The role of international institutions in sustainable development: an analytical reading of the IBRD report 2025

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Abstract:

This study aimed to explore the role of international institutions (IBRD and its affiliated institutions) in supporting sustainable development and promoting economic and social growth, through an analytical reading of the World Bank report for fiscal year 2025 and the analytical descriptive approach was adopted, the problem was how to integrate the World Bank institutions to provide an economic environment capable of creating sustainable jobs and directing investments towards projects that achieve comprehensive growth that balances quantitative indicators with the actual socio-economic impact the hypothesis was that the integration of the roles of these institutions contributes to building a balanced environment that supports comprehensive development, and the study was divided into two axes: the theoretical framework and then the analysis of the role of these institutions.

The results concluded that the integration of these roles enhances the effectiveness of the World Bank in achieving sustainable development at the global level.

Keywords: Sustainable Development, International Bank, international institutions; international finance, environmental and social sustainability.

JEL Classification Codes: Q01; G21; F53 ; F36 ;Q56.

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Introduction:

Job creation is the most prominent engine of global economic development. It is not limited only to reducing poverty rates and improving living standards but also extends to enhancing social stability and stimulating innovation and productivity. In light of the accelerated economic transformations and challenges after the covid-19 pandemic, the need for policies and institutions capable of supporting countries in the face of unemployment and job expansion has emerged especially in developing economies suffering from fragile infrastructure and a weak private sector.

Hence, the pivotal role of the World Bank and its affiliated institutions as one of the main pillars in the global financial system, where their work is not limited to providing financing but extends to supporting development efforts and enhancing economic and social stability through integrated programs targeting infrastructure, governance, and the private sector, thus contributing to creating a favorable environment for generating sustainable employment opportunities and achieving inclusive growth.

Research question: How can the international institutions of the World Bank Group integrate to provide an economic environment capable of creating sustainable jobs and directing investments towards projects that achieve inclusive growth that balances between numbers and indicators and the actual socio-economic impact?

The underlying hypothesis of this study is based on the idea that the integration of the roles of the World Bank institutions (IDA, IFC and the International Investment Guarantee Agency) contributes to building a balanced economic environment capable of creating sustainable jobs and promotes the orientation of investments towards comprehensive development projects, achieving a balance between quantitative indicators and the actual socio-economic impact.

Previous studies on the subject: Many previous studies have addressed the role of the World Bank in development from different angles, some of which focused on the general dimension of global governance, such as the study of **(Dhama, 2023)** ,some addressed the role of the World Bank in development and structural transformation, such as a study **(Çelik, Hacıoğlu, & Dinçer, 2014)**, while others focused on the importance of institutions in sustainable development across multiple levels, such as a study **(Dominika & Renata , 2015)**, while some studies focused on reforms institutional and governance systems to respond to financial crises, such as a study **(Bradji &**

Amrane, 2021) and others that adopted a systematic review methodology to assess the effectiveness of World Bank and IMF programs, such as a study **(Keliwaal, Stanikzai, & Jawad, 2023)**).

As for the current study, it is characterized by being modern, quantitative, applied, and integrated, as it combines the financial and statistical analysis of the World Bank report for 2025 with the social and environmental dimension, which makes it a qualitative addition to the existing literature, as it differs from previous studies in terms of sample (recent data for 2025), variables (finance, payments, sectors, focus areas), method (direct quantitative analysis instead of a theoretical review), tools (official financial and statistical tables), to draw more accurate conclusions about the role of the World Bank Group in achieving sustainable development and creating job opportunities.

Purpose of the Study: The purpose of this study is to analyze the role of international institutions in supporting sustainable development through reading the report of the World Bank for Reconstruction and Development (2025), highlighting how these institutions contribute to promoting economic and social growth through targeted financing for infrastructure, governance, and productive sectors.

Methodology used: This study is based on a qualitative–quantitative approach (mixed methods) aimed at analyzing the role of the World Bank in supporting sustainable development through a combination of documentary analysis and statistical study, where the focus was on the World Bank report for the year 2025 as the primary source of data.

Data collection

The data was collected from a main source, namely, the World Bank report for the fiscal year 2025, which includes quantitative and statistical data on sustainable development indicators in various countries, in addition to qualitative analyses of the programs and policies of the World Bank, and from supporting sources represented by some academic studies and scientific articles that dealt with the topic of sustainable development and the role of international financial institutions, in order to put the report in a broader context.

Data Analysis

The data was collected from a main source, namely, the World Bank report for the fiscal year 2025, which includes quantitative and

statistical data on sustainable development indicators in various countries, in addition to qualitative analyses of the programs and policies of the World Bank, and from supporting sources represented by some academic studies and scientific articles that dealt with the topic of sustainable development and the role of international financial institutions in order to put the report in a broader context.

Research plan: this study was divided into two main axes, the first axis included the theoretical framework of the study, and the second axis, related to the applied framework of the study, was divided into four main sections, including the role of the International Bank for reconstruction and development in supporting infrastructure and governance, the role of the International Development Association in financing the most fragile countries, the role of the international financial institution in strengthening the private sector and creating long-term jobs and the role of the International Investment Guarantee Agency in reducing risks and encouraging the flow of foreign investments.

Firstly: Conceptual Foundations of the study

In this axis, the basic concepts and terms related to the subject of study will be highlighted, with the aim of enabling the reader to understand the scientific and objective background before moving on to the analytical details.

1. Conceptual Foundations of the study

1.1. Development and Sustainability

The emergence of the concept of sustainable development was preceded by the existence of two basic elements, namely, development and sustainability. These two concepts may overlap with the likelihood that each of them may have conflicting effects, while neoclassical economists emphasize that there is no contradiction between them and that development cannot be achieved without sustainability and sustainability cannot exist without development, and the concept of development is associated in its roots with Western thought associated with imperialism and colonialism, as it was translated at the time to build infrastructure and strengthen political and economic power, but at the same time it formed a tool for exclusion and reducing the influence of some countries, and some researchers have linked development with economic development and the term "regions redneck," which was launched by US President Harry Truman in the middle of the twentieth century to denote regions with low living standards compared to

developed countries, which later became known as "third world countries" (Klarin, 2018, p. 68).

1.2. Economic development

The concepts of "development" and "underdevelopment" are ambiguous concepts, and for several decades they have been the subject of endless debates and discussions. There is no clear picture or definition of what actually constitutes "economic underdevelopment" or how to achieve it because it is an evolving concept and continues to change over time.

Broadly, economic development is considered the structural transformation of the economy through the introduction of more automated and modernized technologies to increase labor productivity, employment, income, and the standard of living of the population, and economic development must be accompanied by improvements in infrastructure, as well as socio-political and institutional factors to facilitate the transformation of the economy.

Economic development is important for a country to reduce its poverty by providing more jobs, increasing income, improving goods and services and using the latest production technologies (Panth, 2020, p. 1).

1.3. Job Creation

By adopting policies aimed at supporting the establishment of small and medium-sized investment enterprises, developing countries seek to enhance the dynamism of their economies by creating new job opportunities. These projects are not only tools for economic growth but also constitute a major catalyst for expanding the employment base and reducing the risks of poverty caused by unemployment. Achieving a net positive in job creation is a complex challenge, as it requires the formulation and implementation of strong and effective policies. The presence of new job opportunities is an indicator of relative stability in economic performance. It also contributes to maintaining human skills and capabilities and compensating for what may be lost continuously. therefore, enhancing the ability to generate sustainable jobs is a crucial factor in the path of economic and social development of developing countries (Hussein, et al., 2023, p. 249).

Secondly: Global Collaboration and Institutions

1. Global Collaboration for Sustainable Development

Global collaboration for sustainable development has become increasingly imperative in addressing the multifaceted challenges facing the world today. Scholars have highlighted the importance of collective action among governments, international organizations, civil society, and the private sector to tackle issues such as poverty, inequality, climate change, and environmental degradation. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the United Nations in 2015 serve as a comprehensive framework for global collaboration, providing a road map for achieving a more sustainable and equitable future for all. Research in this area emphasizes the need for coordinated efforts at local, national, and international levels to mobilize resources, share knowledge, and implement policies and programs that promote sustainable development (Nosike, Asogwa, & Maduka, 2024, p. 82).

2. United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals set by the United Nations in 2015 are a global framework of 17 goals to address key challenges such as poverty, inequality, and climate change, and through the plan "Transforming Our World: Agenda 2030," the United Nations encourages countries to align their national policies with these common goals in a way that enhances priority setting and strengthens international cooperation. The goals also focus on tracking progress through periodic reports that ensure transparency and accountability and allow the exchange of experiences and knowledge between countries. The United Nations plays a pivotal role in supporting implementation through platforms such as the High-Level Political Forum, in addition to setting standards and expectations that help guide national policies towards achieving sustainable development. the table below shows these goals. (Izuchukwu, Taiwo, Christopher, & Egejuru, 2024, pp. 242-243).

The success of the Sustainable Development Goals can be linked to two important pillars: Sustainable economic growth and globalization, however, the economic slowdown caused by the covid-19 pandemic has led to the inability of industrialized countries to support the development of other countries and the Sustainable Development Goals to overcome various global pressures, as the government must start developing clean and affordable energy for citizens and strong environmental policies to achieve justice, and while

paying attention to environmental aspects, policymakers must also create jobs through research and development activities, as improving living conditions will not only reduce income inequality but also the social inequalities that occur, which can help these countries achieve the goals of many aspects of sustainable development. Sustainability has many aspects in the sense that it can cover all sectors and can be viewed from different points of view; therefore, sustainability itself does not have a standard or common definition, although, nevertheless, its essence comes from the ability to persist for a long time and conserve resources. As a result, various sectors, including construction, manufacturing, agriculture, and marketing, have adopted these sustainability concepts in their sectoral operations (Harahap, Risfandy , & Futri, 2023, p. 4).

Table N°01: **Sustainable Development Goals by the United Nations**

goals	
1. No Poverty	**10.** Reduced Inequalities
2. Zero Hunger	**11.** Sustainable Cities and Communities
3. Good Health and Well Being	**12.** Responsible Consumption and Production
4. Quality Education	**13.** Climate Action
5. Gender Equality	**14.** Life Below Water
6. Clean Water and Sanitation	**15.** Life on Land
7. Affordable and Clean Energy	**16.** Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	**17.** Partnership for the Goals
9. Industri Innovation and Infrastucture	

Source: Prepared by the researcher, based on (Harahap, Risfandy , & Futri, 2023, p 4).

3. Role of International Institutions

3.1. The World Bank

The first analyzed institution is the World Bank Group; the organization itself can already be considered a global partnership because it includes five institutions and 189 member countries. The mission of the World Bank is to "end extreme poverty and promote shared prosperity."

The two main institutions that make up the group are the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA). They partner with governments and provide financing, policy advice, and technical assistance to developing countries. Ida focuses on the world's poorest

countries, while the IBRD helps poor, middle-income, and creditworthy countries.

The other three members of the group are the International Finance Corporation, the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, and the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes, and its focus is on strengthening the private sector in developing countries, providing financing, technical assistance, political risk insurance, and dispute resolution to private enterprises.

The World Bank as a whole is connecting global financial resources and knowledge to developing countries, engaging the private sector in solutions while enabling private investment that works on the public sector (Migliorini, 2020, p. 11).

3.2. World Bank role in Sustainable Development

The World Bank has been a partner of the United Nations since the relationship agreement of 1947, and the relationship with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement of the COP-21 has been strengthened, and there are two main areas of work: climate action and sustainable development financing, and in this regard, the World Bank has established the Sustainable Development Goals Fund to promote best practices and knowledge exchange in order to implement the Sustainable Development Goals, and the fund has three main objectives, namely (Migliorini, 2020, p. 12):

- Building and strengthening capacities and awareness among actors and institutions to implement the Sustainable Development Goals.
- Stimulate the development of analytical tools to solve the challenges of the Sustainable Development Goals؛
- Strengthen multi-stakeholder partnerships, both within the World Bank Group and with other external stakeholders.

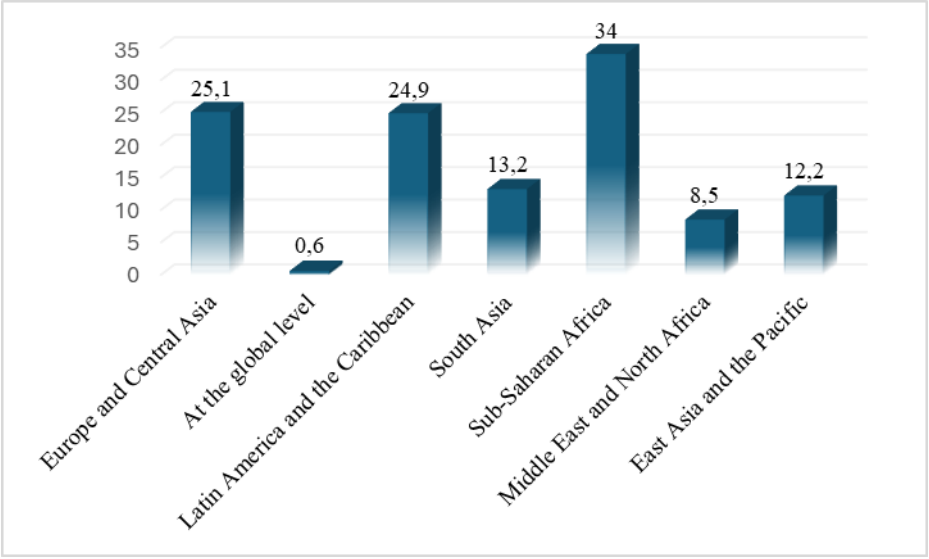
Thirdly: Applied study: the World Bank and its institutional bodies

1. The role of the International Bank for reconstruction and development in supporting infrastructure and governance

1.1. Global lending links

In fiscal year 2025, the World Bank Group provided much-needed funding resources, conducted analytical studies and research, and partnered with governments, the private sector, and other institutions to eradicate extreme poverty and promote shared prosperity on a livable planet.

Figure N°01: Global lending links



Source: Prepared by the researcher, based on the annual report of the World Bank Group 2025.

The above Figure shows that the World Bank's top priority is sub-Saharan Africa, Where the need for financing is greater (34 billion dollars), to create jobs and improve infrastructure;

In contrast, Europe, Central Asia, and Latin America received significant figures, reflecting the support of middle-income economies that need to promote stability and growth;

South Asia and East Asia have received significant funding, which makes sense given the high population density and development challenges.

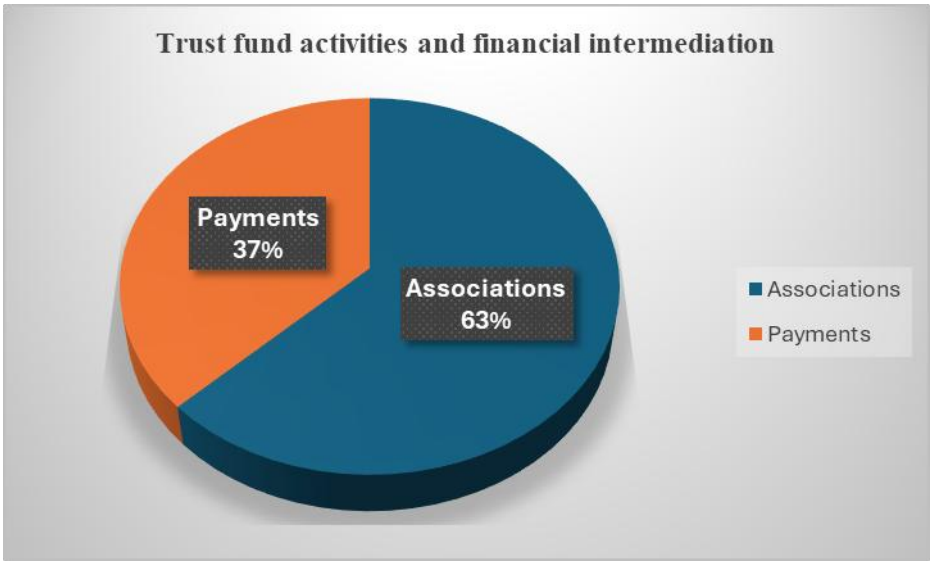
The Middle East and North Africa received the lowest share, which may open a debate about the reasons for this disparity: is it due to the weak absorptive capacity of projects, or is it due to the priorities of the World Bank in other regions?

1.2. The financial statements of the World Bank Group for 2025, broken down by its categories

The engagements of the World Bank Group as a whole, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, IDA, and IFC amounted to USD 161.912 million, USD 40.885 million, USD 3.866 million, and USD 71.698 million, respectively. As for the payments, they amounted to USD 86.928 million, USD 30.779 million, USD 33.123 million, and USD 33.123 million, respectively, while the

International Investment Guarantee Agency provided USD 9.463 million. **(**Refer to Annexe N°01)

Figure N°02: World Bank Group trust funds and financial intermediation funds (beneficiary disbursement activities) - engagements and disbursements



Source: Prepared by the researcher, based on the annual report of the World Bank Group 2025.

The figure above reflects a clear gap between the size of financial commitments and actual payments **(**Refer to Annexe N°02**)**, which indicates that a large part of the funding allocated to projects has not been achieved on the ground. This disparity highlights the challenges associated with the ability of countries and institutions to convert commitments into tangible results, whether due to poor institutional readiness or administrative and political restrictions. Therefore, payments represent the real indicator of the World Bank's contribution to sustainable development because they reflect the funds that have already begun to translate projects into practical reality. Therefore, reducing this gap is a prerequisite for enhancing the development impact and ensuring that the announced funding turns into projects that achieve economic growth. Living standards are improving.

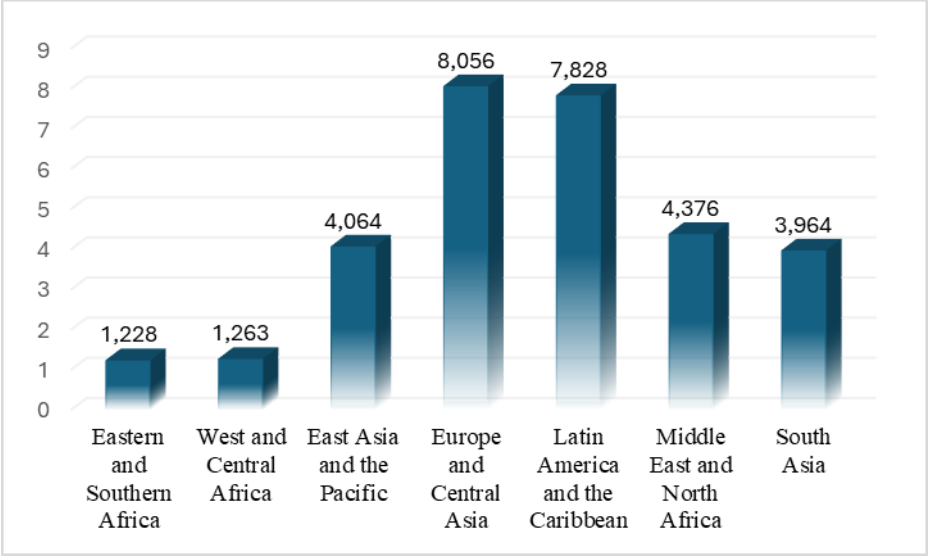
Table N°02: IBRD correlations by regions, fiscal year 2025:

Geographical region	Fiscal year 2025	Geographical region	Fiscal year 2025
Eastern and Southern Africa	**2,920**	Latin America and the Caribbean	**12,389**
West and Central Africa	**912**	Middle East and North Africa	**5,166**
East Asia and the Pacific	**6,430**	South Asia	**2,590**
Europe and Central Asia	**10,478**	Total	**40,885**

Source: Prepared by the researcher, based on the annual report of the World Bank Group 2025.

The IBRD's commitments for the fiscal year 2025 amounted to more than 40 billion dollars, distributed across various regions, with Latin America and the Caribbean taking the largest share, while West and Central Africa received the smallest share of funding.

Figure N°03: International Bank for reconstruction and development disbursements, By Regions, fiscal year 2025



Source: Prepared by the researcher, based on the annual report of the World Bank Group 2025.

Figure N°03 has reflected the picture of the actual payments of the IBRD for the fiscal year 2025, with a total of 30.779 million dollars distributed across the regions, where Europe and Central Asia (8.056) and Latin America and the Caribbean (7.828) accounted for the largest share of disbursements, indicating the ability of these regions to convert commitments into concrete projects. In contrast, payments in eastern and southern Africa (1.238) and West and Central Africa (1.263) came at the lowest levels, reflecting institutional or poor ability to quickly implement projects.

Table N°03: International Bank for reconstruction and development financial correlations by sectors, fiscal year 2025

Sector	Fiscal year 2025	Sector	Fiscal year 2025
Agriculture, fishing and forestry	**2,905**	Public administration	**8,707**
Digital development	**782**	Social protection	**4,598**
Education	**1,284**	Social sustainability and social inclusion	**238**
Energy and Mineral Resources	**6,642**	Transportation	**6,718**
Financial sector	**3,588**	Water, sanitation and waste management	**1,669**
Health	**1,873**	**Total**	**40,885**
Industry, trade and services	**1,880**		

Source: Prepared by the researcher, based on the annual report of the World Bank Group 2025.

The above table shows the financial correlations of the IBRD by sectors in the fiscal year 2025, with a total of 40.885 million dollars where the public administration sector came in first place with the highest funding value of 8.707 million dollars, which reflects the bank's interest in strengthening governance and building institutions capable of managing resources efficiently.

Table N°04: International Bank for reconstruction and development (IBRD) engagements By Focus Areas, fiscal year 2025

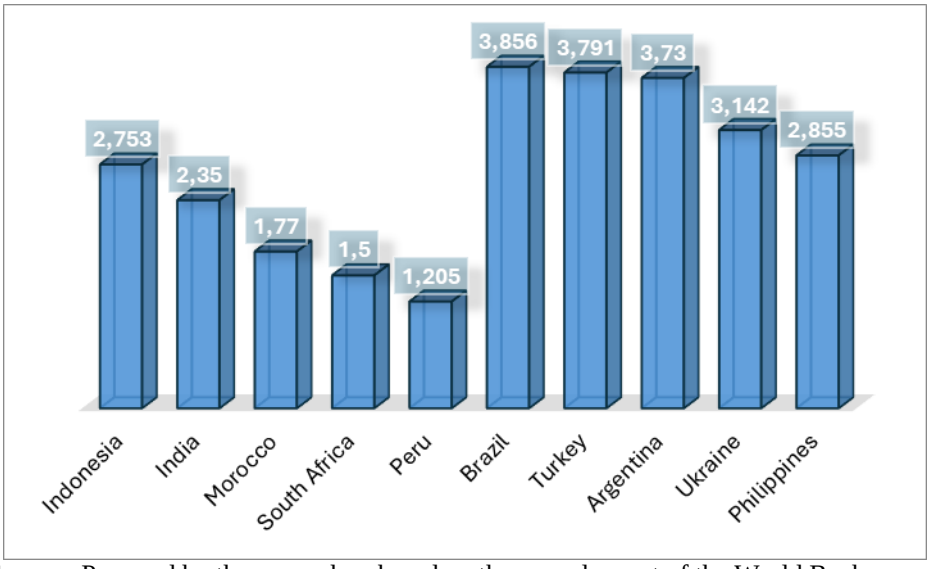
Focus area	Fiscal year 2025	Focus area	Fiscal year 2025
Data system	**3,091**	Government and public sector management	**4,080**
Digital transformation	**3,166**	Human development	**9,079**
Disaster Risk Management	**3,637**	Career	**3,065**
Economic policy	**4,078**	Poverty and equity	**2,178**
Department of environment infrastructure and Natural Resources	**24,494**	Private sector development	**5,974**
Financing	**6,536**	Rural Development	**4,596**
Fragility, conflict and violence	**386**	Social risk management systems	**30**
Gender and gender equality	**10,396**	Social sustainability	**1,741**
Urban Development and Land Management	**9,585**		

Source: Prepared by the researcher, based on the annual report of the World Bank Group 2025.

The table above shows the IBRD's engagements by focus in fiscal year 2025, with a total of 40.885 million dollars.

The Department of Environment, Infrastructure, and Natural Resources accounted for the largest share of funding with a value of 24,494 million dollars, which represents more than half of the total engagements.

Figure N°04: largest IBRD lending countries, fiscal year 2025



Source: Prepared by the researcher, based on the annual report of the World Bank Group 2025.

The distribution of loans shown in Figure N°04 shows that the World Bank focuses on supporting emerging and large economies facing structural challenges or in need of strengthening infrastructure and productive sectors. Brazil, Turkey, and Argentina topped the list, reflecting the importance of these countries in the global economy and their need for massive financing to cope with economic pressures or implement broad reforms. In addition, Ukraine's access to large financing worth (3,142) reflects the political and economic dimension associated with the reconstruction and stabilization phase. On the one hand, countries with fewer loans, such as Peru, South Africa, and Morocco, may benefit from specific projects or programs. It is a smaller sector, but it remains part of the bank's strategy to support balanced development.

2. The role of IFC in strengthening the private sector and creating long-term job opportunities

In the fiscal year 2025, there were 78 countries eligible to receive support and assistance from the International Development Association. The total new lending commitments from the International Development Association for the fiscal year 2025 amounted to a total of 39.9 billion dirhams for financing 303 operations, of which 10 operations are mixed between it and the IBRD. The commitments included USD 31.1 billion in credits, USD 0.6 billion in guarantees,

and USD 8.2 billion in grants. In addition, the board approved 36 projects with a total amount of USD 1,080 million supported by the private sector window of the International Finance Corporation and the International Investment Guarantee Agency within the framework of the twentieth replenishment of the institution's resources during the fiscal year.

Table N°05: International Development Association (IDA) correlations By Regions, fiscal year 2025

Region	Fiscal year 2025	Region	Fiscal year 2025
Eastern and Southern Africa	**11,838**	Latin America and the Caribbean	**1,080**
West and Central Africa	**10,551**	Middle East and North Africa	**465**
East Asia and the Pacific	**1,288**	South Asia	**6,561**
Europe and Central Asia	**8,083**	Total	**39,866**

Source: Prepared by the researcher, based on the annual report of the World Bank Group 2025.

The above table shows the International Development Association (IDA) engagements by regions in fiscal year 2025, totaling 39,866 million dollars. Eastern and Southern Africa came in first place with the highest financing value of 11,838 million dollars.

Table N°06: International Development Association payments By Regions, fiscal year 2025

Region	Fiscal year 2025	Region	Fiscal year 2025
Eastern and Southern Africa	**11,974**	Latin America and the Caribbean	**616**
West and Central Africa	**8,143**	Middle East and North Africa	**466**
East Asia and the Pacific	**1,232**	South Asia	**6,561**
Europe and Central Asia	**6,165**	Total	**33,123**

Source: Prepared by the researcher, based on the annual report of the World Bank Group 2025.

The above table shows IDA payments by regions in fiscal year 2025, totaling 33,123 million dollars. East and Southern Africa came in first place with the highest amount of payments, amounting to 11,974 million dollars.

Table N°07: International Development Association (IDA) correlations By sectors, fiscal year 2025

Sector	Fiscal year 2025	Sector	Fiscal year 2025
Agriculture, fishing and forestry	**2,656**	Industry, trade and services	**1,895**
Digital development	**477**	Public administration	**7,872**
Education	**3,156**	Social protection	**3,309**
Energy and Mineral Resources	**4,962**	Social sustainability and social inclusion	**960**
Financial sector	**2,819**	Transportation	**5,355**
Health	**4,463**	Water, sanitation and waste management	**1,941**
Total	**39,866**		

Source: Prepared by the researcher, based on the annual report of the World Bank Group 2025.

The above table shows the International Development Association (IDA) engagements by sectors in fiscal year 2025, totaling 39,866 million dollars. The public administration sector ranked first with the highest financing value of USD 7,872 million.

Table N°08: International Development Association (IDA) correlations By Focus Areas, fiscal year 2025

Focus area	Fiscal year 2025	Focus area	Fiscal year 2025
Data system	**1,090**	Government and public sector management	**5,922**
Digital transformation	**2,332**	Human development	**10,662**
Disaster Risk Management	**5,338**	Career	**1,844**
Economic policy	**2,624**	**Poverty and equity**	**1,433**
Department of	**21,080**	Private sector development	**4,522**

environment infrastructure and Natural Resources			
Financing	**5,565**	Rural Development	**5,155**
Fragility, conflict and violence	**2,035**	Social risk management systems	**598**
Gender and gender equality	**8,624**	Social sustainability	**3,122**
Urban Development and Land Management	**8,535**		

Source: Prepared by the researcher, based on the annual report of the World Bank Group 2025.

The above table shows the IDA engagements according to the focus axes in fiscal year 2025, with a total of 39,866 million dollars; the environmental, infrastructure, and natural resources management axis came in first place with the highest funding value of 21,080 million dollars.

Table N°09: largest Ida lending countries, fiscal year 2025:

Country	Lending links	Country	Lending links
Tanzania	**1,197**	Nigeria	**3,145**
Uzbekistan	**1,025**	Bangladesh	**3,049**
Mozambique	**886**	Ethiopia	**2,444**
Nepal	**857**	Pakistan	**1,494**
Benin	**827**	Democratic Republic of the Congo	**1,490**

Source: Prepared by the researcher, based on the annual report of the World Bank Group 2025.

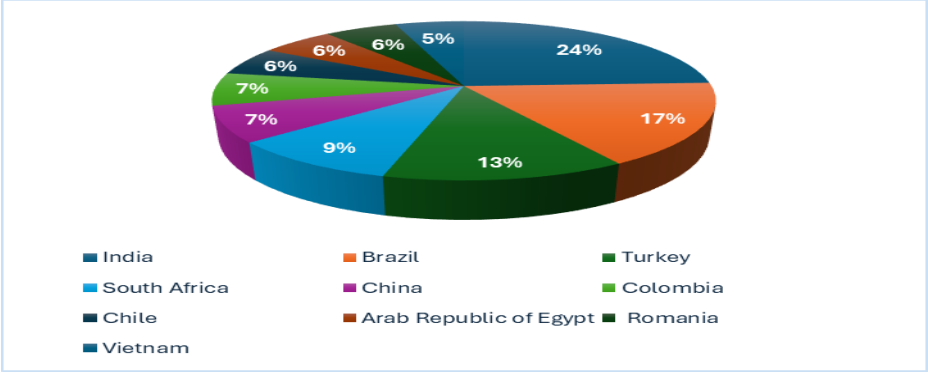
The table above shows the countries that borrow the most from IDA for the fiscal year 2025, with Nigeria coming in first place with lending commitments of 3.145 million dollars, and Benin with estimated commitments of 827 million dollars in the lowest rank in terms of borrowing volume.

3. The hybrid financial model of the International Development Association.

3.1. The role of IDA in financing the most fragile states

International Finance Corporation:

Figure N°05: most enterprise borrowing countries



Source: Prepared by the researcher, based on the annual report of the World Bank Group 2025.

Figure N°05 shows the list of the most borrowing countries from the foundation in fiscal year 2025, where India came in first place with a total portfolio investment of 10,319 million dollars **(**Refer to Annexe N°03), representing 11.38% of the global portfolio, followed by Brazil with 7,145 million dollars (7.88%), then Turkey with 5,583 million dollars (6.16%), as recorded by South Africa (4,002 million dollars, 4.42%) and China (3,084 million dollars, 3.40%), a prominent presence among the list of the largest borrowers. The rest of the countries came with relatively lower percentages, such as Colombia (3.13%), Chile (2.68%), Egypt (2.65%), Romania (2.62%), and Vietnam (2.47%).

4. The role of the International Investment Guarantee Agency in reducing risks and encouraging the flow of foreign investments

The International Investment Guarantee Agency provides guarantees against non-commercial risks to facilitate the flow of foreign investment to developing countries, lifting people out of poverty. The scope of the agency's work and competence is to promote foreign direct investment in developing member countries by providing non-commercial guarantees to investors and lenders (i.e., insurance against political risks, credit enhancement products, and trade finance guarantees).

In fiscal year 2025, the International Investment Guarantee Agency became the headquarters of the new guarantee’s platform of the

World Bank Group. In its first year the platform issued guarantees worth USD 12.3 billion, which included 77 projects in 40 countries, in addition to one regional development bank. This platform includes development experts and development finance products from various departments and units of the agency and the World Bank Group, making it easier for countries dealing with the World Bank Group to carry out their activities with the group more effectively. In fiscal year 2025, the International Investment Guarantee Agency issued the agency (alone) new guarantees worth USD 9.5 billion for 44 projects, and this amount is through these projects. The agency continued to focus on encouraging private sector investments in order to facilitate economic development in host countries by helping its clients manage and mitigate non-commercial risks. In fiscal year 2024, 75% of the forty-four projects supported at least one of the agency's priority strategic areas. Its commitment to IDA-eligible countries was significant, as it supported 15 projects, and the agency's activity in fragile and conflict-affected environments was remarkable, as it supported 8 projects, representing 18% of the total projects completed. Support her. Climate finance initiatives have been a major focus this year, with the agency issuing guarantees for some 25 projects (representing 57% of the total projects).

The International Investment Guarantee Agency, as an institution of the World Bank Group, is committed to achieving a strong development impact and supporting projects that are economically, environmentally, and socially sustainable.

Since its inception in 1988, the agency has issued USD 94 billion in guarantees to support more than 1,060 projects in 124 host countries.

Conclusion:

Sustainable development is one of the most prominent challenges facing the world in the Twenty-First Century, where economic growth alone is no longer sufficient to measure the success of countries, but it has become necessary to be accompanied by improving the quality of life, promoting social justice, and protecting the environment. in this context, international institutions play a pivotal role in supporting developing and middle-income countries by providing financing, technical expertise, and guaranteeing investments. the International Bank for reconstruction and development (IBRD) comes within the World Bank Group as one of the most important actors in this field, as it directs its resources towards infrastructure projects, governance, and

basic services, contributing to the creation of jobs and achieving stability economist and sociable.

The analytical reading of the IBRD report for the fiscal year 2025 showed that sustainable development can be achieved not only through financing, but through an integrated system of international institutions that work in coordination and integration among themselves, as the data highlighted that the IBRD focuses on supporting infrastructure and governance in middle-income countries, while Ida directs its resources towards the most fragile and poorest countries, while IFC plays a pivotal role in strengthening the private sector and creating long-term jobs, in addition to this, the International Investment Guarantee Agency complements these efforts by reducing risks Encouraging the flow of foreign investment. This institutional integration reflects a comprehensive vision of sustainable development where efforts are combined between solid infrastructure, human capital, social justice and environmental sustainability, and the direct development impact achieved in areas such as saving electricity, enhancing food security and avoiding carbon emissions confirmed that international finance can translate into a tangible improvement in people's lives.

Accordingly, the study reached the following conclusions:

- There was a greater focus on sub-Saharan Africa due to the urgent need to create jobs and improve infrastructure.
- There is significant support for Asia and Latin America, but the Middle East and North Africa received the lowest share.
- Financial obligations are large, but converting them into actual payments faces challenges related to institutional readiness and political stability.
- Payments are the real indicator of how much the bank contributes to development.
- The IDA has directed its resources mainly to Africa, in line with its goal of fighting poverty.
- IFC and MIGA have contributed to the support of private investments and guarantees of projects with social and environmental impact;
- For the sectors, public administration, transport, and energy have been highlighted as key drivers of growth.

- There is noticeable support for the education, health, and social protection sectors, with relative weakness in modern areas such as digital development;
- Substantial funding has been provided for infrastructure and natural resources, as well as support for gender equality and human development;
- Poor funding for areas such as social risk management or conflict issues;
- Major countries such as Brazil, Turkey, Argentina, India, Nigeria, and Bangladesh received the largest share of loans, reflecting their pivotal role in the global economy.
- Smaller countries received limited loans for specialized projects.
- The enterprise has demonstrated strong financial solvency: high liquidity, limited dependence on debt, and risk reserves.
- The Investment Guarantee Agency has contributed to projects that reduce emissions and support food security and economic inclusion, reflecting the sustainable dimension of its programs.

However, challenges remain, especially with regard to the gap between commitments and payments and the poor financing of some social axes such as gender equality or social risk management, hence, strengthening coordination between institutions, ensuring the transfer of funding to actual projects on the ground, is a prerequisite for achieving a more comprehensive and sustainable impact.

Finally, it can be said that the role of international institutions in sustainable development goes beyond mere numbers and indicators to become a strategic tool in building stronger economies, fairer societies, and a more stable environment, which makes the institutional integration of the World Bank Group a key pillar for achieving global development goals.

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Annexes :

Annexe N°01: The financial statements of the World Bank Group for 2025

2025	
World Bank Group	
Associations	**161,912**
Payments	**86,928**
International Bank for reconstruction and development	
Associations	**40,885**
Associations	**30,779**
International Development Association	
Associations	**39,866**
Payments	**33,123**
International Finance Corporation	
Associations	**71,698**
Payments	**23,026**
International Investment Guarantee Agency	
Total collateral coverages	**9,463**

Source: Prepared by the researcher, based on the annual report of the World Bank Group 2025.

Annexe N°02: World Bank Group trust funds and financial intermediation funds (beneficiary disbursement activities) - engagements and disbursements

2025	
Associations	**24,303**
Payments	**14,417**

Source: Prepared by the researcher, based on the annual report of the World Bank Group 2025.

Annexe N°03: most enterprise borrowing countries

Global ranking of countries	Total portfolio investments (USD millions)	% Of the global portfolio
1 India	**10,319**	**%11.38**
2 Brazil	**7,145**	**%7.88**
3 Turkey	**5,583**	**%6.16**
4 South Africa	**4,002**	**%4.42**
5 China	**3,084**	**%3.40**
6 Colombia	**2,834**	**%3.13**
7 Chile	**2,432**	**%2.68**
8 Arab Republic of Egypt	**2,398**	**%2.65**
9 Romania	**2,374**	**%2.62**
10 Vietnam	**2,242**	**%2.47**

Source: Prepared by the researcher, based on the annual report of the World Bank Group 2025.