



**IDA13**

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**PROGRESS REPORT ON IDA12 IMPLEMENTATION**

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Annex: Status of IDA12 Reports

### Acronyms

CAS	Country Assistance Strategy
CDF	Comprehensive Development Framework
CODE	Committee on Development Effectiveness
GEF	Global Environment Facility
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Country
IDA	International Development Association
ILO	International Labor Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
JIC	Joint Implementation Committee
JSA	Joint Staff Assessment
NEAP	National Environmental Action Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OED	Operations Evaluation Department
PER	Public Expenditure Review
PRGF	Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility
PRSC	Poverty Reduction Support Credit
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PSD	Private Sector Development

## PROGRESS REPORT ON IDA12 IMPLEMENTATION

1. This Progress Report is an update of the *Interim Report on IDA12 Implementation and IDA12 Policy Matrix*,<sup>1</sup> submitted to the IDA Deputies during the IDA12 Mid-Term Review Meeting<sup>2</sup> in Lisbon, Portugal, in June 2000. The Deputies reviewed the implementation progress of the IDA12 Replenishment Agreement<sup>3</sup> and noted that conclusive judgements could not be made at that early stage. While implementation was closely following the guidelines laid down in the Agreement, there were specific areas of concern where progress was deemed insufficient. The purpose of this paper is to take stock of progress since then, to report on specific actions recommended at that meeting, to set out the progress thus far on the PRSP process and to provide an update on IDA12 lending.

2. Overall, substantial progress has been achieved in implementing the IDA12 Replenishment Commitments. IDA has intensified its focus on poverty reduction and has refined its instruments of assistance within the context of the Comprehensive Development Framework (CDF) and to take account of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) process. During the first half of IDA12,<sup>4</sup> the Board had considered a total of 26 country interim PRSPs and three full PRSPs. During this period, IDA continued to invest in basic social services, and its lending to social sectors has accounted for 46 percent of total investment lending, slightly above the threshold of 40 percent recommended by the Replenishment Agreement for the entire IDA12 period (FY00-02). Lending commitments were, however, below expectations in FY00. Since then, lending has begun to recover, particularly to Africa.

3. Work is in progress to complete and/or implement the sector strategies mandated by the IDA12 Agreement, though some have taken longer to prepare than anticipated. As we enter the second half of the IDA12 period, work will continue on strengthening the implementation and enhancing the effectiveness of IDA's programs, operations and sector strategy policies within the PRSP framework. Close attention also needs to be paid to the challenges of combating communicable diseases, notably the spread of HIV/AIDS, and dealing with conflict affected countries, especially in Africa.

### I. STATUS OF KEY STRATEGY PAPERS AND REPORTS

4. The IDA12 Agreement called for the preparation of sector strategy and thematic reports to bring cutting edge thinking to bear on sector-specific and regional problems and to discuss strategic options and business implications, based on a review of Bank policy implementation. While some slippage occurred in the strategy work scheduled for completion in early IDA12, there has been significant progress since June 2000. Apart from the papers noted below, reports have been prepared and are being circulated separately on IDA's Performance Based Lending

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<sup>1</sup> See *IDA12 Mid-Term Review Documents* (IDA/SecM2000-335), June 20, 2000.

<sup>2</sup> *Summary of IDA12 Mid-Term Review Meeting in Lisbon, Portugal* (IDA/SecM2000-328), June 16, 2000.

<sup>3</sup> *Additions to IDA Resources: Twelfth Replenishment -- A Partnership for Poverty Reduction* (IDA/R98-195) December 23, 1998.

<sup>4</sup> July 1, 1999 to December 31, 2000.

Approach, and on IDA's Eligibility, Terms, and Graduation Policies. A detailed table on IDA12 Reports is in the annex.

**(i) Public Sector Strategy**

5. At the Mid-Term Review Meeting, the Deputies discussed a summary report on the Bank's public sector strategy. Shortly thereafter, the Bank issued the strategy paper entitled *Reforming Public Institutions and Strengthening Governance*, accompanied by regional strategies, which the Board endorsed in June 2000. The paper identifies four key lessons for IDA's operations: (i) the need to broaden the approach to public sector reform, emphasizing "bottom-up" empowerment, transparency, and competition in public service delivery, where feasible; (ii) the need to work closely with clients to understand the situation on the ground and design feasible approaches, given institutional realities; (iii) the need to take a longer-term approach in our lending where possible, to allow time and space for institutional reform; and (iv) the need to strengthen the Bank's in-house skills and partnerships.

6. This report has been broadly disseminated since its publication. Its recommendations have been adopted in the PRSPs, CASs and Bank operations in countries where poorly functioning public sector institutions and weak governance are key constraints to poverty reduction and growth (e.g., Uganda PRSP). This work has helped improve the treatment and mainstream the consideration of governance and corruption in the Bank's activities. But governance, particularly corruption is a complex issue, and the Bank is working to further improve its diagnostic tools in this area, in partnership with bilateral agencies.

**(ii) Progress Report on Environmental Mainstreaming**

7. A report is in preparation on progress made in mainstreaming environmental concerns into IDA operations and will be sent to the Deputies in February 2001. This report reviews environmental mainstreaming in IDA's operational work over the last 6-8 years in terms of both policy work and investment. National Environmental Action Plans (NEAPs), although the quality has been mixed, have raised awareness in clients, have helped establish environmental legislation and institutions, and have led to investments by IDA and other donors. Formal Environmental Assessments (EAs) have increased understanding of environmental issues in both staff and clients and has generally led to improvements in projects although there are still some lapses, which are being addressed. There is now an emphasis on deepening the environment policy dialogue at both sectoral and country level and in this context IDA and GEF are working to ensure that the global dimension is integrated as part of the mainstreaming effort. Progress in influencing sectoral strategies has been reasonable but reviews of mainstreaming into CASs, and more recently in the PRSP process, show mixed success. The report identifies the need for focused analytical work, in partnership with clients, to understand better the links between poverty reduction and environmental sustainability.

8. Analysis of environment lending shows that the numbers of stand alone environment projects have stabilized but that there are also substantial investments through projects in other sectors with specific environmental objectives or significant environmental components. With the growth in programmatic lending, efforts are being put into the development of tools such as the Sector EA and into building country capacity in order to improve the environmental sustainability of such lending.

9. Challenges now include helping clients to deepen their understanding of the environmental and natural resources issues critical to their efforts in poverty reduction and development, and also helping them to build consensus and commitment to take on these issues as real priorities. The mainstreaming report is a background paper to the Bank's Environmental Sector Strategy which is expected to be considered by the Board in June 2001.

**(iii) Gender Mainstreaming Strategy**

10. A draft "*Gender Mainstreaming Strategy*" is being prepared and will be discussed at an informal Board meeting in February 2001. It will also be posted on IDA Net. The paper identifies the need for four key lines of action for IDA's operations: (i) to revise the Bank's Gender and Development Policy; (ii) to build gender capacity for clients and Bank Staff, including dissemination of operational information and analytical tools; (iii) to make analytical work on gender a regular component of country strategy so that the high priority gender issues in each country are addressed in PRSPs and CASs; and (iv) to establish an effective system for tracking and assessing gender mainstreaming. The Bank's gender mainstreaming strategy is expected to be finalized by the third quarter of 2001.

11. A number of actions to promote greater gender mainstreaming are proceeding in parallel with the formal strategy paper. These include: (a) preparation of PRSP Gender Sourcebooks to better integrate the gender perspective into the PRSPs and sectoral operations; (b) the Gender Indicators for Diagnosis, Monitoring and Evaluation Project which is focusing on developing a set of regionally tailored, national-level indicators for use in PRSPs and CASs and in monitoring and evaluating outcomes; and (c) regular upstream reviews of Bank products to help increase the gender sensitivity and relevance of these products.

**(iv) Social Protection Sector Strategy**

12. The Board of Executive Directors endorsed the *Social Protection Sector Strategy Paper* (SPSSP) in September 2000. Although not a specific IDA12 deliverable, articulation of this strategy is clearly important to IDA's mandate and objectives. This paper set out a comprehensive and operational framework linking social protection concepts to the broader agenda of poverty reduction. It outlines strategic directions to expand the Bank's support for informal and market-based social protection arrangements, resulting, for example, in more community-driven development interventions and an increased role for the private sector in skills-building. The strategy would involve refocusing support for public sector social protection programs toward traditionally under-served groups, a more comprehensive reform agenda, and risk reduction and mitigation. The paper also outlines areas in which its conceptual framework for social risk management may be useful to other sectors and thematic areas of work.

13. The SPSSP was launched during a workshop held in Washington DC in January 2001 and work is in progress to further disseminate the report to a broader audience. The next steps for piloting and implementing the strategy include: (a) deepening the analytical underpinnings of the Strategy, including devising indicators of social risk management and undertaking conceptual and empirical work to better determine social and economic vulnerability; (b) further work on a methodology for social sector expenditure, financing and performance reviews; and (c) piloting implementation in PRSPs and more generally in client countries.

**(v) Private Sector Development Strategy**

14. In December 1999, the Management presented a report on a private sector development (PSD) strategy for the World Bank Group to a joint Bank/IFC Board<sup>5</sup>. The Board received this report as a “first step” toward a full-scale strategy for the private sector, noting that it would be completed after more in-depth analysis of sub-sector and regional strategies on PSD. Such sub-sector papers have been produced in the fields of infrastructure, urban and social sectors, corporate governance, SMEs and the financial sectors. Other papers are underway on information technology, energy, transport, water and sanitation.

15. In response to a subsequent request from the IDA Deputies during the Mid-Term Review, Management presented a PSD Status Report to the Board at a technical briefing in December 2000. This Status Report noted, *inter alia*, satisfactory progress in implementing the organizational changes recommended in the December 1999 Paper. The final PSD strategy paper is being prepared, taking into consideration the comments of the Executive Directors on the status report. It will support the view that economic growth based on a business environment and financial sector conducive to private investment is essential to sustainable poverty reduction. The proposed strategy will have two key underpinnings: (a) the need to provide opportunity for the poor through market-friendly, enterprise-led growth; and (b) the need for special support to the poor through better delivery of basic services such as education, health and infrastructure. The paper is scheduled to be presented to the Board by June 2001. Prior to this, there will be a series of consultations on the thrust of the strategy both inside and outside the Bank Group.

**(vi) OED’s IDA Review**

16. The OED IDA Review is nearing completion and is expected to be submitted to the Board Committee on Development Effectiveness (CODE) and to IDA Deputies at the end of March. Major background papers are being finalized and will begin to be made available to CODE and IDA Deputies in February and March 2001.<sup>6</sup> These papers address: the performance-based allocation system, poverty reduction, governance, private sector development, environment, and aid coordination. In addition, the issue of gender is being addressed in parallel as part of an ongoing OED gender review. A workshop was held in December 2000 focused on emerging findings in the areas of poverty reduction, private sector development and governance and on future directions for IDA. A report of its proceedings will be made available to CODE and IDA Deputies in February, along with a report of the in-country consultations conducted as part of the review.

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<sup>5</sup> *World Bank Group Private Sector Development Strategy* (R99-175, IFC/R99-154), September 1999. See also *Questions and Answers* (IFC/SecM99-74), November 1999; and *Conflicts of Interest in Jointly Managed World Bank/IFC Departments* (IFC/SecM99-780), December 1999.

<sup>6</sup> Arrangements have been made to post OED papers as they become available on IDA Net.

## II. STATUS OF PRIORITY ITEMS IDENTIFIED AT MID-TERM REVIEW

### (i) Multi-Country HIV/AIDS Program

17. At the Lisbon Meeting, the Deputies welcomed a strongly increased IDA emphasis on HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases. They stressed that IDA should play a major role in bringing the importance of the HIV/AIDS issue into country policy dialogue, and that IDA's efforts should be undertaken in partnership with other multilateral and bilateral institutions which have strengths in this area.

18. Subsequently, the Bank launched the Multi-Country HIV/AIDS Program (MAP) for Africa, which has made an initial amount of \$500 million in IDA funding available to countries to assist in scaling up national HIV/AIDS efforts. The MAP was approved by the Executive Directors in September 2000. The funds are available to countries that meet four eligibility criteria:

- Satisfactory evidence of a strategic approach to HIV/AIDS, developed in a participatory manner;
- Existence of a high-level HIV/AIDS coordinating body, with broad representation of key stakeholders from all sectors, including people living with HIV/AIDS;
- Government commitment to quick implementation arrangements, including channeling grant funds for HIV/AIDS activities directly to communities, civil society, and the private sector; and
- Agreement by the government to use multiple implementation agencies, especially NGOs and community-based organizations.

19. The overall development objective of the MAP is to dramatically increase access to HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment programs, with emphasis on vulnerable groups (such as youth, women of childbearing age, and other groups at high risk). The specific development objectives of each individual country project, as stated in the national strategic plans, will provide the basis for this program and be agreed upon at the time of appraisal of the national projects. A key feature of the MAP is direct support to community organizations, NGOs, and the private sector for local HIV/AIDS initiatives.

20. The MAP was designed in collaboration with UNAIDS and in partnership with several bilateral donors. As such, it represents the Bank's most significant contribution to date to UNAIDS and to the International Partnership Against HIV/AIDS in Africa. Four months after the MAP's approval, demand for projects has greatly exceeded expectations. MAP projects have already been approved in seven countries: Cameroon, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, and Uganda. Commitments to these projects are \$287.2 million—almost double the total external resources for AIDS in Africa only two years ago. Five more countries are preparing MAP projects for submission to the IDA Board in FY01. If all are presented and approved on schedule, the entire \$500 million will have been committed in the first year of the program.

## **(ii) Strategy for Increasing IDA's Effectiveness in Africa**

21. The Bank has prepared an action plan titled "*A Strategy for Increasing IDA's Effectiveness in Africa*", which has been sent to Deputies. This paper includes an overview of Africa's economic, social and reconstruction challenges at the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.<sup>7</sup> The paper also reviews IDA's role and performance in supporting the continent's development. It outlines a strategy to accelerate IDA flows and enhance IDA's impact in Africa, in line with IDA's policy of linking lending to country performance.

22. The Strategy aims at: (a) making the best use of existing programs and instruments, with a particular focus on expanding lending to a number of well-performing countries,<sup>8</sup> and re-engaging where appropriate with several large countries which had limited or no lending due to governance or security reasons; (b) restructuring and enhancing the efficiency of program delivery; (c) developing new lending instruments which address the multi-dimension of poverty and are more directly linked to country-owned poverty reduction strategies;<sup>9</sup> and (d) addressing cross-cutting and regional issues, such as combating endemic diseases (HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis), improving governance, preventing conflict, and promoting regional integration. This Strategy will guide the Bank's efforts to scale up IDA flows to Africa from the low level of \$2.1 billion in FY00 to over \$3.1 billion annually in FY01-02. It will also lay the groundwork for further increasing and sustaining these flows during the IDA13 period.

### **III. EARLY EXPERIENCE WITH THE PRSP PROCESS**

23. At the time of the mid-term review in early June 2000, the Boards of IDA and the IMF had considered two HIPC Decision Point documents with PRSP content, four I-PRSPs and one full PRSP. By the end of calendar 2000, the Boards had considered an additional 22 I-PRSPs and two more full PRSPs, for a total of 26 I-PRSPs and three full PRSPs. About three-quarters of these documents were brought forward in connection with the HIPC Initiative. In terms of regional distribution, Africa accounted for 18 of the I-PRSPs completed during the year, and for all three full PRSPs (for Burkina Faso, Tanzania and Uganda); countries in Europe and Central Asia accounted for four I-PRSPs; and countries in Latin America and the Caribbean accounted for the remaining four I-PRSPs.

24. While the pace at which country-owned poverty reduction strategies are prepared depends on country conditions and therefore cannot be predicted with certainty, current estimates suggest that as many as 28 more countries may prepare I-PRSPs, and as many as 25 may prepare full PRSPs, in calendar 2001.

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<sup>7</sup> The analytical underpinnings of this Paper drew from the study *Can Africa Claim the 21<sup>st</sup> Century* (Washington, D.C., The World Bank, 2000), published by the World Bank in collaboration with the African Development Bank, African Economic Research Consortium, Global Coalition for Africa, and United Nations Economic Commission for Africa.

<sup>8</sup> Countries to be targeted initially include Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ghana, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.

<sup>9</sup> Such instruments include the Poverty Reduction Support Credits (PRSCs), Sector-wide and Adaptable Program Lending (APL), and Community Action Plans (CAPs).

25. The content of country I-PRSPs and PRSPs has stressed the central importance of achieving strong and sustained economic growth as a *sine qua non* of effective poverty reduction. With respect to sectors of concentration, countries have continued to focus heavily on expanding social services—notably enhancing the access of the poor to primary education and primary and preventative health care, and upgrading the quality of the services provided. Many African countries in particular have stressed the importance of disease-specific health interventions, e.g., to combat HIV-AIDS. Other priority areas have included expanded provision of physical infrastructure (water, roads, electricity, telecommunications).

26. Because poverty is principally a rural phenomenon in the countries that have prepared poverty reduction strategies to date, many focus on infrastructure and other service provision in rural areas. Some have focused more generally on reducing regional disparities and improving the socio-economic status of women and other disadvantaged groups (such as the elderly or indigenous peoples). Some country strategies also include providing housing to the poor and strengthening social safety nets, through food subsidy/food security programs, social assistance programs, or public works/ food for work. Issues of governance, anti-corruption and fiscal transparency have also been discussed in many country strategies.

27. While all countries have responded positively to the PRSP approach, the quality of early documentation has varied widely. Some have been able to build on sometimes extensive prior poverty reduction work that they have themselves initiated. Others have had to start from a basis of limited knowledge and capacity. While most strategies considered by the Boards of IDA and the IMF have taken the form of I-PRSPs, which do not require comprehensive participatory processes for their preparation, countries have in fact generally undertaken extensive processes of consultation and outreach. A general weakness has been a tendency to paint strategies in broad brush-strokes. As more countries move to full PRSPs, it will be important to move to programs and action plans that are prioritized, well-specified and costed, and that evaluate trade-offs and choices among competing needs. The realism of projections of exports and growth also needs more attention.

#### IV. LENDING IN IDA12 PERIOD

28. *IDA lending commitments* amounted to SDR 5.4 billion (\$7.1 billion) through 175 new operations in during the first half of IDA12<sup>10</sup>. The lower than expected IDA lending commitments reflected a combination of country specific factors, particularly in Asia (e.g., Bangladesh and Pakistan) and in Africa (e.g., Cote d'Ivoire, Congo DR and Zimbabwe). Lending to blend countries accounted for 40 percent of total IDA lending commitments during this period, compared to a 36 percent annual average during IDA11. Investment lending was SDR 4.4 billion, compared with an SDR 5.5 billion average during the same period in IDA11. Social sectors accounted for 46 percent of total investment lending, compared to 38 percent in the same period in IDA11. Adjustment lending was SDR 1.0 billion accounting for 19 percent of total lending.

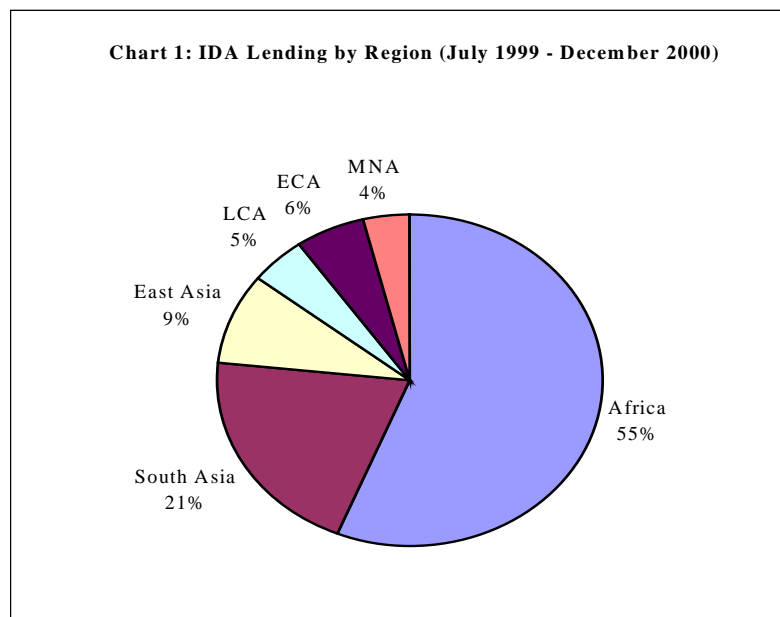
29. The *regional composition* of new lending is shown in Chart 1. The Africa Region continued to receive the largest level of IDA support. Its share of total lending was 55 percent. For Africa, 93 projects were approved in 32 countries and total commitments reached SDR 3,009

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<sup>10</sup> July 1, 1999 to December 31, 2000.

million. Nigeria became again an active borrower and received SDR 58 million for capacity building, primary education and water supply and sanitation projects. Major borrowers included Ethiopia, Tanzania, Zambia, Kenya, Senegal and Uganda.

30. In Ethiopia, SDR 363 million financed Emergency Recovery, Demobilization and Reintegration, and Multisector HIV/AIDS Projects. In Tanzania, SDR 289 million financed a programmatic structural adjustment credit, accompanied by related technical assistance (TA) credits, a health sector development project, a public service reform project, and private sector-related projects, including privatization, financial sector reform, and rural and microfinancial services. In Zambia, SDR 248 million were allocated to a Fiscal Sustainability Credit and relevant TA, Social Investment Fund, and Mine Township Service Project. In Kenya, SDR 244 million were committed for Public Sector Reform Credit, Multisector HIV/AIDS, and Emergency Power Supply. In Senegal, SDR 217 million financed Quality Education for All, Urban Mobility Improvement, and Distance Learning Projects, as well as a National Rural Infrastructure Program, Social Development Fund, and Trade Reform and Competitiveness. In Uganda, SDR 163 million financed a Local Government Development Project, an Economic and Financial Management Project, a Structural Adjustment Credit, Power Project, and a Privatization and Utility Sector Reform Project.



31. Lending in South Asia was SDR 1,090 million. India was the major borrower (SDR 826 million) for programs of poverty reduction and governance improvement and basic social services (education, rural water supply, immunization and poverty initiatives). In Bangladesh, after a relatively high lending program (SDR 750 million) in FY99, new commitments declined to SDR 161 million, consisting of projects for national nutrition, fisheries, agricultural services, financial institutions development and HIV/AIDS prevention.<sup>11</sup> As a result of political instability and unresolved policy issues, there was no lending to Pakistan. This has been largely responsible for the overall decrease in commitment in South Asia. In Sri Lanka and Nepal, new

<sup>11</sup> In FY00, Bangladesh had also Haripur Partial Risk Guarantee (\$61 million) financed by IDA.

lending remained modest, financing judicial reform and irrigated agriculture (Sri Lanka) and road maintenance and construction (Nepal).

32. In East Asia and Pacific (EAP) commitments were at SDR 647 million. This reflected a large decline due to the fact that China stopped borrowing from IDA in FY99. Vietnam continued to maintain a significant lending program (SDR 295 million), consisting of projects in coastal wetlands protection, rural transport and energy, and Mekong transport and flood protection. However, a long-standing adjustment operation was on hold pending agreement on key policy areas, including the role of the state in the economy, public enterprise reform and the role of the private sector. Indonesia which became IDA-eligible in FY99, received four new credits (SDR 128 million) for projects in provincial health, water and sanitation for the poor, and agricultural extension.

33. IDA support to Eastern Europe and Central Asia (ECA) was SDR 321 million. This was significantly below the annual average of SDR 532 million during IDA11 period. This reflects, in large part, the extraordinary support provided by IDA to these countries following Russian and Kosovo crises, when a number of FY00 projects and programs were brought forward to FY99. Investment lending in IDA12 concentrated on reconstruction of basic infrastructure (water supply, irrigation, roads), legal and judicial reform, public administration reform, transport, agriculture and the social sectors.

34. In Middle East and North Africa (MNA) commitments were SDR 201 million. Egypt graduated from IDA in FY99. Yemen received SDR 182 million for projects in basic infrastructure (irrigation, water and sanitation), social fund, child development and education, civil service modernization, and support to privatization.

35. In Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) lending was at SDR 245 million. In Honduras, SDR 143 million financed the continuation of a social investment fund, an economic and financial management project, road construction and land pilot projects, and a natural disaster mitigation project. In Nicaragua, five projects totaling SDR 90 million financed basic education, economic management support, pension and financial sector reform, telecommunications restructuring, and agriculture technology.

36. To date, a total of 18 IDA eligible countries have received no lending during IDA12. They include four potentially large but currently inactive borrowers (Afghanistan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Myanmar, Sudan) and a number of smaller countries with continued poor policy performance and/or civil strife. Other very small countries, though having active programs, borrow intermittently, and did not take on new credits in IDA12 to date, with the exception of St. Lucia which had a poverty reduction fund project.

**ANNEX: STATUS OF IDA12 REPORTS**

<b>Reports</b>	<b>Status</b>
<p><b><u>Annual Reports</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual review of country performance assessments and the criteria used for IDA allocations, including their implications for poor performers and turn-around countries and the treatment of governance.</li> <li>• Annual update on IDA’s commitments and disbursements (including reviews of lending to blend countries, social sector lending, and regional distribution of lending), and on donor contributions.</li> <li>• Annual CAS Retrospective and Outlook.</li> </ul>	<p>A report titled “<i>Linking IDA Support to Country Performance – Recent Experience and Emerging Issues</i>” was issued in January 2001. This was the second annual report.</p> <p>The annual report <i>IDA’s Lending Commitments, Disbursements and Funding in FY00</i>, was issued in September 2000.</p> <p>The preparation of CAS Retrospective is being undertaken over a cycle of 18 months. The last report entitled “<i>Country Assistance Strategies: Retrospective and Implications</i>” was issued in December 1999.</p>
<p><b><u>Reports on Special Topics</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender Strategy (by June 1999)</li> <li>• Public Sector Strategy Paper (by June 2000)</li> <li>• Report on progress made in mainstreaming environmental considerations into IDA’s regular assistance, including collaboration with the GEF (by December 2000)</li> <li>• Review of IDA graduation policies and of options for lending terms for IDA borrowers (by December 2000)</li> <li>• Private Sector Development Strategy for the World Bank Group (by end-1999)</li> </ul>	<p>Delivery is pending. A draft paper entitled <i>Gender Mainstreaming Strategy Paper</i> has been prepared. A Board briefing on a Statement of Issues and Directions will be held in February 2001. This Statement will also be posted on the IDA Net.</p> <p>The Public Sector Strategy Paper entitled <i>Reforming Public Institutions and Strengthening Governance</i> was issued in June 2000.</p> <p>A report on progress made in mainstreaming environmental concerns into IDA operations and programs is in progress and will be issued in February 2001.</p> <p>A paper entitled <i>IDA Eligibility, Terms and Graduation Policies</i>, January 2001, has been prepared and will be discussed by the IDA Deputies at their February 2001 meeting. The Board will discuss it at an informal meeting in February 2001.</p> <p>Delivery is ongoing. Management prepared a report entitled <i>World Bank Group Private Sector Development Strategy</i> (discussed by the Executive Directors in December 1999), which was a “first step” toward a full-scale strategy for the private sector. In December 2000, Management presented a PSD Status Report to the Board at a technical briefing. The final PSD strategy paper under preparation</p>

