

Results Frameworks in Country Strategies – Lessons from Evaluations

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AAA	Analytical and Advisory Assistance
CAS	Country Assistant Strategy
CASCRR	Country Assistance Strategy Completion Report Review
CLR	Completion & Learning Review
CPF	Country Partnership Framework
PLR	Performance & Learning Review
SCD	Systematic Country Diagnostics
TA	Technical Assistance
VPU	Vice Presidency Unit
WBG	World Bank Group

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1. Introduction

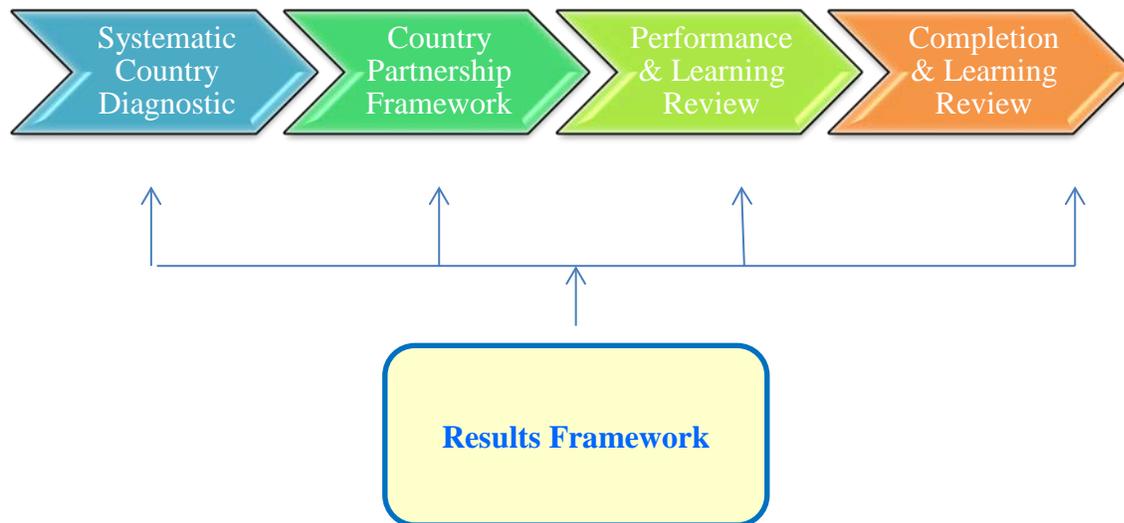
1.1 In 2005, the WBG formally introduced the Results Framework in the CASs as a key tool for improving the quality of the WBG's strategy in borrowing member countries, maximizing the development effectiveness of WBG assistance, and demonstrating measurable results of international aid in fostering growth and reducing poverty. Since then, much progress has been achieved in developing a results framework in the WBG's Country Assistance Strategies (CASs, including Country Partnership Strategies). Today, all CASs discussed at the Board of Executive Directors have a results framework, usually in the form of a matrix in the annex. These Results Matrices define the outcome indicators and milestones for tracking WBG program progress and mid-course corrective actions, fulfilling important accountability as well as learning objectives. The results-based CAS approach has brought several benefits including the focus on results, better alignment between the WBG country engagement and national priorities, and flexibility in instruments to accommodate programming for the increasingly diverse set of Bank clients, including IDA, IBRD and fragile countries.

1.2 Despite this progress, IEG's country program evaluations and reviews of CAS completion reports (CASCRs) have discussed a few pitfalls in the results frameworks. Common deficiencies include a focus on outputs instead of outcomes, a weak link between designed interventions and outcomes, and the absence of monitoring indicators to track outcomes. Several recent IEG evaluations and reports, including the 2013 The Matrix System at Work and RAP 2013, have demonstrated that a weak CAS results framework is a key determinant of unsatisfactory outcome performance at the country program level.

1.3 The new Country Partnership Framework (CPF) provides an opportunity to strengthen the results frameworks in CPFs. Replacing the Country Assistance Strategy, the CPF is the new central tool of World Bank Group Management and the Board for reviewing and guiding the WBG's country programs and gauging their effectiveness. It identifies the key objectives and development results through which the WBG intends to support a member country in its efforts to end extreme poverty and boost shared prosperity in a sustainable manner.

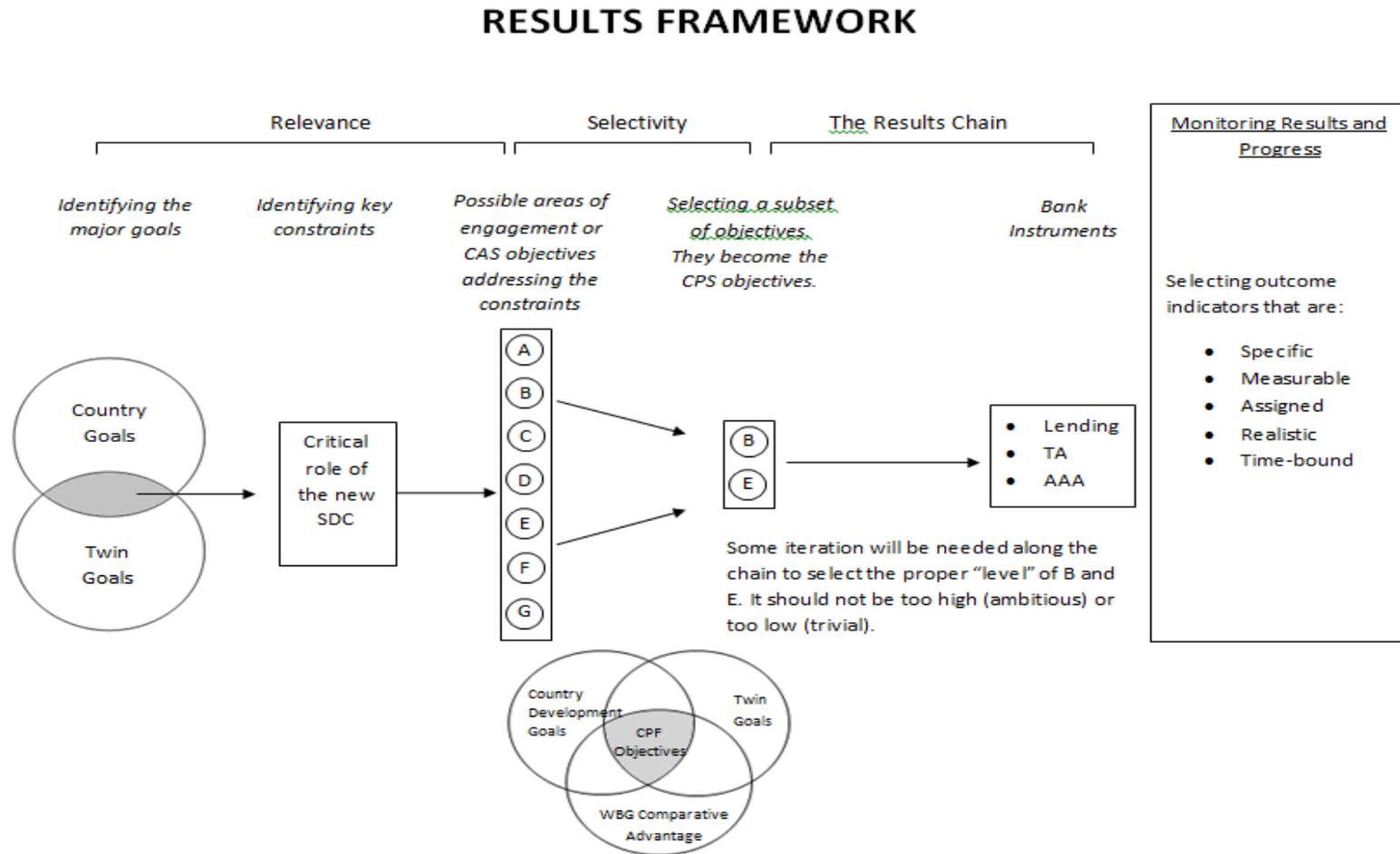
1.4 The CPF process has four components (see Figure 1): the SCD, which provides the analytic underpinnings for the strategy; the CPF, the WBG's country strategy, which draws on the SCD; the Performance and Learning Review (PLR), which is used periodically to update the CPF, monitor its implementation and learn from the findings; and the Completion and Learning Review (CLR), which is prepared when the CPF is complete, and is used to inform the next CPF.

Figure 1. Country Engagement Cycle



1.5 A **Results Framework** (RF) is an integral part of all the components of the CPF process. The RF calls for a clear specification of country and WBG goals, the specific objectives selected by the country strategy in order to best contribute to those goals, a theory of change that relates those objectives with the instruments, and finally a monitoring system that identifies yardsticks of progress and achievements. As noted above, much progress has been made in specifying the RF in the World Bank Group's CAS, CPS and Completion Reports; however the system would benefit from strengthening especially if it is to contribute to the effective implementation of the new engagement approach that the WBG has recently launched. The objective of this note is to provide suggestions for improvement in Results Frameworks for Country Strategies based on an IEG analysis of WBG's country strategies approved during FY08-FY14 and the CASCRs prepared by country teams during FY12-FY14.

Figure 2: Results Framework



2. Results Framework

Definition

2.1 A Results Framework represents the underlying logic that explains how the development objectives of a country program are selected and how they are to be achieved. Within the new CPF framework, the major stages of the Results Framework as shown in Figure 2 are as follows.

STEP 1. IDENTIFYING THE BROAD GOALS FOR COUNTRY ASSISTANCE

2.2 This first stage broadly defines with the country authorities and stakeholders the main areas of common interest; that is, the intersection of the twin goals of the WBG and countries' own goals. Country development goals are longer-term or higher-order development objectives identified by the country. They are usually neither achievable in the CPF period nor solely addressed by the CPF program.

Box 2.1: Examples:

Country Development Goals	Key Constraints
1. Reduce mismatch between labor market demand and supply	1. Insufficient supply of highly skilled and productive people in demand by employers
2. Revitalization of the Rural Economy	2. Stagnant or declining agricultural yields
3. Improve agriculture competitiveness	3. High rural road transport costs
4. Expand access to credit and other financial services to priority areas for national development, infrastructure, small business and the populations currently excluded	4. Credit to SMEs and poor households constrained but expansion needs to preserve financial stability
5. Improve living conditions, particularly for the poor and vulnerable	5. High childhood malnutrition

STEP 2 . WHAT ARE THE KEY CONSTRAINTS/BOTTLENECKS THAT NEED TO BE REMOVED/ADDRESSED IN ORDER TO REACH THESE GOALS? THE ROLE OF THE SCD.

2.3 The SCD will identify the main policies and institutional reforms that could contribute most to the achievement of the common goals, independent of whether the WBG will address them. Both stages one and two are important for the *focus and relevance* of the WBG engagement. Also, prioritization of main policies and institutional reforms in the SCD will set the basis for an effective approach to selectivity. In doing so, the SCD is expected to help weed out weakly relevant engagements.

STEP 3 IDENTIFYING POSSIBLE AREAS OF WBG ENGAGEMENT FROM THOSE AREAS IDENTIFIED IN THE SCD.

2.4 Not all the key constraints identified by the SCD can be addressed by the Bank in its assistance strategy. Some of them may be of such an institutional and long-term nature (for example the instability and uncertainty created by peculiarities of the electoral cycle, the deep rooted structure of land ownership, etc.) that efforts to address them can be postponed or undertaken by others. This stage is a first cut at identified areas of engagement where the WBG could potentially play a role.

STEP 4 SELECTING A SUBSET OF OBJECTIVES AS THE SPECIFIC CPS OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES.

2.5 The transition from the previous stage to the current is a complex one and has been a salient weakness in current Country Assistance Strategies. What subset of the objectives identified in the SCD should be selected as specific operational objectives of the country assistance strategy? It calls for selecting those that can be delivered best given the WBG resources, knowledge, country ownership, and in collaboration with donors. The ability of the institution to be selective is critical as proliferation of objectives in the CPS may disperse the institution's efforts, may tax the capacity of the country and prevent catalytic effects and transformational impacts. The development of operational results chains (step 5) will be an integral part of this process.

2.6 Many times the CPS set objectives seem too ambitious given the instruments that the WBG fields and/or the assumptions are too unrealistic (regarding what is expected for the government, the development partners, the private sector, for instance) or are simply not specified. On the other extreme one could have CPS objectives that are very realistic and basically equal to the project objective, but with no clear catalytic (transformational) impact that may influence broader objectives and goals. (For example, the CAS objective is equal to the number of additional irrigated farms, an output from an irrigation project.) See Box 1. Setting the CPS objective at an appropriate level would help avoid some of the common problems observed in the current country strategies, where CAS objectives are sometimes indistinguishable from country goals (hence unrealistic), or taken directly from individual supporting projects (hence inadequate). The timeframe for delivering the expected CAS outcomes is a particularly important aspect to consider in defining each CAS objective.

Box 2.2: What are country objectives/outcomes and outputs? How are they different from project outcomes and outputs?

- Outputs are tangible products or services delivered, and outcomes are the use of those products or deliverables. Traditionally, outputs and outcomes were referred to in the context of a project. When applied at the country level, country outputs are the system or the products or services of the system provided on an ongoing basis which are substantial in terms of the size or importance to reflect country-level developments.
- Examples of country level outputs include (i) road system expanded, improved, and maintained; (ii) education system expanded, improved, and maintained; and (iii) electrical system expanded, improved, and maintained. The corresponding outcomes are (i) improved movement of people and goods; (ii) increased education attainment; and (iii) increased and/or more efficient use of electricity including that generated from renewable energy.
- An example:

Outputs: Increased Kilometer of Road

Outcomes: Reduced Transport Costs, Reduction in Travel time

A discussion of how the project scaled up and resulted in national level outputs and outcomes, while contributing to the twin goals.

2.7 Thus, a CPS objective is a statement of what the WBG intends to achieve, expressed in terms of an intermediate or final development outcome, as opposed to a financed deliverable (output). These are the WBG's objectives that the WBG expects to be held accountable for achieving during the CPF period.

Examples:

1. Improve attainment of market-demanded skills in high education
2. Increase agricultural productivity in rice and corn industry
3. Reduce road travel time for the rural population
4. Increased access to finance for poor households and SMEs

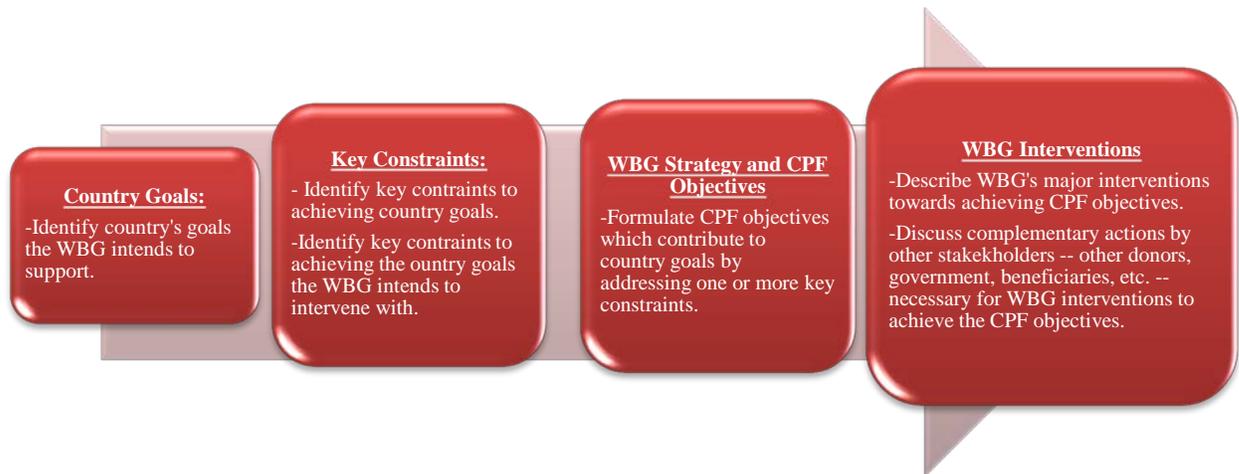
STEP 5 DEVELOPING THE RESULTS CHAIN BETWEEN THE SELECTED CPS (OPERATIONAL) OBJECTIVES AND WBG INSTRUMENTS AND RESOURCES

2.8 The operational *results chain* is the most critical and challenging task in developing the Results Framework of a country strategy. It presents a logical explanation of how the planned WBG interventions can lead to the expected CAS objectives, beginning with inputs, moving through activities and outputs, and culminating in outcomes, impacts, and feedback, and calls for aligning WBG resources with the selected objectives. It needs to make explicit the underlying assumptions about the actions by the government, the private sector (households and firms), and other development partners, including the possible impact of external shocks. It allows to identify risks associated with these assumptions and consider

changes if these risks materialize. A clear result chain is critical for accountability, mid-course corrections, learning, and, is integral to exercising selectivity. Specifying the final result chain and the precise CPS objective may involve a process of iteration and revision during program design.

2.9 The operational results chains have been the workhorse for the design and evaluation of strategies. The operational results chains today provide the basis for accountability. Completion Reports report on the achievement of objectives and IEG reviews the Completion Reports. In select countries, the Country Program Evaluations takes a deeper look at the delivery of results, and over a longer time horizon. And yet, as detected by IEG's past work, the operational result chain remains perhaps the weakest element of present country strategies. A common weakness observed is the reporting of outcomes at different levels; some seem to be project level outcomes and some outcomes are reported at the national level. However, there is little explanation of the links between the two levels. How did a specific project influence national magnitudes? (Box 1)

Figure 3.: Using the Results Chain to Develop the WBG Program¹



2.9 There must be a clear articulation of a results chain for each CPF Objective (or group of CPF Objective) including the intervention logic that explains how on-going and planned activities are translated and scaled up to achieve the CPF Objective and how the CPF Objective relates to a Country Development Goal (Figure 3). The main development constraints to achieving the country's development goal, which issues the WBG is helping to address and how, the assumptions and risks underlying the WBG's approach and assumptions regarding contributions from other development partners or the country, must be reflected. To the extent several instruments are mobilized (different types of lending instruments, AAA, TA, etc.) it is important for the Result Chain to first recognize the synergy between instruments – their joint impact may be larger than the sum of the parts. This is critical in identifying country-level or transformational impacts. Because the CPF objectives are usually higher on the Results Chain than the project interventions of the WBG,

¹ World Bank Group Guidance: Country Partnership Framework Products. World Bank Group. July 1, 2014.

the Results Chain should specify some minimum catalytic effects which result from the interventions (Box 1). Thus synergy and catalytic effects are key dimensions of the Result Chain.

2.10 The various channels through which these synergies or catalytic effects happen include:

2.11 **Synergies between different WBG instruments and among WB, IFC and MIGA (internal synergies).** The complementarity between Analytical Advisory Activities (AAA), lending, and Technical Advice (TA) and between policy lending and investment operations may have an important impact for the enabling environment and encourage replicability and sustainability. This can provide the opportunity to identify a contribution of the WBG that is larger than the sum of its parts—critical for a country-level or transformational impact. For example, the Turkey CASCR (CASCR FY08-11) objective on *Increasing renewable energy and energy efficiency* demonstrated Complementarity between DPL, credit lines, and AAA; complementarity between IBRD and IFC credit projects, and pilots on wind farming and complementarity between supporting improved legislation, providing financing and pilot approach.

2.12 **Complementarity between WBG programs and those of other partners (external synergies).** This can operate through financing, sharing of know-how, and TA. Evidence shows that complementarity takes a variety of forms, ranging from specialization by sector and/or within sector to specialization by activity (AAA, etc.) Complementarity with others may bring risks if supporting arrangements are not in place (SWAPS, etc.). For example, the *Sri Lanka CASCR*: (CASCR FY09-12) Objective on Resettlement and reconstruction had a good explanation of the signaling and convening role of the Bank and a Bank operation tracked progress in the resettlement process and informed the international community at a time when the country was under considerable security.

2.13 **Scaling-up of projects or individual interventions.** These interventions can have broader effects if the intervention has demonstration effects that induce other public and private agents to participate through public or local funds or by communities themselves. Sustainability of the initial efforts and ways to sustain it beyond the WBG project is important. Scaling up is particularly pertinent for pilot interventions that seek higher impact through replication. Multiple examples show even successful pilots may fail in having higher impact when scaling up mechanisms have not been sorted out. For example, the *Niger* (CASCR FY08-11) *Objective on Improved access of the rural population to basic health and nutrition* had a good but brief account of project providing a minimum package of services targeted to the poor that eventually was scaled-up. The project contributed to a sector wide SWAP that helped with a smooth transition from project to project implementation motivating donors to assist through a pooled account.

2.14 **Impact on public policies and legislation** that may have a broader impact on the rest of the economy by improving the enabling environment and incentives for other actors to commit resources and have a response consistent with the CAS objective. Expected impact through public policy will depend of the likelihood of the government implementing intended policy reform; the risks are high when implementing such policy reforms requires overriding

or negotiating with conflicting interests. For example, the *Moldova: (CASCR FY09-13) Objective on Improved competitiveness of the enterprise sector* states that a competitiveness DPL helped reduce the administrative burden of business regulation and facilitated the export sector through the reduction of non-trade barrier. This was an important agenda supported by the DPL, however detailed explanations of the mechanism through which the interventions impact public policy would be useful.

2.15 Impact on public institutions and their impact, which may be particularly important for institutions providing public goods. Achieving solid institutional gains often takes longer than a single strategy period; as a result, the challenge is to identify the intermediate step a given strategy can reasonably propose to achieve. For example, *Brazil (CASCR FY08-11) Objective on Supporting states moving toward a broader PMS focus-based on results* is an interesting and well explained example of Bank efforts at improving regional institutions through dissemination differentiation of experiences as a response to independent demands from the state governments themselves. The program consisted basically of state level DPLs accompanied by TA. The focus of assistance was to achieve PSM based on results, and the narrative explains the sequence of investments in several states and how the approach was extended to new states and municipalities interested in replicating the approach

Table 2.1: The table below summarizes the type of information that can provide clarity to each of the above transmission channels:

WBG internal synergy	<p>How will the WB, IFC and MIGA collaborate at the institutional level and how will the various instruments complement and reinforce one another to achieve the expected CPF objective?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The activities of the three institutions are often presented separately; an effort should be made to integrate them and to discuss how the three institutions will maximize synergies in program planning so as to achieve the CAS objectives.
Working with partners	<p>How will the WBG work with the government and other development partners to deliver the expected CPF outcomes?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It should provide information on: Who does what? • How is the cooperation organized? • Who plays the leading role? • What aspects of the partnership need attention?
Scaling-up of pilot projects	<p>What mechanism is put in place for the scaling-up to take place?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It should provide information on the extent that the initial project will provide the incentive for central and local authorities and the private sector (households, firms, and communities) to expand/replicate the initial approach. • How will it be sustained when the WBG project is completed? • Going from pilots to broad development outcomes may take more than one CAS. Timing of the anticipated scaling-up should be discussed in sufficient detail as it determines what outcomes can be expected during the CAS period.
Impact on public policies	<p>How are the WBG's knowledge work and DPOs expected to have an impact on policies?</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AAAs and Development Policy Operations (DPOs) are often deployed to influence policy changes. Some details are needed, for example, on the policy dialogue generated by the WBG's activities, the design of policy reforms, and the implementation of the new policies. • How do AAA and policy lending complement each other in influencing policies?
Impact on public institutions	<p>What do the WBG and other partners plan to do, what are the obstacles, and what results are expected by when?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do TA and lending complement each other in having an impact on the reform of institutions? • As institutional building often spans more than one strategy period, it is critical to bear in mind when setting CPF objectives that the full impact of the WBG program may come much later.

STEP 6 A MONITORING FRAMEWORK TO GAUGE PROGRESS AND RESULTS.

2.16 To assess the success of the WBG program, monitorable indicators are needed to measure the achievements of the CPS objectives. This last element of the Results Framework should be a clear *result matrix* (Annex 2) that identifies a set of outcome indicators that can be empirically measured and tracked. A CAS results matrix is a tool for assessing the achievement of the CAS objectives. It summarizes the key country goals, the CAS objectives (and the medium to long-term WBG objectives as relevant), and the supporting programs by the WBG, the government and development partners; but most importantly it defines the outcome indicators to be used for measuring the attainment of the CAS objectives.

2.17 The importance of good outcome indicators is well understood among WBG country teams; progress in defining appropriate CAS outcome indicators has been made and reflected in recent CASs. In general, good CAS outcome indicators should be:

- Close proxies of the CAS objective;
- Of the same scope as the CAS objective – the appropriate scope may be achieved by a set of indicators rather than a single indicator;
- Measurable, with a baseline and a target (and target date);
- Supported by a data collection system to generate the relevant information by the target date.

2.18 In cases where such “ideal” outcome indicators do not exist, or where it is desirable to assess achievement at a lower level, indicators that measure intermediate outcomes may be defined. The same general rules apply to ensure that these indicators provide a meaningful measurement for assessing WBG program achievement. It should be remembered, however, that the outcomes as measured by these indicators are not sufficient evidence for the achievement of the CAS objectives; further discussion is needed to draw conclusions and lessons with regard to the WBG's success in delivering the CAS outcomes.

Examples:

1. Raise IT achievement scores of undergraduates: Baseline: 49 percent in 2010, Target: 60 percent in 2014, Actual: 56 percent in 2014.
2. Raise English language achievement scores of undergraduates: Baseline: 59 percent in 2010, Target: 67 percent in 2014, Current Value: 69 percent in 2014.
3. Increase paddy rice yields (irrigated): Baseline: 2.5 tons/ha in 2010, Target: 3.6 tons/ha in 2014, Actual: 3.4 tons/ha in 2014.
4. Increase Corn yields: Baseline: 2.5 tons/ha in 2010, Target: 3.6 tons/ha in 2014, Actual: 3.4 tons/ha in 2014.
5. Increase % of people in rural areas provided with access to water supply: Baseline: 60 percent of rural population in 2010, Target: 80 percent of rural population in 2014, Actual: 84 percent of rural population in 2014,:
6. Increase volume of new loans to Small and Medium Enterprises: Baseline: USD 2.9 million in 2010, Target: USD 3.4 million in 2014, Actual: USD 3.1 million in 2014.

3. Summary and Key lessons

3.1 The development of a results framework is an important step in the formulation of a country strategy. It facilitates strategic thinking, helps gain clarity around key objectives, and promotes learning and accountability. As a management tool, a good CAS results framework has two interlinked but distinct components that serve different purposes: a *results chain* that explains how the WBG program would achieve each CAS objective and contribute to the country goals that the WBG chooses to support; and a *results matrix* that provides the metrics for assessing the achievement of the CAS objectives. Clearly, without a clear results chain to explain why the WBG pursues a certain set of objectives during a CAS period, the results matrix loses meaning to measure the achievement of these objectives; similarly, without a well-developed results matrix, it is impossible to assess the success of a CAS program, or to draw lessons for the future.

3.2 A strong CAS results chain should be explicit about the underlying assumptions that the WBG is making with regard to the actions by other development partners and external factors. It is this clarity about the assumptions, thus the associated risks, which gives strength to a CAS results chain. In selecting CAS engagement areas and setting CAS objectives, considerations should be given not just to the country needs and priorities, or diagnosis of potential solutions, which are clearly important, but also to the time needed to produce results, the resource constraints of all partners, and other factors that may affect the delivery of results.

3.3 In particular, the WBG teams should ensure that “the whole is more than the sum of the parts”; that individual sector and objective level decisions are related to the overall shape of the program; that there is a dialogue with the country on policy and strategic direction; that the country context and its own objectives are reflected; that the capacity of the country and

the WBG team are taken into consideration; that proper selectivity and sequencing are applied. The role of other stakeholders – the government, the development partners, the civil society, the private sector, the beneficiaries – must also be factored in as their involvement and agreement are critical part of the exercise and ultimately determine the success of the CAS program.

3.4 Finally, for a CAS results framework to be an effective management tool, it should be current. All parts of the results framework should be subject to regular review and update. Issues that were not adequately recognized, assumptions that have become invalid, delays or advances in the WBG's and/or partners' program execution, and many other factors may call for a revision of the results chain, as well as the metrics for measuring success.

ANNEX 1: EXAMPLES OF RESULTS FRAMEWORKS

Example of a Results Framework in Education

<i>Country Development Goals</i>	<i>Key Constraints</i>	<i>CPF Objectives and Objective Indicators</i>	<i>Supplementary Progress Indicators*</i>	<i>Interventions that Achieve Objectives</i>
Reduce mismatch between labor market demand and supply	Insufficient supply of skilled people in IT industry fluent in English, who are in demand by employers	<p>Improve attainment of market-demanded skills in high education:</p> <p>-Raise IT achievement scores of undergraduates:</p> <p>Baseline: 49 percent in 2010 Target: 60 percent in 2014 Actual: 56 percent in 2014 Source:</p> <p>-Raise English language achievement scores of undergraduates:</p> <p>Baseline: 59 percent in 2010 Target: 67 percent in 2014 Actual: 69 percent in 2014 Source:</p>	<p>-Complete and implement higher education development strategy</p> <p>-Implement IT learning programs in universities:</p> <p>Baseline: 0 percent of all universities in 2010 Target: 90 percent of all universities in 2014 Actual: 80 percent of all universities in 2014 Source:</p> <p>-Implement English language improvement programs in universities:</p> <p>Baseline: 0 percent of all universities in 2010 Target: 90 percent of all universities in 2014 Actual: 80 percent of all universities in 2014 Source:</p>	<p>-Lending</p> <p>-AAA</p> <p>-Other Donors</p>

* *Outputs, Actions, or Outcomes to Measure the progress of CPF outcomes*

Example of a Results Framework in Agriculture

<i>Country Development Goals</i>	<i>Key Constraints</i>	<i>CPF Objectives and Objective Indicators</i>	<i>Supplementary Progress Indicators*</i>	<i>Interventions that Achieve Objectives</i>
Revitalization of the Rural Economy	Stagnant or declining agricultural yields	<p>Increase agricultural productivity in rice and corn industry:</p> <p>-Increase rice yields (irrigated):</p> <p>Baseline: 2.5 tons/ha paddy in 2010 Target: 3.6 tons/ha paddy in 2014 Actual: 3.4 tons/ha paddy in 2014 Source:</p> <p>-Increase corn yields:</p> <p>Baseline: 2.5 tons/ha in 2010 Target: 3.6 tons/ha in 2014 Actual: 3.4 tons/ha in 2014 Source:</p>	<p>-Increase % of clients who have adopted an improved agricultural technology:</p> <p>Baseline: 10 percent of farmers in 2010 Target: 50 percent of farmers in 2014 Current Value: 60 percent of farmers in 2014 Source:</p> <p>-Expand agricultural and rural credit availability:</p> <p>Baseline: 10 percent of framers took a credit in 2010 Target: 40 percent of framers took a credit in 2014 Current Value: 35 percent of framers took a credit in 2014 Source:</p> <p>-Number of farmers benefiting from agricultural extension and other support services:</p> <p>Baseline: 10 percent of farmers in 2010 Target: 50 percent of farmers in 2014 Current Value: 60 percent of farmers in 2014 Source:</p>	<p>-Lending -AAA -Other Donors</p>

Example of a Results Framework in Infrastructure

<i>Country Development Goals</i>	<i>Key Constraints</i>	<i>CPF Objectives and Objective Indicators</i>	<i>Supplementary Progress Indicators*</i>	<i>Interventions that Achieve Objectives</i>
Improve competitiveness of agriculture	High rural road transport costs	<p>Reduce rural road transport costs:</p> <p>-Reduce road travel time for the rural population</p> <p>Baseline: average 4 hours to key economic centers in 2010 Target: average 2 hours to key economic centers in 2014 Actual: average 2.5 hours to key economic centers in 2014 Source:</p>	<p>- Rural roads rehabilitated:</p> <p>Baseline: 10 percent of rural roads needed rehabilitation in 2010 Target: 80 percent of rural roads needed rehabilitation in 2014 Actual: 84 percent of rural roads needed rehabilitation in 2014 Source:</p>	<p>-Lending -AAA -Other Donors</p>

Example of a Results Framework in Private Sector Development

<i>Country Development Goals</i>	<i>Key Constraints</i>	<i>CPF Objectives and Objective Indicators</i>	<i>Supplementary Progress Indicators*</i>	<i>Interventions that Achieve Objectives</i>
Increase the use of credit and other financial services in priority areas for national development, infrastructure, by small business and the populations currently excluded	Low level of credit to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and poor households constrained	<p>Increased use of financial services by poor households and SMEs:</p> <p>-Increase number of poor households using financial services:</p> <p>Baseline: 5 percent of poor households in 2010 Target: 15 percent of poor households in 2014 Actual: 10 percent of poor households in 2014 Source:</p> <p>-Increase volume of new loans to Small and Medium Enterprises:</p> <p>Baseline: USD 2.9 million in 2010 Target: : USD 3.4 million in 2014 Actual: USD 3.1 million in 2014 Source:</p>	<p>-TA reports prepared to implement key aspects of the forthcoming financial reform</p> <p>Financial inclusion strategy developed</p> <p>Credit bureau operational</p> <p>New products and financial literacy campaigns supported by WBG advisory and convening services have been launched Number of new financial products designed</p>	<p>-Lending -AAA -Other Donors</p>

Example of Results Framework in Health*

<i>Country Development Goals</i>	<i>Key Constraints</i>	<i>CPF Objectives and Objective Indicators</i>	<i>Supplementary Progress Indicators*</i>	<i>Interventions that Achieve Objectives</i>
Improve living conditions, particularly for the poor and vulnerable	High childhood malnutrition	<p>Improve childhood malnutrition under 1:</p> <p>-Reduce percentage of children under the age of one who are underweight, stunted:</p> <p>Baseline: 40 percent in 2010 Target: at least 80 percent in 2014 Actual: 85 percent in 2010 Source:</p>	<p>-Increase % infants under 6 months who are exclusively breastfed:</p> <p>Baseline: 40 percent in 2010 Target: at least 80 percent in 2014 Actual: 85 percent in 2010 Source:</p> <p>-Increase % of children who receive breastfeeding plus adequate complementary food (6-9 months):</p> <p>Baseline: 40 percent in 2010 Target: at least 80 percent in 2014 Actual: 85 percent in 2010 Source:</p> <p>- Pregnant/lactating women, adolescent girls and/or children under age one reached by basic nutrition Services:</p> <p>Baseline: 40 percent in 2010 Target: at least 80 percent in 2014 Actual: 85 percent in 2010</p>	<p>-Lending -AAA -Other Donors</p>

**This Results Framework is constructed using "Healthy Development: The World Bank Strategy for Health, Nutrition, and Population Results. WBG, 2007." and "Core Sector Indicators and Definitions. WBG, 2013".*

ANNEX 2: CPF RESULTS MATRIX

A Results Framework is usually expressed in a Results Matrix in the CPF. The Result Matrix in the CPF document has the CPF objectives, defined as country outcomes with outcome indicators that the WBG expects to influence during the CPF period, and their links to the relevant development goals for the country and the twin goals of poverty reduction and shared prosperity. The CPF Results Matrix includes high priority CPF objectives and should not attempt to record every expected effect of WBG interventions. The matrix is meant to communicate the key relationships in the results framework to readers of the CPF document, commit the WBG to specific outcomes against which it will be held accountable, and provide a

CPF Results Matrix Template

“Focus Area A”		
Definition of Focus Areas and description of the links between the Focus Area and the Twin goals and how the CPF Objectives contribute to achieve one or several specific Country Development Goals within the Focus Area.		
Statement of CPF Objective		
Intervention Logic How does the indicative WBG portfolio listed in the right-hand column contribute to the CPF Objectives? What were the criteria for selecting the on-going portfolio? What are the criteria for developing the part of portfolio under preparation? Highlights obstacles to be overcome, logical causality, assumptions and risks.		
CPF Objective Indicators	Supplementary Progress Indicators	WBG Program
<i>Indicator 1</i> Baseline: xx (2014) Target: xx (2020) <i>Indicator 2</i> Baseline: xx (2020) Target: xx (2020)	<i>Milestone or Indicator 1</i> Baseline: xx (2014) Target: xx (2020) <i>Milestone or Indicator 2</i> Baseline: xx (2020) Target: xx (2020)	List of Bank Group interventions that contribute to CPF Objectives including TFs
CPF Objective		
Intervention Logic		
CPF Objective Indicators	Supplementary Progress Indicators	WBG Program

Sources: World Bank group Guidance: Country Partnership Frameworks Products. WBG. 2014.