



THE ABCs OF IDA—
KEY ACHIEVEMENTS BY COUNTRY

Governance & Institution Building



IDA

The World Bank's
Fund for the Poorest
WORLD BANK GROUP

ABCs OF IDA: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTION BUILDING

Good governance and strong and accountable institutions are crucial for poverty reduction and development impact.

The International Development Association (IDA), the World Bank's fund for the poorest, helps build the systems that make assistance more effective. IDA works with ministries, agencies, and departments of the executive branch on managing public institutions and finances. On broader governance issues, IDA works with the legislative and judicial branches and other institutions that promote public accountability and greater engagement with society.

As a result, governments become more transparent, more accountable to their citizens, less susceptible to corruption, and

better at delivering services. From increasing tax collection in Pakistan to improving budget transparency in Chad, an effective public sector means better services for people and greater citizen participation.

IDA's emphasis on long-term growth and capacity helps ensure that results are sustained and that countries are on a path where they can fund their own development.

With IDA's help, hundreds of millions of people have escaped poverty—through the creation of jobs, access to clean water, schools, roads, nutrition, electricity, and more. From 2011 to 2017 IDA funding helped immunize 1/4 billion children, provide access to better water sources for 72 million, and provide access to health services for 602 million people.

Learn more about how IDA supports country efforts to build strong institutions for sustained results, and be sure to see our other "ABCs" (achievements by country) of IDA, including highlights of our work in Africa, on gender, climate, and conflict and fragility at ida.worldbank.org/abcs

By the Numbers Key IDA achievements



50 PERCENT

Increase in revenue collected by the government of the Central African Republic 2014-2015



450,000+

Citizens in Nicaragua benefited from improved land titling and registry services 2012-2015



CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

The Central African Republic Emergency Public Services Response Project aims to improve the capacity of the government to reestablish an operational government payroll and related financial management systems after the civil war. Results include an increase in revenue collections of 50 percent from 2014 to 2015. The increased funding allowed the government to rebuild service delivery functions after the crisis.

AFGHANISTAN

From 2003 to 2015, the National Solidarity Program and 31 partners, including IDA, worked through community development councils to identify and implement 86,000 small-scale reconstruction and development activities, including projects to improve water supply and sanitation, rural roads, irrigation, power, health, and education. The program has generated over 52 million days of work for skilled and unskilled workers and has helped establish 33,400 community development councils across Afghanistan that are democratically elected through secret ballot.

From 2011 to 2016, five government agencies in Afghanistan adopted computer and mobile applications that have expanded the reach and improved access to public services. In 2015, the project also helped train 140 chief information officers and officials from the government on service delivery platforms.

BANGLADESH

An IDA-supported project has helped strengthen local

government accountability through implementation of an efficient and transparent fiscal system. In 2015, 59 percent of women believed that local governments were meeting local priorities, up from 40 percent in 2011. And 78,132 local officials were trained in community-driven capacity-building activities in 2015.

BOLIVIA

From 2008 to 2014, 2,891 families—the majority from indigenous populations—accessed 151,579 hectares of land to grow crops and raise livestock through productive associations, helping increase average household incomes by 39 percent. 38 percent of participants in agricultural and administrative skills training were women, and women were active board members in 74 percent of the associations established through the project.

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

BURKINA FASO

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

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

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

More than 56 percent of industrial mining operations were inspected for compliance with national environmental guidelines adopted in 2015. 63 percent of industrial mining operations were covered by annual technical inspections in 2015, up from 0 in 2014. 304 people have been trained in the implementation of environmental legislation regarding mining operations.

BURUNDI

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

CAMBODIA

From 2011 to 2015, 5,487 Ministry of Education staff participated in training to improve capacity in management, assessment, higher education accreditation, and financial management.

CAMEROON

Cameroon reduced the time it takes to issue mineral rights from 11 days in 2013 to 5 days in 2015. The project has helped modernize the government's management of mining titles and helped set up a website (www.mines-cameroun.cm) to increase transparency in Cameroon's mining sector.

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CHAD

As of 2014, the government's expenditure network is fully computerized and 17 other government institutions are connected with the finance ministry, allowing the agency to generate instantaneous budget reports. All budget information from 2012 to 2016 has been made available to the public on the web (www.pamfip.org).

GHANA

1,324 datasets were available on Ghana's government data website in 2015, up from 100 in 2013.

GRENADA

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

GUINEA

In 2015, 50 percent of mines in Guinea complied with fiscal controls in line with established standards, up from 0 in 2012. 43 percent of mining activities in 2015 were subject to environment monitoring inspections, up from 0 in 2012. The time taken to receive an exploration license was reduced to 30 days in 2015, down from 60 days in 2012.

HONDURAS

The government of Honduras improved its score on Transparency International's Open Budget Index from 11 (out of 100 possible points) in 2011 to 42 in 2015. The improvement reflects the government's efforts to make more budget information available to the public.



KENYA

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KOSOVO

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

LAO PDR

In 2015, 1,321 square kilometers of forest met forest management standards set by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), up from 806 square kilometers in 2013. A smartphone investigation tool, which allows people to report when forest laws are broken, reduced the number of breaches from 744 in 2013 to 390 in 2015.

From 2010 to 2015, 32 percent of on-the-ground inspections of exploration and mining operations were performed using improved systems and procedures in line with international standards. In 2015, 1,631 government personnel were trained in contract management, financial analysis, accounting, environmental and social management. Six new mining regulations were also approved.

LESOTHO

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

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

MALAWI

As of 2015, all mining operations in Malawi were subject to environmental certification, up from 50 percent in 2012.

Standardized royalties, taxes and regulations have been drafted. A new mineral tax administration and revenue management manual and model have been developed and were in use as of 2015.

MALI

From 2011 to 2015, citizens' perception of local government management improved by 48 percent. All urban local governments met the minimum conditions for access to performance-based grants in 2015.

MAURITANIA

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

MOLDOVA

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

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

MONGOLIA

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

NEPAL

The government of Nepal introduced gender-sensitive budgeting, and allocations to activities that are directly supportive of women have steadily increased to 19 percent in the country's 2015 budget.

NICARAGUA

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

NIGERIA

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

From 2009 to 2015, eight states in Nigeria adopted a revised legal framework for payment authorizations, and seven states enacted legislation and established a regulatory agency to manage government procurement.



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

PAKISTAN

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

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

Government agencies in Punjab province have improved transparency through regular and proactive disclosure of information on 76 websites set up between 2013 and 2016. Government agencies also logged 170,000 calls from citizens about key services in 2016, up from 50,000 in 2013. And as of 2016, 216 services—including healthcare facilities, veterinary services, and teacher and student attendance—were being monitored using mobile devices.

RWANDA

From 2012 to 2015, statisticians in all 30 districts in Rwanda were trained on web-based software for civil registration and vital statistics. As of 2015, the National Data Archive was fully operational, allowing users to access and download data from Rwanda's three main household living standards surveys.

SIERRA LEONE

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

TAJIKISTAN

37 percent of students enrolled in higher education in Tajikistan in 2015 were female, compared to 28 percent in 2013. The country also saw a 24 percent increase in women who registered for the national university entrance exam from 2013 to 2014.



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TANZANIA

From 2014 to 2015, an IDA-supported project helped Tanzania sign the Statistics Act into law, which provided a stronger mandate for the National Bureau of Statistics to lead and coordinate the official statistical system of Tanzania.

UGANDA

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

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

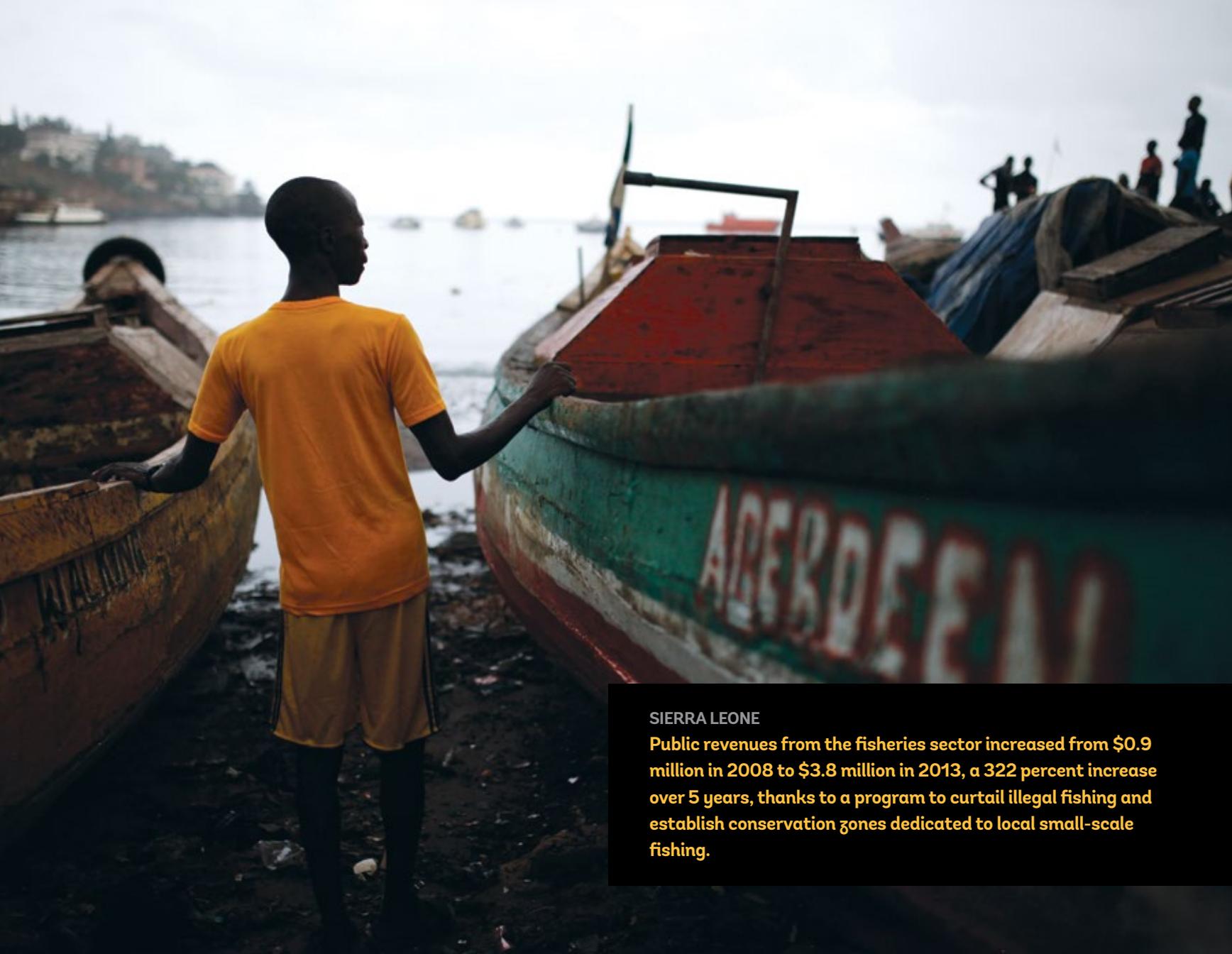
UZBEKISTAN

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



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