Delivering integrated solutions to help client countries address their development challenges requires a focus on results. Over the past decade, the World Bank has made important contributions to supporting development results in its client countries. In recent years, operations have been scaled up in response to the food, fuel, and financial crises with special attention given to fragile and conflict-affected situations. Bank-supported investments have yielded significant results across many areas, as shown here in selected examples from around the world. The accompanying map shows the borrowing eligibility of member countries. For more information, visit worldbank.org/results.

1. **Afghanistan:** 11,000 km of roads have been built by local people since 2002, creating jobs as well as improved access to markets, schools, and health facilities for rural residents.

2. **Armenia:** 85 percent of the population was served by qualified family medicine practices in 2010, up from 17 percent in 2004.

3. **Bangladesh:** More than 6 million girls attend secondary schools today, a fivefold increase from just 1.1 million in 1991.

4. **Benin:** 750,000 people benefited from community-driven projects between 2005 and 2012.

5. **Bhutan:** 90 percent of children completed school in 2009, compared to 76 percent in 2006.

6. **Bosnia and Herzegovina:** 100 percent of people living in 20 municipalities had 24-hour access to a water supply in 2011, compared to 75 percent in 2004.

7. **Burkina Faso:** 100 percent of children have had access to free vaccinations since 2002, and all women became eligible for free prenatal care in 2003.

8. **Colombia:** Nearly 1.7 million passengers per day were transported along one of the five bus rapid transit lines operating throughout the country as of the end of 2012.
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.25 a day (PPP) (% of population)

10 20 30 40 50


To reach the 2030 goal, we must halve poverty once, then halve it again, and then nearly halve it a third time.

Congo, Republic of: 85 percent of children completed primary school as of the end of 2012, up from just 50 percent in 2004.

Haiti: 1.3 million people, represented by 76 civil protection committees, have strengthened their disaster preparedness and response capacity.

India: 400,000 farmers in 50 districts were covered by a weather-based crop insurance pilot program in its first crop season.

Indonesia: 4.8 million beneficiaries gained access to improved water supply, and 5.5 million beneficiaries received access to improved sanitation between 2006 and 2013.

Kenya: More than 245,000—or approximately 40 percent—of all orphans and vulnerable children living in extreme poverty were being supported by a safety net program as of 2011.

Mexico: Nearly 23 million free, energy-saving light bulbs have been distributed to 5.5 million families since 2010, saving 1,400 gigawatt hours in 2010–12.

Moldova: 932,000 people were empowered through a social investment fund, from 1998 to 2011, to manage their own development needs.

Mongolia: 67,000 solar home systems were sold to herders between 2006 and 2012, giving 60–70 percent of the country’s nomadic herders access to electricity.

Morocco: 67 percent of local committees between 2006 and 2010 included civil society representatives and elected government officials to prioritize community needs in local development plans.

Solomon Islands: 287,000 workdays were created during 2010–12, and more than 4,500 people—57 percent women and 50 percent young people—were trained and employed.

South Africa: 1,953,246 hectares were under local conservation management in 2010, up from 1,054,033 in 2004, through stewardship agreements with private landowners and communities.

Tanzania: 20 million workdays were provided in public works in 2012, up from 5.4 million workdays in 2005, an increase of 300 percent.

Timor-Leste: 83 percent of children completed primary school in 2012, up from 73 percent in 2009.

Uganda: More than 3 million people—47 percent of all northern Ugandans—received access to improved services, including safe drinking water and better sanitation facilities between 2003 and 2012.

Vietnam: 100,000 interbank money transfers were processed daily in 2010, up from 300–500 daily in 2002, improving banking access throughout the country.

Yemen, Republic of: 3,050 traditional seed varieties were collected and stored in gene banks between 2008 and 2010 to preserve agro-biodiversity.