**IDA Country Allocations for FY16**

1. The IDA17 replenishment arrangements provide that IDA country allocations be made available for information to IDA’s Executive Directors and disclosed on IDA’s external website at the end of each fiscal year of the IDA17 implementation period.[[1]](#footnote-1), [[2]](#footnote-2) This note responds to these disclosure commitments by providing: (i) FY16 IDA country allocations (Table 1);[[3]](#footnote-3) and (ii) key input data on which the FY16 allocations were based (Table 2). In addition, the note provides the FY16 allocations under the IDA’s Crisis Response Window (CRW) (Table 3) and regional allocations under the IDA17 Scale-Up facility (SUF) (Table 4).
2. **FY16 Allocations.** Table 1 shows: (i) the country allocations for FY16, as determined through the Performance Based Allocation (PBA) system;[[4]](#footnote-4),[[5]](#footnote-5) and (ii) funds set aside for regional projects in FY16, broken down by region. In FY16, a total of SDR10,279 million was allocated to 74 countries.[[6]](#footnote-6) This included SDR955 million on grant terms, SDR8,479 million in regular or blend terms, SDR110 million on hard terms, and SDR720 million in set aside funds for regional projects.[[7]](#footnote-7),[[8]](#footnote-8) The largest share of FY16 resources was allocated to Africa (SDR5,411 million), followed by South Asia (SDR2,142 million), East Asia and Pacific (SDR1,419 million), Europe and Central Asia (SDR308 million), Latin America and the Caribbean (SDR177 million), and Middle East and North Africa (SDR102 million).

3. **Key Input Data for FY16 Allocations.** Table 2 presents the key data underpinning the FY16 country allocations. Column A.4 shows country performance ratings (CPRs) with columns A.1-A.3 showing the indicators based on which the CPRs were calculated. Column A.1 shows the average rating for the Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) clusters A through C (“Economic Management,” “Structural Policies,” and “Policies for Social Inclusion,” respectively); column A.2 shows the rating for the CPIA cluster D (“Public Sector Management and Institutions”); and column A.3 shows the portfolio performance rating. Columns B and C show the country population and GNI per capita, respectively.

4. **FY16 CRW Allocations.** Table 3 provides the FY16 country allocations funded through CRW. As shown in the table, the CRW resources of US$200 million (equivalent to about SDR133 million) were made available to Ethiopia and Myanmar in FY16.

5. **SUF Allocations.** In FY16, the World Bank established a short-term facility (the IDA17 Scale-Up Facility, or SUF) of US$3.9 billion (equivalent to about SDR2.5 billion) to allow the Regions to finance additional IDA operations to be delivered by the end of FY17.[[9]](#footnote-9) Table 4 shows regional allocations under this facility as of end-June 2016.

6. **Exceptional Allocations.** In addition, an IDA allocation of US$200 million (equivalent to about SDR130 million) was provided to Jordan and Lebanon in support of the two Governments’ efforts to respond to the Syrian refugee crisis, on an exceptional basis, and as part of the World Bank Group’s crisis response initiative in the Middle East and North Africa region.[[10]](#footnote-10)

**Table 1. IDA Country Allocations in FY16**

(SDR million)



**Table 1. IDA Country Allocations in FY16** (continued)

(SDR million)



**Table 1. IDA Country Allocations in FY16** (continued)

(SDR million)



Notes:

a/ The sum of credits and grants does not correspond to the total because of the following two reasons. First, an exact country breakdown for regional projects is not available at the time the allocations are determined. The funds that are set aside for regional projects are distributed between credits and grants as regional projects are prepared and agreed with the IDA Resource Mobilization Department (DFIRM). Second, the financing terms for Eritrea will be determined only at the time of its re-engagement with IDA. See footnote e/ for more details.

b/ The terms of these credits vary by country (either regular IDA terms or blend IDA terms), based on each country's IDA classification in FY16 (see OP3.10 Annex D as of July 2015).

c/ Hard-term credits were made available to all credit-worthy IBRD/IDA blend countries, except for the small island blend countries (Cape Verde, Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and Grenadines). The small island blend countries received IDA credits under the IDA-only regular terms as agreed in IDA17 replenishment. For more details on the credit terms in FY16, please refer to OP3.10 Annex D as of July 2015.

d/ The breakdown of funds set aside for regional projects into credits and grants is not available at the time when the allocations are determined. See footnote a/ for more details.

e/ Eritrea was classified as a country with credits in non-accrual status effective March 15, 2012. The applicable financing terms of its allocation will be determined at the time of its re-engagement with IDA.

f/ Inactive IDA countries with credits in protracted non-accrual status.

g/ Guinea-Bissau and Madagascar received exceptional IDA allocation under the "turn-around" regime effective February 4, 2016.

h/ In addition to its exceptional allocation of SDR14.3 million under the “turn-around” regime, Guinea-Bissau was also allowed to front-load its entire regular PBA allocation of SDR7.2 million before the “turn-around” allocation came into effect on February 4, 2016.

**Table 2. Key Input Data for FY16 Allocations**



**Table 2. Key Input Data for FY16 Allocations** (continued)



**Table 2. Key Input Data for FY16 Allocations** (continued)



Notes:

a/ For details on the CPR formula, see "*Additions to IDA Resources: Seventeenth Replenishment. IDA17: Maximizing Development Impact*,” Annex 2.

b/ The source for the population and GNI per capita data is the Development Economics Data Group (DECDG). Data for 2014 were DECDG estimates as of June 2015, when the IDA country allocations for FY16 had been determined. When the data for 2014 were not available, the latest available estimates had been used instead. Data queries on population and GNI per capita should be addressed to DECDG.

c/ Eritrea was classified as a country with credits in non-accrual status effective March 15, 2012.

d/ Inactive IDA countries with credits in protracted non-accrual status.

**Table 3. FY16 IDA Allocations under the Crisis Response Window**

(SDR million)



Notes:

a/ CRW resources of US$100 million (equivalent to about SDR66 million) were allocated to Myanmar in support of the country's reconstruction efforts in the aftermath of floods and landslides, which hit Myanmar during July to September 2015. See "*IDA Crisis Response Window (CRW) - Support for Floods and Landslides Emergency Recovery in Myanmar*," March 24, 2016.

b/ CRW resources of US$100 million (equivalent to about SDR66 million) were allocated to Ethiopia to support the country's drought response through the Productive Safety Net Program. See "*Ethiopia: IDA Crisis Response Window Support for Drought Response through the Productive Safety Net Program*," May 27, 2016.

**Table 4. IDA Regional Allocations under the IDA17 Scale-up Facility**



Notes:

a/ The SUF resources are denominated in US$ terms. The equivalent SDR amounts were calculated based on the IDA17 foreign exchange hedge rate of US$/ SDR1.540998 for illustrative purposes only.

1. The IDA17 implementation period covers the three fiscal years 2015-2017 (FY15-FY17). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. “*Additions to IDA Resources: Seventeenth Replenishment. IDA17: Maximizing Development Impact.*” (IDA17 Deputies Report). March 25, 2014 (page 92). [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. IDA allocations for the first year of IDA17 were disclosed in “*IDA Country Allocations for FY15*,” August 10, 2015. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. For details on the PBA system, see Annex 2 of IDA17 Deputies Report, Op.Cit. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. The transitional support to India and the set-aside resources for potential arrears clearance during IDA17 (SDR2.3 billion and SDR806 million, respectively) are not included in this table. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Of 77 IDA-eligible countries in FY16, three inactive IDA countries with credits in protracted non-accrual status (Somalia, Sudan, and Zimbabwe) were not allocated IDA resources. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. The break-down of funding for regional projects into grants and credits is determined at the time of their preparation based on the grant eligibility of the IDA countries participating in the project, and on whether there are any regional institutions that receive IDA financing on grant terms through these projects. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. The allocation of SDR15.0 million for Eritrea was not broken down into grants and credits because the terms applicable to its allocation will be determined only at the time of its re-engagement with IDA. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. “*Enhancing IDA’s Financial Support in IDA17 (Revised),”* March 2, 2016. This paper is excluded from public disclosure under the WBG’s Access to Information Policy as it includes financial projections. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Ibid. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)