	The Bank screens each proposed project to determine the appropriate extent and type of environmental and social analysis to be undertaken during project preparation and whether the project may involve the application of additional safeguard policies.	
Indicator Description		2016 Response	Level of Disclosure
G4-HR2	Total hours of employee training on human rights policies or procedures concerning aspects of human rights that are relevant to operations, including the percentage of employees trained	<p>World Bank environmental and social safeguard policies are a cornerstone of our support to sustainable development and poverty reduction. The objective of these policies is to prevent and mitigate undue harm to people and their environment in the development process. In fiscal 2016, 126 hours (21 sessions) of training of safeguard policies were delivered to 600 staff members in Washington, DC. In fiscal 2015, 144 hours (24 sessions) of training on Bank safeguard policies were delivered to 500 staff members in Washington, DC. In fiscal 2014, 180 hours (30 sessions) on Bank safeguard policies were delivered to 750 staff members in Washington, DC. In addition, various regional offices hosted training workshops (which are not included in these totals).</p> <p>In 2009, the World Bank launched a knowledge and learning program on human rights—the Nordic Trust Fund—with the objective to help staff better understand how human rights relate to the Bank’s analytic and operational work. The multiyear, multi-donor trust fund also features an internal grant program in which Bank teams receive technical and financial support to explore the role of human rights in their particular project or task. The program was extended until 2019.</p> <p><i>For more information, see The Nordic Trust Fund-A Knowledge and Learning Program for World Bank Staff on Human Rights.</i></p>	Partial
G4-HR3	Total number of incidents of discrimination and corrective actions taken	In fiscal 2016, the Office of Ethics and Business Conduct (EBC) handled eight allegations of discrimination, compared to four in fiscal 2015. Four allegations are still active cases under investigation, while four allegations were closed in fiscal 2016 as not substantiated, and no action was required.	Full
SOCIAL – CHILD LABOR			
G4-DMA	The World Bank recognizes that child labor is one of the most devastating consequences of persistent poverty. All standard World Bank bidding documents contain a clause prohibiting the use of child or forced labor in contracts financed under any World Bank projects. Staff in Bank-supported operations are required to assess social issues such as child labor within the environmental and social aspects of the projects and develop specific measures that would be implemented in the course of the project to mitigate the risk.		

Indicator Description		2016 Response	Level of Disclosure
G4-HR5	Operations and suppliers identified as having significant risk for incidents of child labor, and measures taken to contribute to the effective abolition of child labor	<p>In fiscal 2016, the World Bank continued to ensure that at-risk projects in Uzbekistan include measures to prevent the occurrence of child or forced labor by beneficiaries of Bank-supported projects. The Bank led the policy dialogue aimed at transforming the cotton sector with the Government of Uzbekistan. Legal requirements, included in the financing agreements and project documents of all at-risk projects, extending also to the two projects approved in fiscal 2016, include: (1) government compliance with national legislation that prohibits the use of child or forced labor; (2) implementation of a third-party monitoring and feedback mechanism that focuses on child or forced labor issues in connection with the project activities or within the project area; (3) the full collaboration of local authorities with the monitoring third party and the commitment that actions to ensure compliance will be taken promptly; and (4) training, awareness, and outreach activities about labor legislation and the regulations against child or forced labor.</p> <p><i>For more information, see “Third Party Monitoring of the use of child labor and forced labor during the Uzbekistan 2015 Cotton Harvest: An assessment submitted to the World Bank by the International Labour Office,” November 2015:</i> http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/307241448038866033/Uzbek-2015-TPM-Report-20112015.pdf; and</p> <p><i>“Q&A on the World Bank’s Agriculture Sector Policy in Uzbekistan in the Context of Child and Forced Labor Concerns,” last updated April 2016:</i> http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/uzbekistan/brief/q-a-world-bank-agriculture-sector-policy-in-uzbekistan-in-the-context-of-child-and-forced-labor-concerns.</p>	Full

SOCIAL – INDIGENOUS RIGHTS

G4-DMA	<p>Central to the Bank’s mission of reducing poverty and promoting sustainable development is ensuring that the development process fully respects the dignity, human rights, economies, and cultures of Indigenous Peoples. The Bank recognizes that the identities and cultures of Indigenous Peoples are inextricably linked to the lands on which they live and the natural resources on which they depend. These distinct circumstances expose Indigenous Peoples to different types of risks and levels of impacts from development projects, including loss of identity, culture, and customary livelihoods. Gender and intergenerational issues among Indigenous Peoples also are complex. As social groups with identities that are often distinct from dominant groups in their national societies, Indigenous Peoples are frequently among the most marginalized and vulnerable segments of the population. As a result, their economic, social, and legal status often limits their capacity to defend their interests in and rights to lands, territories, and other productive resources, or restricts their ability to participate in and benefit</p>
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from development. At the same time, the Bank recognizes that Indigenous Peoples play a vital role in sustainable development and that their rights are increasingly being addressed under both domestic and international law.

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

In August 2016, the World Bank Board of Executive Directors approved a new Environmental and Social Framework for protecting people and the environment in World Bank-financed investment projects, marking the end of a four-year review process that concluded in fiscal 2016. This was the most extensive consultation the World Bank has ever had. The World Bank now begins an intensive preparation and training period (12–18 months) to prepare for the transition to the new framework.

The new framework advances the Bank’s existing Indigenous Peoples policy by including Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC), and by addressing peoples in voluntary isolation, and pastoralists. This provision is well harmonized with those of other International Financial Institutions. The safeguards review included a Global Dialogue and Engagement process with Indigenous Peoples that sought to incorporate Indigenous Peoples in the review and update of the World Bank’s Environmental and Social Framework, as well as to strengthen World Bank support to and engagement with Indigenous Peoples, more generally. The consultations on the framework included a number of dedicated Indigenous Peoples dialogue sessions, which yielded important results in terms of participation, information gathered, and the beginning of a renewed and stronger relationship with Indigenous Peoples.

For more information, see <http://www.worldbank.org/indigenouspeoples>.

For more information on the safeguards review process, see <https://consultations.worldbank.org/consultation/review-and-update-world-bank-safeguard-policies>.

Indicator Description	2016 Response	Level of Disclosure
G4-HR8 Total number of incidents of violations involving rights of Indigenous Peoples and actions taken	<p>In fiscal 2016, two projects were processed under the pilot approach for early solutions. Paraguay: Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development Project was closed in March, and Kenya: Electric Expansion Project was investigated and is under review.</p> <p><i>For more information, see case updates on Inspection Panel website http://www.worldbank.org/inspectionpanel.</i></p>	Full

SOCIAL – LOCAL COMMUNITIES

G4-DMA	Over the past decade, the World Bank has increasingly focused on lending to community-driven development (CDD) programs in order to let communities lead their own development. This process lets communities identify their own development priorities, design the relevant response, manage project funds, hire contractors, and on completion of construction, manage and sustain the project. Over the past 10 years, the volume of lending for community-driven investments has ranged from 5 percent to 10 percent of overall annual Bank lending, and the active CDD portfolio (as of December 2015) stands at more than \$17 billion, across 178 projects in 72 countries, worldwide.																												
Indicator Description		2016 Response			Level of Disclosure																								
G4-SO1	Percentage of operations with implemented local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programs	By definition, 100 percent of community-driven development (CDD) programs “implement local community engagement,” as these programs apply, as a core operating principle, community consultation and participation in development planning and implementation, and in most cases, in controlling development resources. A limited but growing number of the portfolio of ongoing or recently closed CDD operations undertake robust impact evaluations. Summary findings are indicated above.			Full																								
G4-SO2	Operations with significant actual and potential negative impacts on local communities	<div><div>As each of the proposed projects is screened, it is classified into one of four categories (A, B, C, or FI) depending on the type, location, sensitivity, and scale of the project, and the nature and magnitude of its potential impacts.</div><table><tr><th>EA Category</th><th>FY14</th><th>FY15</th><th>FY16</th></tr><tr><td>Category A</td><td>47</td><td>43</td><td>39</td></tr><tr><td>Category B</td><td>284</td><td>277</td><td>209</td></tr><tr><td>Category C</td><td>179</td><td>135</td><td>95</td></tr><tr><td>FI</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>518</td><td>464</td><td>350</td></tr></table><div>The borrowing country government is responsible for any assessments required by the safeguard policies; World Bank staff members provide general advice. The Legal Department monitors compliance with policies that involve international law, such as those for international waterways and disputed areas.</div><div>In fiscal 2016, a total of 350 projects were screened: 39 were classified as Category A, 209 as Category B, 95 as category C, and 7 as FI.</div><div>For more information on the Bank project cycle, see http://www.worldbank.org/projects.</div></div>			EA Category	FY14	FY15	FY16	Category A	47	43	39	Category B	284	277	209	Category C	179	135	95	FI	8	9	7	Total	518	464	350	Full
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SOCIAL – ANTI-CORRUPTION

[G4-DMA](#)

Critical to the World Bank’s mission is a well-functioning public sector that delivers quality public services consistent with citizen preferences and fosters private, market-led growth, while managing its fiscal resources in a prudent manner. Bank operations across sectors systematically incorporate governance and anticorruption measures into project design. The objective is to better manage corruption and fiduciary risks and ensure that development funds are used for their intended purposes.

The World Bank Group has an encompassing Governance and Anti-Corruption Strategy that imbues all its activities. The Integrity Vice Presidency (INT) is an independent unit within the Bank Group that plays an important role in this respect. INT investigates allegations of fraud and corruption in World Bank-supported activities (external investigations), as well as allegations of significant fraud and corruption involving Bank staff and vendors (internal investigations). The resulting [debarments](#) of firms and individuals prevent these parties from participating in future Bank-financed projects and serve as a deterrent to other potential wrongdoers. INT helps client countries through its joint investigations and forensic reviews, the investigative findings it refers to national authorities, and by sharing its insights with relevant ministries to help bolster their business systems and administration. INT also works with the private sector and NGOs through its Integrity Compliance Office to institute integrity compliance programs that sanctioned entities must satisfy in order to be released from sanction. By combining investigations with an enhanced focus on compliance, detection of red flags, and building preventive measures in projects, INT promotes a proactive approach to managing fraud and corruption risks. It is vital to manage these risks in an efficient and effective manner, as they can impact development resources, particularly in fragile contexts and high-risk sectors.

	Indicator Description	2016 Response	Level of Disclosure
G4-SO3	Total number and percentage of operations assessed for risks related to corruption and the significant risks identified	<p>In fiscal 2016, the Integrity Vice Presidency (INT) opened 64 investigations into possible fraud and corruption in 60 Bank-financed projects in 36 countries. The investigations substantiated in fiscal 2016 involved 43 projects and included the review of 124 contracts and agreements totaling approximately \$633 million. In total, 87 investigations were closed (compared to 81 in fiscal 2015). More than half (53 percent) of these were closed within 12 months and 85 percent were closed within 18 months. Also, 54 of the closed cases were substantiated, 32 were unsubstantiated, and one was unfounded. Cases are considered closed once the Final Investigative Report has been submitted to Bank Operations staff.</p> <p>INT reported 59 projects with integrity disclosures—the so-called Volcker Trigger. The Volcker Trigger is a requirement to disclose to the Board any ongoing investigation or recently substantiated case (within the past two years) in a predecessor or related project for any new operation. Such disclosure is made in the Memorandum of the President to the Executive Board.</p>	Full

		Within INT, the Preventive Services Unit (PSU) worked with many Task Teams across the World Bank Group's six regions in fiscal 2016. PSU assisted 23 Task Teams in building precautions against the high levels of potential fraud and corruption risks in their projects. This engagement included training of project officials and Task Teams in-country. Thanks to PSU's business intelligence, integrity risks were identified before they had materialized and allowed for instituting targeted controls.	
Indicator Description		2016 Response	Level of Disclosure
G4-SO4	Communication and training on anticorruption policies and procedures	Training was provided to Bank staff as well as project implementation officials, including on lessons learned from investigative work and early detection of red flags in projects. In fiscal 2016, more than 2,000 World Bank staff and Project Implementation Unit officials attended training programs covering integrity issues. These trainings were conducted both in Washington, DC, and in the field.	Partial

SOCIAL – GRIEVANCE MECHANISMS FOR IMPACTS ON SOCIETY

G4-DMA	<p>The World Bank has two goals: to eliminate extreme poverty and boost shared prosperity in a sustainable manner. Poverty, as the Bank recognizes it, encompasses lack of opportunities (including capabilities), lack of voice and representation, and vulnerability to shocks. Grievance redress mechanisms (GRMs) are crucial for managing risk in the Bank's portfolio. GRMs create opportunities to resolve disputes before they escalate by offering a channel for citizens to express concerns, comments, and complaints. Beyond their benefits to citizens, GRMs can help the Bank and clients improve project outcomes, prioritize supervision, identify systemic issues, and promote accountability. The Bank promotes human rights principles through the projects it supports, for example, improving poor people's access to health services, education, food, and water. Moreover, the Bank promotes the participation of project-affected people, including Indigenous Peoples, in decision-making and participation; helps strengthen the accountability and transparency of governments to their citizens; and supports justice reform and fighting corruption. Although development projects are intended to bring about positive change, their implementation involves risks, and people or the environment can be adversely impacted. The Bank has policies to help avoid such unintended outcomes, but some problems may remain unrecognized or unaddressed. In such circumstances, citizens need to speak out to bring attention to these problems. This can be done either through project-level Grievance Redress Mechanisms or the Bank's corporate-level Grievance Redress Service (GRS), which was established in January 2015 to field complaints that could not be addressed at the country level. This mechanism complements the borrower's project-level grievance mechanism (where they exist), and the Board's Inspection Panel.</p> <p>OPCS leads the Bank's corporate work on grievance redress. The GRS provides a consistent and systematic approach to the handling of complaints and conflict resolution across all IBRD/IDA operations. The work involves a number of the Bank's major initiatives, in particular, work on risk, results, and beneficiary feedback.</p>
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	<p>The Global Review of Grievance Redress Mechanisms found that half of all Bank projects featured a GRM in project-design documents. However, new research shows implementation challenges.</p> <p>A major focus for the Bank in the future will be to further integrate grievance redress in all projects, increase support for implementation, and enhance collection and monitoring of grievances received and resolved across the project portfolio.</p> <p>For more information on GRMs, see http://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/products-and-services/grievance-redress-service.</p>		
Indicator Description		2016 Response	Level of Disclosure
G4-SO11	Number of grievances about impacts on society filed, addressed, and resolved through formal grievance mechanisms	Data for this indicator is not available. Systems are being established to better capture the data from project level GRMs.	Partial

FINANCIAL SECTOR – PRODUCT PORTFOLIO

G4-DMA	<p>The World Bank supports a wide array of investments in such areas as education, health, public administration, infrastructure, financial and private sector development, agriculture, and environmental and natural resource management. Bank stakeholders look to the institution, as a lending facility, to have policies and procedures in place that assess and screen environmental and social risks in its lending portfolio.</p> <p>The World Bank is a vital source of financial and technical assistance to developing countries around the world. We are not a bank in the ordinary sense, but a unique partnership to reduce poverty and support development.</p> <p>In 2013, the World Bank adopted a new World Bank Group Strategy focused on aligning all of the institutions' work with the twin goals of eliminating extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity in a sustainable manner. The two goals are now at the heart of the World Bank Group's work. The World Bank Group Corporate Scorecard was developed to monitor implementation and aggregate the contributions of all the World Bank Group institutions.</p> <p>On a day-to-day basis, in close partnership with country government counterparts and their stakeholders, Bank staff members shape the role, financial products, and technical and advisory services to the unique development needs and capacities of each country client. Thus, interactions with clients, investees, and business partners regarding environmental and social risks and opportunities form the foundation of the Bank's advisory and loan services. The Bank's environmental and social safeguard policies are the cornerstones of the financial, technical, and advisory services, and are applied to prevent and mitigate impacts and risks to people and their environment in the development process. In October 2012, the World Bank launched a review and update of its policies to protect people and the environment in its projects. The World Bank's environmental and social safeguard policies contribute to sustainability and development effectiveness in Bank projects and programs by helping to avoid or mitigate harm to people and the environment. The new Environmental and Social</p>
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	Framework was approved by the Board of Executive Directors (EDs) on August 4, 2016, and the bank-wide implementation is currently under preparation.		
Indicator Description		2016 Response	Level of Disclosure
FS1	Policies with specific environmental and social components applied to business lines	<p>The World Bank's environmental and social safeguard policies embody the institution's commitment to sustainable development and poverty reduction. There are 10 safeguard policies: environmental assessment, natural habitats, forests, pest management, physical cultural resources, dam safety, Indigenous Peoples, involuntary resettlement, international waterways, and disputed areas.</p> <p>These policies aim to prevent and mitigate possible adverse impacts on people and their environment in the development process. These policies provide a mandatory framework for Bank and borrower staffs in the identification, preparation, and implementation of Bank-supported investment programs and projects. The effectiveness and development impact of projects and programs supported by the Bank has substantially increased as a result of attention to these policies. Safeguard policies have often provided a platform for the participation of stakeholders in project design, and have been an important instrument for building ownership among local populations. All safeguard policies have been approved by the Board of Directors.</p> <p><i>For more information on key risks, opportunities, and impacts that the individual policies address, see Bank Safeguard Policies.</i></p>	Full
FS2	Procedures for assessing and screening environmental and social risks in business lines	<p>The Bank undertakes the screening of each proposed project to determine the appropriate extent and type of environmental and social analysis. This includes the use of environmental and social impact assessments, conducted during project preparation to establish whether the project may involve the application of additional safeguard policies. The Bank classifies the proposed project into one of four categories (A, B, C, or FI) depending on the type, location, sensitivity, and scale of the project and the nature and magnitude of its potential environmental impacts. The borrower is responsible for any assessment required by the safeguard policies, with general advice provided by Bank staff.</p> <p>In general, a World Bank environmental and social specialist is assigned to each project with the potential to have environmental and social impact or risk in its design and planning stage. A practice manager, who is responsible for a number of projects, most often in sector and regional associations, manages this process. As the project moves through design, the Bank works with the clients to understand the technical features of</p>	Full

		<p>each project, and in partnership with borrowers, works to develop approaches for addressing these impacts as risks, as required by the suite of World Bank safeguard policies. For category A and B projects, there is also involvement by the Regional Safeguard Advisor. Higher-risk projects require a series of “safeguard” instruments to identify and explain how the borrower will mitigate any identified risks and potential adverse impacts. Depending on the size and nature of the operation several quality control and review committees meet to authorize the project’s processing, such as the Regional Operational Committee, or the Operations Committee chaired by the Managing Director. Finally, the Board of Directors must approve all projects, and those approvals also require submission or summaries of any environmental assessment and social safeguard documents.</p> <p><i>For more information on procedures for assessing and screening environmental and social risks, see Bank Safeguard Policies.</i></p>	
Indicator Description		2016 Response	Level of Disclosure
FS3	<p>Processes for monitoring clients’ implementation of and compliance with environmental and social requirements included in agreements or transactions</p>	<p>The Bank uses its Implementation Status and Supervision Reports to track safeguards implementation.</p> <p>Monitoring of clients’ compliance with implementing the environmental and social requirements included in the loan agreement of a specific project is part of regular project supervision. Supervision missions of projects are carried out at a minimum twice a year, or more frequently as determined on a project-specific basis, and include staff with appropriate environmental and social expertise. For more complex projects, staff members from the regional safeguards units are included. The Safeguards Team within the Bank’s Standards, Procurement and Financial Management Unit supports the regions and assures that the Bank’s safeguards are applied in a uniform manner across regions. Provisions for grievance mechanisms by which stakeholders can bring concerns forward provide an additional source of information for possible problems with project implementation.</p> <p>Bank environmental and social specialists work with the project Task Team and borrowers to identify noncompliance issues and provide advice for bringing projects into compliance. Remedies are also available, if necessary.</p> <p>During project supervision, both environmental and social specialists undertake project site visits and consult with numerous stakeholders. When safeguard issues of concern are encountered, the Bank engages in discussions with the borrower to arrive at mutually</p>	Full

		agreed courses of action that are both time bound and identify responsible parties. These actions are documented in the Aide Mémoire and regularly in technical back-to-office reports.	
Indicator Description		2016 Response	Level of Disclosure
FS4	Processes for improving staff competency to implement the environmental and social policies and procedures as applied to business lines	<p>The World Bank is carrying out a range of regular programs as well as tailored trainings for staff and borrowers on the application of its safeguards policies, best practices, case studies, and lessons learned. The safeguards team offers weekly workshops on applying safeguard policies, and each regional vice presidency offers trainings on safeguard policies. In addition, an accreditation course has been established for environmental specialists advising teams on environmental safeguards during project preparation and supervision. The purpose of accreditation is to ensure that the Bank's environmental safeguard policies are consistently applied during project preparation and supervision, and to confirm broader environmental expertise by the accredited staff. A similar accreditation course has been established for social safeguard staff.</p> <p>Safeguards Training Modules introduce the basic concepts of safeguards and also contain specific case studies and operational examples to provide richer understanding of how safeguards are applied. A unique safeguards e-learning module is provided for all Task Team Leaders.</p> <p>Each regional safeguards unit also conducts a series of demand-driven safeguards training across various themes and for different staff audiences. These include "just in time" clinics, brown bag seminars, and face-to-face safeguards clinics on topics such as use of frameworks, voluntary land donation, developing environmental contract clauses for EMPs, and resettlement workshops. These training sessions are provided both in central regional locations for multiple attendees and in specific countries for country staff. Newer delivery tools have also included webinars. Special manager safeguards trainings have been completed as well. Several regions also conduct safeguards trainings and share experiences across other international financial institution partners.</p> <p>All staff who take the Bank Core Curriculum Course are required to take the Safeguards Training Modules. Additional mentoring and partnerships across Bank safeguards staff is available as needed.</p>	Full

Indicator Description	2016 Response	Level of Disclosure
<p>FS5</p>	<p>Interactions with clients, investees, or business partners regarding environmental and social risks and opportunities</p> <p>The World Bank is a development institution, providing low- or no-interest loans (credits) and grants to low-income countries, middle-income countries, and small and fragile states. Working closely with country government counterparts and their stakeholders, Bank staff members shape its role, financial products, and technical and advisory services to the unique development needs and capacities of each country client. Thus, interactions with clients, investees, and business partners regarding environmental and social risks and opportunities form the foundation of the Bank's advisory and loan services.</p> <p>All regional safeguards units conduct various client safeguard capacity-building processes. Many projects use the project kickoff meeting to review the agreements and provisions for safeguards with formal and informal trainings. In many countries, the government project implementation unit attends special safeguards training organized by the Bank safeguards staff.</p> <p>When particular safeguards issues of concern appear common, the Bank may undertake a targeted review of a regional or sectoral project portfolio. In certain cases, one or several environmental and social safeguards specialists undertake a country visit and conduct site visits with safeguards training to help improve safeguards implementation or correct past shortcomings. When needed, there are formal face-to-face workshops, project implementation safeguards training in the field with project stakeholders, consultations by lead safeguards specialists, and rapid-response project visits to deal with high-risk issues of concern.</p> <p>The safeguards implementation reports, the responsibility of the borrower, are bank-required supervision reports summarizing borrower progress on an annual, biannual, or quarterly basis, depending on project safeguards risk. The submission of Environmental Social Impact Assessment and ESMP reports during project implementation is required for Bank review and clearance.</p> <p>The Bank holds regular supervision mission meetings designated for the year and end-of-supervision mission meetings between the Bank and borrowers. There is discussion between Bank safeguards specialists and project implementing safeguards managers or project contract safeguards supervisors and technicians.</p>	<p>Full</p>

Indicator Description		2016 Response	Level of Disclosure
FS6	Percentage of the portfolio for business lines by specific region, size, and by sector	World Bank lending commitments for development support totaled \$45.9 billion in fiscal 2016. <i>For more information, see the World Bank Annual Report 2016, http://www.worldbank.org/en/about/annual-report.</i>	Full
FS7	Monetary value of products and services designed to deliver a specific social benefit for each business line	World Bank lending can have both social and environmental benefit and is not divided into these categories. Lending totals for IBRD and IDA, broken down by theme and sector commitments, are available in the <i>World Bank Annual Report 2016</i> on pages 62–63. <i>See http://www.worldbank.org/en/about/annual-report.</i>	Full
FS8	Monetary value of products and services designed to deliver a specific environmental benefit for each business line	World Bank lending can have both social and environmental benefit and is not divided into these categories. Lending totals for IBRD and IDA, broken down by theme and sector commitments, are available in the <i>World Bank Annual Report 2016</i> on pages 62–63. <i>See http://www.worldbank.org/en/about/annual-report.</i>	Full

FINANCIAL SECTOR – AUDIT

G4-DMA	<p>Two entities hold responsibilities for assessing and monitoring the Bank Group’s effectiveness:</p> <p>The Internal Audit Vice Presidency (IAD) has an independent and objective assurance advisory function designed to add value by assessing whether governance, risk management, and control processes of the Bank Group are effective in achieving the organization’s goals. IAD also provides advice to management in developing control solutions, and monitors the implementation of management actions to mitigate risks and strengthen controls.</p> <p><i>See IAD’s annual and quarterly reports: http://www.worldbank.org/en/about/unit/internal-audit-vice-presidency.</i></p> <p>The Independent Evaluation Group (IEG) is responsible for appraising the World Bank Group operations self-evaluation and development risk-management systems, and attesting to their adequacy to the Board of Executive Directors. To this end, IEG periodically reviews the relevance, effectiveness, and efficacy of key operational policies, such as the environmental and social safeguards framework for Bank Group lending.</p> <p><i>For more information, see IEG’s website: http://ieg.worldbank.org.</i></p>
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Indicator Description		2016 Response	Level of Disclosure
FS9	Coverage and frequency of audits to assess implementation of environmental and social policies and risk assessment procedures	<i>For a summary of Bank accountability systems that assess Bank operational performance, see pages 54-55 of the World Bank Annual Report 2016: http://www.worldbank.org/en/about/annual-report.</i>	Full

CORPORATE INDICATORS

ECONOMIC – MARKET PRESENCE

G4-DMA	<p>The World Bank values the diversity, health, safety, and security of its staff, who work in Washington, DC, and in 136 countries worldwide. The institution's diverse workforce brings a wide range of perspectives to bear on poverty-reduction issues and emerging development challenges. It is critical to the effectiveness of the Bank's core operational and knowledge services. Our staff diversity is a strategic business asset that directly contributes to achievement of our two goals: reducing extreme poverty by 2030 and boosting shared prosperity for the bottom 40 percent of the population in every country.</p> <p>To that end, it is important that the Bank employ the right people in the right place with the right skills at the right time. To deliver on that commitment, the Human Resources (HR) Strategy for fiscal 2014–2016 had five critical components: (1) building a culture of performance and accountability, (2) driving a more effective organization, (3) fostering a more diverse and inclusive workforce, (4) creating career opportunities, and (5) ensuring HR excellence and business-driven delivery. As the Bank retools to increase its delivery and responsiveness to its clients, Human Resources has played a pivotal role in the transition of staff from the previous structure to the Global Practices model, introduced in July 2014.</p> <p>Looking forward, the Bank will continue to ensure full alignment of staffing needs with the World Bank Group strategic priorities.</p>		
Indicator Description		2016 Response	Level of Disclosure
G4-EC5	Ratios of standard entry level wage by gender compared to local minimum wage at significant locations of operation	To recruit and retain highly qualified staff, the World Bank has developed a compensation and benefits system designed to be internationally competitive, to reward performance, and to take into account the special needs of a multinational and largely expatriate staff. The Executive Directors annually review the staff salary structure and, if warranted, the salary structure is adjusted on the basis of a comparison with salaries paid by private financial and industrial firms and by representative public sector agencies	Partial

		<p>in the US market. The salary structure is reported according to job position for Washington, DC, staff, which comprises more than 60 percent of total staff. For staff in country offices, compensation programs are developed based on local market practices consisting of private sector firms, and representative quasi-public and nonprofit organizations. The grading system and benchmark job positions in country offices follow the same framework as Washington, DC. Globally, World Bank Group salary structures are not disclosed according to gender. Remuneration of executive management, Executive Directors, and staff are disclosed in the <i>World Bank Annual Report 2016</i>. For more information, see www.worldbank.org/en/about/annual-report.</p>	
Indicator Description		2016 Response	Level of Disclosure
G4-EC6	<p>Proportion of senior management hired from the local community at significant locations of operation</p>	<p>In fiscal 2016, four out of 170 managers at the director level and above (professional grade GI+) were locally hired to work within countries where World Bank offices are located. There were only three out of 173 managers at the director level in fiscal 2015. Out of all 526 managers (professional grade GH+) on board, nationals of countries defined as Part II (roughly equivalent to developing countries) account for 44 percent of management positions. In fiscal 2015, 42 percent of the 502 managers were nationals of Part II countries.</p> <p>Sub-Saharan African and Caribbean nationals, a criterion used as proxy for race, represented 12 percent of management positions in fiscal 2016. This has remained the same since fiscal 2015.</p> <p>For information about the Bank's career tracks, see www.worldbank.org/jobs.</p>	Full

ENVIRONMENTAL – MATERIALS

G4-DMA	<p>Consumption of materials is minimal in the World Bank's corporate operations, but nonetheless important. Through investor questionnaires, "materials" has been identified as an important aspect of the Global Reporting Initiative exercise.</p> <p>Key materials include office supplies and electronics purchased to support the work of our staff globally. Reducing the environmental impact of these materials by minimizing consumption and preferring recycled content and rapidly renewable choices ensures resources are available for future generations. The World Bank identifies products and services with large environmental impacts or those of which it procures in large amounts. The World Bank then works to identify environmentally and socially preferable alternatives. Quarterly reports from key suppliers reflect the percentage of products that meet key environmental criteria, such as percentage of recycled content, environmental certifications such as Energy Star ratings and Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification, and other sustainable criteria.</p>
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Indicator Description		2016 Response	Level of Disclosure
G4-EN1	Materials used by weight or volume	<p>As a development institute, the World Bank does not produce or manufacture any products. The materials we use regularly include office supplies and electronics.</p> <p>The World Bank's use of nonrenewable materials is as follows:</p> <p>The Bank tracks office electronic purchases for any device that qualifies for the US Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Energy Star Program, as well as any battery purchases. In fiscal 2016, the Bank purchased 13.38 tons of such electronics and batteries. In addition, the Bank tracks purchases from its office supplier. In fiscal 2016, the Bank purchased 103 metric tons of these products. The World Bank also purchases diesel fuel and natural gas for use in powering our buildings. These materials are reported on in EN3.</p> <p>The World Bank's use of renewable materials is as follows:</p> <p>The Bank tracks paper purchases of renewable materials. In fiscal 2016, the amount of paper used was 505 tons.</p>	Partial
G4-EN2	Percentage of materials used that are recycled input materials	<p>The World Bank is committed to using resources that are made from recycled or rapidly renewable materials for its internal operations. The largest material purchases include paper, office supplies, office furniture, cafeteria napkins, and electronics.</p> <p>World Bank standard copier and printer paper is 100 percent post-consumer waste recycled content and FSC certified. The Bank tracks the percentage of all paper used at the institution that was made of recycled content, as well as the percentage of paper used that is 100 percent recycled content. In fiscal 2016, this amount was 62 percent, up from 60 percent in fiscal 2015.</p> <p>The Bank also tracks the percent by weight of all items purchased from our office supply vendor that contain at least 10 percent post-consumer recycled content. In fiscal 2016, 22 percent of all purchases from the office supply vendor contained at least 10 percent post-consumer recycled content, compared to 28 percent in fiscal 2014, the last year we tracked such information. This decrease is due to the Bank's use of a managed print service, which eliminated the use of recycled-content printer cartridges in favor of a centralized service provider.</p> <p>More than 40 percent of our office furniture contains a minimum of 10 percent post-consumer recycled content, and the majority of furniture in use at the World Bank has been refurbished or reupholstered.</p>	Partial

		<p>In our food services, all cafeteria napkins are made from 100 percent post-consumer recycled paper and produced with a 100 percent bleach-free process.</p> <p>We also include sustainability criteria within our information technology purchases that ensure components of our computers, laptops, and monitors are made of recycled input materials.</p>	
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ENVIRONMENTAL – ENERGY

G4-DMA	<p>Energy is a key input to the World Bank’s business operations. Through investor questionnaires, energy has been identified as an important aspect for the Bank’s business.</p> <p>The purchase and use of energy can have various impacts because of the extraction of materials from the earth’s crust and the production of persistent toxic emissions from the combustion of fuels. Combustion of fossil fuels can have severe health impacts on people. Moreover, the purchase and use of energy affects the expense-to-business revenue ratio.</p> <p>The World Bank manages its energy use carefully by tracking use in each owned facility. Quarterly tracking of the Bank’s energy use is evaluated by the Director of General Services. Energy use is evaluated both as an absolute figure as well as on an intensity basis to determine progress. Responsibility for increasing the energy efficiency of the Washington, DC, campus, with the goal of bringing all owned facilities to Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) minimum requirements, falls with the Senior Project Manager in the Bank’s Corporate Real Estate unit.</p> <p>Data from country offices lag by one year; therefore, fiscal 2015 data (including that from HQ) are presented in the <i>2016 GRI Index</i>.</p>
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Indicator Description		2016 Response	Level of Disclosure
G4-EN3	Energy consumption within the organization	<p>The World Bank purchases natural gas, propane, gasoline, and diesel fuel for combustion onsite. In fiscal 2015, total global fuel use was 99,041 gigajoules (GJ), 92,793 GJ in fiscal 2014, and 90,135 GJ in fiscal 2013. The portion of this fuel consumption from renewable resources is not tracked, because data from fuel providers are not appropriately detailed.</p> <p>In fiscal 2015, global energy use increased by 3.7 percent. Total global energy use in fiscal 2015 equaled 538,966 GJ. Offices located in the US used 346,526 GJ, compared to 337,744 GJ in fiscal 2014, 344,988 GJ in 2013, and 404,480 GJ in 2012.</p> <p>In fiscal 2015, the Bank’s 129 country offices consumed a total of 192,440 GJ of energy, compared to 181,845 GJ in fiscal 2014, 203,184 GJ in fiscal 2013, and 179,124 GJ in fiscal 2012.</p>	Full

		<table> <tr> <th>Energy Consumption (GJ)</th><th>Fiscal 2015</th><th>Fiscal 2014</th><th>Fiscal 2013</th></tr> <tr> <td>Total</td><td>538,966</td><td>519,589</td><td>548,172</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Electricity</i></td><td>434,087</td><td>420,951</td><td>425,382</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Heating</i> <i>(including natural gas, propane)</i></td><td>16,195</td><td>18,704</td><td>25,167</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Cooling</i></td><td>31</td><td>28</td><td>48</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Steam</i></td><td>5,807</td><td>5,817</td><td>7,149</td></tr> </table> <p>The remainder was from diesel and other fuel consumption for energy generation. The World Bank does not sell any electricity, heating, cooling, or steam. Information about World Bank standards, methodologies, and assumptions used, including conversion factors, can be found in the World Bank Group's Inventory Management Plan for fiscal 2014.</p> <p>For more information, see http://worldbank.org/corporateresponsibility.</p>	Energy Consumption (GJ)	Fiscal 2015	Fiscal 2014	Fiscal 2013	Total	538,966	519,589	548,172	<i>Electricity</i>	434,087	420,951	425,382	<i>Heating</i> <i>(including natural gas, propane)</i>	16,195	18,704	25,167	<i>Cooling</i>	31	28	48	<i>Steam</i>	5,807	5,817	7,149	
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Indicator Description		2016 Response	Level of Disclosure																								
G4-EN4	Energy consumption outside of the organization	<p>Energy consumption outside the organization includes fuel used in contractor-owned vehicles as well as commercial airlines used for employee business travel. In fiscal 2015, 18,413 GJ stemmed from contractor vehicles, compared to 21,900 GJ in fiscal 2014 and 14,636 GJ in fiscal 2013. The decrease between fiscal 2014 and 2015 is most likely due to the increase of owned vehicles in some of our 129 country offices. Data for fuel use in commercial airliners are not available.</p> <p>Information regarding World Bank standards, methodologies, and assumptions used, including conversion factors, can be found in the World Bank Group's Inventory Management Plan for fiscal 2014.</p> <p>For more information, see http://www.worldbank.org/corporateresponsibility.</p>	Full																								

Indicator Description		2016 Response	Level of Disclosure
G4-EN5	Energy intensity	<p>Energy intensity remained relatively the same in fiscal 2015, with the World Bank using 0.90 GJ of energy per square meter as compared to 0.88 GJ per square meter in fiscal 2014 and 0.95 GJ of energy per square meter in fiscal 2013.</p> <p>This is based on 596,562 total square meters in fiscal 2015 and 548,795 total square meters in fiscal 2014. This ratio includes all energy (onsite combustion fuel, electricity, heating, cooling, and steam) except for energy consumption outside of the organization.</p>	Full
G4-EN6	Reduction of energy consumption	<p>In fiscal 2015, the Bank undertook efficiency measures that reduced its energy consumption by 4,683 GJ, predominately through reductions in heating and electricity use.</p> <p>An intensive retro-commissioning effort in one of the Bank's Washington, DC, buildings resulted in a 25 percent reduction in gas consumption and a 13 percent reduction in electricity, enough to raise the Energy Star score from 59 to 71. The cooling towers were replaced, resulting in modeled energy savings of 652 GJ per year in the Washington, DC, main complex.</p> <p>A number of projects in our managed and owned country offices, including a series of solar-powered LED lighting upgrades in Nairobi, South Sudan, and Madagascar, led to savings of nearly 600 GJ in fiscal 2016.</p> <p>Reduction reporting is based on major initiatives taken in fiscal 2016.</p> <p>Methodologies and assumptions for calculating reductions are specific to each initiative and are sourced from engineering proposals.</p>	Full

ENVIRONMENTAL – EMISSIONS

G4-DMA	<p>Addressing climate change is part of the World Bank's core mission of helping countries end extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity. Climate change threatens to erode development gains around the world—and its effects will be greatest on the poorest and most vulnerable countries, which are the World Bank's clients.</p> <p>As a demonstration of its corporate commitment to addressing climate change, the Bank continues to deepen its efforts to measure, reduce, offset, and report its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with its global internal operations, including its facilities, key meetings, and corporate air travel. The Bank has measured the GHG emissions from its facilities in Washington, DC, since 2005 and globally since 2007. Emissions data are collected and emissions are calculated in accordance with the World Resources Institute and World Business Council for Sustainable Development's GHG Protocol, with additional information on proxies, emissions factors, and the</p>
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complete boundary available in the annually updated World Bank Group's Inventory Management Plan. A third party regularly verifies the Inventory Management Plan and the GHG inventory to ensure they meet international best practices.

In fiscal 2010, the World Bank set a goal of reducing GHG emissions by 10 percent from owned and managed facilities by 2017. As of fiscal 2016, the Bank was on track to meet this goal. We will continue to work toward reducing emissions further and report on our progress at the end of the goal period.

Data from country offices lag by one year; therefore, fiscal 2015 data (including that from HQ) are presented in the 2016 GRI Index.

Indicator Description		2016 Response					Level of Disclosure
G4-EN15	Direct greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (Scope 1)	The World Bank measures direct GHG emissions for its internal operations based on site-specific data for facilities. Estimates are made for those facilities with missing data. In fiscal 2015, total gross direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions equaled 8,016 mtCO ₂ e, of which 1,009 mtCO ₂ e were emissions from the Bank’s US facilities. The remaining 7,007 mtCO ₂ e stem offices and vehicle use in our 129 country offices. Base-year (fiscal 2010) emissions equal 5,844 mtCO ₂ e.					Full
		The decrease in Scope 1 emissions was due to a decreased requirement to use generators for blackouts and other electrical outages.					
		Scope 1 emissions (mtCO ₂ e)	Fiscal 2015	Fiscal 2014	Fiscal 2013	Base year Fiscal 2010	
		Direct greenhouse gas emissions	8,016	9,387	12,094	5,844	
		US facilities and vehicles	1,009	1,181	1,548	1,615	
		Country Office facilities and vehicles*	7,007	8,152	10,546	4,228	
* The increase in Country Office emissions was due to improved measurement practices.							
		Gases included in the calculation are CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O, HFCs, and PFCs. There are no known emissions of SF ₆ or NF ₃ , as detailed in the Inventory Management Plan, and no biogenic CO ₂ emissions. Information on methodology, emissions factors, GWP rates, and consolidation approach can be found in the World Bank Group’s Inventory Management Plan for fiscal 2015.					
		For more information, see http://www.worldbank.org/corporateresponsibility .					

Indicator Description		2016 Response					Level of Disclosure
G4-EN16	Energy indirect greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (Scope 2)	The World Bank measures indirect GHG emissions for its internal operations based on site-specific data for facilities. Estimates are made for those facilities with missing data. In fiscal 2015, Scope 2 emissions from the Bank’s global offices continued to reduce, to 49,950 mtCO ₂ e.					Full
		Scope 2 emissions (mtCO ₂ e)	Fiscal 2015	Fiscal 2014	Fiscal 2013	Base year Fiscal 2010	
		Gross energy indirect	49,950	54,648	55,258	60,546	
		US	36,268	40,670	40,841	46,756	
		Country Office*	13,682	13,979	14,417	13,790	
		* Includes emissions from purchased steam, chilled water, and d electricity.					
G4-EN17	Other indirect greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (Scope 3)	Information on base-year selection can be found in the Inventory Management Plan. Gases included in the calculation are CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O, HFCs, and PFCs. There are no known emissions of SF ₆ or NF ₃ , as detailed in the Inventory Management Plan, and no biogenic CO ₂ emissions. Information on methodology, emissions factors, GWP rates, and consolidation approach can be found in the World Bank Group’s Inventory Management Plan for fiscal 2015.					Full
		For more information, see http://www.worldbank.org/corporateresponsibility .					
		The World Bank measures indirect GHG emissions from air travel taken by Bank employees, as well as delegate air travel and other indirect emissions associated with major meetings that the Bank organizes. In fiscal 2012, the Bank began measuring GHG emissions from contractor-owned vehicles.					
		In fiscal 2015, these emissions totaled approximately 102,518 mtCO ₂ e, slightly increased from fiscal 2014 emissions, estimated to be 101,667 mtCO ₂ e. Base-year emissions in fiscal 2010 equaled 115,545 mtCO ₂ e.					
		Gases included in the calculation are CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O, HFCs, and PFCs. There are no known emissions of SF ₆ or NF ₃ , as detailed in the Inventory Management Plan, and no biogenic CO ₂ emissions. Information on methodology, emissions factors, GWP rates, and consolidation approach can be found in the World Bank Group’s Inventory Management Plan for fiscal 2015.					
		For more information, see http://www.worldbank.org/corporateresponsibility .					

Indicator Description		2016 Response					Level of Disclosure
G4-EN18	Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions intensity	The World Bank measures GHG emissions intensity in two distinct categories. Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions are normalized per square meter, while Scope 3 emissions, pertaining to employee air travel, are normalized per full-time equivalent (FTE) employee.					Full
		Emissions scopes	Fiscal 2015	Fiscal 2014	Fiscal 2013	Base year Fiscal 2010	
		Scopes 1 and 2 (mtCO ₂ e per square meter)	0.097	0.108	0.116	0.107	
		Scope 3 (mtCO ₂ e per FTE)	8.43	8.24	9.5	9.9	
		Gases included in the calculation are CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O, HFCs, and PFCs. There are no known emissions of SF ₆ or NF ₃ , as detailed in the Inventory Management Plan. Information on methodology, emissions factors, GWP rates, and consolidation approach can be found in the World Bank Group’s Inventory Management Plan for fiscal 2015. For more information, see http://www.worldbank.org/corporateresponsibility .					
G4-EN19	Reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions	Estimated reduction in CO ₂ , CH ₄ , and N ₂ O emissions from Scope 2 activities totaled 3,000 metric tons, including the projects listed below. An intensive retro-commissioning effort in one of the Bank’s Washington, DC, buildings resulted in a 25 percent reduction of gas consumption and a 13 percent reduction in electricity, with predicted reductions in GHG emissions of nearly 400 mtCO ₂ e per year. The replacement of the cooling towers in the Washington, DC, main complex is predicted to reduce GHG emissions by at least 70 mtCO ₂ e per year. The continued project in replacing lighting on the HQ campus with LEDs is projected to reduce emissions by over 2,400 mtCO ₂ e per year. A number of projects in our managed and owned country offices, including a series of solar-powered LED lighting upgrades in Nairobi, South Sudan, and Madagascar, are projected to reduce emissions by around 70 mtCO ₂ e per year. Reduction reporting is based on major initiatives taken in fiscal 2015 as related to achieving reductions from the fiscal 2010 base year. Fiscal 2010 was chosen as the					Full

		base year because it was the first year that confidence for data related to emissions from country offices was high. Methodologies and assumptions for calculating reductions are based on initiative proposals for each reduction project.	
Indicator Description		2016 Response	Level of Disclosure
G4-EN20	Emissions of ozone-depleting substances (ODS)	The World Bank does not produce, import, or export any ozone-depleting substances.	Full

ENVIRONMENTAL – EFFLUENTS AND WASTE

G4-DMA	<p>The World Bank views reducing effluent and waste production as a material aspect because of the possible negative environmental impacts, which include the release of persistent toxic chemicals through waste disposed of in landfills or by being incinerated. Bank stakeholders also consider reducing the Bank's effluent and waste production important.</p> <p>The Bank has worked to reduce the amount of waste sent to landfills through a combination of source reduction, reuse, and recycling. Minimizing the amount of material brought into Bank facilities is the first way it manages the amount of waste created. Avoiding unnecessary packaging for purchased items, including encouraging minimum purchase thresholds for office supplies, is one way the Bank accomplishes this. Another way is by mandating that large purchases from vendors, such as the Bank's latest computer monitor purchase, be delivered in bulk instead of individually packaged. In fiscal 2016, the Bank continued to pursue efficiencies in the standardization of waste management in its headquarters facilities.</p> <p>The concentration in 2016 was on standardizing bins in all offices, as well as continuing to increase the diversion rate in cafeterias. All offices in Washington, DC, facilities received a standard bin for both landfill and recyclable waste. An evaluation was made of Bank loading docks and other infrastructure to find efficiencies and evaluate the practicality of introducing source-separated recycling.</p> <p>The most recent audit for the cafeterias was not completed in time for the results to be included in this report.</p>		
Indicator Description		2016 Response	Level of Disclosure
G4-EN23	Total weight of waste by type and disposal method	<p>The Bank has worked to reduce the amount of waste sent to landfills through a combination of source reduction, reuse, and recycling. See the discussion about sustainable facilities for details. No hazardous waste is generated by the World Bank.</p> <p>Total nonhazardous waste produced by the Bank's Washington, DC, offices in fiscal 2016 was 1,836 metric tons, compared to 1,965 metric tons in fiscal 2015 and 1,913 metric tons in fiscal 2014.</p>	Full

		<p>The information is provided by the waste-disposal contractor and the electronic-waste recycler, subcontracted through the Bank's PC provider. Weights from roll-off compactors used for landfilled waste and recycling are exact weights to the closest one tenth of a ton. Proxies for estimating composting weight from trashcans are not available, but will be included in future reports.</p> <table> <tr> <th>Waste streams (tons)</th><th>Fiscal 2016</th><th>Fiscal 2015</th><th>Fiscal 2014</th></tr> <tr> <td>Total nonhazardous waste in Washington, DC</td><td>1,836</td><td>1,965</td><td>1,913</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Landfill</i></td><td>786</td><td>858</td><td>822</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Recycling</i></td><td>808</td><td>935</td><td>1,025</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Compost</i></td><td>242</td><td>171</td><td>148</td></tr> </table> <p><i>* Includes paper, bottles and cans, cardboard, toner cartridges, carpet tiles, and electronics.</i></p>	Waste streams (tons)	Fiscal 2016	Fiscal 2015	Fiscal 2014	Total nonhazardous waste in Washington, DC	1,836	1,965	1,913	<i>Landfill</i>	786	858	822	<i>Recycling</i>	808	935	1,025	<i>Compost</i>	242	171	148	
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ENVIRONMENTAL – OVERALL

G4-DMA	<p>Environmental degradation affects the world's poor disproportionately and therefore, reducing the Bank's own corporate environmental impacts is in line with the Bank's mission of reducing poverty. For internal operations, this means engaging in responsible business practices that reduce negative environmental and social impacts while enhancing the wellbeing of staff, as well as the ecosystems, communities, and economies in which staff operate. The World Bank employs a small team of environmental specialists who work to mainstream sustainability throughout the organization.</p>
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Indicator Description		2016 Response	Level of Disclosure
G4-EN31	<p>Total environmental protection expenditures and investments by type</p>	<p>In fiscal 2016, the World Bank lending for environmental and natural resource-management-themed projects amounted to approximately \$3.16 billion, which represents about 7 percent of total lending. In addition, the Bank is currently working with member countries to take action on climate change—helping cities to adopt green-growth strategies and develop resilience to climate change, developing climate-smart agricultural practices, finding innovative ways to improve both energy efficiency and the performance of renewable energies, and assisting governments to reduce fossil fuel subsidies and put in place policies that will eventually lead to a stable price on carbon.</p> <p><i>For more information, see the World Bank Annual Report 2016:</i> http://www.worldbank.org/en/about/annual-report and the Climate Change website: http://worldbank.org/climatechange.</p>	Partial

	<p>The World Bank's internal operations are managed by the General Services Department (GSD), which provides a wide range of integrated services to make the Bank's internal operations efficient, comfortable, and environmentally sound. The business managers of the Real Estate, Travel, Food Services, Printing and Multimedia, and other units are responsible for incorporating environmental concerns into their work programs. Efforts to manage the environmental impact from their areas are part of the Bank's operating costs and not quantified separately.</p> <p>The Corporate Responsibility Program supports Bank-wide efforts to integrate environmental and social concerns into the management of day-to-day activities, and communicates with staff, clients, and partners regarding these concerns. The program has an annual budget of \$560,000.</p> <p>In addition, the Bank offsets its emissions in two different ways. It purchases Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) in equal amounts (MWh) to the electricity it consumes globally. Also, the Bank offsets other emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 3) through the purchase of Verified Emissions Reductions (VERs). In fiscal 2015, the Bank maintained carbon neutrality by the purchase of credits totaling \$285,000 from a portfolio of projects, including a small-scale hydropower project in Madagascar, a cook stove project in Rwanda, and a combined solar and wind project in India. An additional \$185,000 was spent on emissions reduction efforts in country offices. Efforts in fiscal 2016 included upgrading compound and security lighting in many offices to solar-powered LED lighting.</p>	
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ENVIRONMENTAL – SUPPLIER ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

G4-DMA	The World Bank works to reduce the environmental footprint of its facilities by procuring goods and services that have reduced environmental impacts. The World Bank Corporate Procurement unit is responsible for coordinating and overseeing the sourcing strategy, selection, and contract execution for Bank offices around the globe, including adherence to the Bank’s policies on socially and environmentally responsible corporate procurement policies. Major corporate material purchases (including office construction and renovations, paper, computers, and furniture) are made with environmental life-cycle assessments in mind, and incorporate mandatory environmental specifications.		
Indicator Description		2016 Response	Level of Disclosure
G4-EN32	Percentage of new suppliers that were screened using environmental criteria	Although environmental criteria are used in both the mandatory and evaluation specifications of many large institutional purchases, the percentage of new suppliers screened using environmental criteria is not available. The data are currently not tracked within the vendor information database.	Partial

SOCIAL – EMPLOYMENT

[G4-DMA](#)

The Bank is committed to attracting and retaining the best talent, developing their capabilities, ensuring their wellbeing, and affording them opportunities to make a difference.

Bank staff members come from over 170 countries and include economists, educators, environmental scientists, financial analysts, foresters, agronomists, engineers, information technology specialists, social scientists, and so on.

The World Bank Group's Human Resources supports the institution in building a workforce with the right skills and behaviors in the right places at the right time, and making the Bank the best place to work in development. Looking forward, HR is developing the World Bank Group People Strategy for fiscal 2017–2019, based on extensive stakeholder engagements, which help ensure alignment with the institutional priorities, needs, and challenges as well as strengthen the Employment Value Proposition.

Indicator Description		2016 Response						Level of Disclosure		
G4-LA1	Total number and shares of new employee hires and employee turnover by age group, gender, and region	In fiscal 2016, 1,418 full-time staff were hired, as compared to 1,072 in fiscal 2015. The rate of new employee hires equaled 12 percent (9 percent in 2015). Of those hired, 44 percent were hired in non-US offices, and 52 percent were female.						Partial		
		In fiscal 2016, 1,920 staff left the Bank—at a turnover rate of 16.4 percent (of which, 3.8 percent was voluntary), partly due to the phasing out of 1,029 extended-term consultant/temporary appointments. In fiscal 2015, 1,508 staff left the Bank—at a turnover rate of 12.5 percent. Thirty-three percent of employees who left the Bank were located in non-US offices, and 54 percent were female.								
		Staff hired		FY16		FY15			FY14	
				Number	% of total	Number	% of total		Number	% of total
		United States		795	56%	656	61%		1,077	61%
		Female		425	30%	337	31%		558	32%
		Male		370	26%	319	30%		519	29%
		Non-US offices		623	44%	416	39%		693	39%
		Female		319	22%	225	21%		346	20%
		Male		304	21%	191	18%		347	20%
		Total hires		1,418		1,072			1,770	
		Of which Female		744	52%	562	52%		904	51%
Of which Male		674	48%	510	48%	866	49%			

		Staff terminated		FY16		FY15		FY14		
				Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	
		United States	1,293	67%	963	64%	1,039	63%		
		Female	702	37%	526	35%	559	34%		
		Male	591	31%	437	29%	480	29%		
		Non-US offices	627	33%	546	36%	609	37%		
		Female	331	17%	268	18%	310	19%		
		Male	296	15%	278	18%	299	18%		
		Total terminations	1,920		1,509		1,648			
Of which Female	1,033	54%	794	53%	869	53%				
Of which Male	887	46%	715	47%	779	47%				
Indicator Description		2016 Response								
G4-LA2	Benefits provided to full-time employees that are not provided to temporary or part-time employees, by significant locations of operation	<p>The World Bank is committed to providing benefits that respond to staff needs globally and are aligned with best practices. This includes life insurance, health care, disability and invalidity coverage, retirement provisions, parental leave, and opportunities for flexible work arrangements, as well as mobility, relocation, and resettlement benefits. These benefits vary with appointment type (whether open-ended or fixed-term staff or extended-term consultant/temporary) and whether the position is based at headquarters, in Washington, DC, or in one of the 136 countries with Bank operations. The World Bank’s compensation and benefits policy is to provide a package to attract and retain diverse and highly talented staff while responding to external market situations and our shareholders. These policies are specified in the internal Staff Manual, which is available to all staff. The Board meets every year to review compensation and determine the overall group-wide pay increase.</p> <p>Benefits for staff on open-ended, fixed-term, and extended-term-consultant/temporary contracts, with certain variation for the latter appointment type, which is phasing out, include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment coverage are offered to staff and eligible dependents. These benefits help protect the financial security of beneficiaries.							Full	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical plans are offered to staff and retirees and their dependents. These plans provide medical, dental, vision, and pharmacy benefits. The plans cover the staff member, one spouse or domestic partner, and dependent children or stepchildren under the age of 26. The staff member pays 25 percent of the premium costs, and the Bank pays 75 percent. Staff leaving the organization may elect to receive continuation of their medical, dental, vision, and pharmacy coverage for up to 36 months at their own cost. • Staff who are on sick leave for more than 20 consecutive days can apply for short-term disability, which pays 70 percent of salary for up to 24 months. Staff must first exhaust any accrued sick leave before disability pay starts. If a staff member remains disabled beyond the 24-month period, long-term disability benefits are provided at 70 percent of salary until the earliest of retirement, death, or recovery from disability. While on long-term disability, staff medical coverage and pension contributions are 100 percent paid by the Bank. • Staff receive between 26 and 30 days of paid annual leave, depending on the length of service, and 15 days of sick leave per year, as well as paid leave for various specific circumstances such as adoption and paternity/maternity leave (10 days and 70 days, respectively, with 100 percent pay). • In 2015, the mandatory retirement age for staff on board and future staff increased from age 62 to age 67. The normal retirement age for staff on board on December 31, 2015, remains age 62, and it increased in fiscal 2016 for staff hired after December 31, 2015, to age 65. The Bank offers a variety of options to help staff save and plan for retirement. The Staff Retirement Net Plan (SRP) has two components: (1) Defined Benefit Component, which is Bank-funded and based on 1 percent of the highest average of three years' net annual salary for each year of plan participation, not to exceed 35 years, and (2) Cash Balance Component, wherein the Bank contributes 10 percent of net annual salary, and the staff member contributes a mandatory 5 percent of net annual salary and can voluntary increase contributions to as high as 11 percent of net annual salary. In addition to the SRP, Washington-based staff can voluntary participate in a 401(k) plan. Effective January 1, 2015, Country Office staff can elect to participate in the Country Office Savings Plan. 	
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are also services to support staff and their families, such as the opportunity for flexible working arrangements and the World Bank Family Network (WBFN), which provides assistance to staff, spouses, and domestic partners. <p>The Bank's benefits package also includes global mobility benefits, relocation, and resettlement policies.</p> <p>Short-term consultants and short-term temporaries, paid on a daily or hourly rate, are not eligible for leave, life insurance, or pension benefits. However, short-term consultants and short-term temporaries are covered under Worker's Compensation, and have accidental death and dismemberment insurance of three times' net annual salary, up to a maximum of \$250,000, while on official Bank business travel. They are also eligible for limited medical expense coverage while on official Bank business for emergency medical care.</p>	
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SOCIAL – OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

G4-DMA	<p>The World Bank values the diversity, health, safety, and security of its staff members and consultants who work in Washington, DC, and in 136 countries worldwide. Many employees travel throughout the world, thus the World Bank views appropriate and accessible health care through international vendors, regional health advisors, and onsite clinic facilities as an important service component.</p> <p>The Health Services Department (HSD) serves the staff and management of the World Bank by protecting and promoting staff health wherever possible, taking into account individual health status, the working environment, and job demands.</p> <p>The World Bank Group is committed to creating a supportive workplace for people with disabilities that enables them to fulfill their job responsibilities while fully utilizing and developing their capacities. The Health Services (HS) Occupational Health Unit (OHU) is the lead unit in determining workplace accommodations for disability. Accommodations are applicable in the following situations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accommodations related to the employment of a person who is employed with a pre-established disability or develops a disability while in employment to enable the individual to perform the essential job function; Accommodations to reduce the impact of work-related health risks to an individual in the workplace; Accommodations requested in a return-to-work program after an absence from work due to medical causes; and Accommodations associated with the findings of a fitness-for-duty evaluation. <p>Reimbursement of accommodation costs can be facilitated through the Disability Accommodation Fund (DAF) managed by HS.</p> <p>The World Bank Occupational Health and Safety Committee, which reports to the Senior Management Team, is tasked with developing, implementing, and monitoring an occupational health and safety management system that applies to Bank employees worldwide. The committee oversees a global occupational health and safety management system aimed at managing health and safety risks, thereby enhancing the efficiency and sustainability of the Bank's workforce and optimizing the capacity to accomplish its goals.</p>
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Indicator Description		2016 Response	
G4-LA5	Percentage of total workforce represented in formal joint management-worker health and safety committees that help monitor and advise on occupational health and safety programs	The World Bank's Occupational Health and Safety Committee meets quarterly to address health and safety issues related to staff. The group is chaired by senior management (HRDVP), and includes occupational health specialists, environmental consultants, and senior management representatives from headquarters and Country Offices, Health Services and other parts of HR, Facilities Management, Security, Fire and Safety, Legal, Procurement, Corporate Responsibility, the Staff Association, and Budget and additional specialists and members as required. In addition, the Staff Association has established a dedicated working group to address staff health issues. Most of the workforce is represented in the Occupational Health and Safety Committee and the Staff Association.	Partial
G4-LA6	Type of injury and rates of injury, occupational diseases, lost days, and absenteeism, and total number of work-related fatalities, by region and by gender	<p>A third-party partner program (the REED Group) and HSD monitor Worker's Compensation Claims as accident and report statistics. Data analysis and interpretation are limited to ad hoc reports, quarterly and annual aggregate REED Group reporting. HSD uses an integrated medical database system to evaluate trends in medical and pharmacy insurance costs in comparison with disease profiles. The REED Group and Health Services monitor the effectiveness of return-to-work programs and minimize absenteeism through active participation in return-to-work management for staff. Data analysis and interpretation are limited to ad hoc reports at present.</p> <p>For the World Bank Group as a whole, the incidence rate in fiscal 2016 has been 0.58, the injury rate 0.34, and the illness rate 0.25. The lost-day rate has been 31.31. Data are not available by region or by gender.</p>	Full

SOCIAL – TRAINING AND EDUCATION

G4-DMA	<p>The World Bank values the diversity, health, safety, and security of its approximately 17,000 staff and consultants who work in Washington, DC, and in 136 countries worldwide.</p> <p>The aim of the Bank's investment in staff learning is to ensure that learning is a strategic tool for the organization, so that staff members, including from field offices, can learn continuously to remain cutting-edge to carry out the Bank's mission. In January 2016, President Kim launched the Open Learning Campus (OLC) as a single destination to accelerate development solutions through learning for WBG staff, clients, and global partners. OLC offers a broad range of learning resources via Talks, Academy, and Connect. Funding support for external training or education is made possible based on annual discussions between staff and managers about individual yearly learning plans.</p> <p><i>For more information about OLC, see olc.worldbank.org.</i></p>
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Indicator Description		2016 Response						Level of Disclosure					
G4-LA9	Average hours of training per year per employee by gender, and by employee category	<p>In fiscal 2016, the World Bank delivered 1,930 learning activities (1,847 in fiscal 2015) for a total of 4,760 sessions and 59,588 days of learning. Forty percent of the training days were delivered either in Country Offices or location-neutral formats such as e-learning and webinars in fiscal 2016, the same as in fiscal 2015 and 7 percentage points lower than in fiscal 2014.</p> <p>Eighty-six percent of the salaried workforce attended at least one learning event in fiscal 2016, not including the corporate mandatory programs: 83 percent based in Country Offices and 88 percent at headquarters, in Washington, DC. These individuals attended the equivalent of 38.232 days of training, averaging 3.3 days per staff member, with 3.5 in days taken by Country Office-based staff and 3.2 days taken by HQ-based staff. This was a 3 percent decrease from the fiscal 2015 training days of 3.4 days per staff member.</p> <p>Investment in staff learning increased by 12 percent from fiscal 2015 levels and by 14 percent from fiscal 2014 levels. Through the end of fiscal 2016, the World Bank invested \$72.3 million in staff learning, of which 45 percent was spent on developing and delivering learning activities, and 55 percent was spent to cover direct and indirect expenses for staff members to participate in learning (provided internally and/or from external providers), including staff time and other costs.</p>						Full					

		<table><tr><td><i>Of which Male</i></td><td>3.1</td><td>24.8</td><td>2.2</td><td>17.6</td><td>2.5</td><td>20.0</td></tr><tr><td>Specialist Grade average</td><td>3.9</td><td>31.2</td><td>3.8</td><td>30.4</td><td>4.0</td><td>32.0</td></tr><tr><td><i>Of which Female</i></td><td>4.0</td><td>32.0</td><td>3.8</td><td>30.4</td><td>4.1</td><td>32.8</td></tr><tr><td><i>Of which Male</i></td><td>3.9</td><td>31.2</td><td>3.9</td><td>31.2</td><td>3.9</td><td>31.2</td></tr><tr><td>Lead Grade average</td><td>2.8</td><td>22.4</td><td>3.3</td><td>26.4</td><td>2.3</td><td>18.4</td></tr><tr><td><i>Of which Female</i></td><td>3.2</td><td>25.6</td><td>3.4</td><td>27.2</td><td>2.6</td><td>20.8</td></tr><tr><td><i>Of which Male</i></td><td>2.5</td><td>20.0</td><td>3.3</td><td>26.4</td><td>2.1</td><td>16.8</td></tr><tr><td>Consultants average</td><td>2.3</td><td>18.4</td><td>3.3</td><td>26.4</td><td>3.4</td><td>27.2</td></tr><tr><td><i>Of which Female</i></td><td>3.0</td><td>24.0</td><td>3.4</td><td>27.2</td><td>3.6</td><td>28.8</td></tr><tr><td><i>Of which Male</i></td><td>1.5</td><td>12.0</td><td>3.1</td><td>24.8</td><td>3.3</td><td>26.4</td></tr><tr><td>Special Assignments (JPO, JPA, SPAS) average</td><td>4.6</td><td>36.8</td><td>4.9</td><td>39.2</td><td>6.1</td><td>48.8</td></tr><tr><td><i>Of which Female</i></td><td>5.0</td><td>40.0</td><td>5.4</td><td>43.2</td><td>6.7</td><td>53.6</td></tr><tr><td><i>Of which Male</i></td><td>4.2</td><td>33.6</td><td>4.3</td><td>34.4</td><td>5.5</td><td>44.0</td></tr></table>	<i>Of which Male</i>	3.1	24.8	2.2	17.6	2.5	20.0	Specialist Grade average	3.9	31.2	3.8	30.4	4.0	32.0	<i>Of which Female</i>	4.0	32.0	3.8	30.4	4.1	32.8	<i>Of which Male</i>	3.9	31.2	3.9	31.2	3.9	31.2	Lead Grade average	2.8	22.4	3.3	26.4	2.3	18.4	<i>Of which Female</i>	3.2	25.6	3.4	27.2	2.6	20.8	<i>Of which Male</i>	2.5	20.0	3.3	26.4	2.1	16.8	Consultants average	2.3	18.4	3.3	26.4	3.4	27.2	<i>Of which Female</i>	3.0	24.0	3.4	27.2	3.6	28.8	<i>Of which Male</i>	1.5	12.0	3.1	24.8	3.3	26.4	Special Assignments (JPO, JPA, SPAS) average	4.6	36.8	4.9	39.2	6.1	48.8	<i>Of which Female</i>	5.0	40.0	5.4	43.2	6.7	53.6	<i>Of which Male</i>	4.2	33.6	4.3	34.4	5.5	44.0	
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Indicator Description		2016 Response					Level of Disclosure																																																																																							
G4-LA10	Programs for skills management and lifelong learning that support the continued employability of employees and assist them in managing career endings	<p>In fiscal 2016, the Bank delivered 1,930 learning activities for a total of 4,760 sessions and 59,588 days of learning. Eighty-six percent of the Bank’s full-time staff attended at least one learning event during the year (not including the corporate mandatory programs), down 2 percent from fiscal 2015: 83 percent of staff based in Country Offices and 88 percent of those based at headquarters.</p> <p>An HR Transition Support Program, established in fiscal 2015 to assist staff whose jobs may be at risk because of organizational changes and evolving business needs, continues to provide services. The program team works in partnership with Bank units responsible for pensions, tax issues, health services, and so on, and with contractors. In fiscal 2016, the team met with staff individually or in groups to inform them about services available and to explain the Bank’s exit process. Job-search and career coaching were also provided on a one-on-one basis. An internal website provided a central repository of information for staff.</p> <p>A monthly series of seminars was offered to staff on topics ranging from pension, tax, immigration, and benefits to resume writing, interviewing, networking, and job-search</p>					Full																																																																																							

		strategy. The team also delivered briefings and workshops for managers to equip them with a good understanding of the Bank's ending-employment process and to better prepare them for managing exits.	
Indicator Description		2016 Response	Level of Disclosure
G4-LA11	Percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews, by gender and by employee category	<p>At least once in a 12-month period, the manager or designated supervisor performs a review of the World Bank staff member (excludes short-term appointees). The evaluation covers the staff member's performance, achievements, strengths, areas for improvement, and future development needs. The World Bank encourages ongoing feedback about the staff member's work program; this takes place throughout the performance year. The annual conversation also touches on plans for the upcoming performance cycle and training needs. The Performance Management Process is outlined in the Staff Manual 5.03.</p> <p>In fiscal 2016, at the World Bank, 92 percent of fiscal 2015 end-year evaluations, 84 percent of fiscal 2016 objectives, and 97 percent of fiscal 2016 mid-year evaluations were completed on time. During the fiscal 2015 end-year evaluations, 92 percent of women and 92 percent of men completed the regular performance evaluation process. During the mid-year review, 87 percent of staff indicated they had a performance conversation with their supervisor; these comprised 87 percent of women and 87 percent of men.</p> <p>In fiscal 2015, about 70 percent of female and 70 percent of male active full-time staff completed regular performance and career-development conversations.</p>	Full

SOCIAL – DIVERSITY AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

G4-DMA	<p>The World Bank is committed to creating a workplace where everyone is valued, where differences are respected and celebrated, and where opportunity and equitable treatment is afforded to all. Ensuring diversity and inclusion are integrated into our daily work means creating a culture and practices that recognize, value, and harness what makes every individual unique in the broader sense, by acknowledging and respecting differences including nationality, gender, race, religion, ethnicity, age, sexual orientation/gender identity, disability, and educational background.</p> <p>Beyond the moral imperative, empowering others and respecting differences is much more than part of our institution's core values: it makes good business sense. A diverse staff mirrors the diversity of the clients we serve and the partners we work alongside around the world, and that reflection is key to our credibility as an institution seeking equity and opportunity for all. In addition, it has been</p>
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demonstrated that a diverse staff stimulates the creativity and innovation our clients expect, drawn from the collective energy of individual experience, knowledge, and perspectives.

World Bank staff are located in 136 countries and work in core finance, administrative, legal, economics, and technical specializations in more than 20 sectors. Staff contribute an impressive breadth and depth of professional expertise, academic background, industry, and international experience. The acknowledged diversity of our staff allows the Bank, the world's leading development organization, to attract, retain, and grow the finest talent from the broadest span of different backgrounds possible. When we leverage the diversity and perspectives of all of our talent, the solutions that we offer—through our projects, programs, and assistance—are those that will meet our clients' development goals.

The World Bank recognizes that meeting the demands and needs of its diverse client base more effectively means the Bank must consider a range of ideas and perspectives to find the best solution to development challenges. Achieving shared prosperity in a sustainable way is, by definition, about equal opportunity, empowerment, and economic and social inclusion. The Articles of Agreement for IBRD and IDA emphasize the need to “pay due regard to the importance of recruiting personnel on as wide a geographical basis as possible” when appointing Bank officers and staff, “subject to the paramount importance of securing the highest standards of efficiency and of technical competence.” This directive was reiterated in the 1983 Principles of Staff Employment, approved by the Executive Directors, to set forth the broad policies according to which the President shall manage staff. In addition, the principles direct the Bank to “encourage diversity in staffing consistent with the nature and objectives of the Organizations.” In addition to reflecting the World Bank’s global nature, the importance of staff diversity in enhancing the effectiveness and credibility of the Bank’s institutions has been underscored by ongoing reforms to increase the voice and participation of emerging markets and developing countries at the Bank. The World Bank manages these commitments and directives through an integrated approach that focuses on three pillars: advocacy (demonstrate leadership and build partnerships), accountability (set goals and measure outcomes), and inclusion (embed diversity and inclusion into talent processes and create an inclusive environment).

The World Bank measures the effectiveness through Diversity and Inclusion Compacts, which establish both diversity and inclusion targets and identify specific actions to achieve the targets. The diversity targets include parity in management by gender and country part (Part I versus Part II), as well as by gender among full-time staff at professional grades (grade GF+) in non-managerial roles. An additional institutional target is 12.5 percent for Sub-Saharan African (SSA) and Caribbean (CR) nationals among full-time staff at professional grades (grade GF+). Inclusion targets are derived from staff response on the annual engagement survey, which includes a set of questions that comprise the indicators of the Inclusion Index. The World Bank Compact, which is signed by the President and the Senior Management Team, is cascaded through all vice-presidential units. Progress against the Compact targets and actions are reported monthly and reviewed quarterly. In addition to the Compacts, actions to improve staff perceptions on the engagement survey, including the Inclusion Index, are developed and tracked at the World Bank and vice-presidential unit level.

Indicator Description		2016 Response								
G4-LA12a	Composition of governance bodies	Within the World Bank Boards of Governors and Directors, representatives are determined by member countries. Of the 25 Executive Director Board members, four were women in fiscal 2016.								
		For more information about the Boards, see http://worldbank.org/about .								
		Male [number]					21			
		Percentage of individuals within the organization's governance bodies					84%			
		Female [number]					4			
		Percentage of individuals within the organization's governance bodies					16%			
G4-LA12b	Breakdown of employees per employee category according to gender, age group, minority group membership, and other indicators of diversity	Nationals of Part II countries (roughly equivalent to developing countries) accounted for 44 percent of staff in management positions. Women accounted for 38 percent of staff in management positions, and for 44 percent of full-time staff at professional grades (grade GF+) in technical positions. SSA and CR nationals represent 12 percent of full-time staff at professional grades (grade GF+).								
		Since 1998, nationality, gender, and race have been the dimensions of diversity for which the Bank has set and monitored quantitative targets. Nationality has been measured in the aggregate by Part I and II contributing member status (roughly equivalent to developed and developing countries, respectively), whereas SSA and CR nationality has served as the proxy for race, specifically for Black staff.								
		Full-time staff		2016		2015		2014		
				Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number		% of total
		WB total full-time staff		11,421		11,933		12,328		
		Under 35 years old		1,838	16%	2,212	19%	2,512		20%
		Male		757	7%	908	8%	1,008		8%
		Female		1,081	9%	1,304	11%	1,504		12%
		35-44 years old		3,894	34%	4,067	34%	4,141		34%
		Male		1,791	16%	1,907	16%	1,979		16%
		Female		2,103	18%	2,160	18%	2,162		18%

		45-54 years old	3,836	34%	3,821	32%	3,854	31%	
		Male	1,966	17%	1,960	16%	1,978	16%	
		Female	1,870	16%	1,861	16%	1,876	15%	
		55+ years old	1,853	16%	1,833	15%	1,821	15%	
		Male	1,042	9%	996	8%	989	8%	
		Female	811	7%	837	7%	832	7%	

SOCIAL – LABOR PRACTICES GRIEVANCE MECHANISMS

G4-DMA	<p>The World Bank Group considers the diversity of its staff a strategic business asset. Due to its privileges and immunities, the Bank Group provides staff comprehensive Internal Justice Services (IJS) to resolve and provide redress of workplace issues and grievances using informal and formal mechanisms. These services increase the level of collaboration among staff, provide spaces for the effective management of conflicts, and increase the Bank Group's capacity to build and retain a globally representative workforce that has a voice and is valued by the organization.</p> <p>Most staff concerns are handled by one of the informal services of Internal Justice: Respectful Workplace Advisors (RWA) Program, Ombuds Services (OMB), and Mediation Services (MEF).</p> <p>Use of these mechanisms is voluntary, and staff also have direct access to the formal grievance mechanisms of Peer Review Services (PRS), the Office of Ethics and Business Conduct (EBC) Vice Presidency, and the Integrity (INT) Vice Presidency. EBC investigates allegations of staff misconduct, and INT investigates allegations of fraud and corruption committed by individuals and companies involved in Bank Group-sponsored projects, as well as allegations against internal staff. PRS considers whether the Bank Group's actions are consistent with the staff member's contract of employment and/or terms of appointment, including the pertinent Bank Group rules and policies.</p> <p>Once the internal formal grievance mechanisms are exhausted, staff may access the World Bank Administrative Tribunal (WBAT), which is an independent judicial forum of last resort for the resolution of cases submitted by staff alleging non-observance of their contracts of employment or terms of appointment. WBAT decisions are final and binding.</p>
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Indicator Description		2016 Response	
G4-LA16	Number of grievances about labor practices filed, addressed, and resolved through formal grievance mechanisms	During fiscal year 2016, there was a decrease in the number of staff using the Internal Justice Services (IJS), specifically in the informal services provided by the Respectful Workplace Advisors (RWA) Program, Ombuds Services (OMB), and Mediation Services (MEF). The combined caseload of the informal and formal core services declined to 1,503 opened cases from 1,675 cases reported during fiscal 2015. During fiscal 2016, the only office that had an increase in opened cases was Peer Review Services (PRS), which grew from 54 to 102 cases. (The increase in the number of Peer Review cases was due in part to a mass filing by over 40	Full

staff.) The RWA Program decreased from 678 to 583 opened cases. OMB saw a decrease from 775 to 702 opened cases. MEF cases decreased from 168 to 116 opened cases. The other formal mechanisms reported a decrease in opened cases. The WBAT recorded a decrease from 31 to 24 opened cases, as did the Office of Ethics and Business Conduct (EBC) Vice Presidency, with a decrease from 297 to 229 opened cases, and the Integrity (INT) Vice Presidency, from 26 to 20 opened cases. MEF closed 123 cases, PRS closed 105 cases, WBAT closed 27 cases, EBC closed 249 cases, and INT closed 22 cases, all in fiscal 2016.

IJS and Related Services	2016		2015		2014	
	Opened	Closed	Opened	Closed	Opened	Closed
Total	1,776		2,029		1,717	
Respectful Workplace Advisors	583		678		604	
Ombuds Services	702		775		625	
Mediation Services	116	123	168	166	143	140
Peer Review Services	102	105	54	49	50	49
Administrative Tribunal	24	27	31	24	23	20
Ethics ¹	229	249	297	286	251	233
Integrity ²	20	22	26	27	21	23

¹EBC statistics record only investigative cases, not guidance provided in areas such as conflicts of interest.

²INT statistics reflect only internal World Bank Group staff cases.

World Bank Lending

Fiscal Year 2016

WORLD BANK LENDING

Fiscal 2016



THE WORLD BANK
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Annual Report 2016



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

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

In fiscal 2016, IBRD, IDA, IFC, and MIGA collectively provided \$64.2 billion in loans, grants, equity investments, and guarantees to partner countries and private businesses—including to multiregional and global projects.



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

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

The World Bank is solutions oriented, focused on clients, accountable for quality results, dedicated to financial integrity and cost-effectiveness, and inspired and innovative. It is committed to improving the lives of roughly a billion people now living in extreme poverty.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

Established 1944 | 189 member countries

Fiscal 2016 commitments

\$29.7 billion for

114 approved operations

Cumulative lending (since 1945)

\$658.7 billion

The International Development Association (IDA)

Established 1960 | 173 member countries

Fiscal 2016 commitments

\$16.2 billion for

161 approved operations

Cumulative lending (since 1960)

\$326.1 billion

Note: Regional operations have been excluded from the country count, and joint IBRD-IDA operations are counted only once, as IBRD operations.

IBRD and IDA Board of Executive Directors and Alternates

as of June 30, 2016

Dr. Jim Yong Kim

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

Executive Directors

Khalid Alkhudairy
Heenam Choi
Hervé de Villeroché
Alejandro Foxley
Jorg G. Frieden
Subhash Garg

Franciscus Godts
Merza Hasan
Frank Heemskerk
Masahiro Kan
Mohamed Kayad
Nasir Mahmood Khosa
Peter Larose
Ana Lourenco
Andrei Lushin
Matthew McGuire
Ursula Mueller
Patrizio Pagano
Melanie Robinson
Jose Rojas
Satu-Leena Santala
Rionald Silaban
Antonio Silveira
Alistair Smith
Yingming Yang

Alternates

Turki Dhaifallah Almutairi
Jason Allford
Arnaud Delaunay
Daniel Pierini
Wieslaw Leonard Szczuka
Muhammad Musharraf Hossain Bhuiyan
Gulsum Yazganarikan
Karim Wissa
Claudiu Doltu
Daiho Fujii
Seydou Bouda
Omar Bougara
Andrew Bvumbe
Bongi Kunene
Eugene B. Miagkov
(Vacant)
Claus Michael Happe
Nuno Mota Pinto
Clare Roberts
Beatriz de Guindos
Sanita Bajare
Pornwasa Sirinupongs
Rosalia de Leon
Peteranne Tamara Donaldson
Jinadi Ye

Fiscal Year Highlights

In fiscal 2016, the World Bank (IBRD/IDA) committed \$45.9 billion to partner countries, distributed in credits, loans, grants, and guarantees.

Fiscal Year Highlights

In fiscal 2016, IBRD committed \$29.7 billion for 114 new operations.

IDA committed \$16.2 billion for 161 new operations.

Fiscal Year Highlights

IBRD's \$29.7 billion lending volume in fiscal 2016 was up sharply from fiscal 2015. Demand for lending rose to levels not previously seen outside of a financial crisis.

Fiscal Year Highlights

IDA commitments of \$16.2 billion in fiscal 2016 included \$14.4 billion in credits, \$1.3 billion in grants, and \$500 million in guarantees.

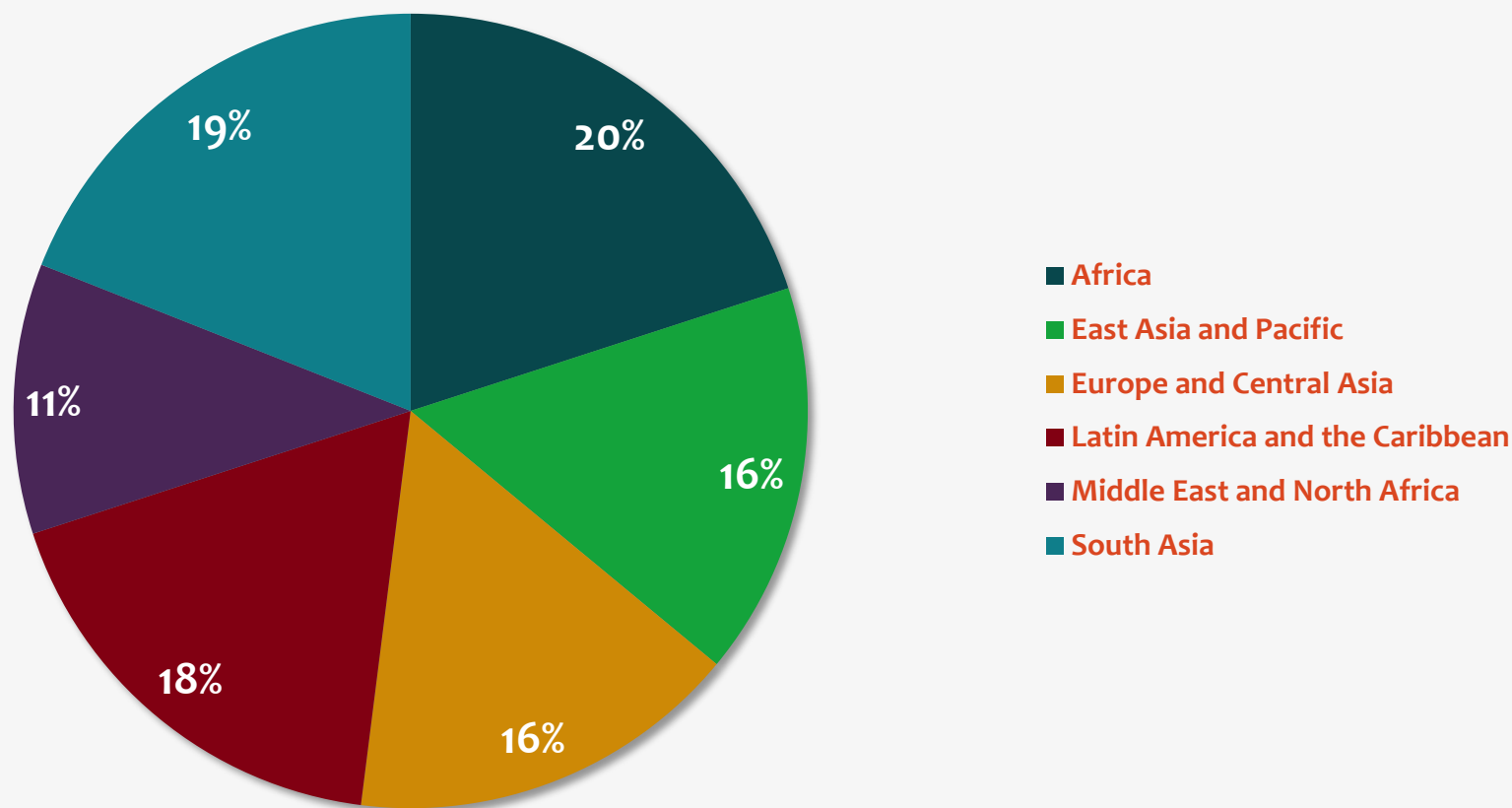
Note

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

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

IBRD and IDA Lending by Region | Fiscal 2016

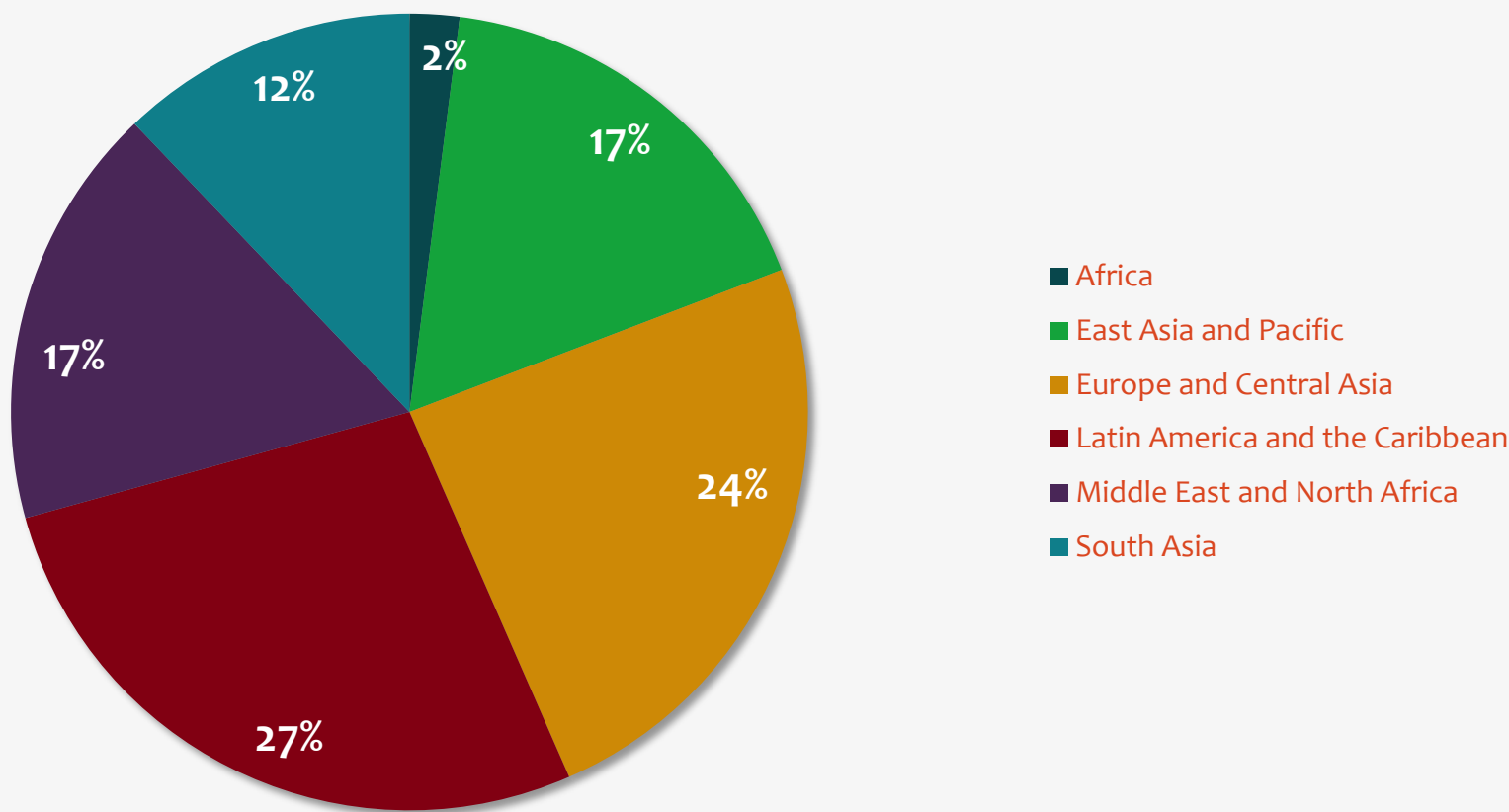
Share of total lending of \$45.9 billion



IBRD Lending by Region | Fiscal 2016

The largest share of IBRD lending went to Latin America and the Caribbean

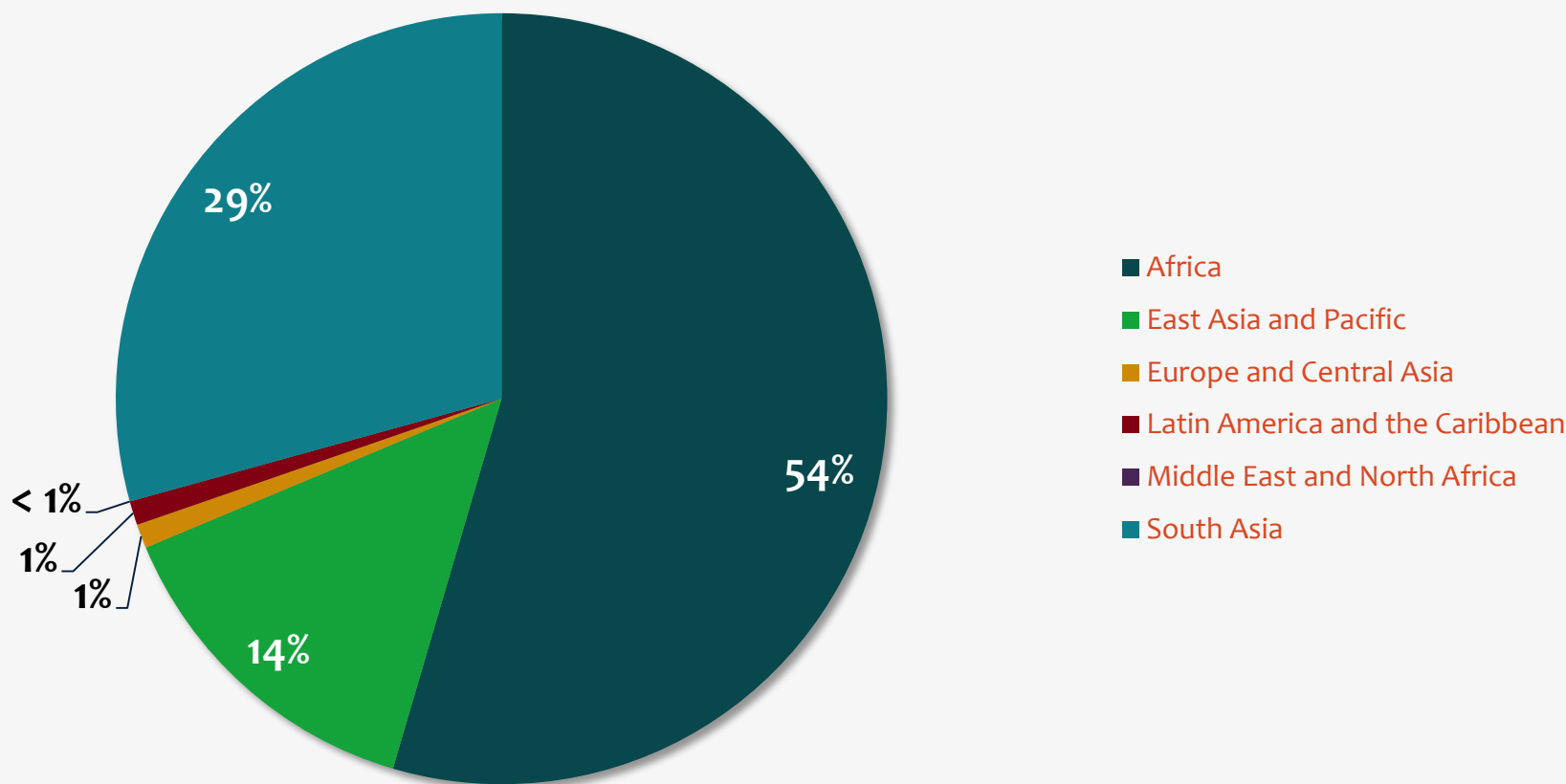
Share of total lending of \$29.7 billion



IDA Lending by Region | Fiscal 2016

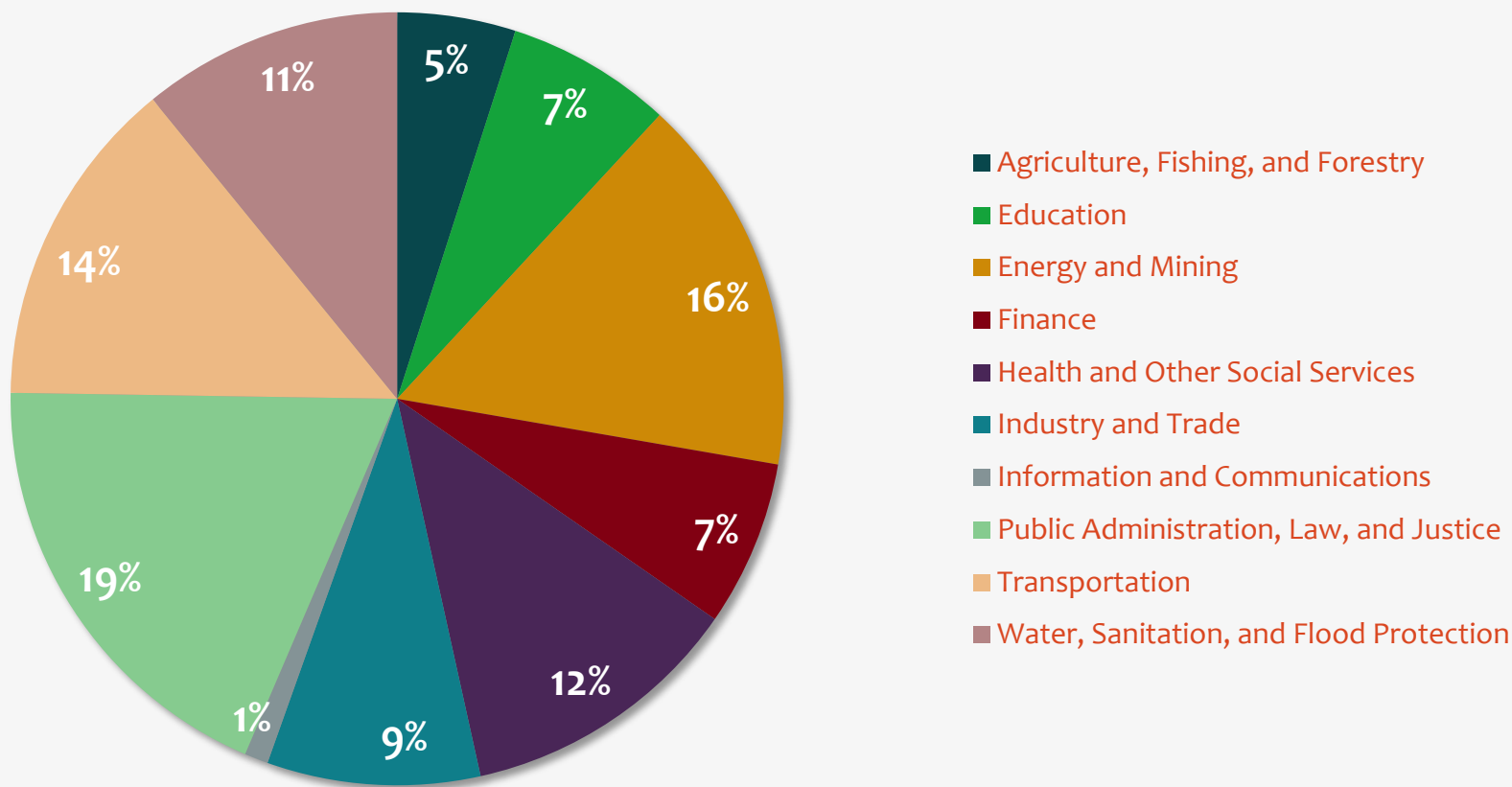
The largest share of IDA lending went to Africa

Share of total lending of \$16.2 billion



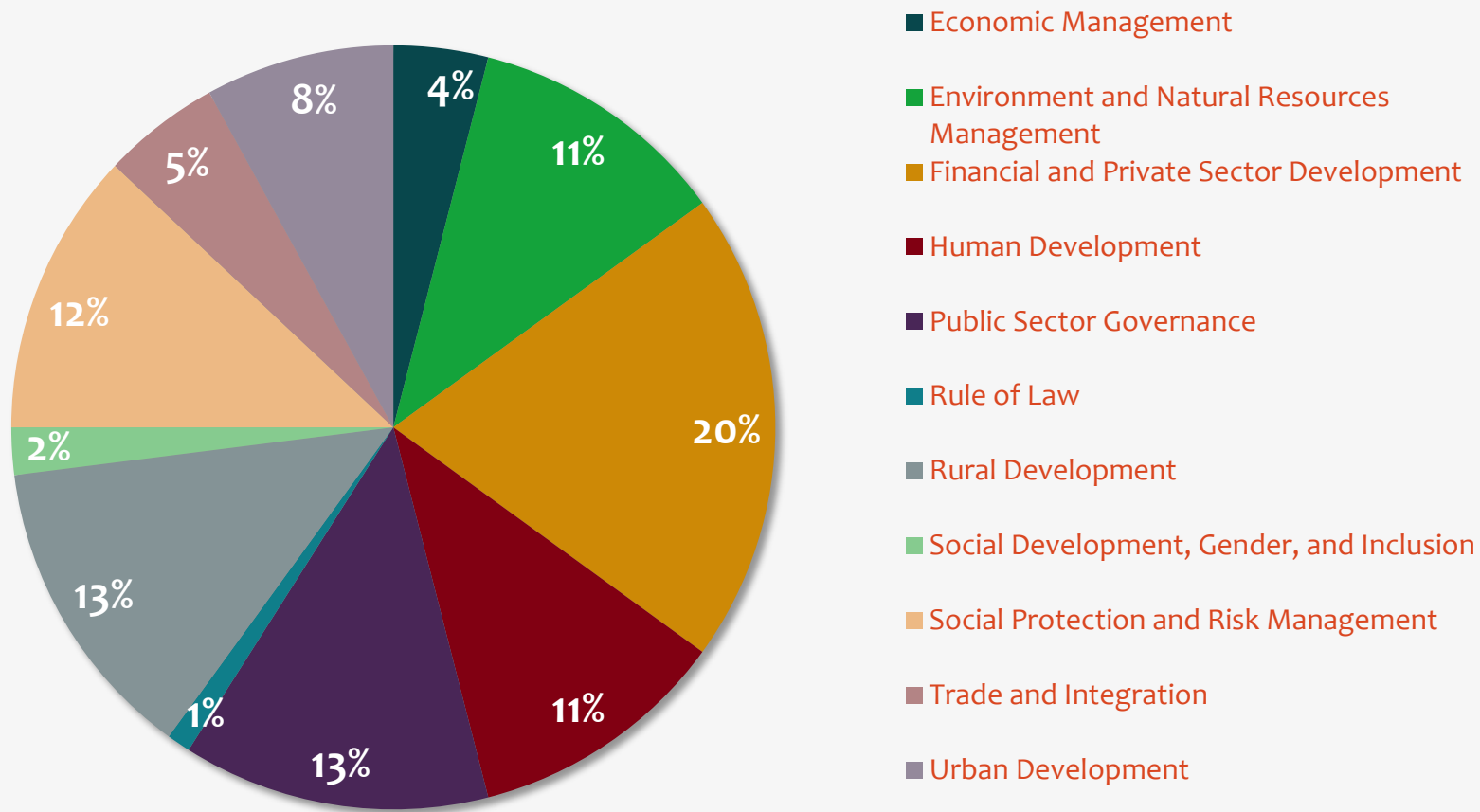
IBRD and IDA Lending by Sector | Fiscal 2016

Share of total lending of \$45.9 billion

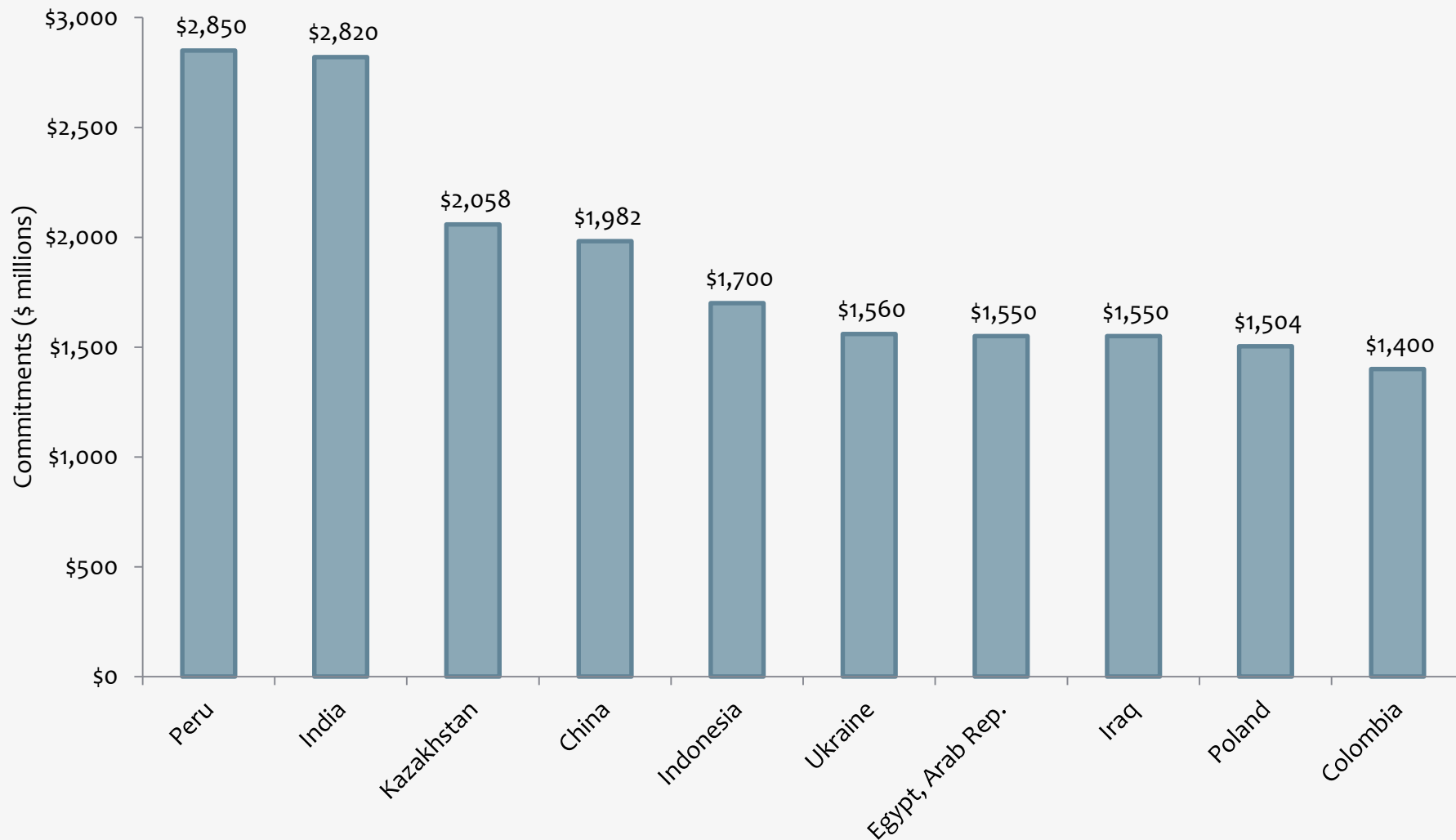


IBRD and IDA Lending by Theme | Fiscal 2016

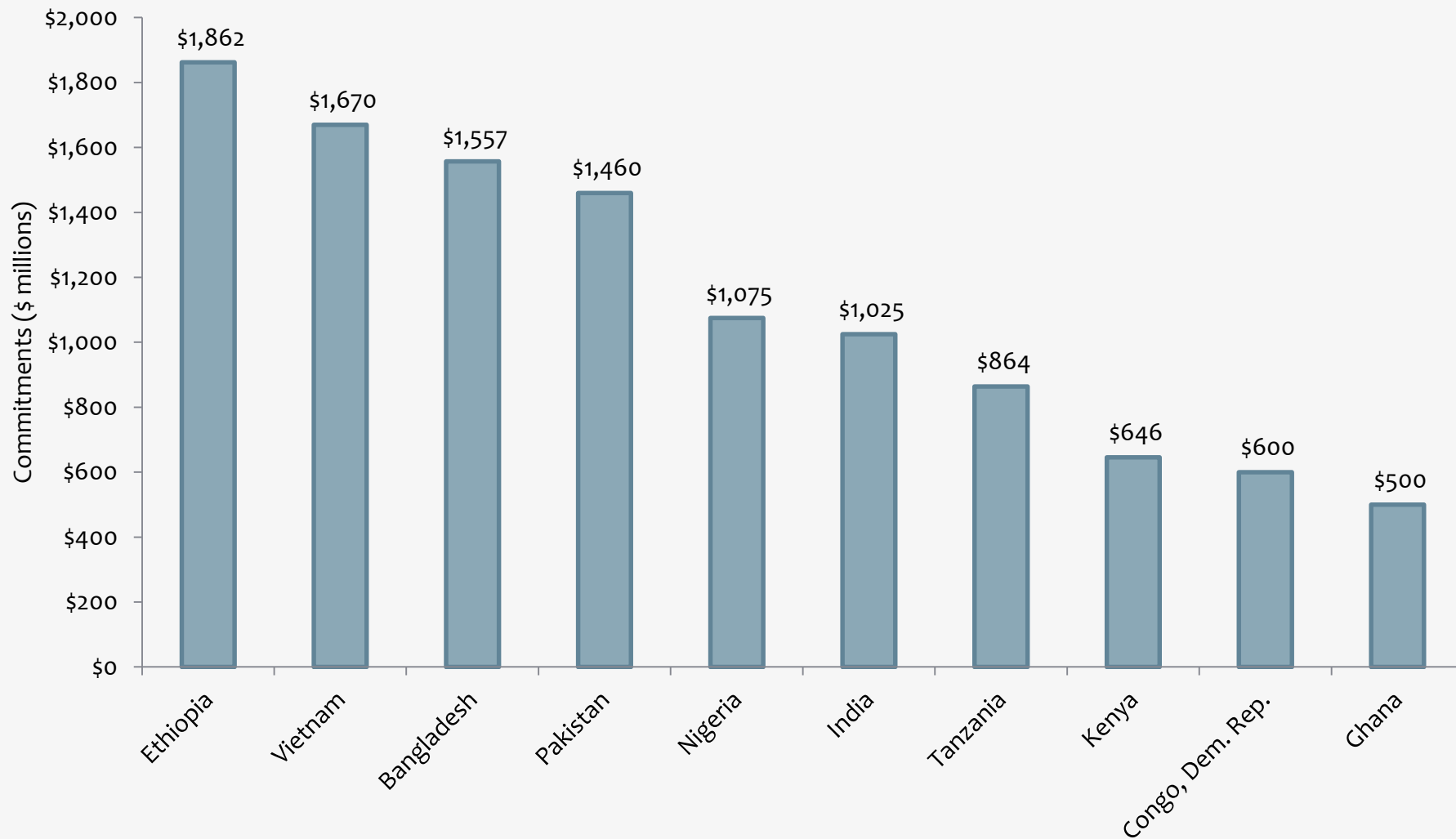
Share of total lending of \$45.9 billion



IBRD Top-10 Borrowers | Fiscal 2016



IDA Top-10 Borrowers | Fiscal 2016





Regional Lending by Theme and Sector

Africa Regional Snapshot



INDICATOR	CURRENT			TREND
	2000	2010	DATA ^a	
Total population (millions)	668	874	1,001	
Population growth (annual %)	2.7	2.8	2.7	
GNI per capita (Atlas method, current US\$)	504	1,280	1,627	
GDP per capita growth (annual %)	0.9	2.7	0.2	
Population living on less than \$1.90 a day (millions)	399 ^b	398	389	
Life expectancy at birth, females (years)	51	58	60	
Life expectancy at birth, males (years)	49	55	57	
Youth literacy rate, females (% ages 15–24)	62	66	66	
Youth literacy rate, males (% ages 15–24)	75	76	76	
Carbon dioxide emissions (megatons)	556	720	753	
MONITORING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)				
SDG 1.1 Extreme poverty (% population below \$1.90 a day, 2011 PPP)	57.1 ^b	46.1	42.7	
SDG 2.2 Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% children under 5)	43	38	36	
SDG 3.1 Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births)	846	625	547	
SDG 3.2 Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	154	101	83	
SDG 4.1 Primary completion rate (% relevant age group)	55	68	69	
SDG 5 Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate (modeled ILO estimate, %)	81	84	84	
SDG 5.5 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (% total)	12	19	24	
SDG 6.1 Access to safe drinking water (% population with access)	55	63	68	
SDG 6.2 Access to basic sanitation facilities (% population with access)	25	28	30	
SDG 7.1 Access to electricity (% population)	26	32	35	
SDG7.2 Renewable energy consumption (% total final energy consumption)	73	71	70	
SDG 17.8 Individuals using the Internet (% population)	0.5	10	22	

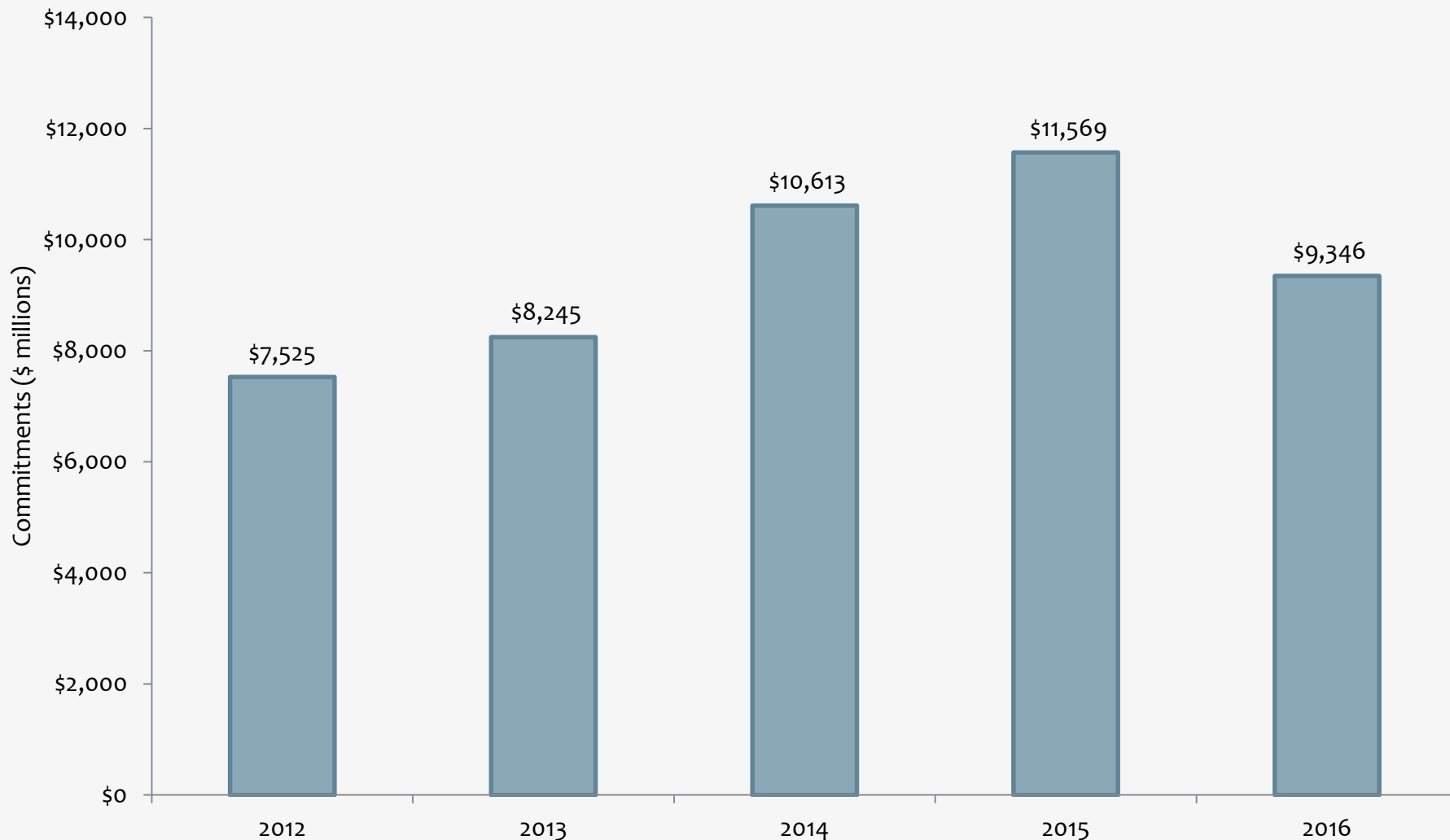
Note: ILO = International Labour Organization; PPP = purchasing power parity.

a. The most current data available between 2011 and 2015; visit <http://data.worldbank.org> for data updates.

b. 2002 data.

Africa

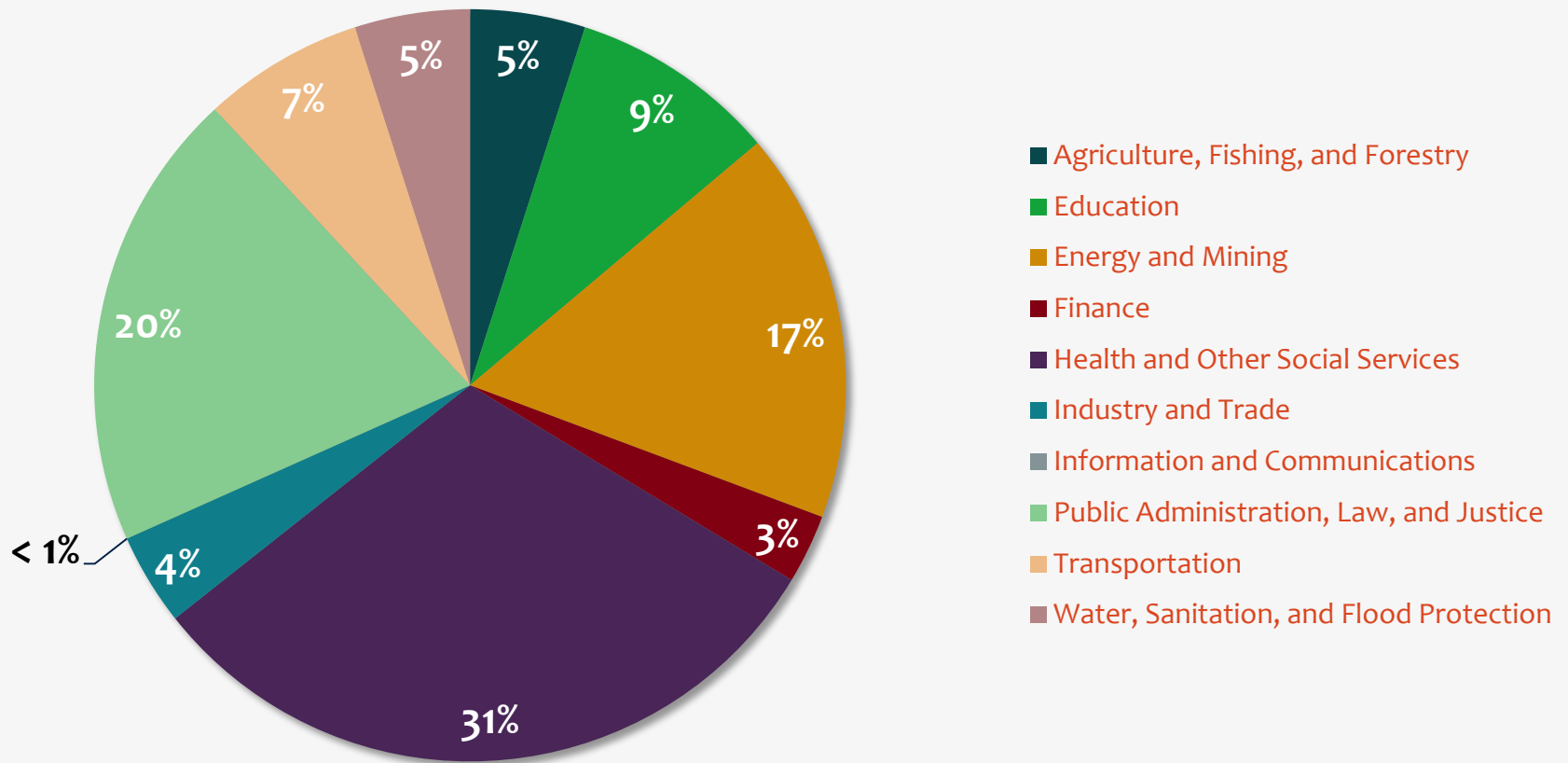
Total IBRD and IDA Lending Trends | Fiscal 2012–16



Africa

IBRD and IDA Lending by Sector | Fiscal 2016

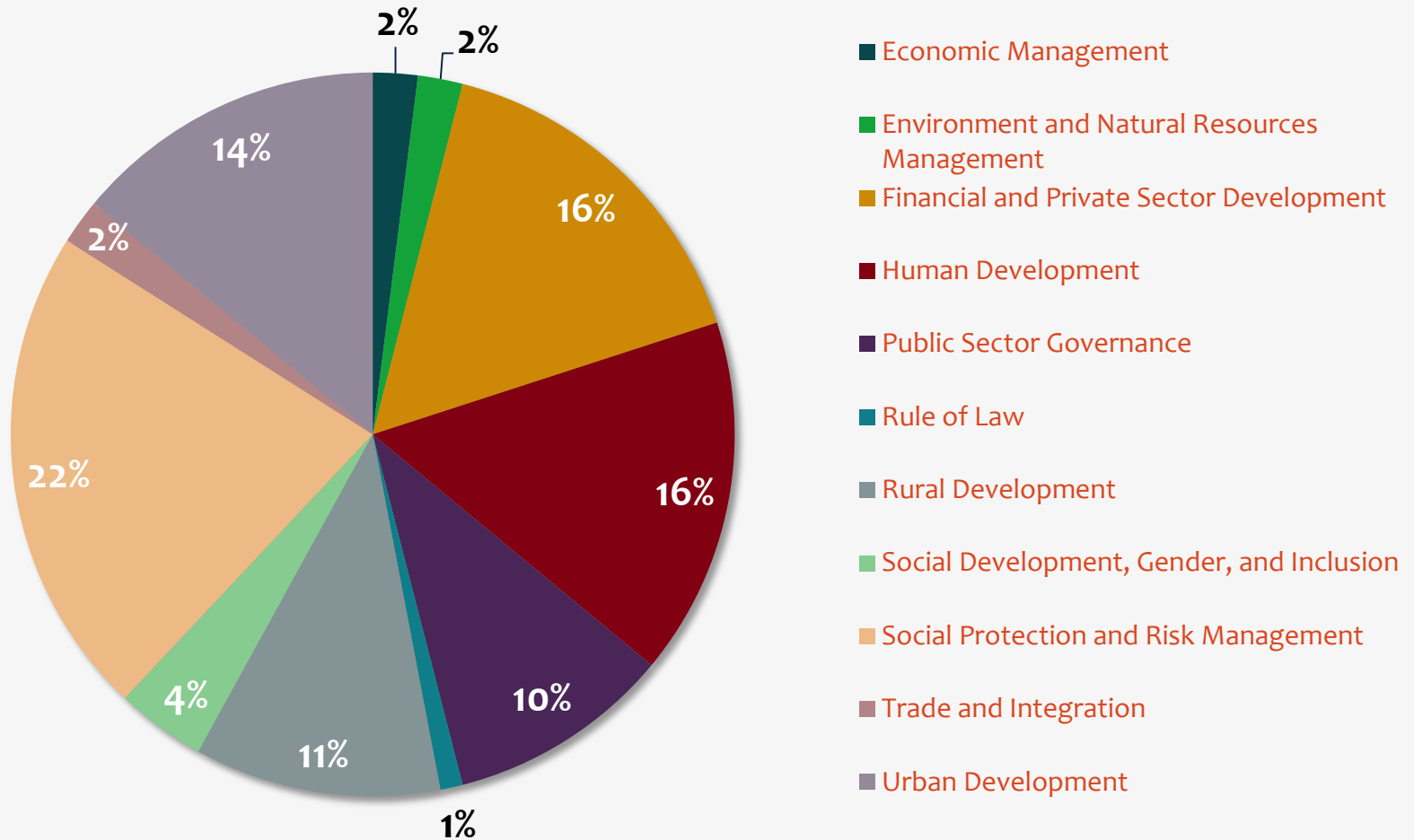
Share of total lending of \$9.3 billion



Africa

IBRD and IDA Lending by Theme | Fiscal 2016

Share of total lending of \$9.3 billion



East Asia and Pacific Regional Snapshot



INDICATOR	CURRENT			TREND
	2000	2010	DATA ^a	
Total population (millions)	1,815	1,964	2,035	
Population growth (annual %)	1.0	0.7	0.7	
GNI per capita (Atlas method, current US\$)	912	3,757	6,407	
GDP per capita growth (annual %)	6.4	9.0	5.7	
Population living on less than \$1.90 a day (millions)	553 ^b	226	147	
Life expectancy at birth, females (years)	72	75	76	
Life expectancy at birth, males (years)	68	71	72	
Youth literacy rate, females (% ages 15–24)	98	99	99	
Youth literacy rate, males (% ages 15–24)	98	99	99	
Carbon dioxide emissions (megatons)	4,212	9,558	10,485	
MONITORING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)				
SDG 1.1 Extreme poverty (% population below \$1.90 a day, 2011 PPP)	29.2 ^b	11.2	7.2	
SDG 2.2 Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% children under 5)	26	15	11	
SDG 3.1 Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births)	120	79	63	
SDG 3.2 Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	42	23	18	
SDG 4.1 Primary completion rate (% relevant age group)	90	105	105	
SDG 5 Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate (modeled ILO estimate, %)	82	79	79	
SDG 5.5 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (% total)	17	18	20	
SDG 6.1 Access to safe drinking water (% population with access)	80	90	94	
SDG 6.2 Access to basic sanitation facilities (% population with access)	59	70	75	
SDG 7.1 Access to electricity (% population)	91	95	96	
SDG 7.2 Renewable energy consumption (% total final energy consumption)	31	22	21	
SDG 17.8 Individuals using the Internet (% population)	2	29	45	

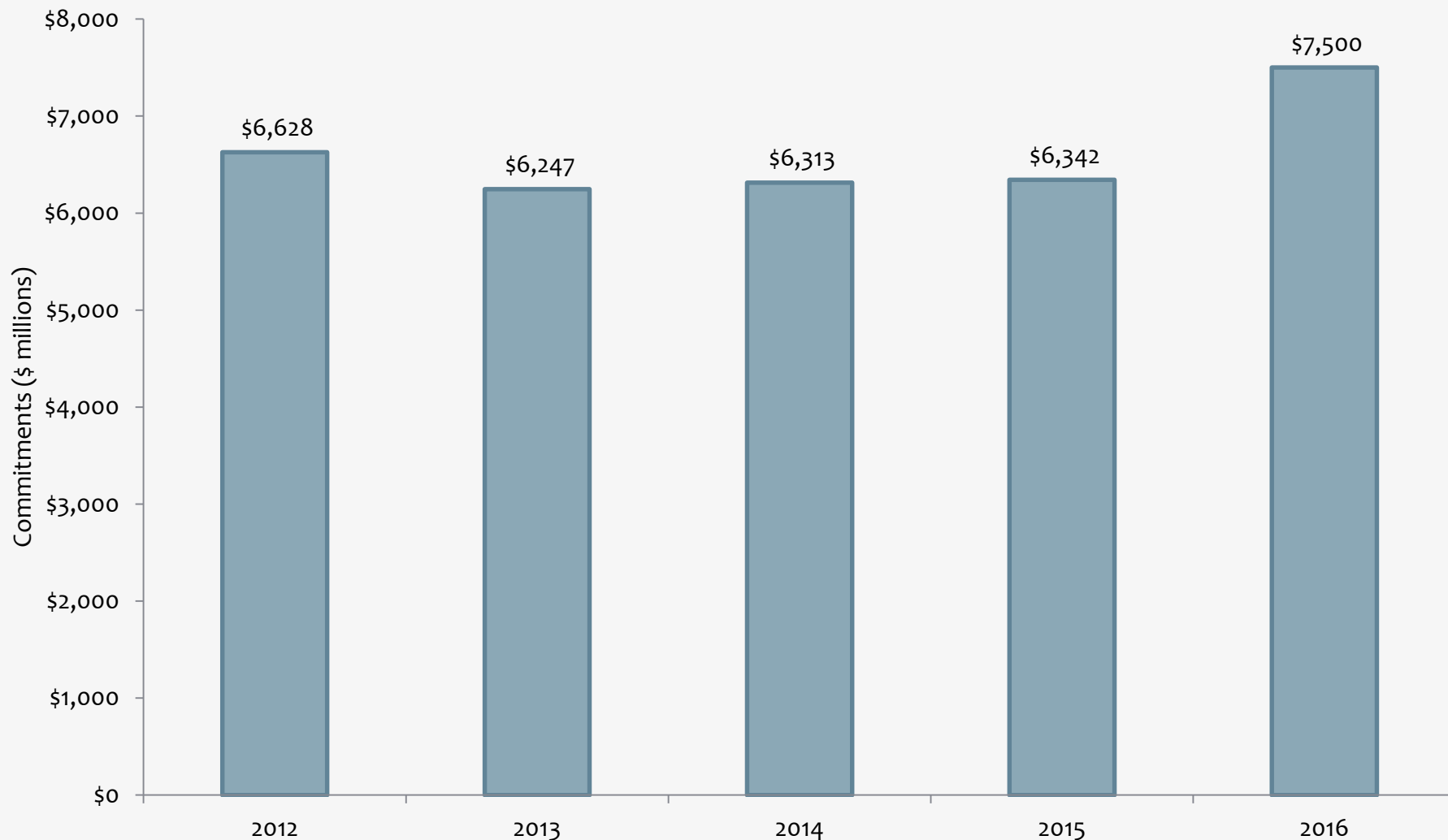
Note: ILO = International Labour Organization; PPP = purchasing power parity.

a. The most current data available between 2011 and 2015; visit <http://data.worldbank.org> for data updates.

b. 2002 data.

East Asia and Pacific

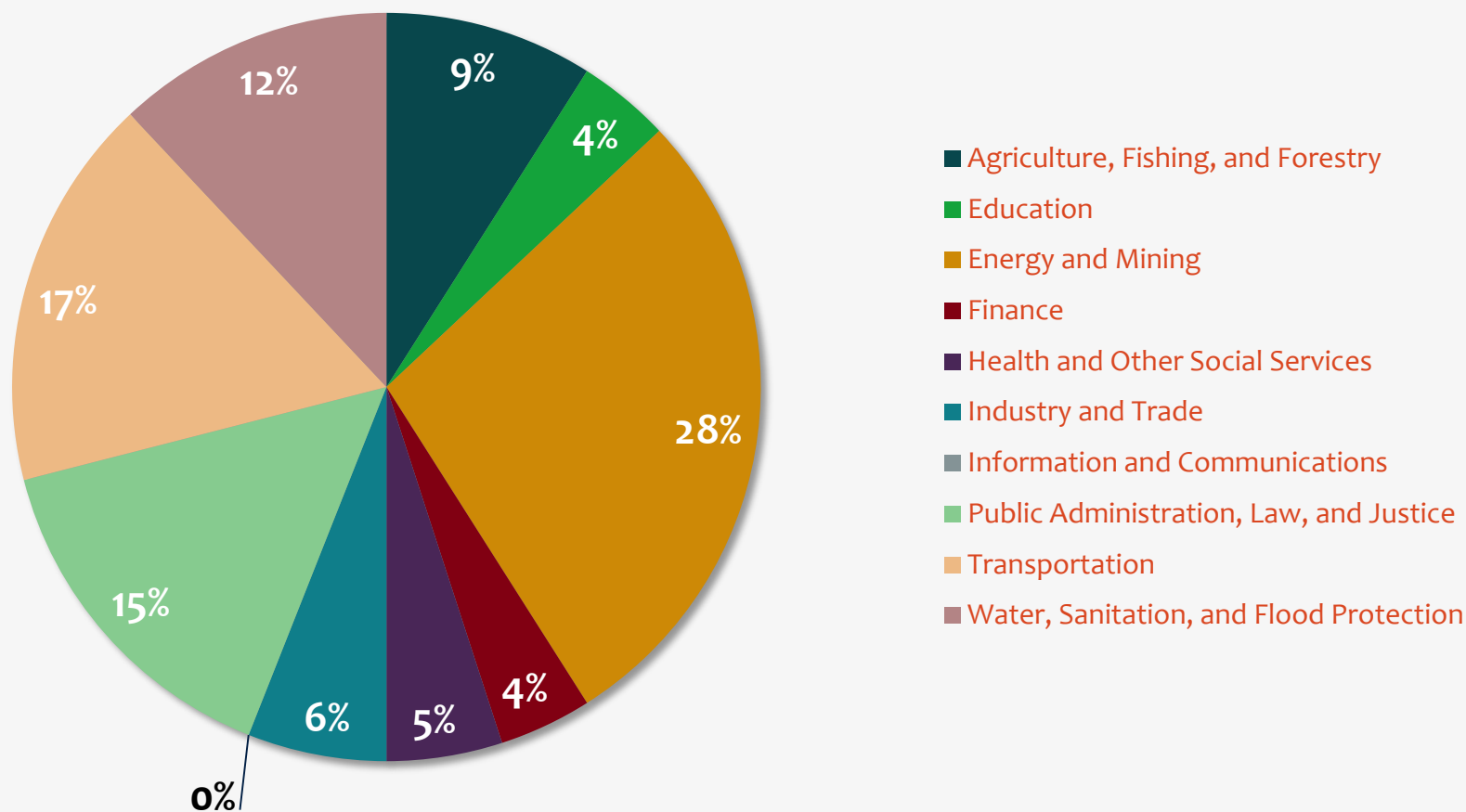
Total IBRD and IDA Lending Trends | Fiscal 2012–16



East Asia and Pacific

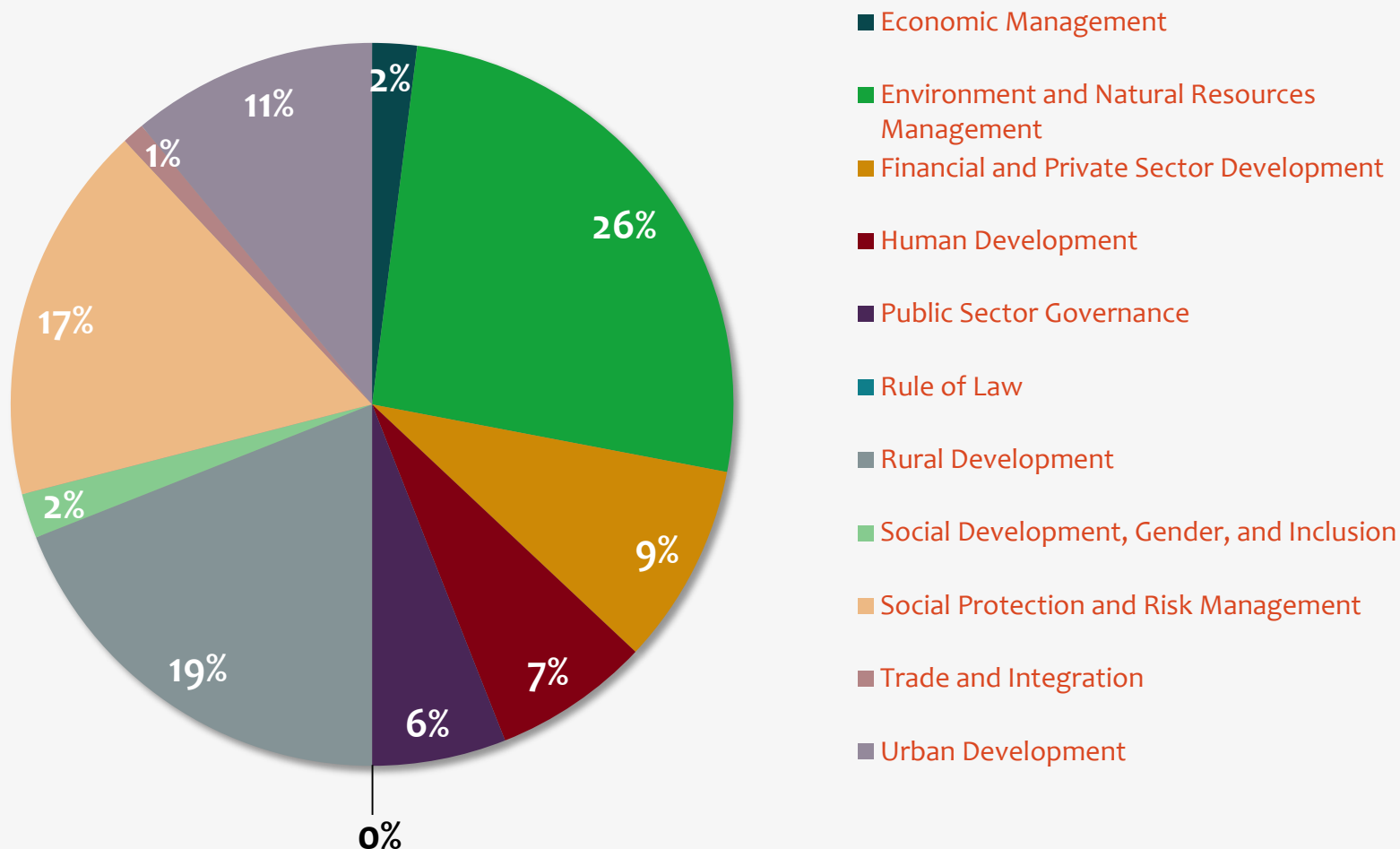
IBRD and IDA Lending by Sector | Fiscal 2016

Share of total lending of \$7.5 billion



East Asia and Pacific IBRD and IDA Lending by Theme | Fiscal 2016

Share of total lending of \$7.5 billion



Europe and Central Asia Regional Snapshot



INDICATOR	CURRENT			TREND
	2000	2010	DATA ^a	
Total population (millions)	393	399	411	
Population growth (annual %)	0.0	0.5	0.6	
GNI per capita (Atlas method, current US\$)	1,767	7,326	8,226	
GDP per capita growth (annual %)	8.0	4.8	-1.2	
Population living on less than \$1.90 a day (millions)	29 ^b	13	10	
Life expectancy at birth, females (years)	73	75	76	
Life expectancy at birth, males (years)	63	66	68	
Youth literacy rate, females (% ages 15–24)	98	99	99	
Youth literacy rate, males (% ages 15–24)	99	100	100	
Carbon dioxide emissions (megatons)	2,699	3,085	3,208	
MONITORING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)				
SDG 1.1 Extreme poverty (% population below \$1.90 a day, 2011 PPP)	6.2 ^b	2.8	2.1	
SDG 2.2 Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% children under 5)	19	12	10	
SDG 3.1 Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births)	56	29	25	
SDG 3.2 Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	42	25	21	
SDG 4.1 Primary completion rate (% relevant age group)	94	98	100	
SDG 5 Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate (modeled ILO estimate, %)	73	73	72	
SDG 5.5 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (% total)	7	15	18	
SDG 6.1 Access to safe drinking water (% population with access)	92	95	97	
SDG 6.2 Access to basic sanitation facilities (% population with access)	82	85	86	
SDG 7.1 Access to electricity (% population)	99	100	100	
SDG7.2 Renewable energy consumption (% total final energy consumption)	6	6	6	
SDG 17.8 Individuals using the Internet (% population)	2	36	60	

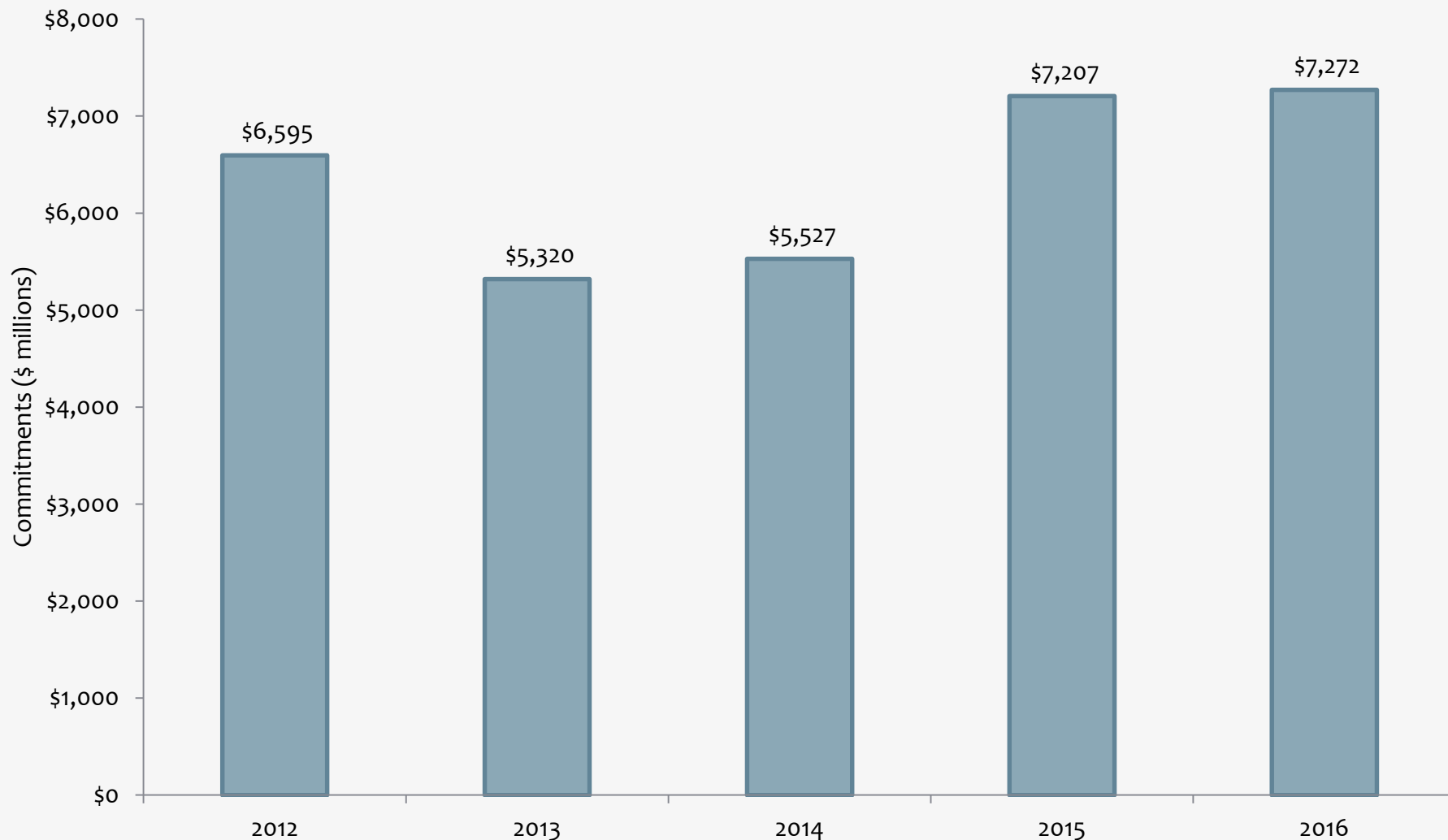
Note: ILO = International Labour Organization; PPP = purchasing power parity.

a. The most current data available between 2011 and 2015; visit <http://data.worldbank.org> for data updates.

b. 2002 data.

Europe and Central Asia

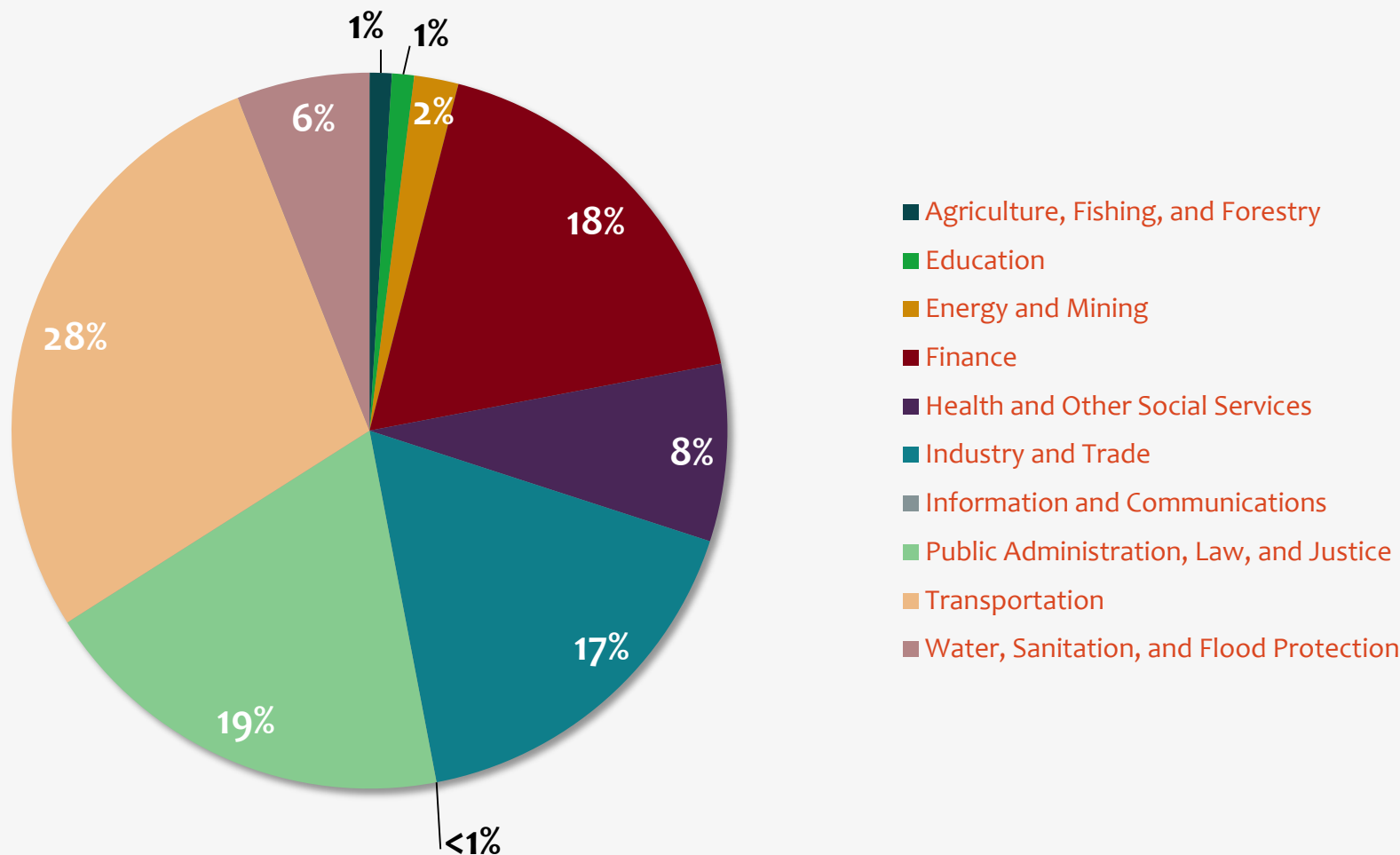
Total IBRD and IDA Lending Trends | Fiscal 2012–16



Europe and Central Asia

IBRD and IDA Lending by Sector | Fiscal 2016

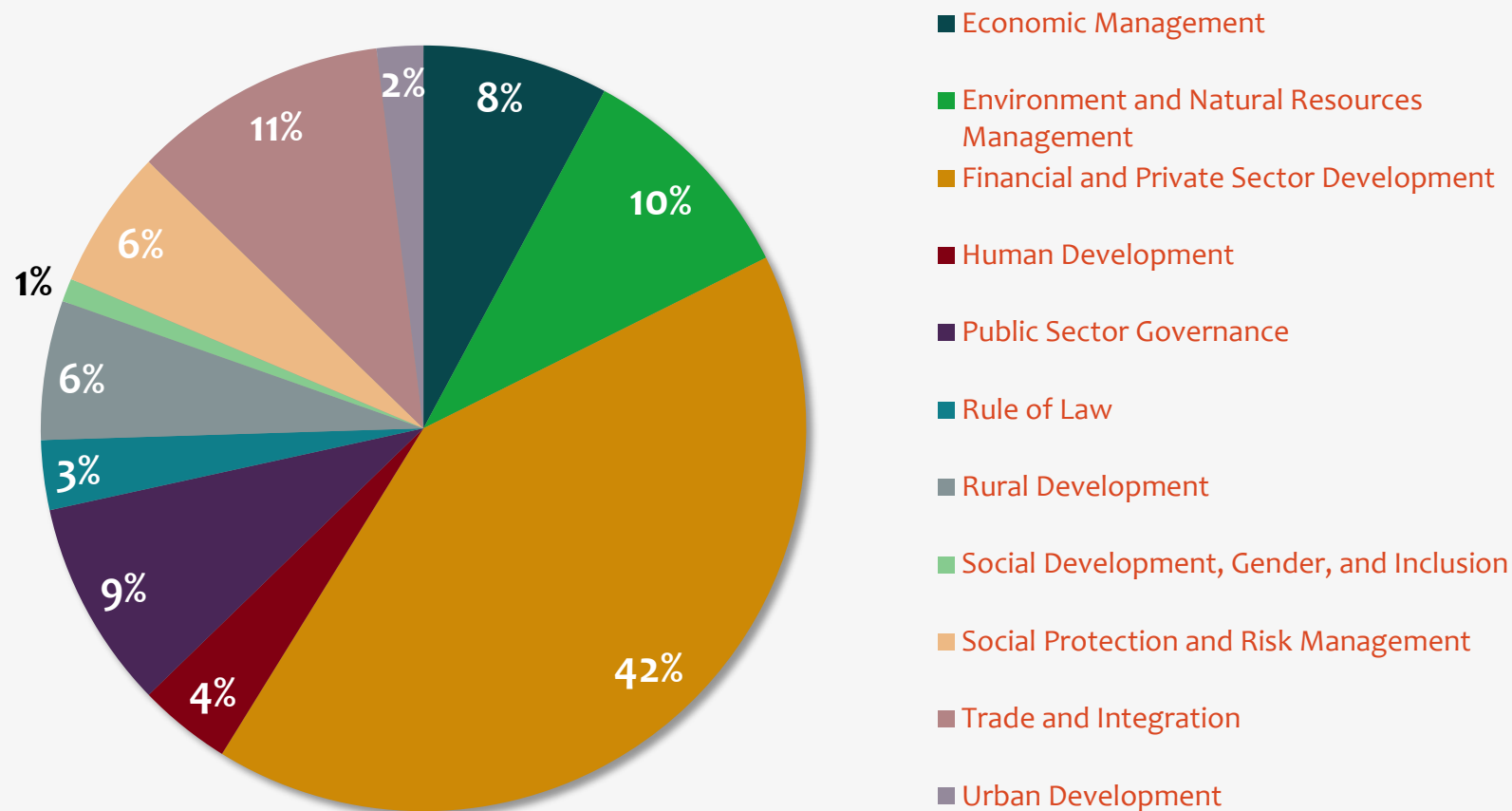
Share of total lending of \$7.3 billion



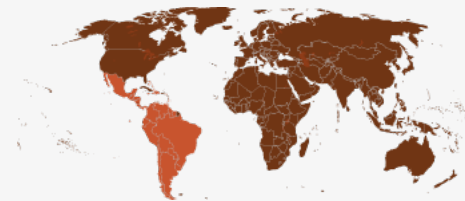
Europe and Central Asia

IBRD and IDA Lending by Theme | Fiscal 2016

Share of total lending of \$7.3 billion



Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Snapshot



INDICATOR	CURRENT			TREND
	2000	2010	DATA ^a	
Total population (millions)	464	531	562	
Population growth (annual %)	1.5	1.2	1.1	
GNI per capita (Atlas method, current US\$)	3,625	7,669	8,331	
GDP per capita growth (annual %)	2.7	4.3	-2.2	
Population living on less than \$1.90 a day (millions)	70 ^b	38	34	
Life expectancy at birth, females (years)	74	77	78	
Life expectancy at birth, males (years)	68	71	71	
Youth literacy rate, females (% ages 15–24)	96	98	98	
Youth literacy rate, males (% ages 15–24)	96	97	97	
Carbon dioxide emissions (megatons)	1,084	1,375	1,399	
MONITORING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)				
SDG 1.1 Extreme poverty (% population below \$1.90 a day, 2011 PPP)	13.2 ^b	6.5	5.6	
SDG 2.2 Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% children under 5)	18	13	11	
SDG 3.1 Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births)	104	84	70	
SDG 3.2 Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	34	26	19	
SDG 4.1 Primary completion rate (% relevant age group)	96	99	101	
SDG 5 Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate (modeled ILO estimate, %)	61	67	68	
SDG 5.5 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (% total)	15	23	29	
SDG 6.1 Access to safe drinking water (% population with access)	89	93	94	
SDG 6.2 Access to basic sanitation facilities (% population with access)	72	79	81	
SDG 7.1 Access to electricity (% population)	93	95	96	
SDG7.2 Renewable energy consumption (% total final energy consumption)	31	31	30	
SDG 17.8 Individuals using the Internet (% population)	3	33	53	

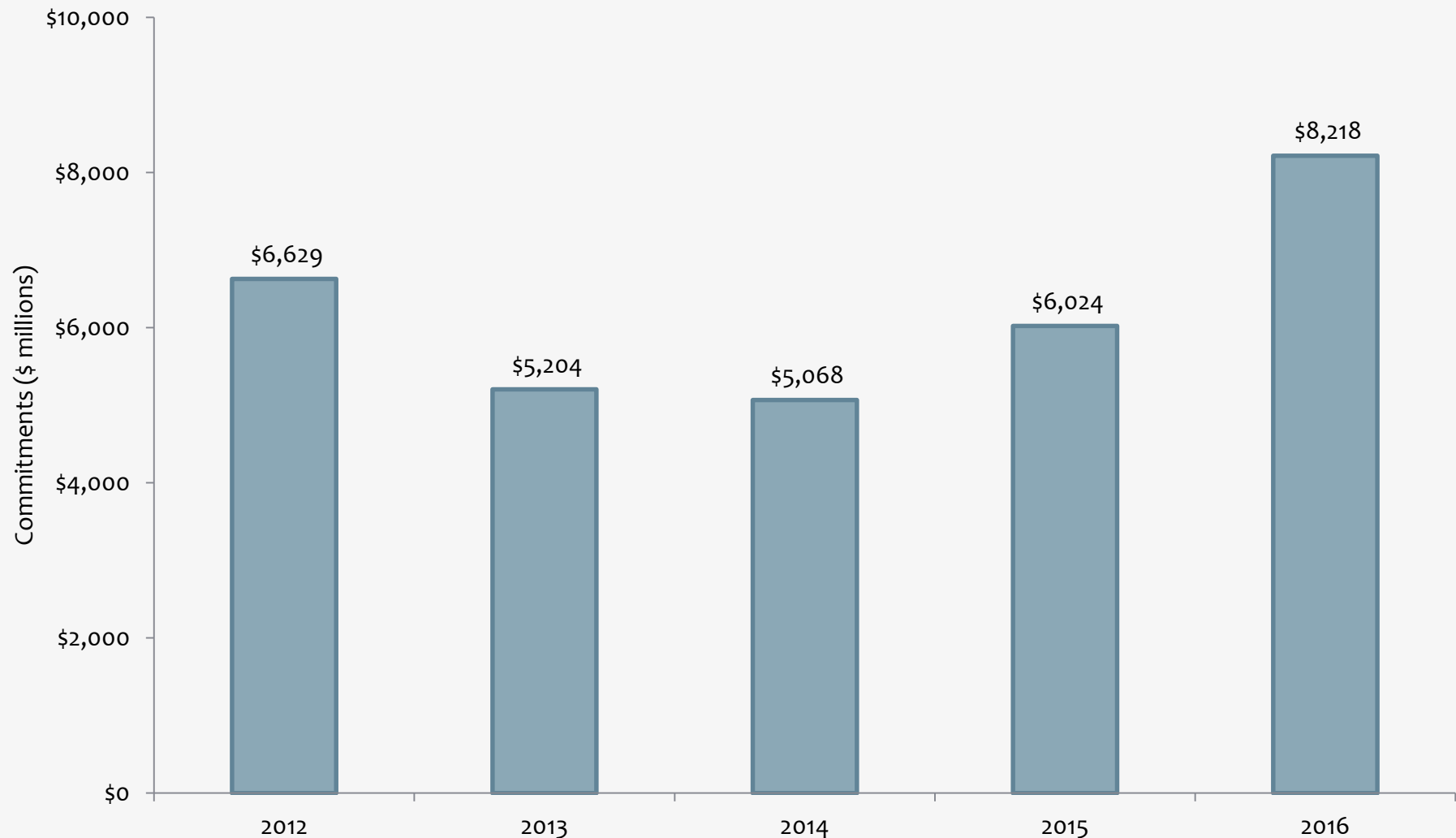
Note: ILO = International Labour Organization; PPP = purchasing power parity.

a. The most current data available between 2011 and 2015; visit <http://data.worldbank.org> for data updates.

b. 2002 data.

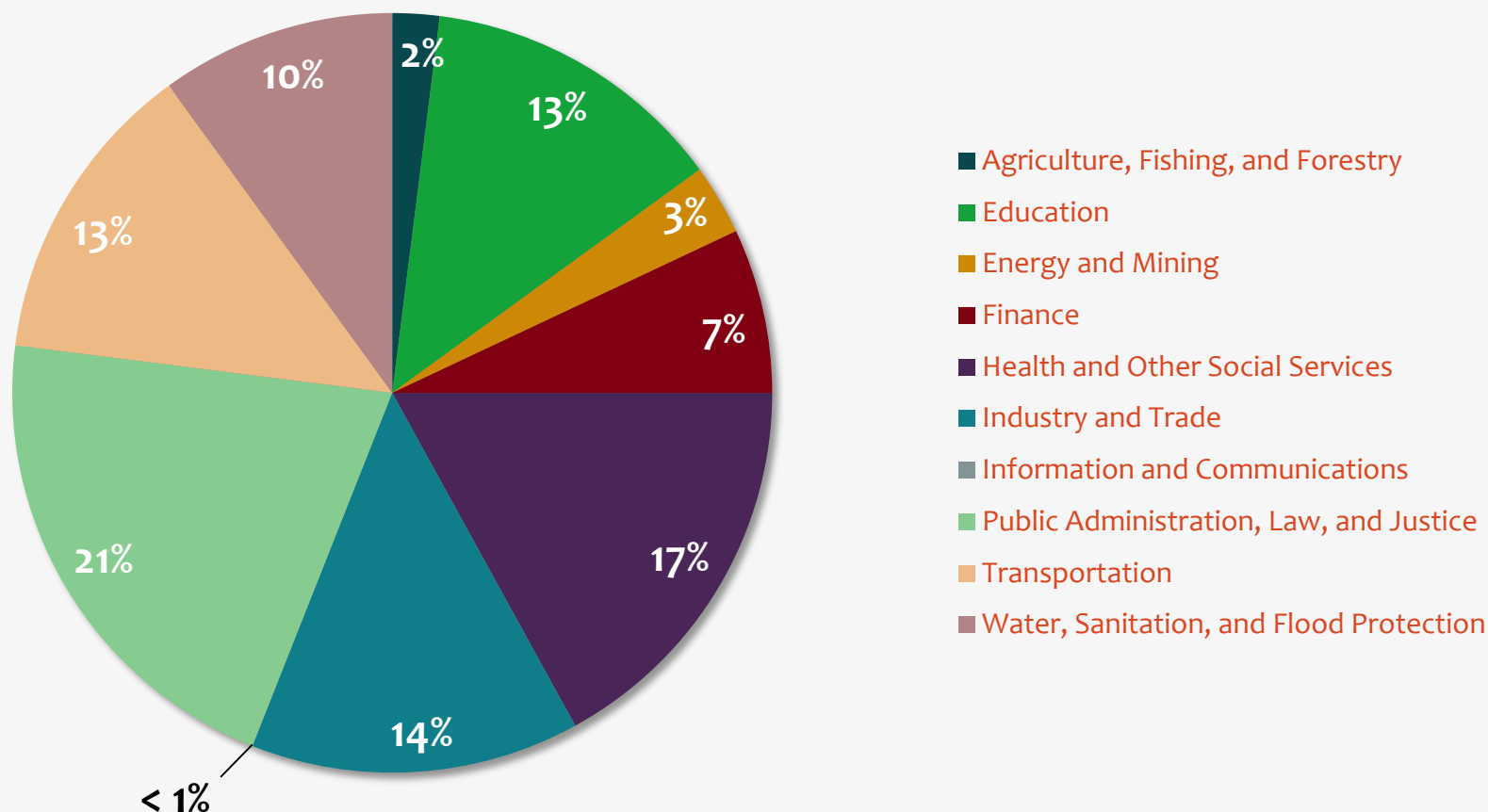
Latin America and the Caribbean

Total IBRD and IDA Lending Trends | Fiscal 2012–16



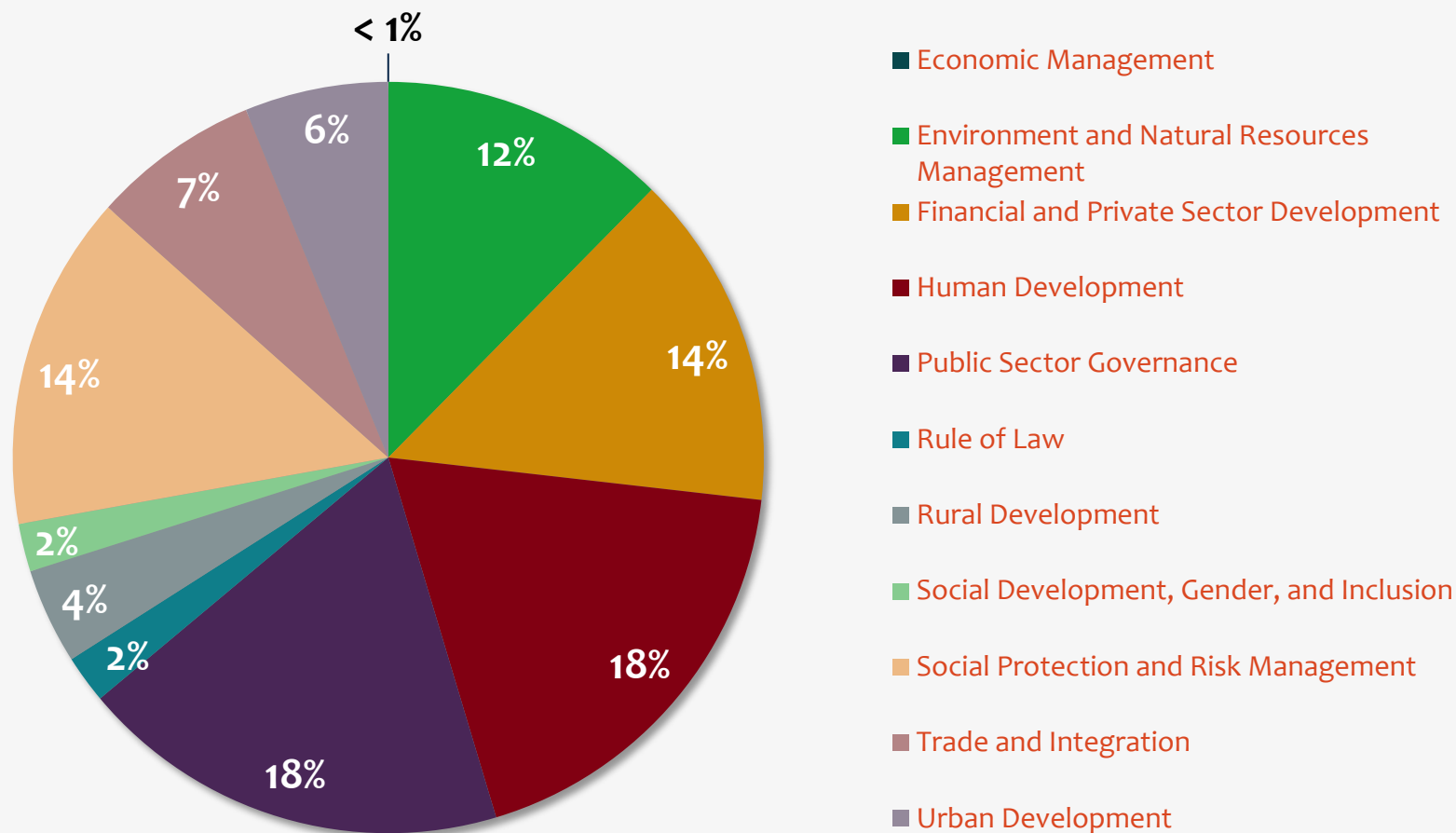
Latin America and the Caribbean IBRD and IDA Lending by Sector | Fiscal 2016

Share of total lending of \$8.2 billion



Latin America and the Caribbean IBRD and IDA Lending by Theme | Fiscal 2016

Share of total lending of \$8.2 billion



Middle East and North Africa Regional Snapshot



INDICATOR	CURRENT			TREND
	2000	2010	DATA ^a	
Total population (millions)	279	332	363	
Population growth (annual %)	1.8	1.8	1.8	
GNI per capita (Atlas method, current US\$)	1,581	3,963	4390 ^b	
GDP per capita growth (annual %)	2.3	3.5	-2.2 ^b	
Population living on less than \$1.90 a day (millions) ^c	11	10	9	
Life expectancy at birth, females (years)	71	74	74	
Life expectancy at birth, males (years)	67	69	70	
Youth literacy rate, females (% ages 15–24)	81	89	89	
Youth literacy rate, males (% ages 15–24)	91	94	94	
Carbon dioxide emissions (megatons)	873	1,287	1,309	
MONITORING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)				
SDG 1.1 Extreme poverty (% population below \$1.90 a day, 2011 PPP) ^c	4.17	3.3	2.7	
SDG 2.2 Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% children under 5)	24	19	17	
SDG 3.1 Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births)	125	99	90	
SDG 3.2 Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	45	29	25	
SDG 4.1 Primary completion rate (% relevant age group)	83	92	93	
SDG 5 Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate (modeled ILO estimate, %)	25	27	28	
SDG 5.5 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (% total)	4	11	17	
SDG 6.1 Access to safe drinking water (% population with access)	88	89	93	
SDG 6.2 Access to basic sanitation facilities (% population with access)	78	86	90	
SDG 7.1 Access to electricity (% population)	90	95	96	
SDG 7.2 Renewable energy consumption (% total final energy consumption)	3	3	3	
SDG 17.8 Individuals using the Internet (% population)	0.8	21	38	

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

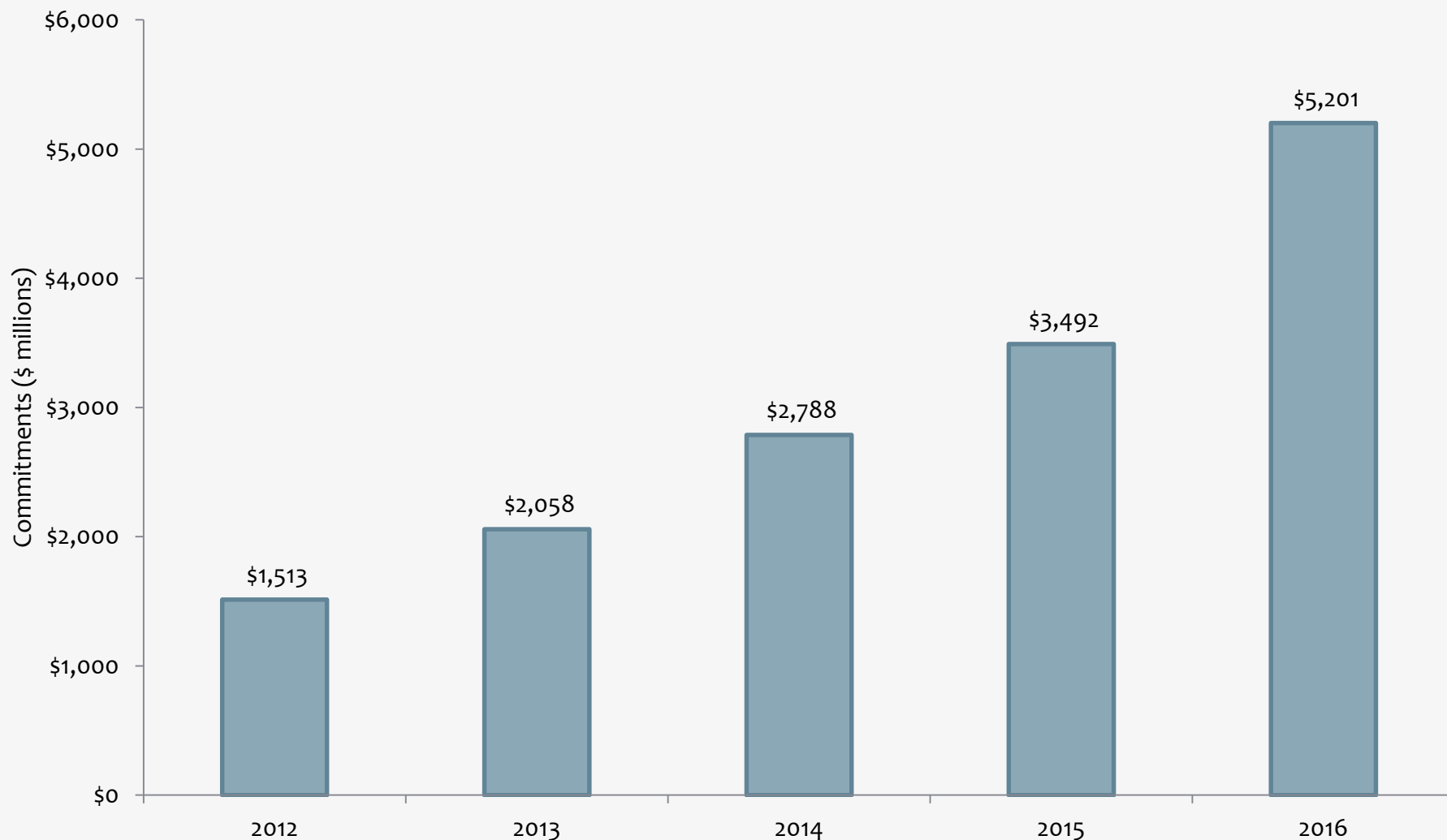
a. The most current data available between 2008 and 2015; visit <http://data.worldbank.org> for data updates.

b. Estimated data.

c. 1999, 2005, and 2008 data.

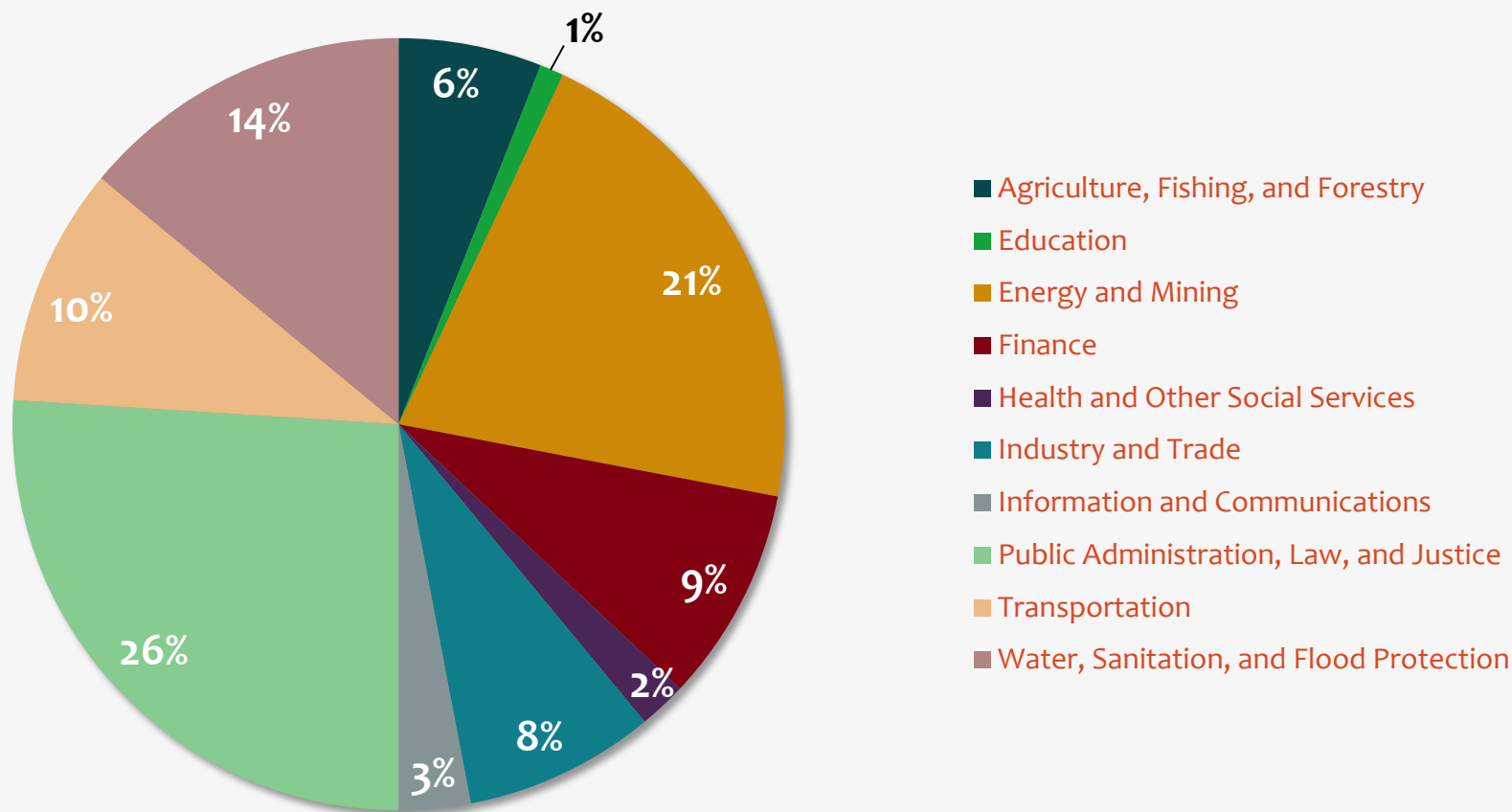
Middle East and North Africa

Total IBRD and IDA Lending Trends | Fiscal 2012–16



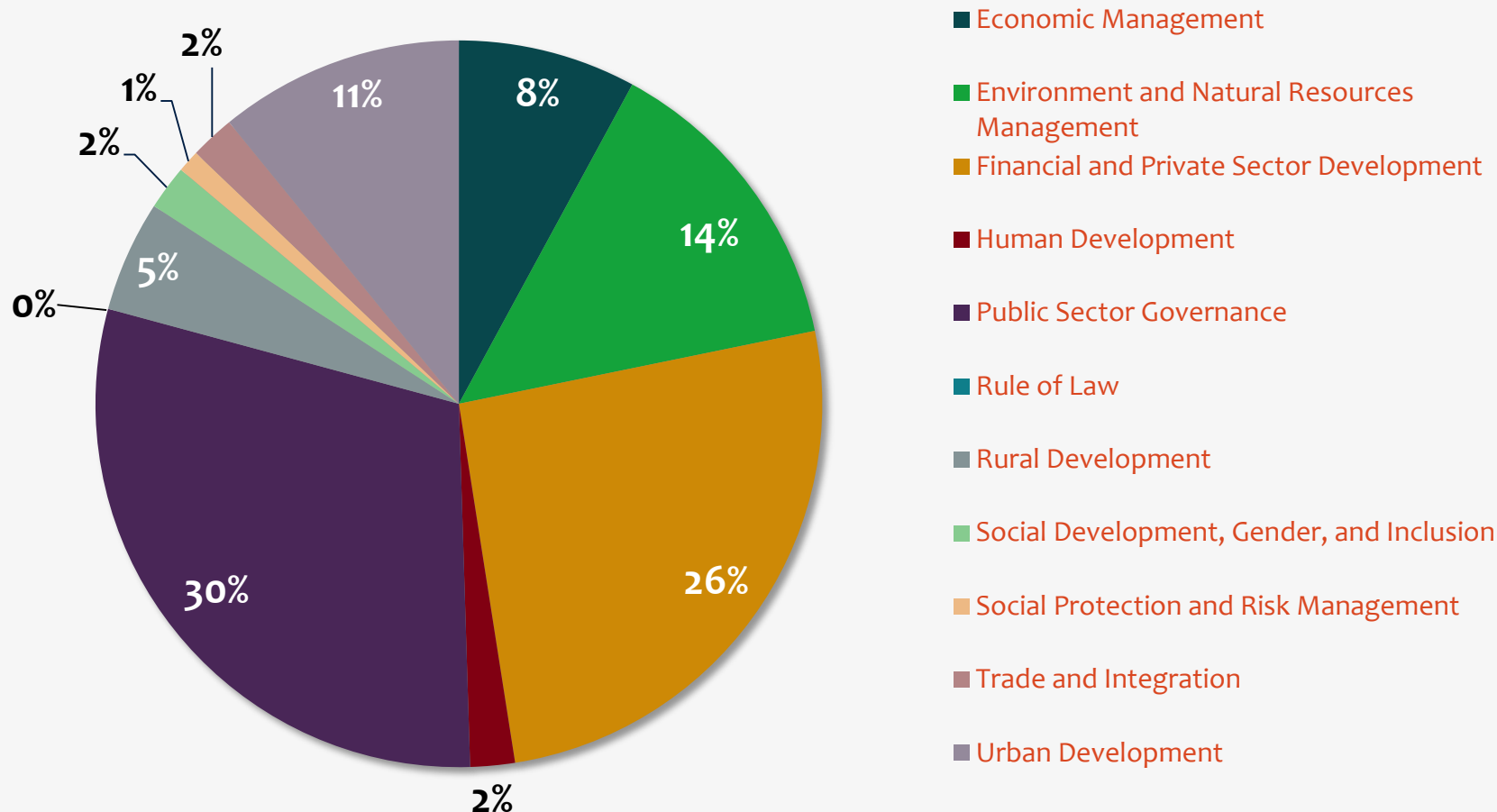
Middle East and North Africa IBRD and IDA Lending by Sector | Fiscal 2016

Share of total lending of \$5.2 billion

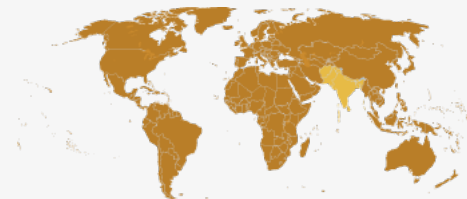


Middle East and North Africa IBRD and IDA Lending by Theme | Fiscal 2016

Share of total lending of \$5.2 billion



South Asia Regional Snapshot



INDICATOR	CURRENT			TREND
	2000	2010	DATA ^a	
Total population (millions)	1,386	1,629	1,744	
Population growth (annual %)	1.9	1.4	1.3	
GNI per capita (Atlas method, current US\$)	451	1,191	1,533	
GDP per capita growth (annual %)	2.2	7.5	5.8	
Population living on less than \$1.90 a day (millions)	583 ^b	437	309	
Life expectancy at birth, females (years)	64	68	70	
Life expectancy at birth, males (years)	62	66	67	
Youth literacy rate, females (% ages 15–24)	64	79	79	
Youth literacy rate, males (% ages 15–24)	80	87	87	
Carbon dioxide emissions (megatons)	1,336	2,198	2,328	
MONITORING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)				
SDG 1.1 Extreme poverty (% population below \$1.90 a day, 2011 PPP)	40.8 ^b	27.2	18.8	
SDG 2.2 Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% children under 5)	51	41	37	
SDG 3.1 Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births)	388	228	182	
SDG 3.2 Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	94	64	53	
SDG 4.1 Primary completion rate (% relevant age group)	70	91	91	
SDG 5 Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate (modeled ILO estimate, %)	43	40	39	
SDG 5.5 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (% total)	8	20	19	
SDG 6.1 Access to safe drinking water (% population with access)	80	89	92	
SDG 6.2 Access to basic sanitation facilities (% population with access)	29	40	45	
SDG 7.1 Access to electricity (% population)	61	74	78	
SDG 7.2 Renewable energy consumption (% total final energy consumption)	53	42	41	
SDG 17.8 Individuals using the Internet (% population)	0.5	7	24	

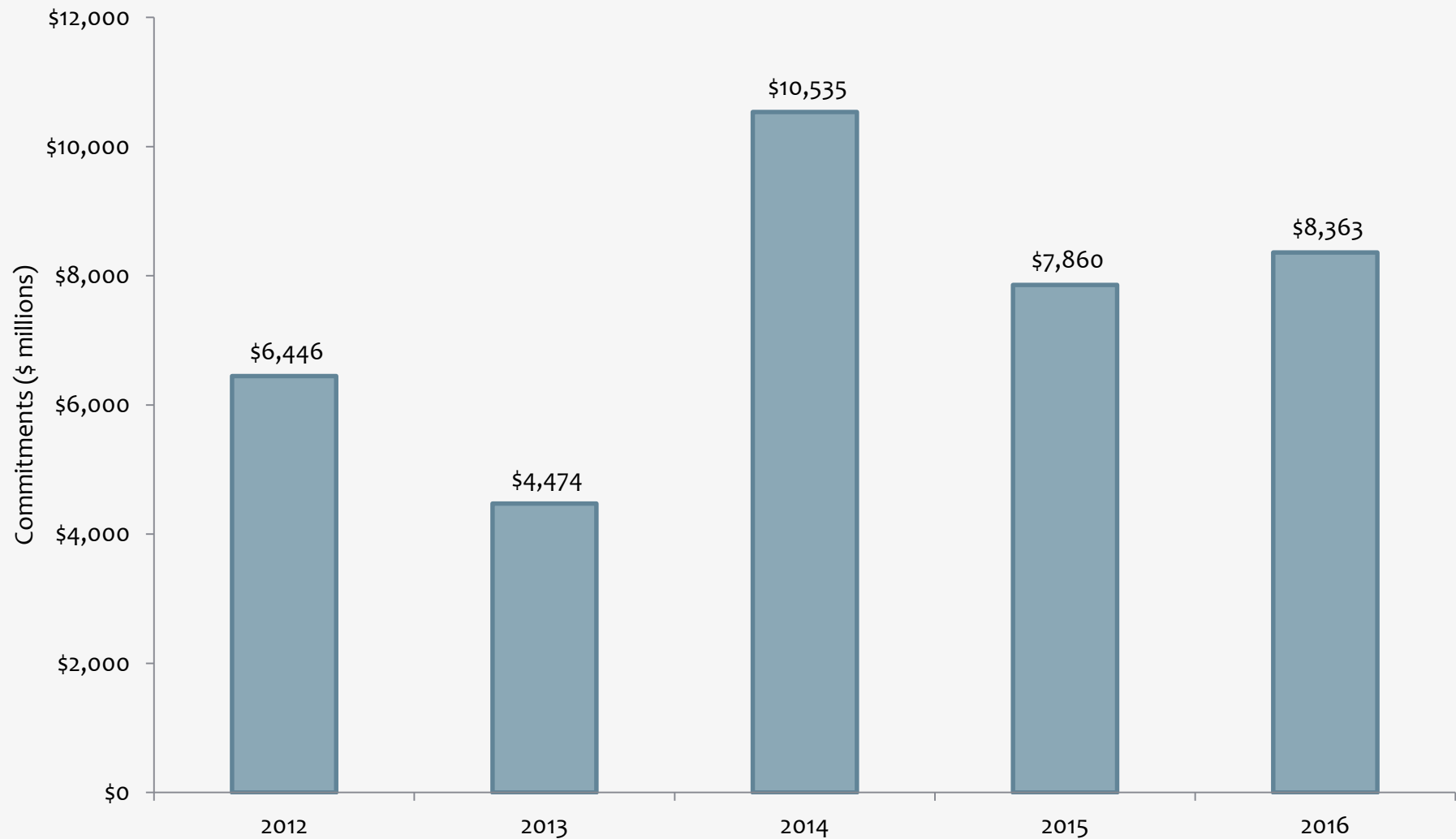
Note: ILO = International Labour Organization; PPP = purchasing power parity.

a. The most current data available between 2012 and 2015; visit <http://data.worldbank.org> for data updates.

b. 2002 data.

South Asia

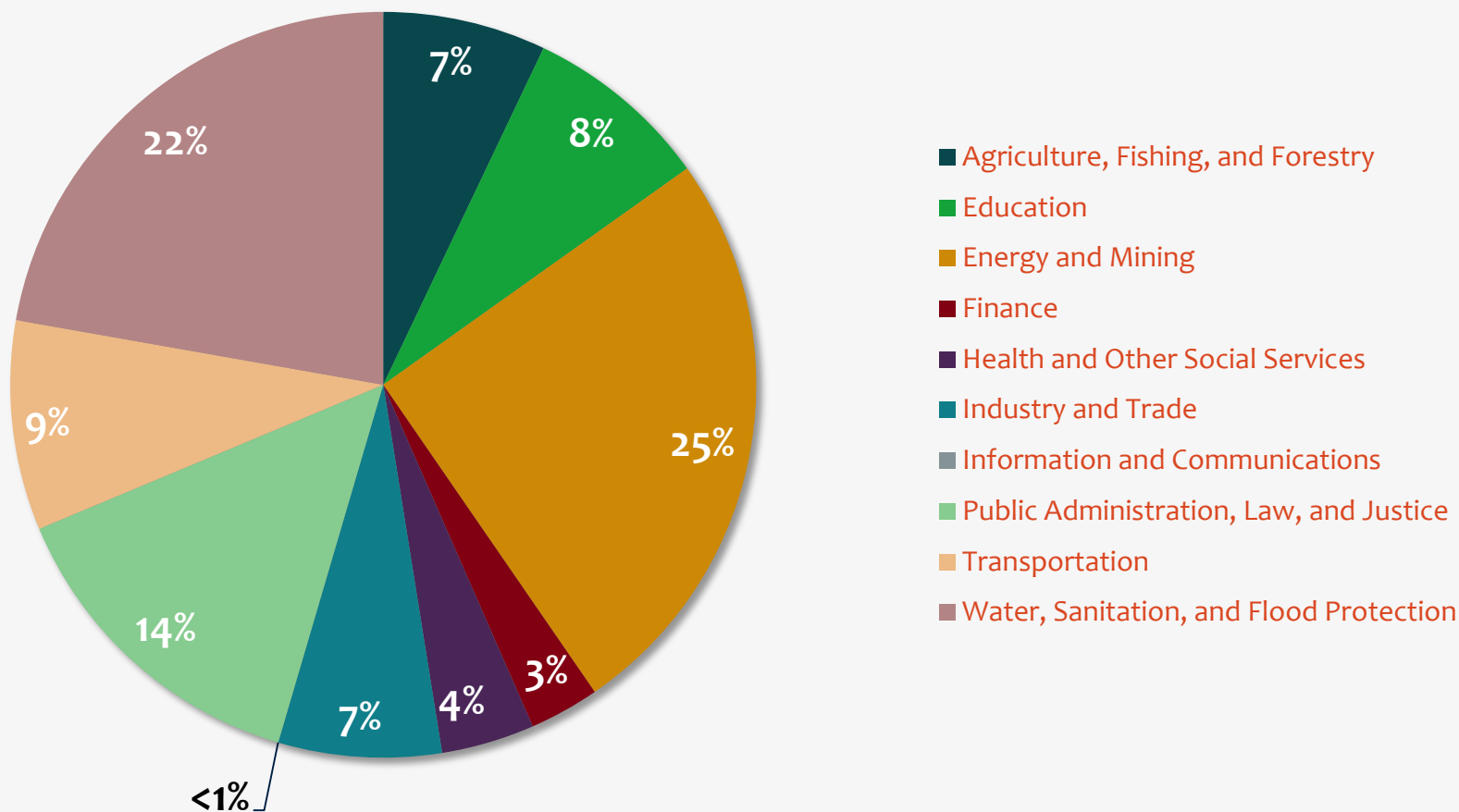
Total IBRD and IDA Lending Trends | Fiscal 2012–16



South Asia

IBRD and IDA Lending by Sector | Fiscal 2016

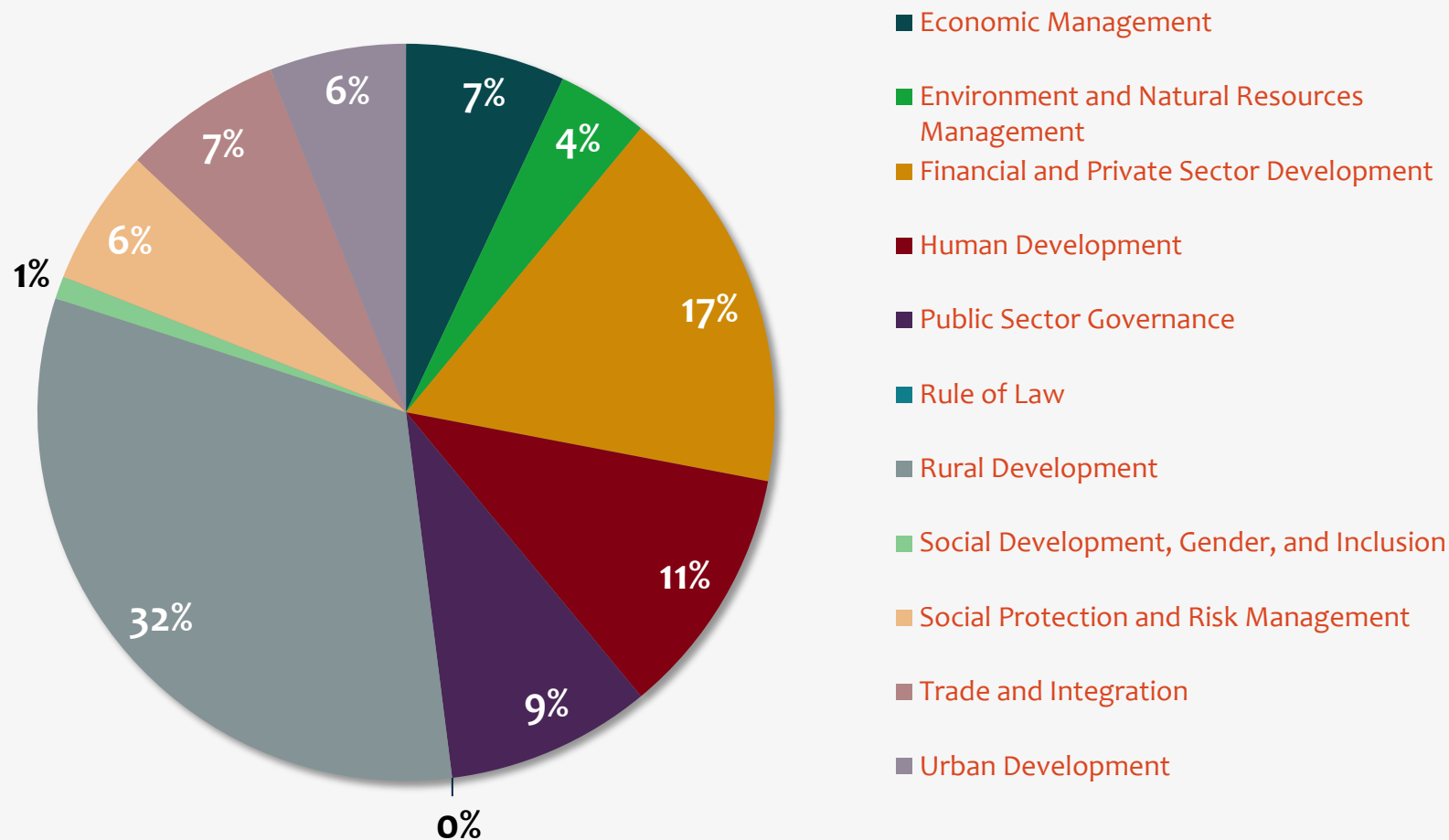
Share of total lending of \$8.4 billion



South Asia

IBRD and IDA Lending by Theme | Fiscal 2016

Share of total lending of \$8.4 billion

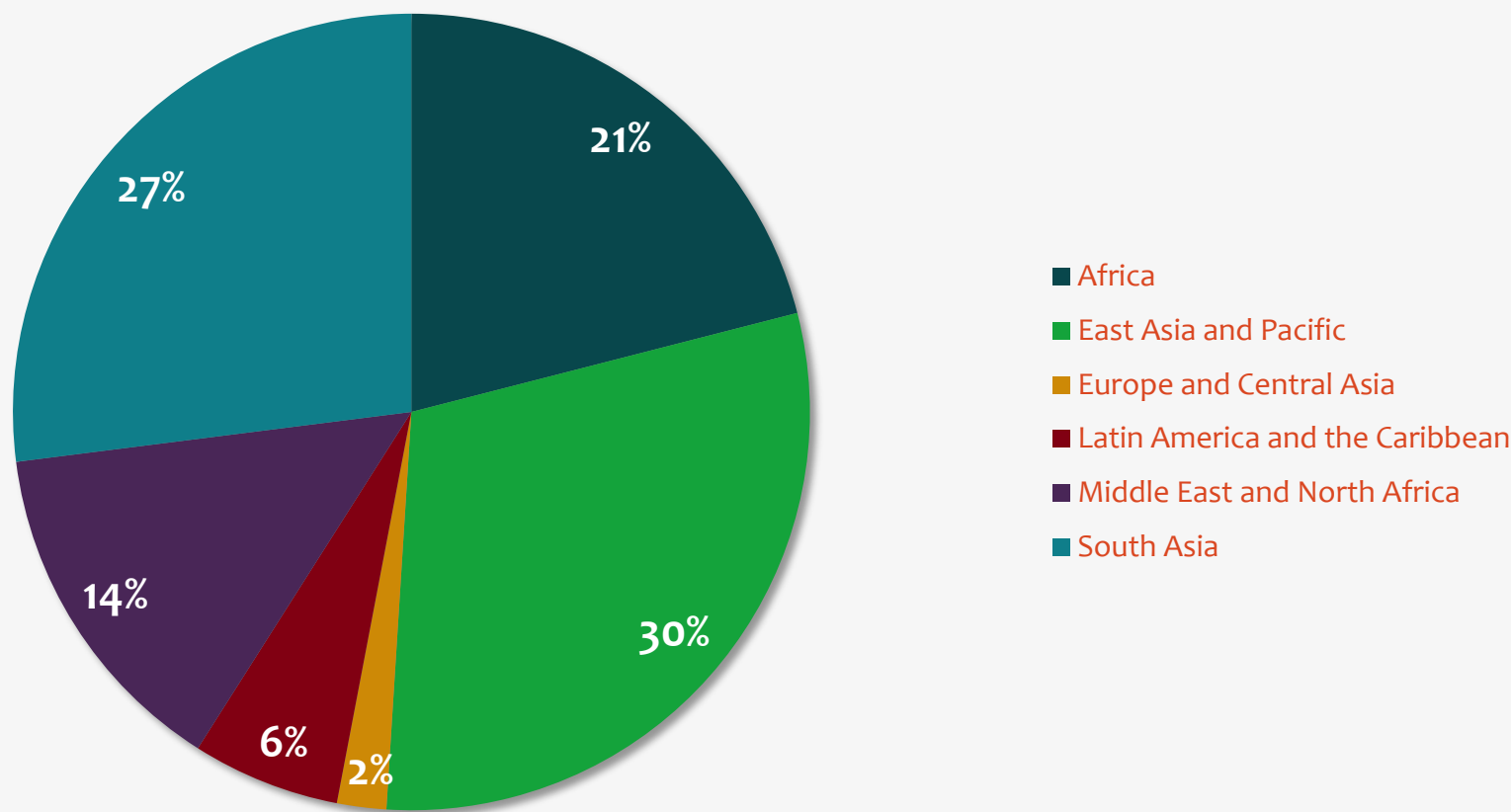




Sectoral Lending by Region

Agriculture, Fishing, and Forestry IBRD and IDA Lending by Region | Fiscal 2016

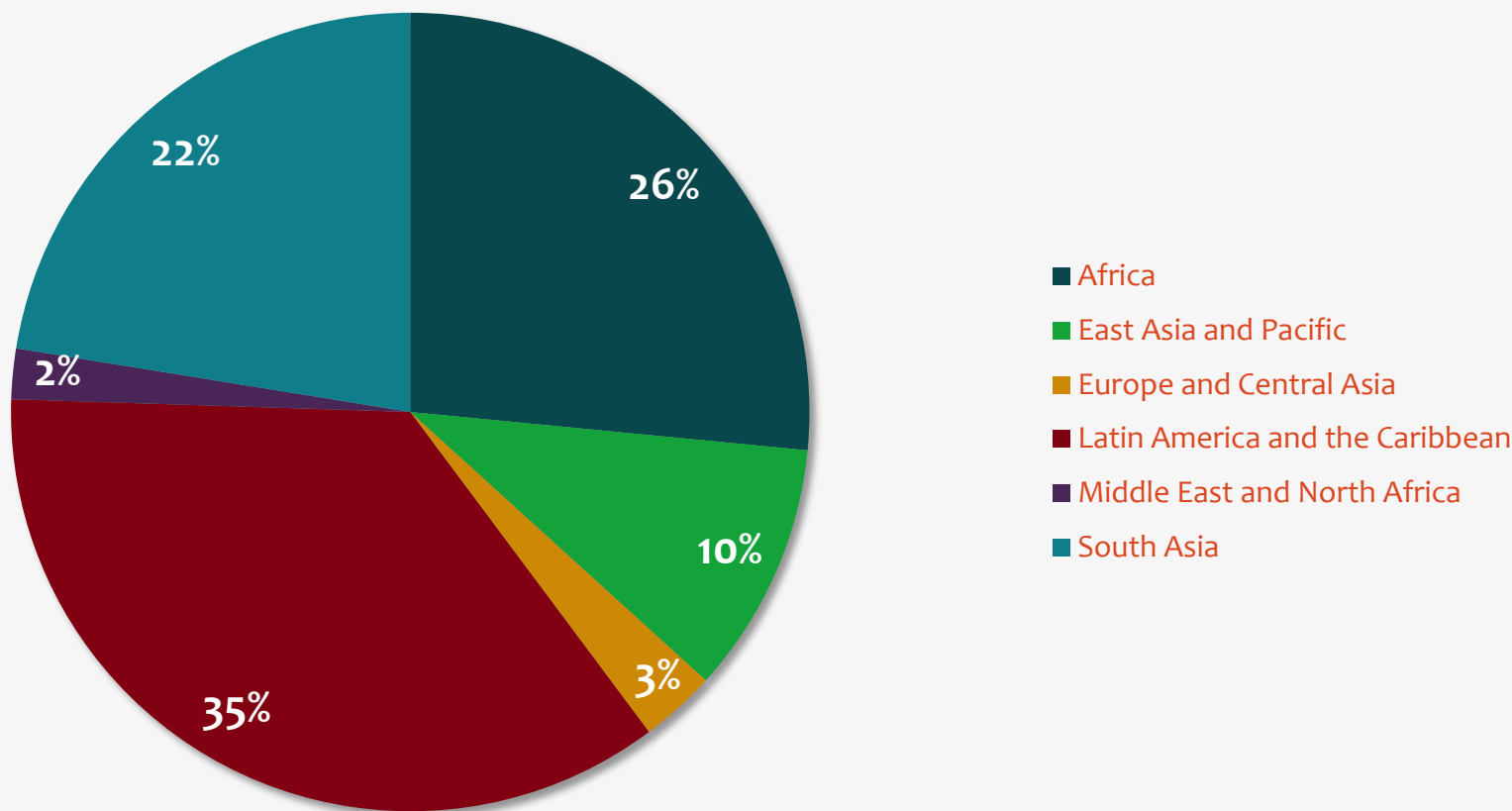
Share of total lending of \$2.2 billion



Education

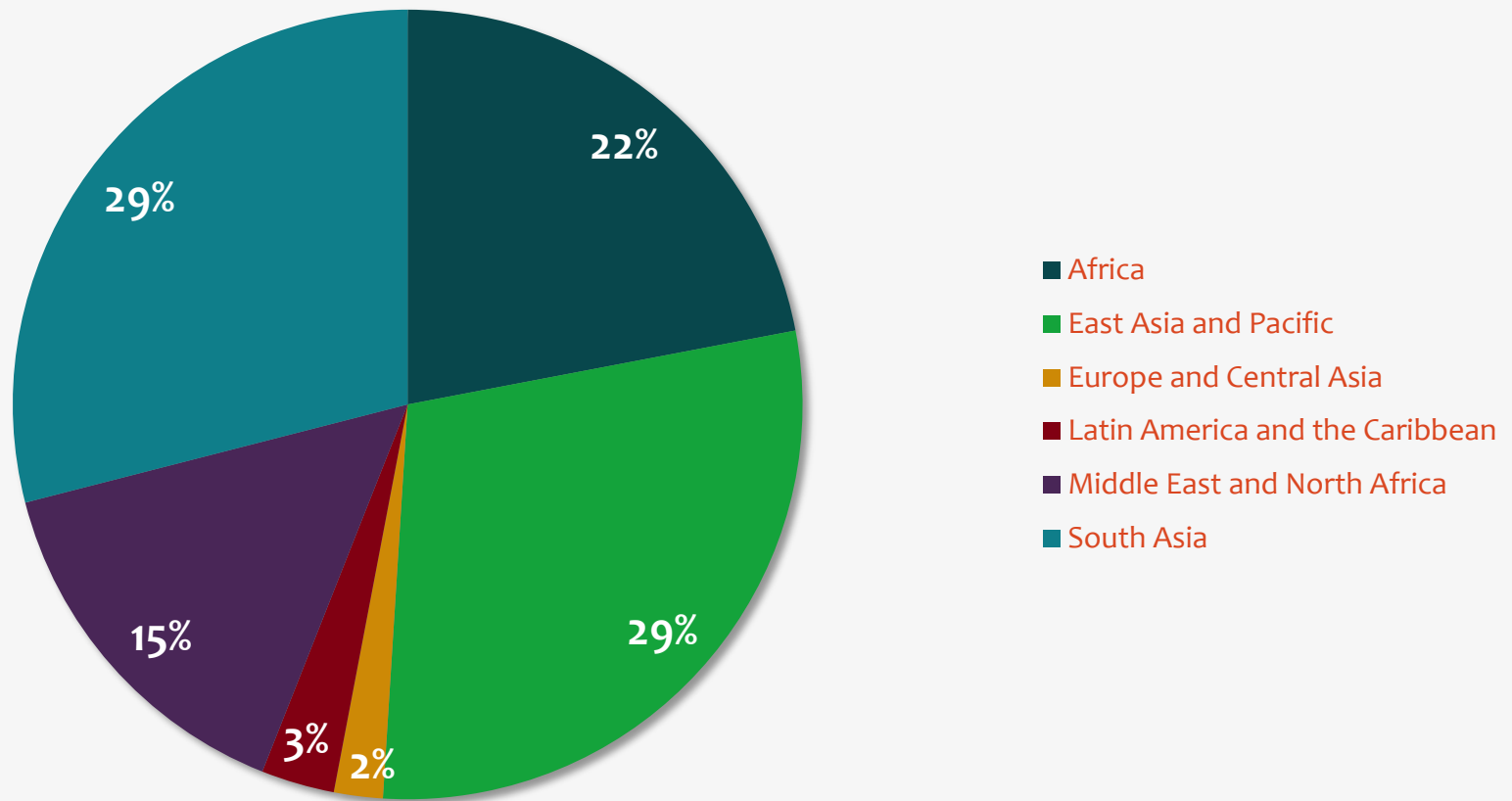
IBRD and IDA Lending by Region | Fiscal 2016

Share of total lending of \$3.1 billion



Energy and Mining IBRD and IDA Lending by Region | Fiscal 2016

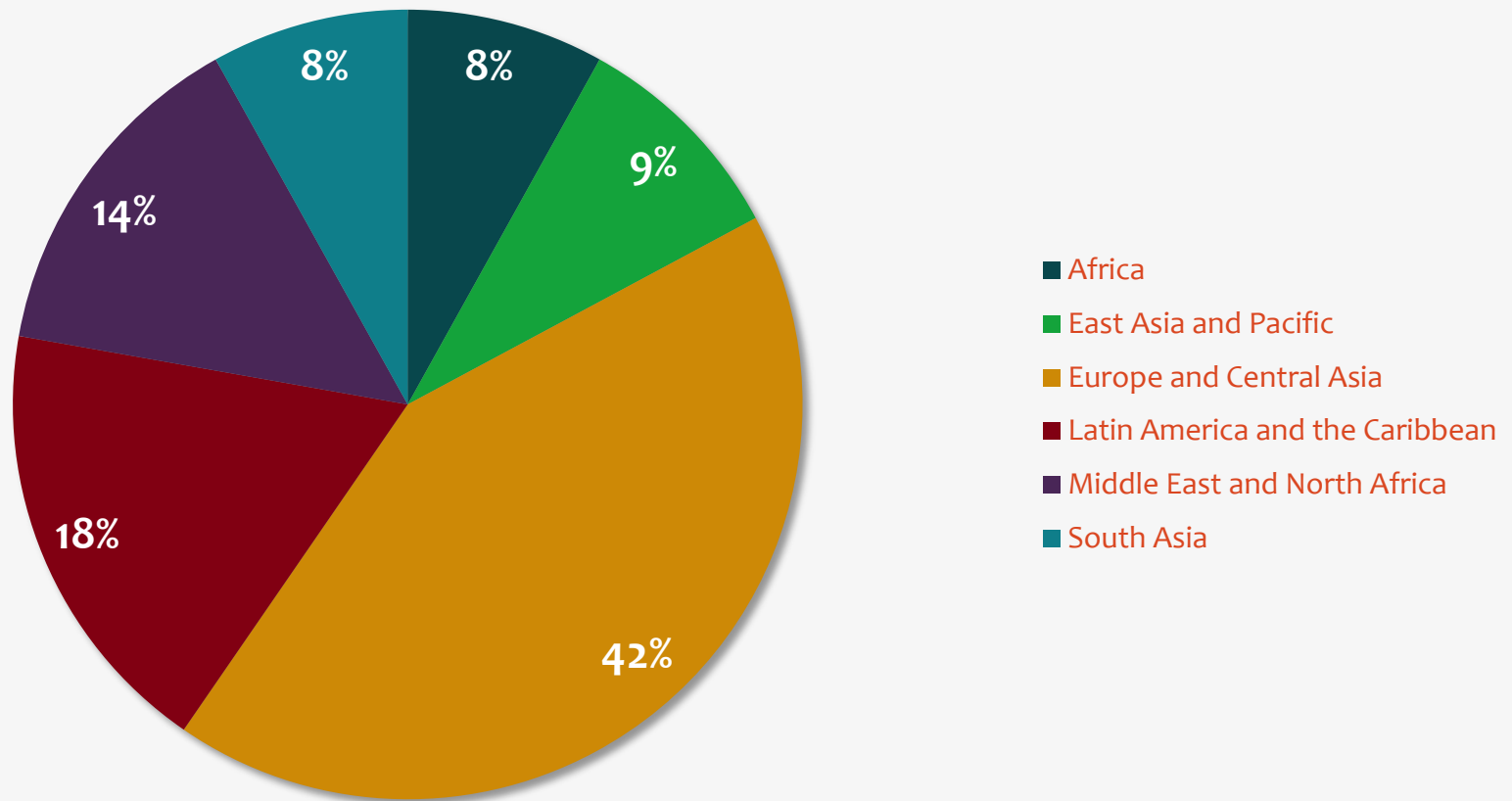
Share of total lending of \$7.2 billion



Finance

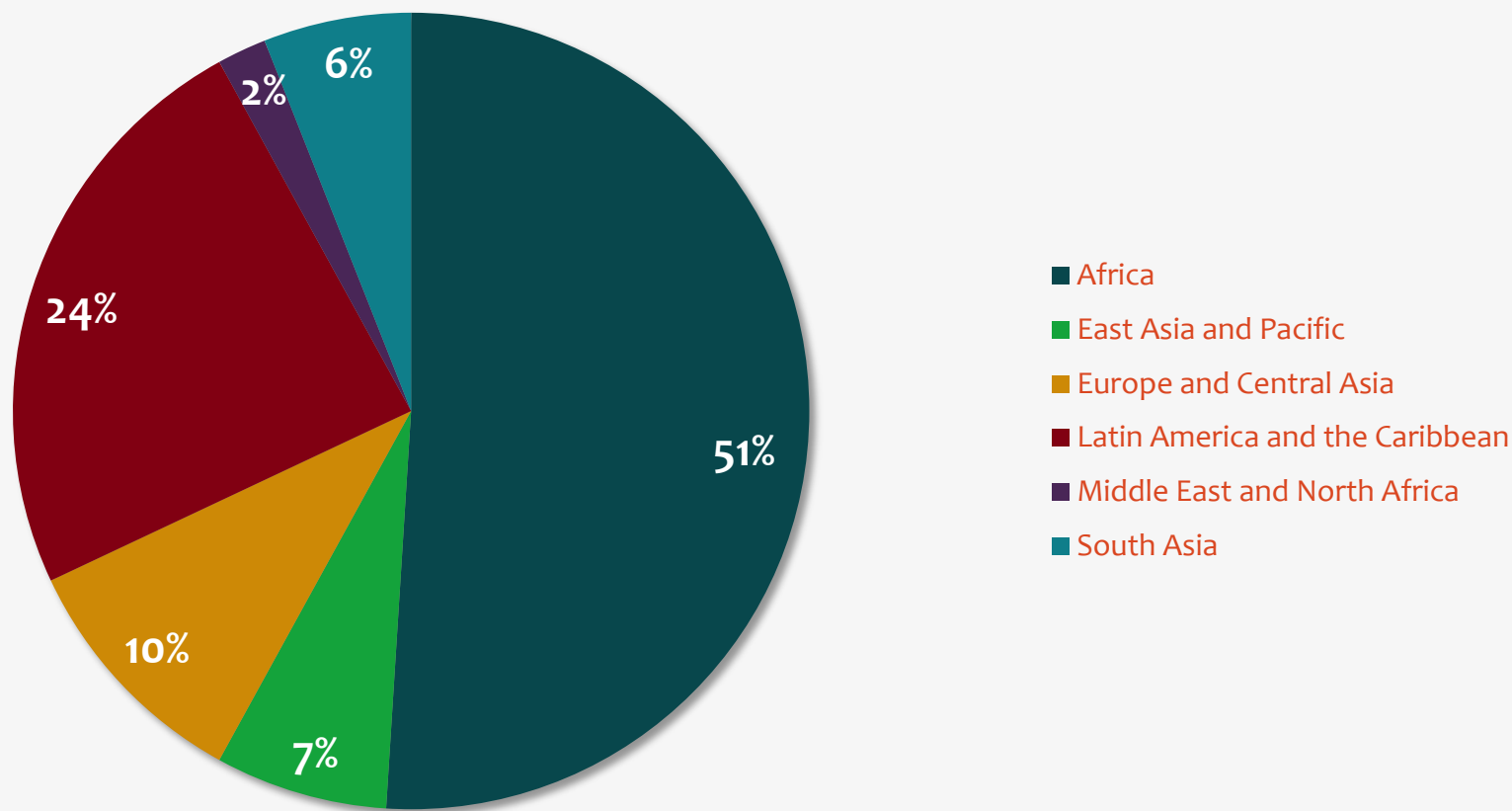
IBRD and IDA Lending by Region | Fiscal 2016

Share of total lending of \$3.1 billion



Health and Other Social Services IBRD and IDA Lending by Region | Fiscal 2016

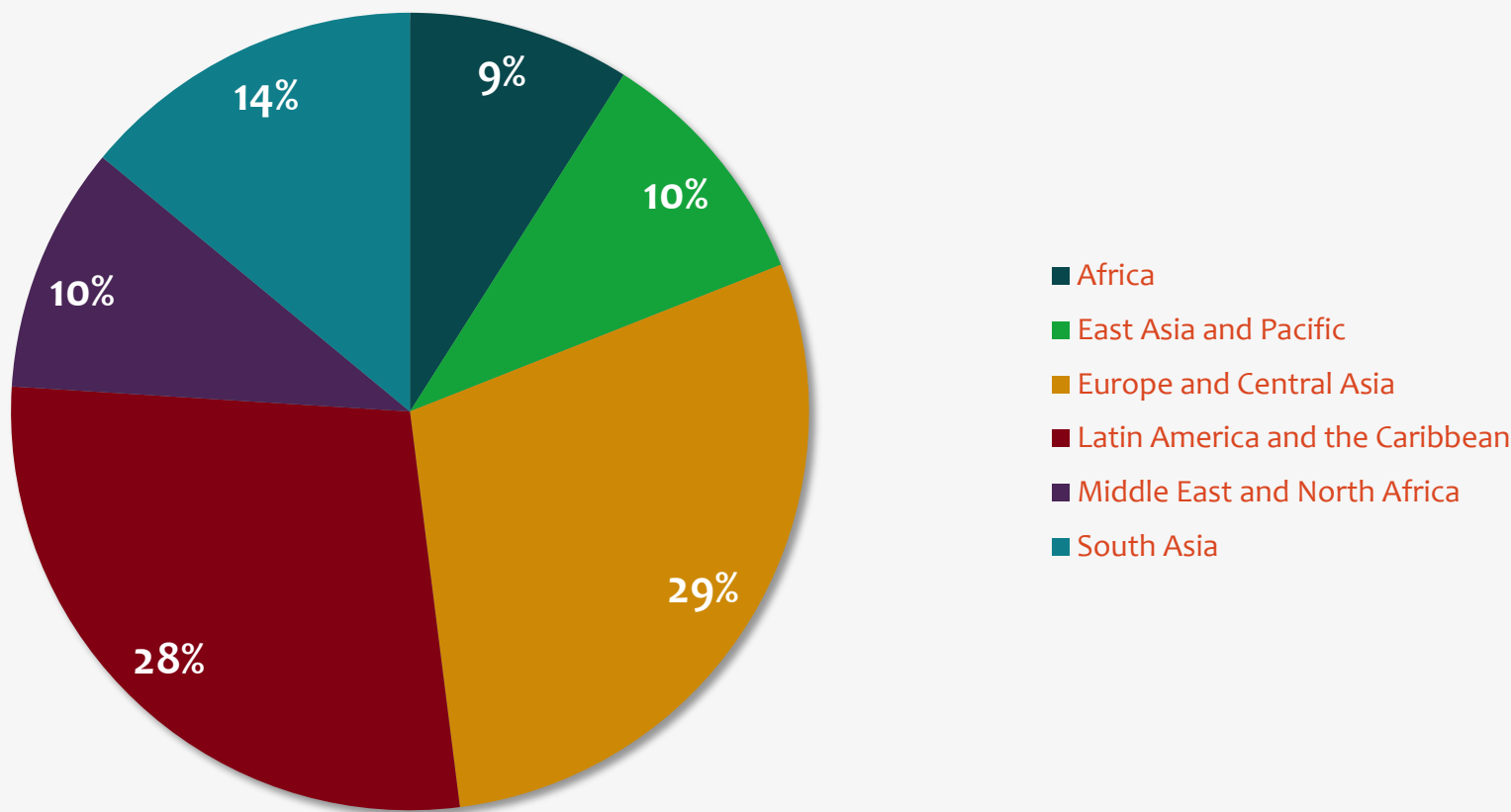
Share of total lending of \$5.7 billion



Industry and Trade

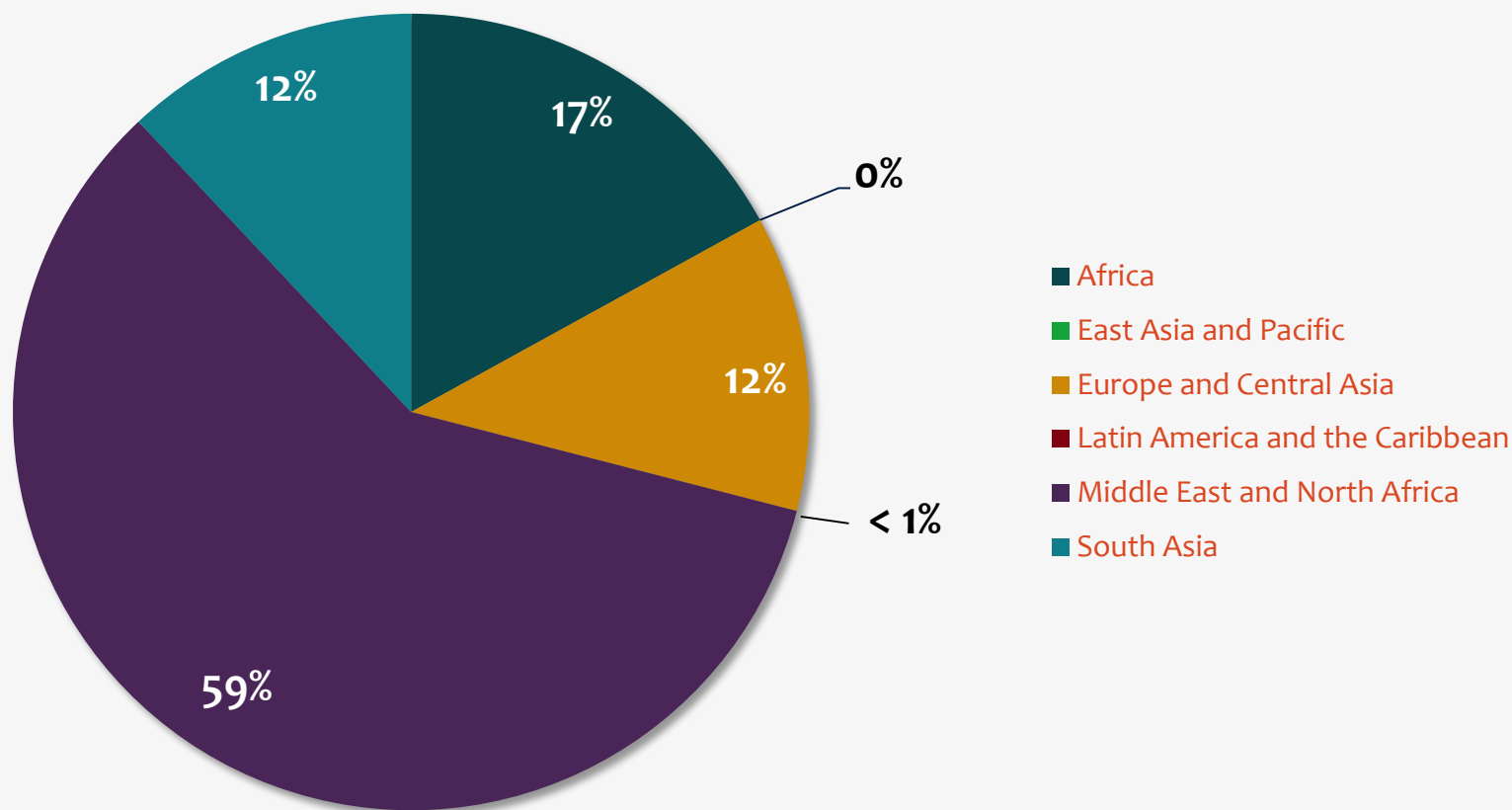
IBRD and IDA Lending by Region | Fiscal 2016

Share of total lending of \$4.2 billion



Information and Communications IBRD and IDA Lending by Region | Fiscal 2016

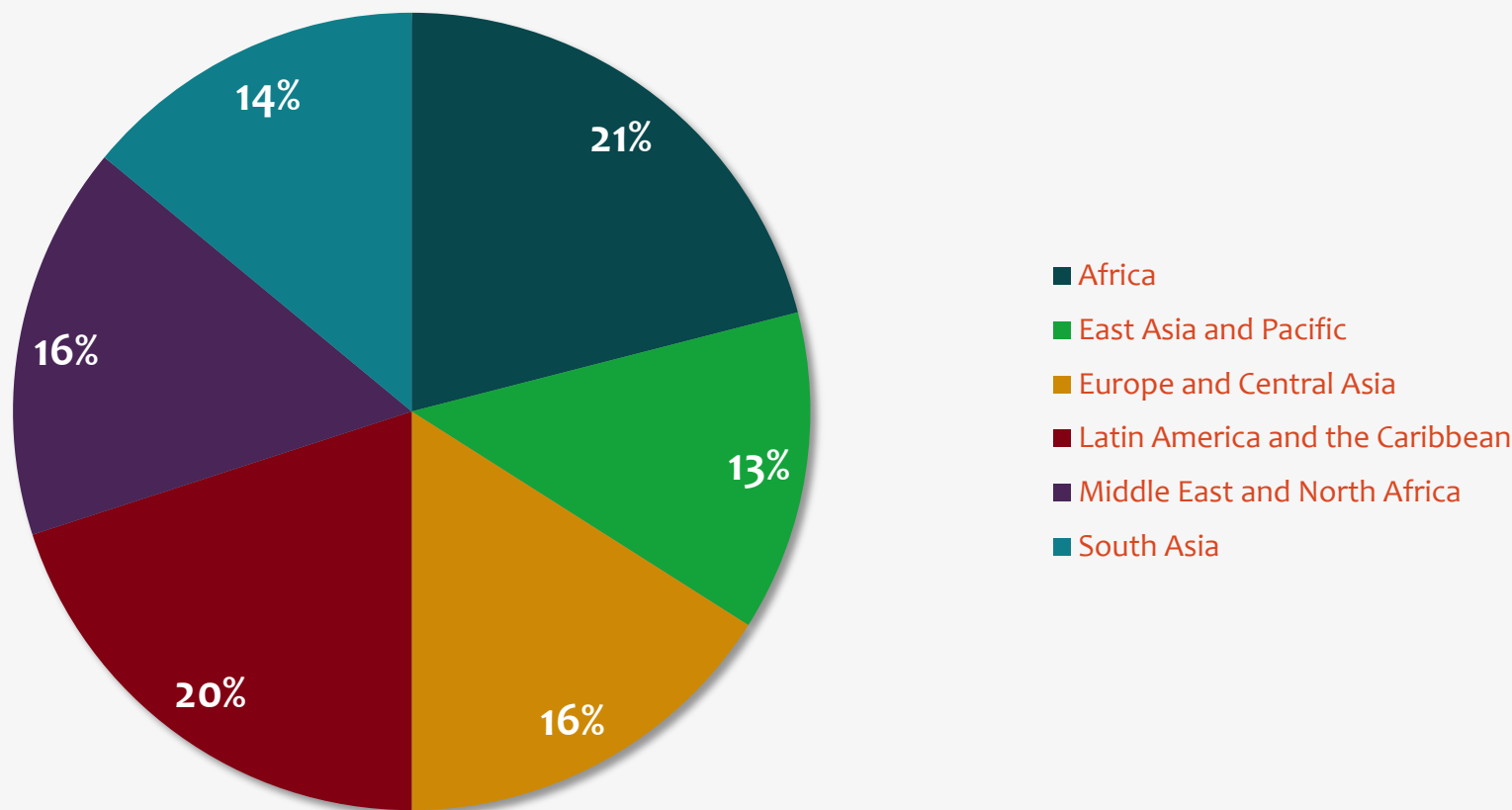
Share of total lending of \$247 million



Public Administration, Law, and Justice

IBRD and IDA Lending by Region | Fiscal 2016

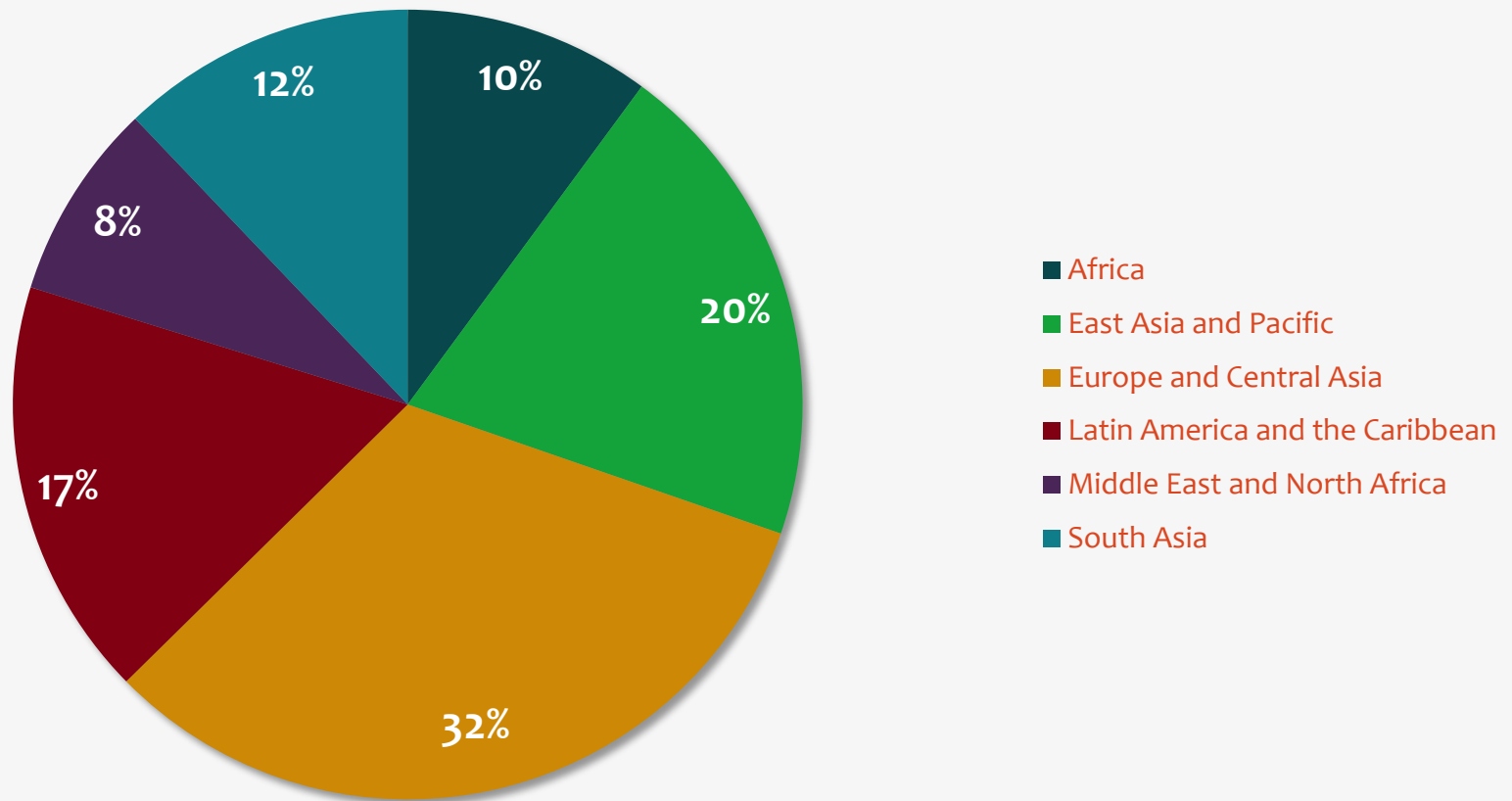
Share of total lending of \$8.6 billion



Transportation

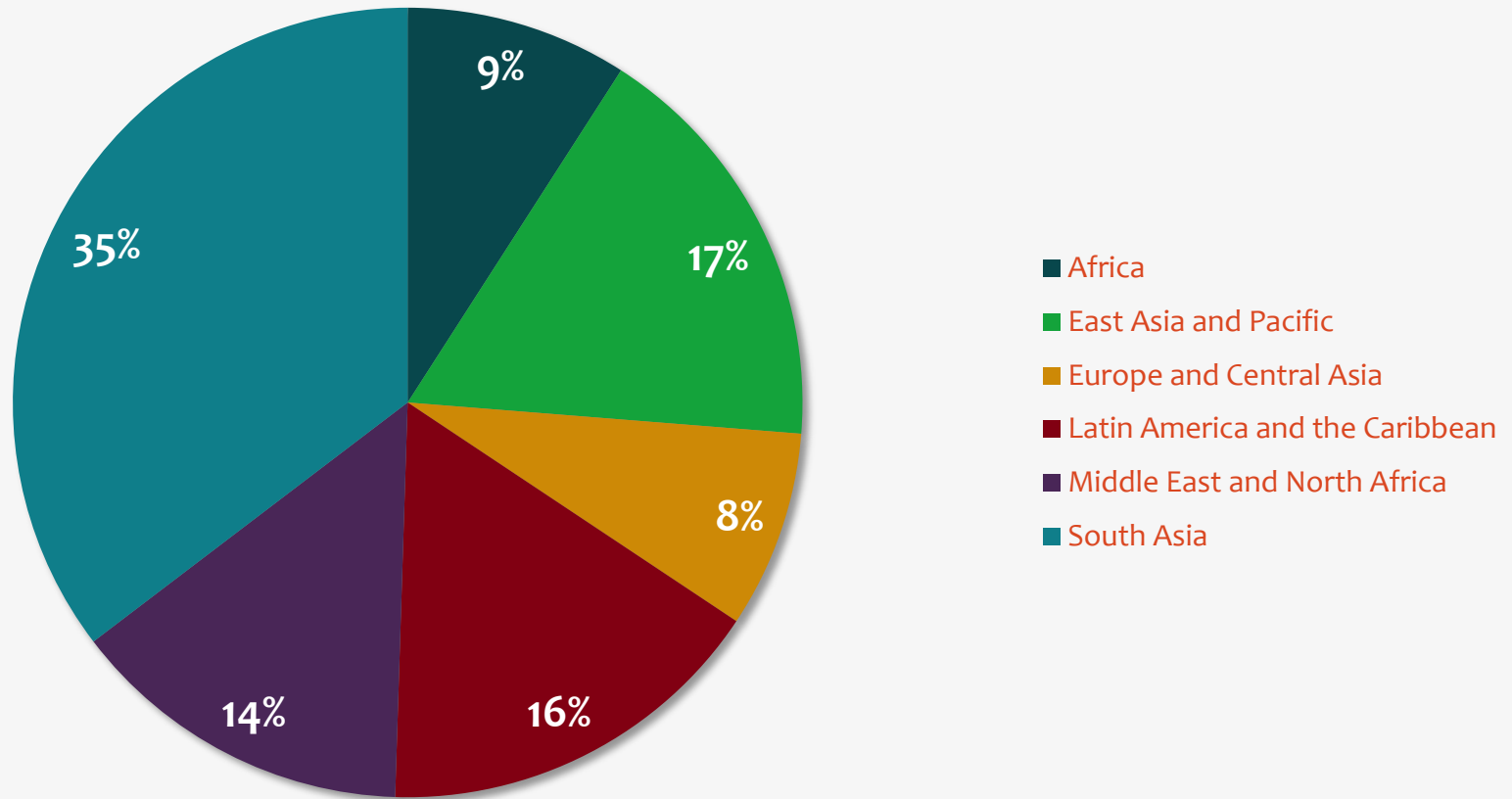
IBRD and IDA Lending by Region | Fiscal 2016

Share of total lending of \$6.4 billion



Water, Sanitation, and Flood Protection IBRD and IDA Lending by Region | Fiscal 2016

Share of total lending of \$5.3 billion



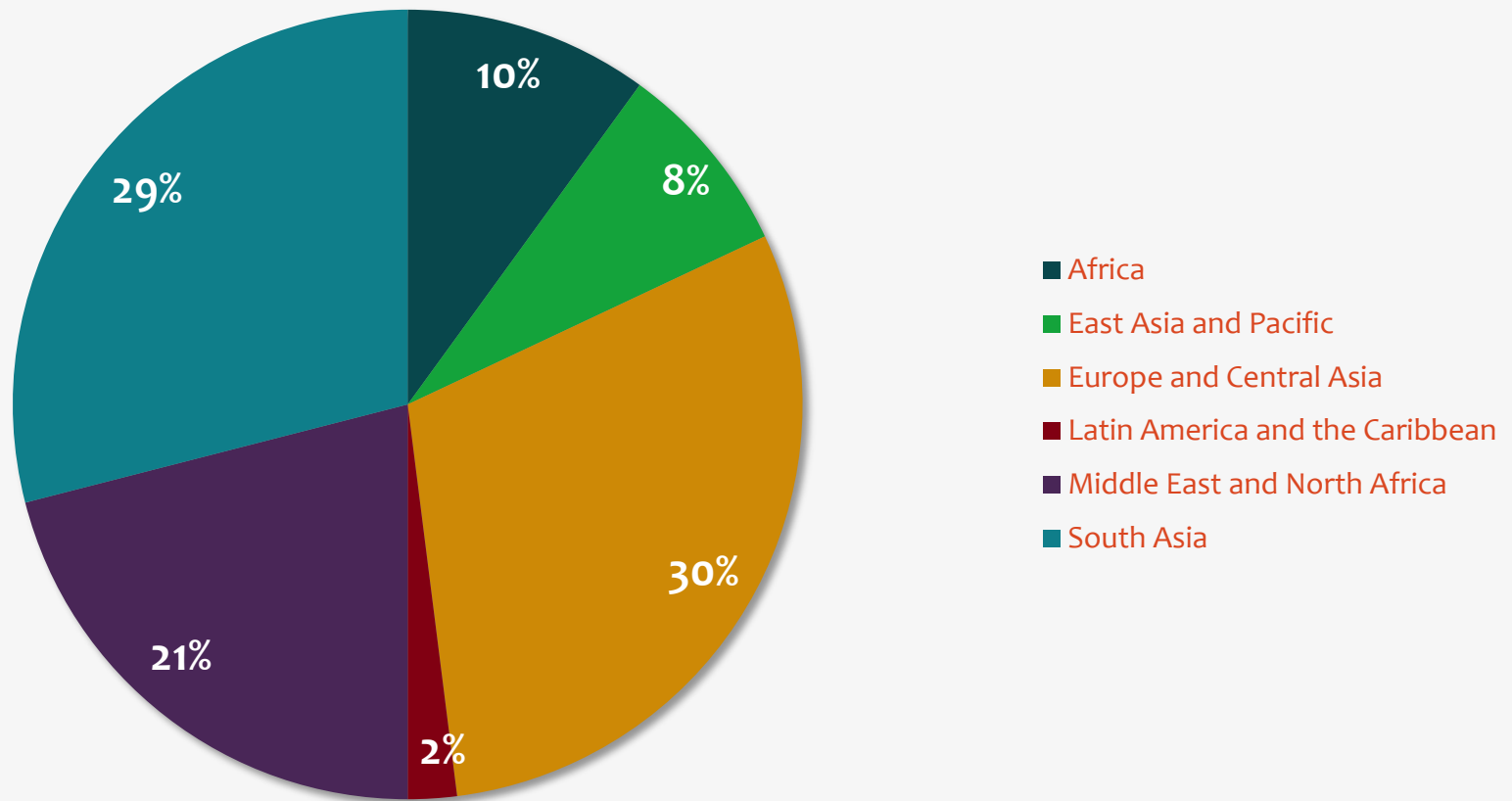


Thematic Lending by Region

Economic Management

IBRD and IDA Lending by Region | Fiscal 2016

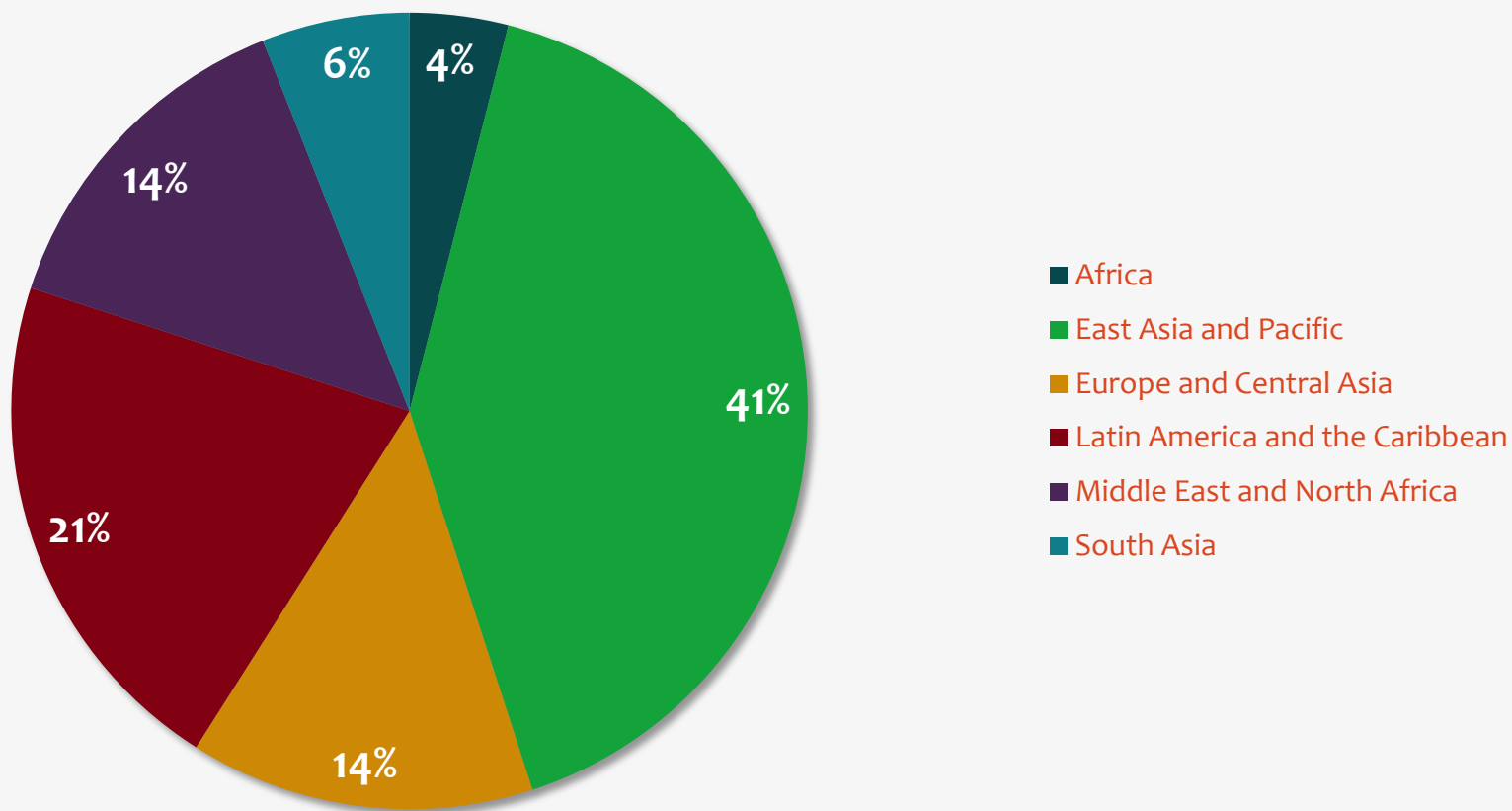
Share of total lending of \$1.9 billion



Environment and Natural Resources Management

IBRD and IDA Lending by Region | Fiscal 2016

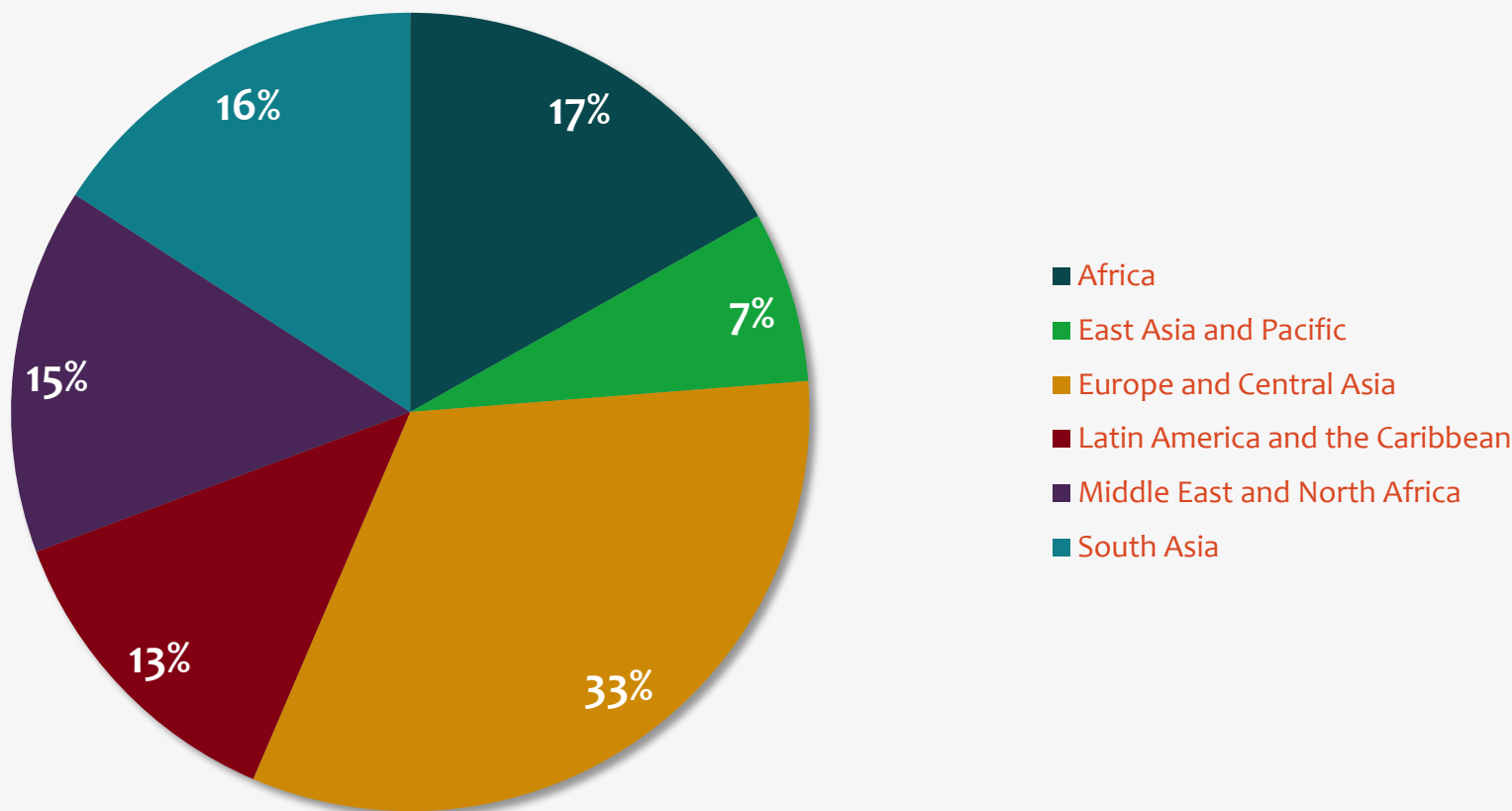
Share of total lending of \$4.9 billion



Financial and Private Sector Development

IBRD and IDA Lending by Region | Fiscal 2016

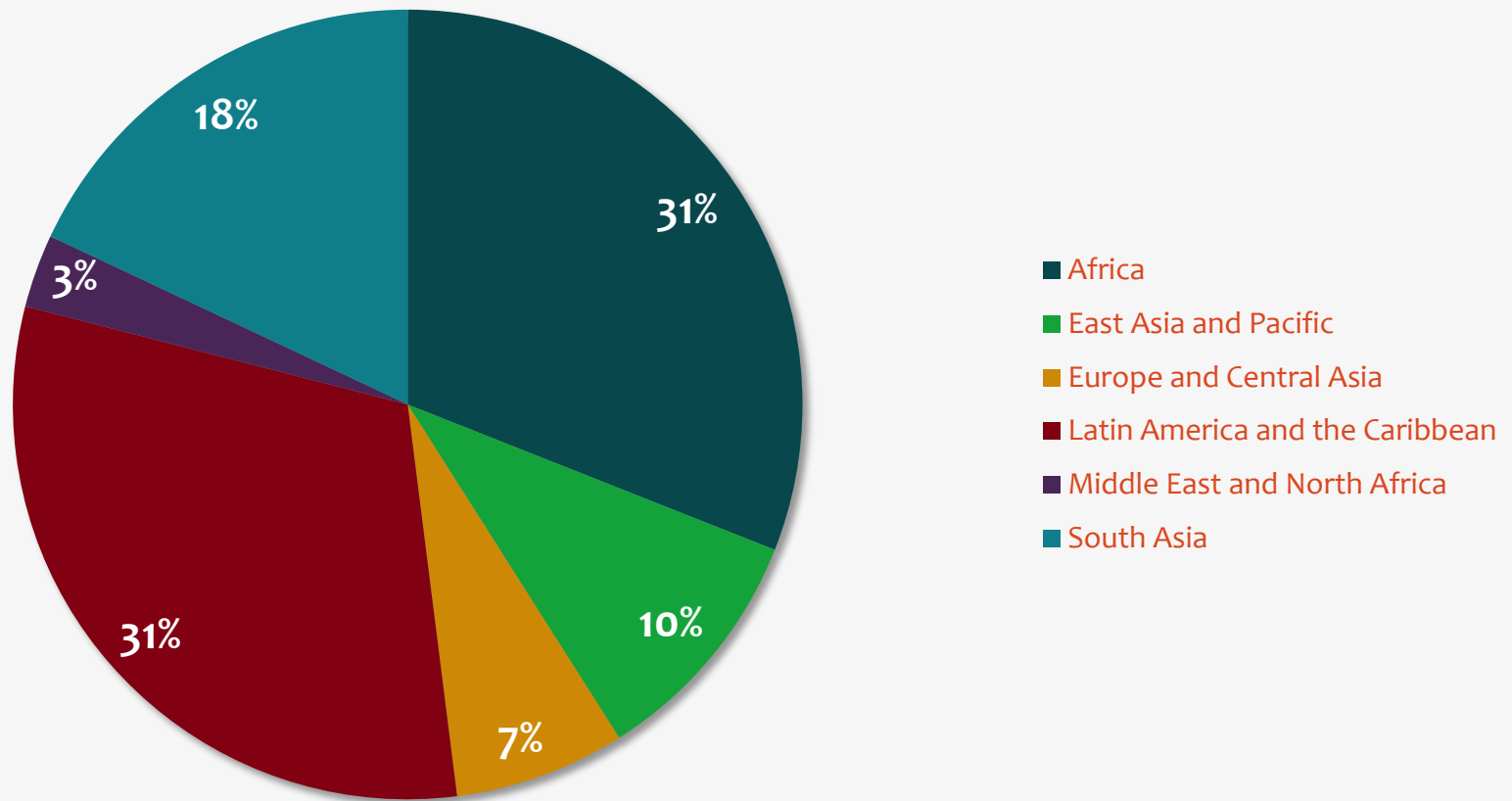
Share of total lending of \$9.2 billion



Human Development

IBRD and IDA Lending by Region | Fiscal 2016

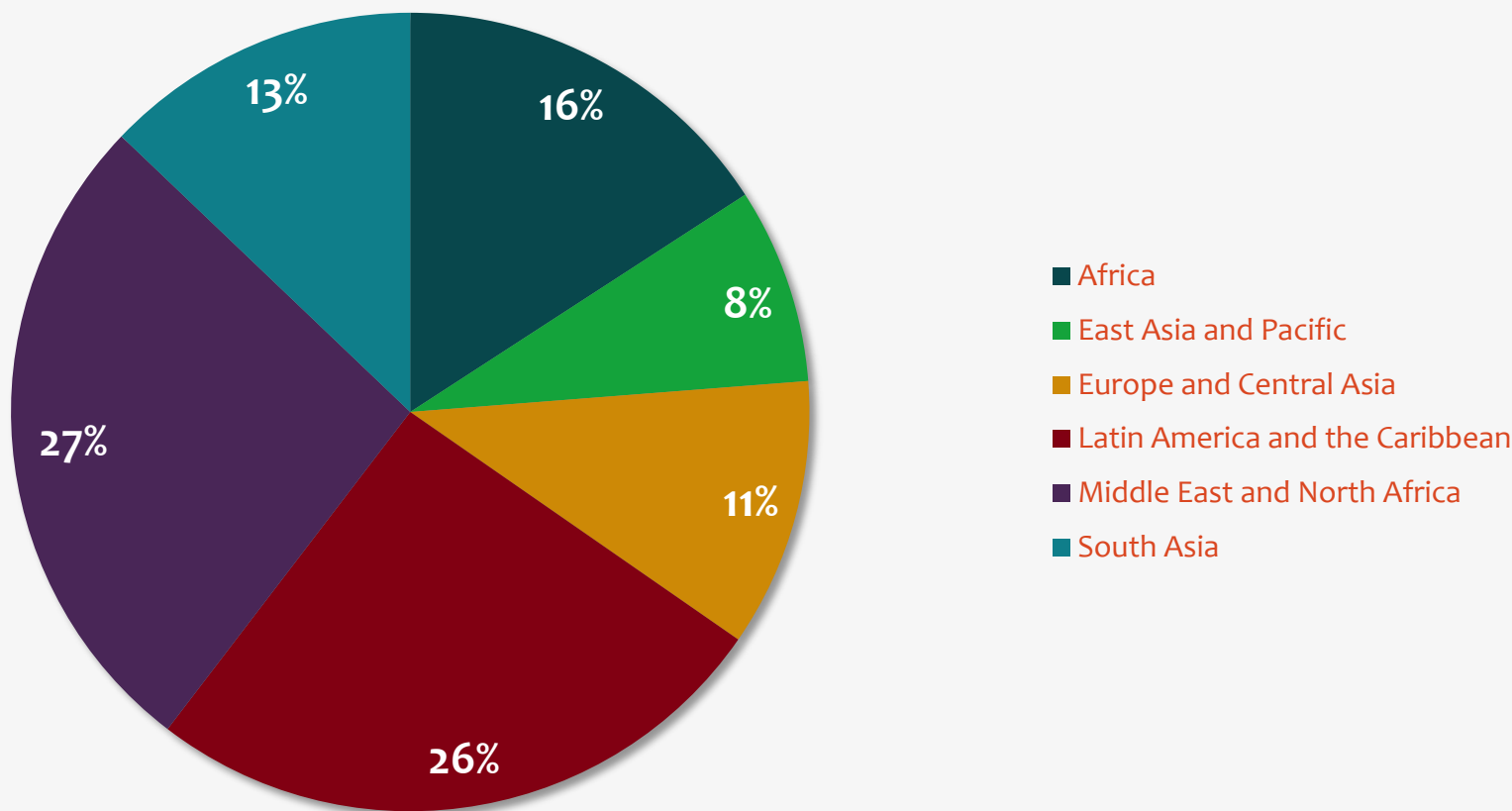
Share of total lending of \$4.9 billion



Public Sector Governance

IBRD and IDA Lending by Region | Fiscal 2016

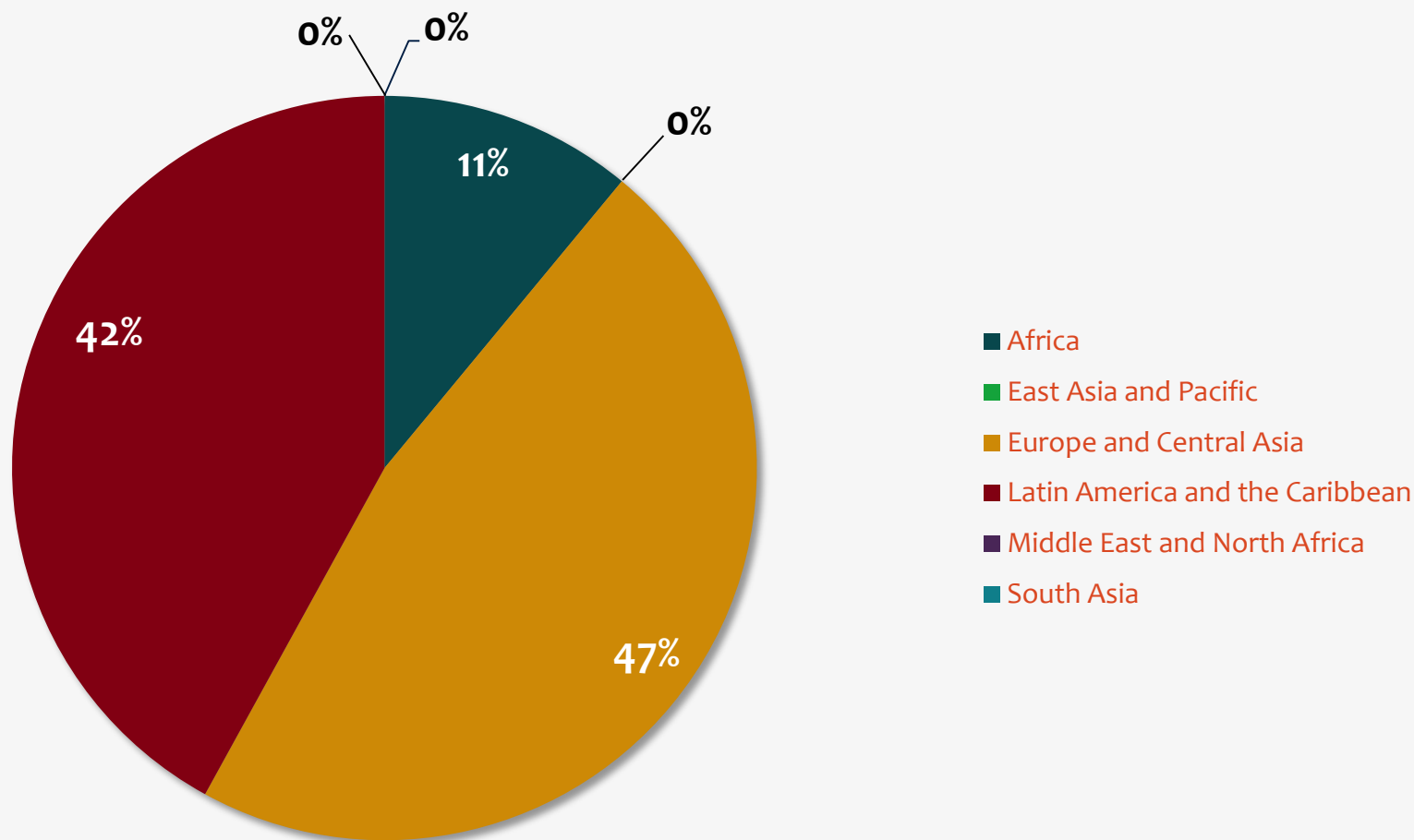
Share of total lending of \$5.9 billion



Rule of Law

IBRD and IDA Lending by Region | Fiscal 2016

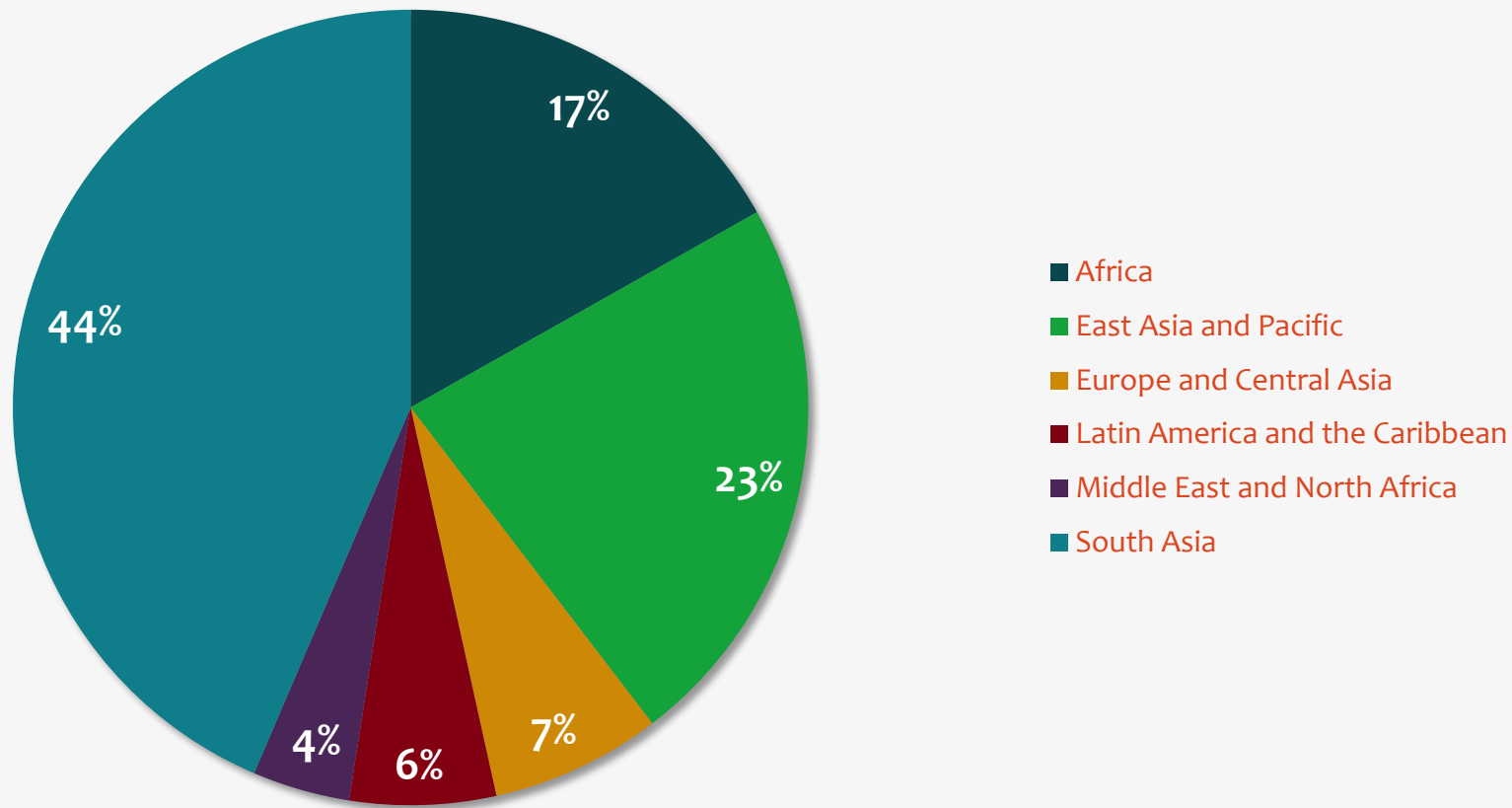
Share of total lending of \$467 million



Rural Development

IBRD and IDA Lending by Region | Fiscal 2016

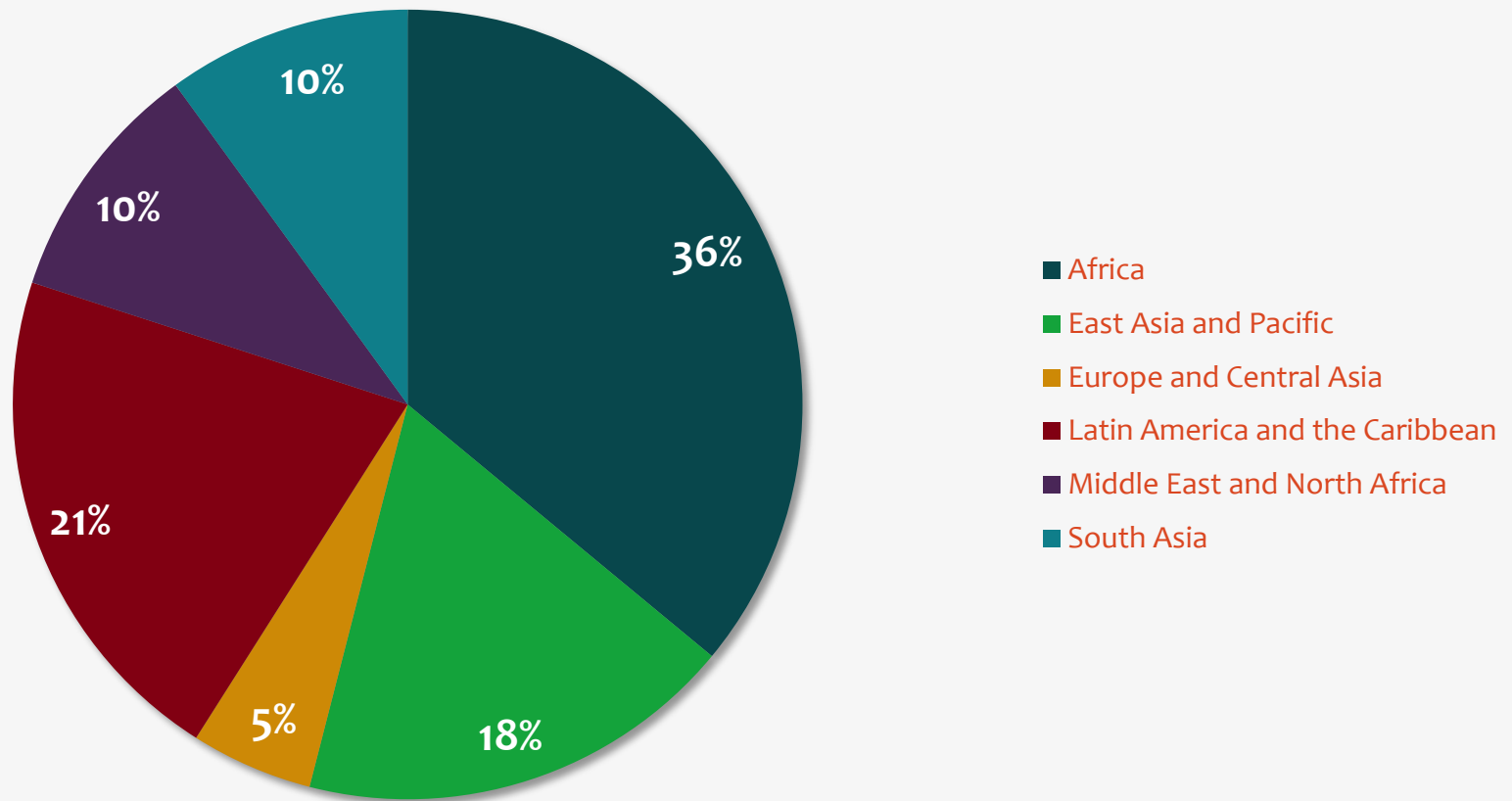
Share of total lending of \$6.1 billion



Social Development, Gender, and Inclusion

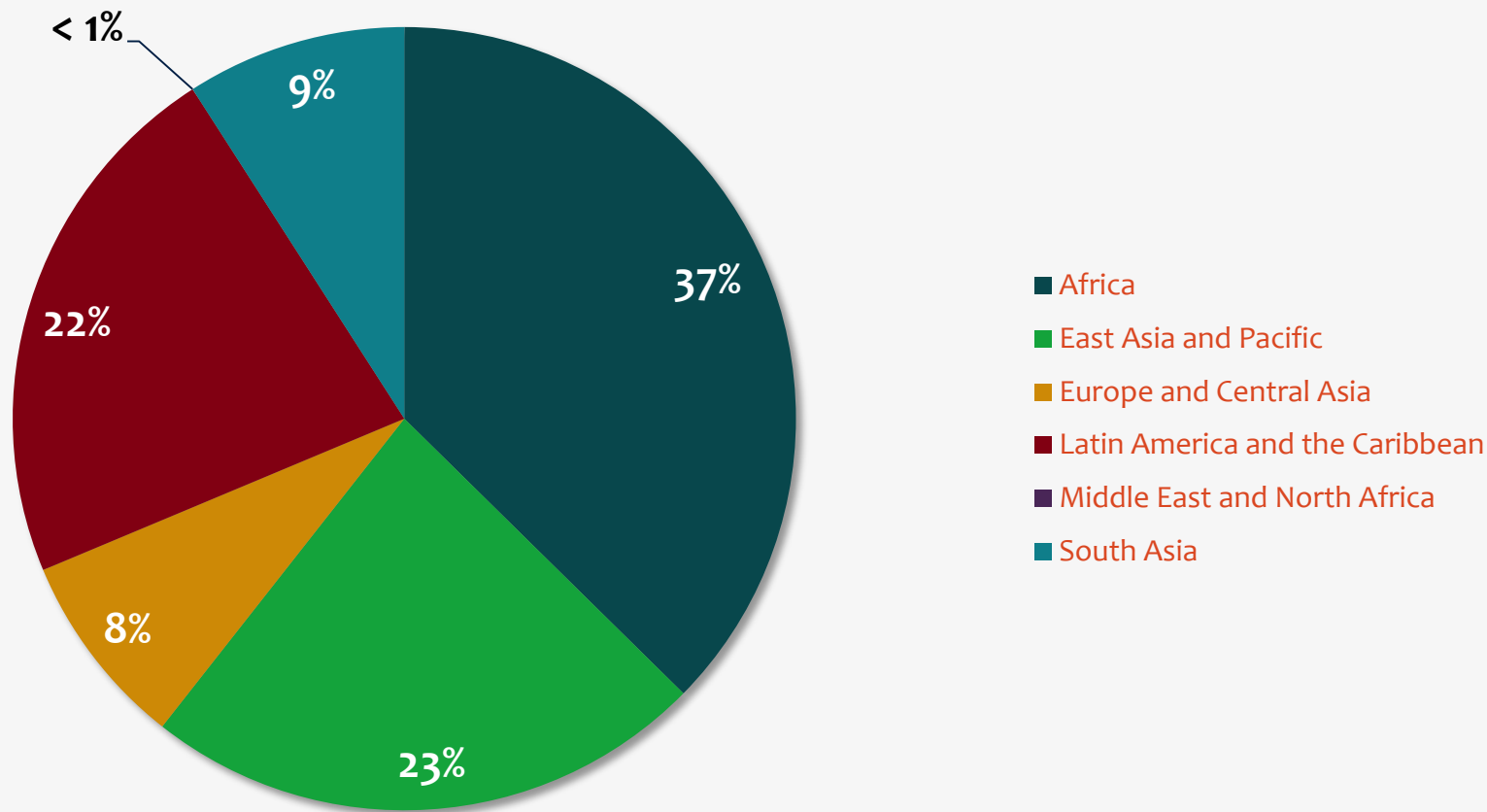
IBRD and IDA Lending by Region | Fiscal 2016

Share of total lending of \$984 million



Social Protection and Risk Management IBRD and IDA Lending by Region | Fiscal 2016

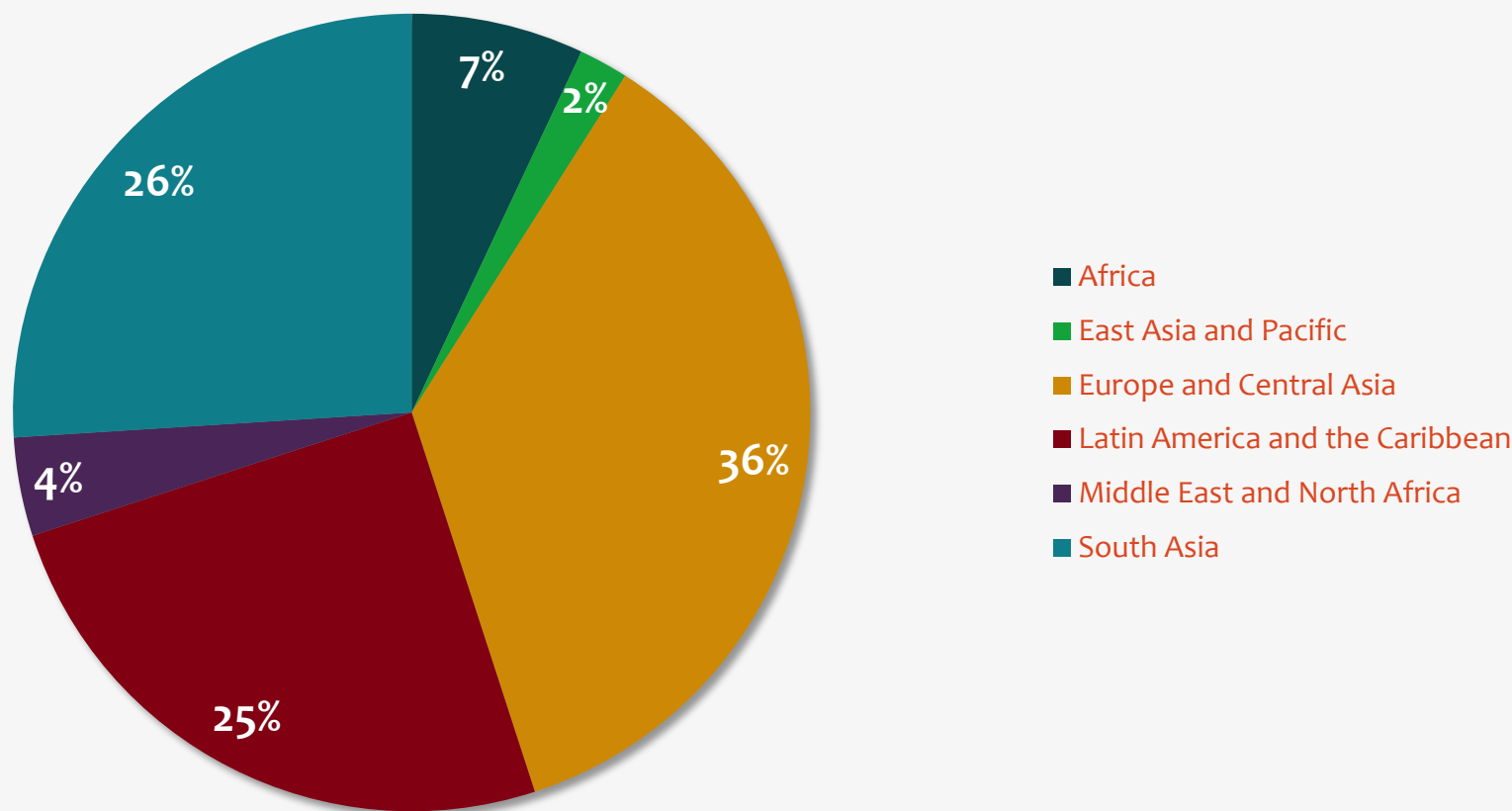
Share of total lending of \$5.4 billion



Trade and Integration

IBRD and IDA Lending by Region | Fiscal 2016

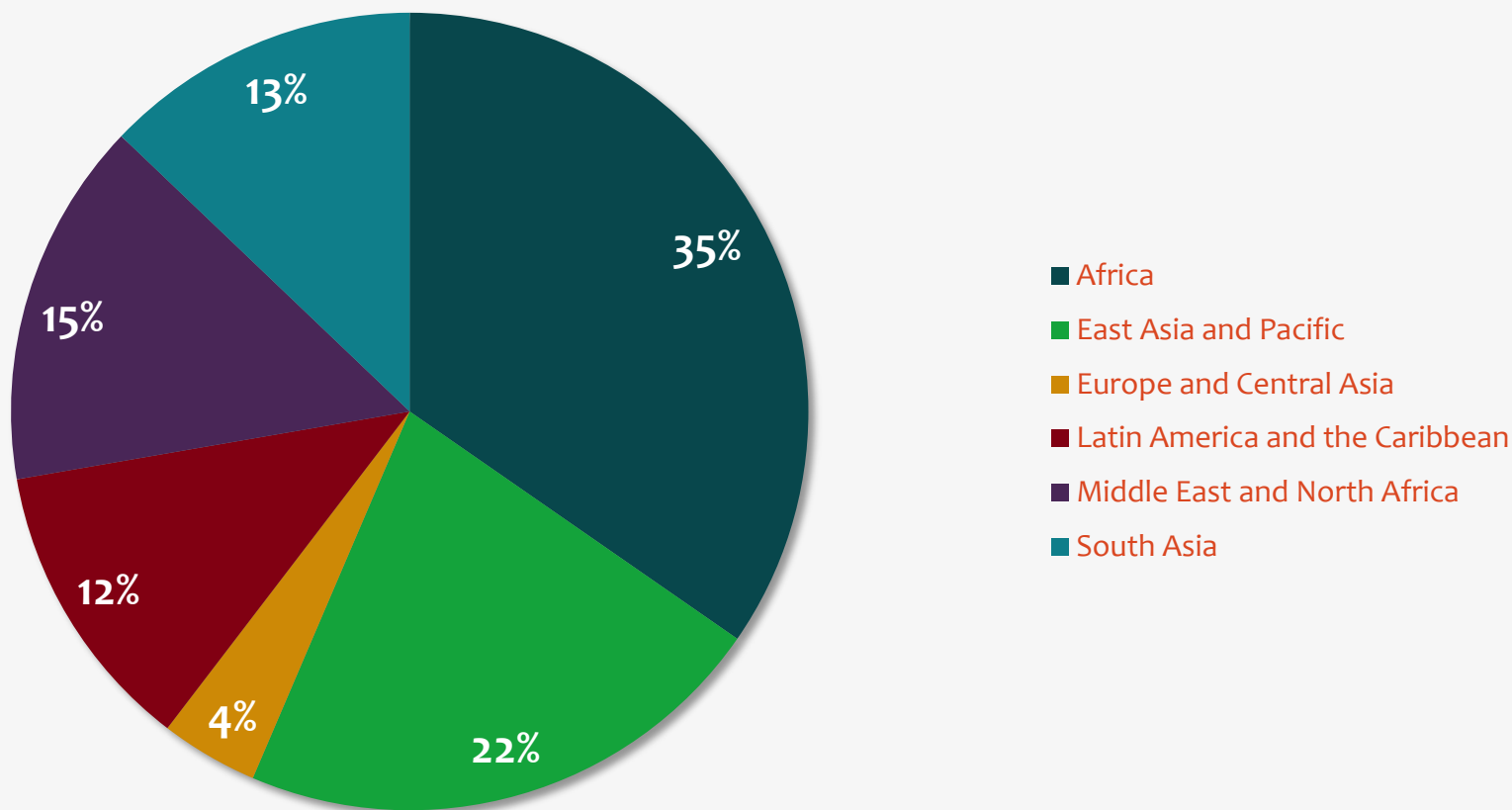
Share of total lending of \$2.3 billion



Urban Development

IBRD and IDA Lending by Region | Fiscal 2016

Share of total lending of \$3.9 billion



For more information visit

worldbank.org/annualreport