

**A PARLIAMENTARIAN'S
GUIDE TO THE WORLD BANK**

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Introduction

Why Create a Guide on the World Bank for Parliamentarians?

The creation and the growth of the Parliamentary Network on the World Bank (PNoWB), has highlighted the need for a concise guide for parliamentarians on the World Bank and development. This guide aims to provide the following:

- Basic facts on development and the World Bank
- A guide to further information resources and finding key people in the World Bank organization
- Information about specific funding opportunities
- Opportunities for interactions between parliamentarians and the World Bank.

Parliamentarians are often unaware of the numerous opportunities they have to interact with the World Bank at many levels. This guide should serve as a useful step towards facilitating parliamentary understanding of the World Bank and greater dialogue between the World Bank and parliamentarians.

How to Use this Guide?

- **Chapters One - Three** provide basic knowledge on the World Bank and its work.
- **Chapter Four** explains the place of the World Bank in the global development community. It provides a brief overview of Official Development Assistance and aid coordination, as well as information on World Bank cooperation with other development actors: international financial institutions, intergovernmental organizations, civil society and foundations.
- **Chapter Five** looks at the role of parliamentarians in development and the tools that they can use for better interaction with the World Bank.
- **Chapter Six** explains how parliamentarians and their constituents can become more involved in the development debate and outlines various funding opportunities that are available through the World Bank.
- **Chapter Seven** provides an overview of World Bank information resources for parliamentarians and their staff.
- The chapters are followed by **Annexes** that include useful contact information.
- At the end of each section throughout the Guide, blue boxes contain **internet links** to more information.

The Development Policy Dialogue Team at the World Bank, who coordinated the production of this Guide, welcomes your remarks and comments in order to improve future editions. Please write to us at **devpod@worldbank.org**.

CHAPTER ONE

The World Bank – An I.D. Card

The Origins of the World Bank Group

The **International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)** was created along with the **International Monetary Fund (IMF)** towards the end of World War II by 45 countries in Bretton Woods, a small town in New Hampshire, United States. IBRD's first task was to help Europe recover from the devastation experienced during World War II. The 'Bretton Woods institutions' aimed to keep the peace by promoting economic development (the Bank) and monetary cooperation (the Fund) in a world where many believed global economic instability had driven states into war.

When Europe was on the road to recovery, the IBRD turned its attention to the needs of developing countries. Today, the World Bank focuses on fighting poverty in developing countries. Working in more than 100 countries, the Bank provides a combination of money and knowledge to spur economic and social development.

Over time, it became clear that the IBRD alone could not meet the world's growing development needs. The international community decided to create several new institutions to complement the work of the IBRD. Together these institutions make up the **World Bank Group**. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association (IDA) together are commonly referred to as the 'World Bank'.

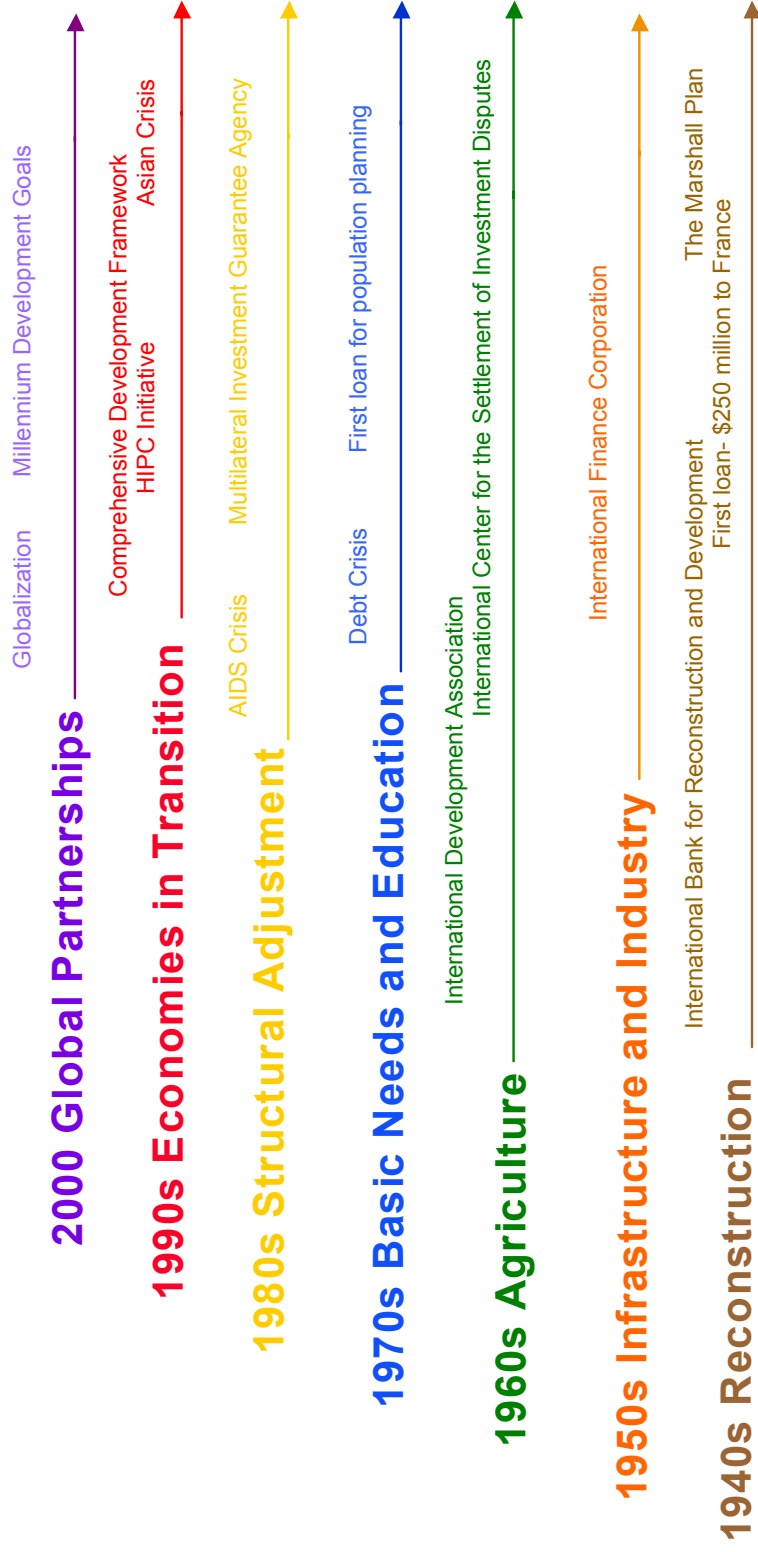
The World Bank Today

The World Bank today is a **three-faceted institution**:

- **The finance wing** – is concerned with the World Bank's capital structure, its ability to raise funds on the world's financial market and the management of its substantial cash holdings.
- **The operational complex** – acts like an internal 'aid agency', delivering projects and programs in countries once overall lending has been endorsed and paying particular attention to program quality and development impact.
- **The knowledge center** – contains the World Bank's **research teams**, which process data gathered in the course of country, sector and operational work to refine development policies, suggest new approaches and contribute to the World Bank's wealth of experience.

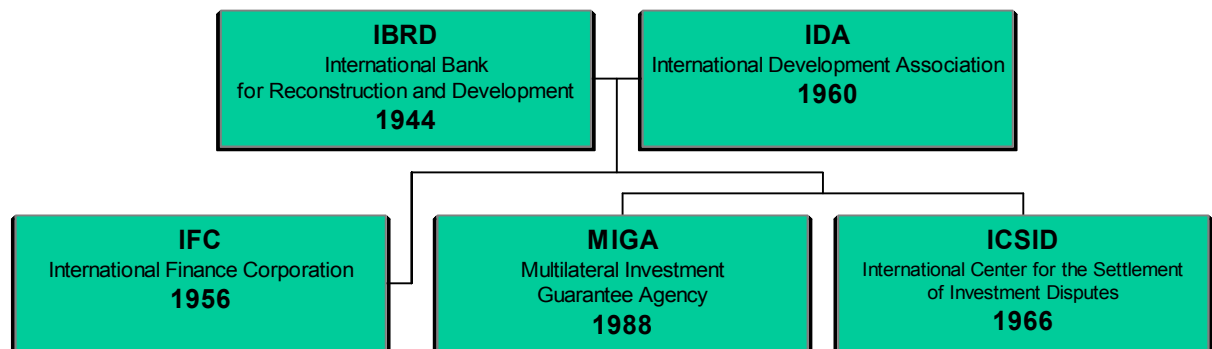
Fig. 1.1

World Bank Trends Timeline



The World Bank Group Institutions at a Glance

Fig. 1.2 The World Bank Group



The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

(IBRD)

Established 1945, 184 Members

Headquarters: Washington DC

- **IBRD does not make grants but provides loans and development assistance to middle-income countries** that can pay near-market interest rates. It lends money on near commercial terms (only to a member government or under a member government's guarantee) and the loans are repaid.
- **Countries borrow money from the IBRD** for capital costs, technical assistance, and policy advice. Investment Loans finance individual projects and parts of a country's investment programmed in a specific sector - they have long maturities (15 to 20 years) and grace periods of up to five years. Adjustment Loans ('Structural Adjustment Loans' and 'Sector Adjustment Loans') are designed to support the policy and institutional reforms needed in countries to restore economic growth and balance of payments in the medium-term.
- **IBRD issues AAA rated bonds and other debt securities** that are bought by pension funds, insurance companies, corporations, other banks and individuals around the world.
- **IBRD is not intended to be a profit-making organization**, but has earned a net income every year since 1948 by tapping financial markets to fund its development operations. Its income is entirely devoted to further development funding.

→ For further information see www.worldbank.org/ibrd



The International Development Association (IDA)

Established 1960, 164 Members

Headquarters: Washington DC

As the 1950s progressed, it became clear that the poorest developing countries could not afford to borrow needed capital for development on the terms offered by IBRD. In response to this problem a group of IBRD member countries decided to set up an institution that could lend to very poor developing nations on highly concessional terms. They created the International Development Association (IDA). IBRD and IDA are run along the same lines. They share the same staff, the same headquarters, report to the same president and use the same standards when evaluating projects.

- **IDA lends to countries that have a per capita income that is less than a designated amount** and which lack the financial ability to borrow from IBRD. Currently, **81 countries are eligible** to borrow from IDA.
- **IDA credits count for about a quarter of all World Bank lending** and focus on development programs, especially those addressing peoples' basic needs such as education, healthcare, clean water and sanitation. IDA credits have maturities of 35 or 40 years with grace periods of up to ten years. There is no interest charge but credits carry a small service charge. IDA members have recently agreed that up one fifth of IDA operations can be given to countries as outright grants.
- **IDA eligibility is a transitional arrangement** allowing the poorest countries access to substantial resources before they can obtain the financing they need from the markets in order to invest.
- **As their economies grow, countries 'graduate' from eligibility.** The repayments they make on their loans help finance new IDA loans to remaining poor countries. Over the years, twenty-two countries have seen their economies develop and grow beyond the IDA-eligibility threshold for example China, Costa Rica, Chile, Egypt, Morocco, Thailand and Turkey.

→ For further information see www.worldbank.org/ida



The International Finance Corporation (IFC)

Established 1956, 175 Members

Headquarters: Washington DC

- **The International Finance Corporation (IFC) was set up to assist private sector investment in poor countries.** The IFC co-operates with other World Bank Group institutions but usually acts independently. It is legally and financially autonomous and has its own Articles of Agreement, share capital, management and staff.
- **The IFC is the largest multilateral source of loan and equity financing for private sector projects in the developing world.** IFC offers fixed and variable rate loans for its own account (known as 'A' loans); syndicated loans (known as the 'B' loan programmed); a full range of quasi equity products (known as 'C' loans), and equity financing.
- **The IFC promotes economic development** by encouraging the growth of productive enterprises and efficient capital markets in its member countries.
- **The IFC participates in an investment** only where it can make a special contribution that complements the role of other market operators.
- **It plays a catalytic role,** stimulating and mobilizing private investment in the developing world by demonstrating that investments there can be profitable.

→ For further information see www.ifc.org



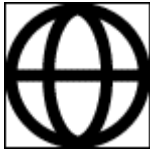
The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)

Established 1988, 163 Members

Headquarters: Washington DC

- **MIGA promotes foreign direct investment** into emerging economies in order to assist their development.
- **MIGA offers political risk insurance (guarantees)** to investors and lenders, and helps developing countries attract and retain private investment.

→ For further information see www.miga.org



The International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID)

Established 1966 139 Members

Headquarters: Washington DC

- **ICSID assists with settling disputes** (arbitration and conciliation) between member countries and investors from other member countries.
- **Using ICSID is entirely voluntary** but once disputing parties have agreed to use ICSID arbitration/conciliation services neither can then unilaterally withdraw.

→ For further information see www.worldbank.org/icsid

Who Owns the World Bank Group?

- 184 member countries own the World Bank. A Board of Governors and a Washington-based Board of Executive Directors represent their views and interests. (See Annex III)
- Under the Articles of Agreement of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), **to become a member of the World Bank a country must first join the International Monetary Fund (IMF)**. Membership in IDA, IFC and MIGA are conditional on membership in IBRD.
- Member countries are shareholders who carry the ultimate decision-making power in the World Bank. Their share in the World Bank capital is determined by the weight of their economy. The United States is the largest single shareholder, with 16.41 percent of votes, followed by Japan (7.87 percent), Germany (4.49 percent), the United Kingdom (4.31 percent), and France (4.31 percent). The rest of the shares are divided among the other member countries. Industrial countries bear more financial risk and proportionately have a greater say in its operations.

An Overview of World Bank Governance (IBRD and IDA)

Countries participate in the governance of the World Bank at different levels, through the Board of Governors, the Board of Executive Directors, the World Bank President, and the Development Committee.

The Board of Governors

- **Is composed of Governors** (usually officials such as Ministers of Finance or Planning) and **Alternate Governors** appointed by each of the 184 member nations
- **Carries ultimate decision-making power** in the World Bank
- **Meets annually** at the World Bank's Meetings each Autumn (traditionally this takes place in Washington two years out of three and every third year in a different member country)
- **Decides on key World Bank policy issues**; admits or suspends country members; decides on changes in the authorized capital stock; determines the distribution of the IBRD's net income, and endorses financial statements and budgets

→ **For further information** go to www.worldbank.org, About Us, Organization, Governors

The Board of Executive Directors

- **Delegates many of the powers of the Board of Governors** throughout the year.
- **Is composed of 24 Executive Directors**, representing the member governments of the World Bank Group. The five largest shareholders – France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States – each appoint an Executive Director. Other member countries are represented by 19 Executive Directors, elected every two years by groups of countries (or constituencies). Some countries - China, Russia, and Saudi Arabia - have formed single-country constituencies while others have joined together in multi-country constituencies.
- **Is responsible for the conduct of the World Bank's general operations.**
- **Meets twice a week** to oversee World Bank business - approving loans and guarantees, new policies, the administrative budget, country assistance strategies, and borrowing and financial decisions.

→ **For further information** go to www.worldbank.org, About Us, Organization, Boards of Directors, Executive Directors



Regular Board Meeting of Executive Directors - September 2003

The World Bank President

- **Is traditionally a national of the largest shareholder**, the United States (while the IMF Managing Director is traditionally a European).
- **Is elected for a five-year** renewable term by the Executive Directors.
- **Is the Chairman of the Board of Executive Directors**
- **Is responsible for overall management** of the World Bank.

→ For further information go to www.worldbank.org, About Us, Organization, Office of the President. Paul D. Wolfowitz will take up the position of World Bank President in June 2005.

The Development Committee

- **Established in 1974, the Development Committee is a forum of the World Bank and the IMF** that facilitates intergovernmental consensus building on development issues.
- **It includes 24 members** (usually Ministers of Finance or Development) appointed by each of the countries, or groups of countries, represented on the Boards of the Executive Directors of the Bank and IMF.
- **Meets twice a year:** in the spring in tandem with the IMF Committee, and in the autumn before the World Bank and IMF Annual Meetings.
- **Advises the Boards of Governors** of the World Bank and the IMF on critical development issues and on the financial resources required.
- **Interprets its mandate to include trade and global environmental issues.**
- **Is chaired by a Chairman selected from among the Committee's members** and assisted by an Executive Secretary elected by the Committee.

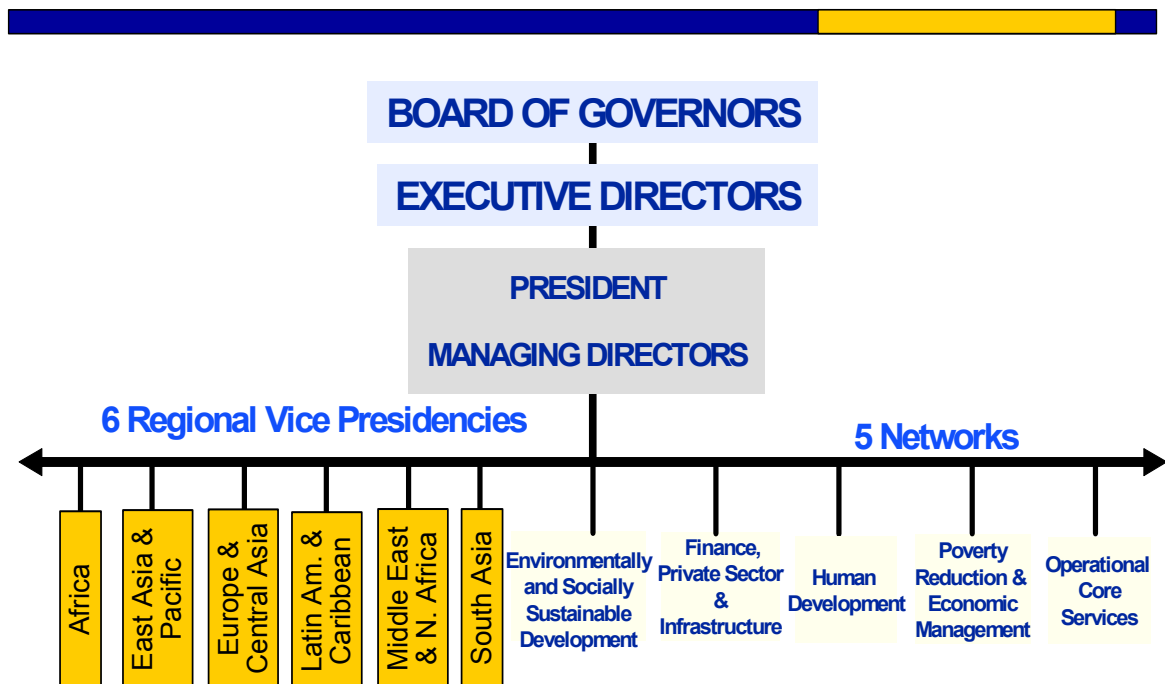
→ For further information see www.devcommittee.org

Organizational Units

The World Bank pursues its work through Vice Presidential Units (VPUs) that focus on a particular region or sector to fight poverty and encourage economic development. In addition, the Bank has established a system of networks that encourage collaboration and exchange of knowledge across the various regions and sectors.

Fig 1.3

Simplified Organizational Chart



Bank Staff

The Bank employs approximately **10,000 people**, including economists, educators, environmental scientists, financial analysts, anthropologists, engineers, and many others. Employees come **from around 160 different countries** around the world. Over 3,000 staff work in country offices.

CHAPTER TWO

World Bank Work Worldwide

World Bank Regions and Networks

As noted in Chapter One, the World Bank divides the developing world into six regions. The main working unit of the World Bank structure is the Vice Presidential Unit (VPU) headed by a Vice President. There are VPUs for the world regions, for the five knowledge-sharing networks and for several other operational areas.

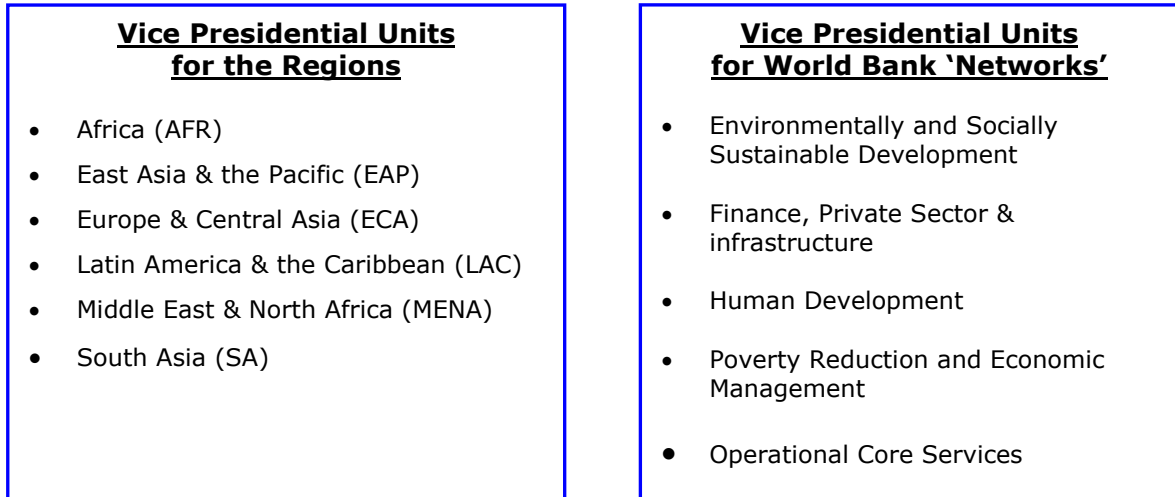
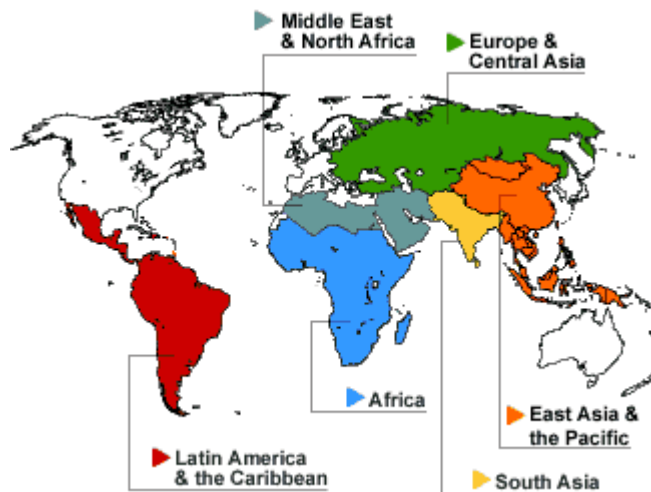


Fig. 2.1 Regions and Countries Map



The World Bank encourages regional cooperation and every region has regional initiatives engaging in joint action for common goals - for example the 'Transport Program for Africa', the 'Asia Alternative Energy Forum', the 'Governance in the Middle East and North Africa', the 'Nile Basin initiative', and 'European Integration'.

→ **For more information on regions** see www.worldbank.org, Countries and Regions. Then select region. After selecting your region of interest, you may consult an overview of each region through the **Regional Brief**.

→ **For more information on regional initiatives** see www.worldbank.org, Countries and Regions, Regional Initiatives.

The World Bank at the Country Level

Parliamentarians clearly have a constituency and personal interest in their home country. Therefore, it may be useful to understand how the World Bank operates at a country level and how MPs can access information about the Bank's work in their home country.

Country Teams

World Bank Country Units are managed by a **Country Director**, usually assisted by a Country Program Coordinator and a Country Program Assistant. In addition, there are **regional technical units** made up of technical staff with specialized knowledge and skills in the major sector (Agriculture, Industry/Energy, Infrastructure, and Population and Human Resources) who act as consultants, providing expertise on a project-by-project basis.

What do Country Units Do?

- Facilitate Bank/country communication;
- Support the policy dialogue;
- Monitor economic developments;
- Provide inputs to Country Strategy Papers and Country Assistance Strategies;
- Facilitate and help to follow-up on HQ missions;
- Help to assess and build country commitment ("ownership")
- Help assess agency capabilities and comment on the realism of draft implementation plans;
- Assist with local donor coordination;
- Participate in Country Implementation Review preparation and follow-up;
- Ad hoc trouble shooting;
- Provide or arrange assistance when Borrowers have difficulty complying with Bank-specific requirements for procurement, disbursement and audit;
- Provide debt service follow-up, and
Conduct public relations activities.

Most Sector Members of the Country Team are based in Washington. Coordination and communication between field-based Country Directors and Washington-based Sector Members of the country team is enhanced by a considerable investment in the World Bank's communications network, which allows quality data, voice and video transmission to complement operational travel.

Country Offices

As part of its decentralization process, the World Bank now opened more than 100 Country offices in member countries, including almost all borrowing countries. In addition, the World Bank has a special office in Brussels that coordinates its work with the European Commission on EU accession issues and on rebuilding South-Eastern Europe. For a **list of World Bank offices worldwide** with please see **Annex II**.

→ **For more information on a country and to access local World Bank office contact details online**, see www.worldbank.org, click on 'Countries & Regions' and select a country. You may also access contact details for Public Information Centers.
→ **To subscribe to a specific 'World Bank country update'** and receive it by e-mail, visit the country page and click on the corresponding option.

A 'Whole Country' Strategy

Years of practical experience have shown the World Bank that simply focusing on economic growth does not necessarily achieve sustainable development. As a result the World Bank has pioneered a country-driven, holistic approach to lending and development policies. At the strategic level for a country this involves three World Bank mechanisms:

- The **Comprehensive Development Framework** (CDF)
- The **Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper** (PRSP)
- The **Country Assistance Strategy** (CAS)

Together they deliver a 'whole country approach' to sustainable development. For an in depth discussion of these mechanisms, please see **Chapter 3**.

The Local Level: Ensuring everyone has a Voice

Indigenous Peoples

For any country to fight poverty effectively the benefits of development need to reach the most marginalized in society. The World Bank is committed to ensuring that its development policies and projects take into account the needs of the poor, especially those most at risk of marginalization. The World Bank now funds projects working specifically with indigenous peoples in 16 countries around the globe through the **Global Fund for Indigenous Peoples**.

The Global Fund supports three activities:

- 1) Small grants directly to Indigenous Peoples' organizations.
- 2) Capacity Building for Indigenous Leaders in the Andean region of South America through a pilot program (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela).
- 3) Financial support for the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.

Indigenous Peoples' Activity

In 2002 **The Development Gateway, The Rigoberta Menchu Foundation** and the **University of the Autonomous Regions of the Nicaraguan Coast (URACCAN)** jointly organised a series of dialogues with indigenous leaders from 17 countries. Discussion included views on racism and xenophobia and follow-up activities to the Indigenous Initiative for Peace. The discussion was **broadcast live** on the Development Gateway website.



→ **For more information on indigenous peoples in Bank's projects** see www.worldbank.org/indigenous

→ The above site also contains more information on activities supported by the Global Fund

Other Examples of Local Populations' Empowerment:



Empowering Remote Communities in Ethiopia

With a population of more than 60 million and an average per capita income of \$100 a year, Ethiopia is one of the world's poorest countries. In 1995, life expectancy in Ethiopia was just 48 years, and 117 of every one thousand infants died within their first year. Almost 700 women died in childbirth for every 100,000 births. More than 70 percent of the country was susceptible to malaria, and tuberculosis was the major cause of hospital-registered death.

In 1996, the **Social Rehabilitation and Development Fund Project** was created to help remote communities address these tragedies, backed by a commitment from the World Bank to finance half of the project's \$240 million total cost. Since then, **the project has enabled 600,000 children, 49 percent of them girls, to attend school. Four million people now have easier access to health and sanitation facilities. Some 66,800 Ethiopians enjoy higher crop yields due to improved irrigation.**



Rebuilding Lives in Bosnia and Herzegovina

During the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina, a grenade hit and devastated Milada Macanovic's family business. Today the 30-square-meter grocery store that Milada and her husband rebuilt in the southern Bosnian city of Konjic is stocked with cabbage, green beans, potatoes, peppers, pasta, candy, cookies, juice, soda, water, and ice cream.

Milada is one of many beneficiaries of the **World Bank's Local Initiatives Project**, which over the past five years has helped to sustain more than 170,000 jobs in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In a country burdened with a 30 to 40 percent unemployment rate, the World Bank has dispersed more than \$130,000 in small-enterprise loans. The income derived from the store supports Milada's family of five. She has already paid back most of the DM20,000 (about \$10,000) she had been lent over the last three years.



Delivering Universal Primary Education in India

In a nation as sprawling and diverse as India, offering even a few years of education to all boys and girls is a daunting prospect, but one that the government is confronting with the aid of the international community.

Initiated in the early 1990s, the **District Primary Education Program (DPEP)** was designed to help India achieve universal primary education and it has since become the world's largest education program, **reaching 60 million children**. While the World Bank is the largest contributor to this initiative, providing \$1.2 billion, the program is also supported by many other donors, including the European Commission, UNICEF and the governments of the Netherlands and Sweden. **Spread over 271 districts in 18 states in India**, the program operates where female literacy levels are below the national average.

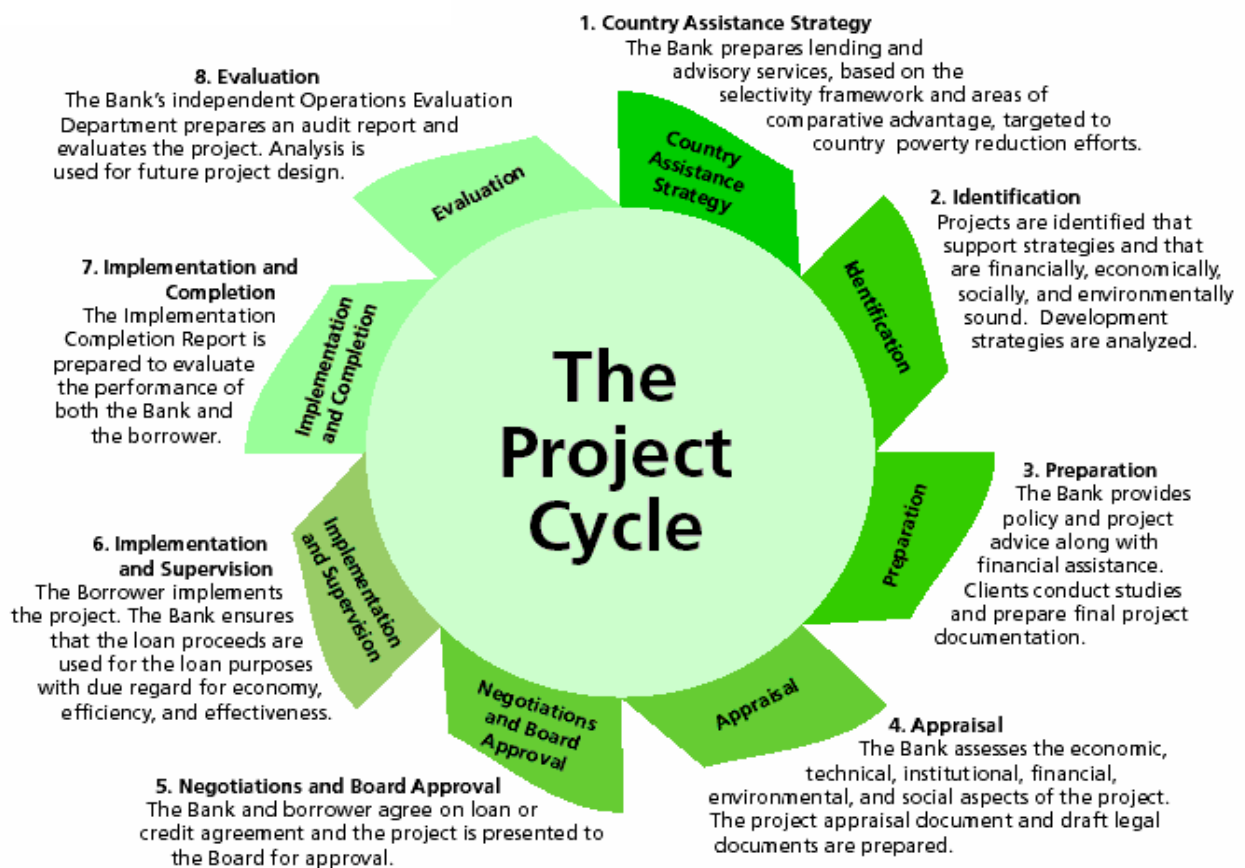
The focus of DPEP is children between the ages of six and 14, and its target is to provide at least four or five years of quality primary education. The project also aims to reduce the number of school dropouts and improve the overall quality of primary education. In addition to girls who were formerly prevented from attending school, the beneficiaries include children with mild to moderate disabilities, and working children.

World Bank Supported Projects

No two development projects are exactly alike. Their individual circumstances make each one unique and the World Bank must tailor its project lending to reflect this. Yet despite their individuality every project passes through a common project cycle. The cycle is self-renewing: each phase of the project cycle naturally leads to the next phase and the final phases produce new project approaches and ideas.

The Bank has two basic types of lending instruments: **investment loans** and **adjustment loans**. Investment loans have a long-term focus (5 to 10 years) and finance goods, works, and services in support of economic and social development projects in a broad range of sectors. Adjustment loans have a short-term focus (1 to 3 years) and provide quick-disbursing external financing to support policy and institutional reforms. Both investment and adjustment loans are used flexibly to suit a range of purposes, and are occasionally used together in hybrid operations.

Fig. 2.2 The Project Cycle



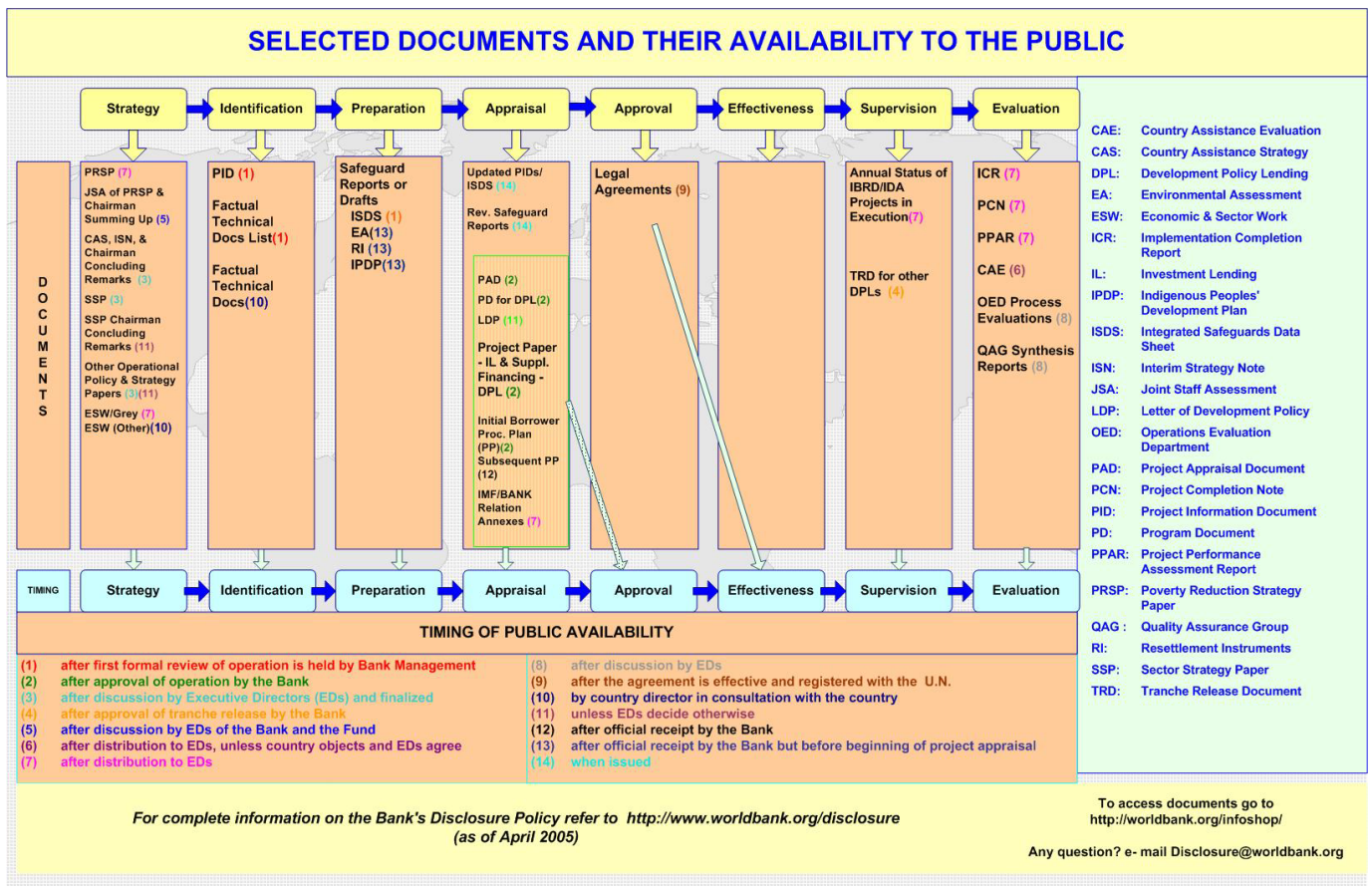
Source: The World Bank Annual Report 2003

→ For more information on World Bank projects examples see the **Projects Database**: www.worldbank.org and click on Projects in the main menu

Project Documentation

Documentation on projects is available to the public at various stages of the Project Cycle. These documents provide the most detailed information on a project at each specific stage. For example, at the early identification stage of project development a 'Project Identification Document' (PID) is produced. The PID provides general information on the main topics (objectives, contacts, financial information, sector information etc) and the life of a project. **Parliamentarians are encouraged to consult documents** relating to projects either being funded by their governments or taking place in their home country.

Fig. 2.3



→For more information please see a 'Descriptive list of Project-Related Documents' in Chapter Seven

Economic and Sector Work (ESW)

Core diagnostic Economic and Sector Work is the basis for lending programs in all countries. Specific core diagnostic ESW products include:

- **Poverty Assessments**, which provide information on the causes and consequences of poverty in a country and examine how public policies affect poor people.
- **Public Expenditure Reviews**, which show how public expenditure management affects development.
- **Country Procurement Assessment Reviews**, which diagnose the health of a country's procurement system and practices.
- **Country Financial Accountability Assessments**, which review public and private sector financial management and the regulatory framework for it.
- **Country Economic Memoranda** that analyze key aspects of a country's economic development, including growth, fiscal reform, public administration, foreign trade, financial sector development and labor markets.

The Bank also provides a variety of other diagnostic ESW based on individual countries' needs. Specific products include:

- Institutional and Governance Reviews
- Financial Sector Assessment Program Reports
- Social Protection, Health and Education Sector Reviews
- Investment Climate Assessments
- City Development Strategies
- Corporate Governance Assessments
- Rural Development Assessments
- Country Environmental Analyses
- Energy and Environmental Reviews
- Social Analyses
- Country Infrastructure Framework Reports

In addition to these services, the Bank can provide fee-based advisory services to meet the specific needs of individual countries for information and analysis that support poverty reduction and sustainable economic growth. It also performs regional ESW that takes a cross-country perspective on development issues.

→ For more information on ESW see www.worldbank.org, Projects and Programs, Strategies, Economic and Sector Work

Evaluating World Bank Group Work

Evaluation in the World Bank Group involves both self-evaluations by staff, and independent evaluation by the two specialized units below.

	Operations Evaluation Department (OED)	Operations Evaluation Group (OEG)
Who do they evaluate?	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and International Development Association (IDA)	International Finance Corporation (IFC)
What do they evaluate?	Country programs, sector policies, operational policies, how a borrower plans to run and maintain a project, and the lasting contribution of the World Bank to a country's overall development	Programs, investment projects, advisory and technical services, strategies, policies and procedures, achievement of agreed objectives for private sector development and the effects of investment activity
When is evaluation undertaken?	Mainly post project completion, but may also provide information and advice during the project implementation phase	Post completion
Who do they report to ?	World Bank's Board of Executive Directors	IFC Board of Executive Directors

→ For more information on World Bank evaluations see www.worldbank.org/oed

The World Bank Quality Assurance Group (QAG)

Throughout the 1980s the quality of Bank operations deteriorated to the point where, by the mid 1990's, OED evaluations showed that one third of Bank projects were unlikely to achieve their objectives. Determined to tackle this alarming situation, former World Bank President, J. D. Wolfensohn, launched the Quality Assurance Group (QAG) in 1996 with the express purpose of improving quality of Bank output.

Increased Bank commitment to achieving high quality, and greater awareness that QAG is shining a spotlight on quality dimensions, has resulted in significant improvements in operational quality across virtually all parts of the Bank, to the point where the portfolio is now judged to be the healthiest in two decades.

"Of the 3500 odd projects evaluated by OED during 80-95, only 68 percent were rated successful. In dollars and cents, the 85 percent (target) success rate would mean moving each year some 5-6 billion dollars of our borrowers' resources from 'unsatisfactory' to 'satisfactory' projects."

- Prem C. Garg Director of QAG

Transparency and Accountability: Shared Goals

Parliamentarians frequently call for the Bretton Woods Institutions (World Bank and IMF) to be more open and transparent. The World Bank is open to this demand and is determined to apply to its own work the principles of good governance it expects from its development partners. Over recent years, the World Bank has made great strides in this area. Particular improvements worth highlighting occurred during the **reform of the World Bank Disclosure Policy in 1993 and 2001**. As a result, the range of publicly available information on World Bank activities has increased dramatically. Several other mechanisms, described below, have also been set up to encourage transparency in World Bank operations.

The World Bank Policy on the Disclosure of Information

In 1993, the Bank expanded the types of documents that are made available to the public and established **Public Information Centers** (PICs) in Washington and several other countries to make these documents available globally. The implementation of the Bank's disclosure policy was strengthened following staff reviews in 1995 and 1997. Further steps to expand transparency included the release of Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) documents at decision and completion points (July 1998) and preliminary points (January 2000), Country Assistance Strategies (August 1998), and Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) (April 2001) among others.

Public access to World Bank information got another boost when the World Bank's Board of Executive Directors approved revisions to the disclosure policy in August 2001. Highlights of this revision include:

- Increased **access to operational documents** at all project stages
- **More** systematic and consistent approach to **translations**
- Development of **Public Information Centers**

→ For further information on the World Bank disclosure policy see <http://www1.worldbank.org/operations/disclosure/>

World Bank 'Watchers'

Many organizations around the world monitor World Bank activities. They benefit from the **World Bank Disclosure Policy** to get first-hand information and deepen their analysis of the institution. Though World Bank faces criticism, it considers that criticism part of the democratic debate. Here is a list of some of the most active organisations monitoring World Bank activity. You may wish to contact them for a different view of World Bank work:

- Bretton Woods Project: www.brettonwoodsproject.org
- Bank Information Center: www.bicusa.org
- Campagna per la riforma della Banca Mondiale: www.unimondo.org/cbm
- Focus on the Global South : www.focusweb.org
- Alternative Information and Development Center: www.aidc.org.za
- CEE Bankwatch Network: www.bankwatch.org

Setting Safeguards: The Operational Manual and Safeguard Policies

The World Bank Operational Manual and Safeguard Policies help to integrate the principles of quality, accountability and control into all areas of the organization's daily work. These safeguards are especially important for project design where sensitive issues such as environmental impact, the situation of indigenous people and participatory processes need to be considered.

The Operational Manual

Bank projects and activities are governed by Operational Policies, which are designed to ensure that they are economically, financially, socially and environmentally sound. The Bank's Operational Manual spells them out, and provides guidance on how to achieve them ("Bank Procedures" and "Good Practices"). Among the key types of policies catalogued in the manual are:

- Policies on **Business Products and Instruments**
- **Safeguard Policies**
- **Fiduciary Policies**
- **Management Policies**

The World Bank regularly reviews the Operational Manual and welcomes input from parliamentarians. To contribute, please contact your nearest Country Office.

Safeguard Policies

The objective of the safeguard policies is to prevent and mitigate undue harm to people and their environment in the development process. Their adoption has increased the effectiveness of World Bank. Safeguard policies provide a platform for the participation of stakeholders in project design, are an important instrument for building ownership among local populations.

The **ten safeguards** include: Environmental Assessment, Natural Habitats, Forests, Pest Management, Cultural Property, Involuntary Resettlement, Indigenous People, Safety of Dams, Disputed Areas and International Waterways.

→ For more information on safeguards see www.worldbank.org/safeguards

The World Bank Inspection Panel

The World Bank 'Inspection Panel' is a three-member body created in 1993. The Panel is an independent forum for citizens who believe that they or their interests have been or could be directly harmed by a project financed by the World Bank. **Parliamentarians can file requests on behalf of people they represent.** Twenty-seven formal requests have been received since Panel operations began in September 1994 and 10 have been the subject of a full investigation.

To present a request to the Inspection Panel a person, or a group of persons must show in writing that:

- The affected person lives in the project area (**or represents people who do**) and are likely to be affected adversely by project activities.
- They believe that actual or likely harm results from failure by the World Bank to follow its policies and procedures.

- Their concerns have been discussed with World Bank management and they were not satisfied with the outcome.

The Inspection Panel Process

1. The Panel receives a request and decides if it is within its mandate.
2. The request goes to World Bank Management who submit their response back to the Panel.
3. The Panel reviews the request and Management response and recommends to the World Bank Board whether the claims should be investigated.
4. If the Board approves a recommendation to investigate, the Panel proceeds with the investigation.
5. When the Panel finishes an investigation it sends its findings to the Board and to World Bank Management.
6. World Bank Management then has six weeks to submit its recommendations to the Board on what actions it should take.
7. Based on the Panel's findings and World Bank Management recommendations, the Board takes the final decision on what should be done.

Example of a Request

Parliamentarians and the Inspection Panel: Chad

March 22, 2001– The Independent Inspection Panel for the World Bank today registered a request for an investigation into the Petroleum Development and Pipeline Project... in the Republic of Chad. The Request was filed by Mr. Ngarleju Yorongar (MP) acting on behalf of 120 residents living in the cantons of Miandoum, Komé, Béro, Bébédjia and Béboni; located in the sub-prefecture of Bébédjia, Chad.

The request claims that people living in the Project area and their environment have or are likely to suffer harm as a result of failures and omissions in the design, appraisal and supervision by the Bank of the above-referenced Projects.

Request Number RO01/01

→ **For more information on the Inspection Panel** see www.inspectionpanel.org
All panel registrations, requests for inspection, press releases, panel reports, and annual reports are also available publicly on the website. Complete procedures and steps in the operating procedures are available in English, French, Spanish, and Portuguese

→ **You may also contact the panel** directly through e-mail at ipanel@worldbank.org

→ See **Accountability at the World Bank - The Inspection Panel: 10 Years on** - this report is free and can be ordered through the inspection panel website above

CHAPTER THREE

Changing Priorities: Development that is Country-led, Results- focused and Partnership-based

CHANGING PRIORITIES

Since the mid-1990s, the Bank's understanding of development has evolved. Earlier on, the organization concentrated on helping countries overhaul their economic systems and building physical structures such as roads and dams. Experience has shown that reforming health and education systems, ensuring the rule of law and giving a voice to poor people are just as important in the fight against poverty as curbing inflation and balancing the budget. So today, the Bank seeks to connect and focus diverse sectors of society in the fight against poverty.

Take a basic education project: it is not enough just to build schools. Teachers must be trained properly and quality school books bought, so that classrooms are filled with children who learn to read and write and teachers who know how to teach. Similarly, if teachers are dying of HIV/AIDS, or if students cannot reach the schools in winter because of poor roads, the education project will not achieve its goals. Comprehensive planning and implementation involving several government ministries, NGOs and others—coupled with coordination among foreign donors and the government—is key to achieving results in reducing poverty.

Experience also has shown that development assistance works best when the development process is country-led and based on partnerships. That is why the World Bank and other donors now build their development programs in the poorest economies on these countries' own poverty reduction strategies. It is the governments—in close consultation with local labor unions, parliamentarians, religious groups, NGOs and the private sector—that determine their economic and social priorities.

These principles—country ownership, results-focus, partnership and coordination—embody the Bank's approach to development, the **Comprehensive Development Framework**. This makeover is not only philosophical; the Bank's lending priorities have changed accordingly. Support for basic social services has grown steadily to 22 percent of total lending, **making the Bank the world's largest external financing source of AIDS, health and education programs**. By contrast, lending to power and mining projects is sharply down.

The Comprehensive Development Framework (CDF)

The Comprehensive Development Framework (CDF) began as a pilot program in 1999. It is a strategic framework that includes all aspects of a country's development: social, financial, economic, structural, human, environmental and governance. The underlying aim of the CDF is to achieve faster, sustainable poverty reduction for the benefit of a country's people. In particular the CDF is concerned with achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) agreed on by the international community in 2000. The CDF process means that countries themselves, not the World Bank, set out their own development agenda. The CDF approach is relevant to a broad range of countries and there are no set criteria for developing a CDF other than that the government embraces the concept. Since the inception of the CDF, CDF principles have been widely endorsed, for example in:

Initially the CDF Process was Tracked in 12 Pilot Countries

1. Bolivia
2. Ivory Coast
3. Eritrea
4. Ghana
5. Morocco
6. Uganda
7. Dominican Republic
8. Ethiopia
9. Kyrgyz Republic
10. Romania
11. Vietnam
12. West Bank & Gaza

- The **G-7 Statement from Okinawa** (July 21, 2000)
- The EU-ACP **Cotonou Agreement** (June 23, 2000)
- **Development 1999**: Development Cooperation Report prepared by the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

The Comprehensive Development Framework Must...

- Have the 'buy-in' of all stakeholders: the Government, donors, civil society and the private sector.
- Encourage stronger partnerships between these players.
- **Involve Parliaments** and other democratic institutions. For example:
 - In **Bolivia**, MPs discussed and approved the *National Action Plan*
 - In **Ghana**, the national strategy, *Vision 2020*, originated as a report to Parliament
 - In **Uganda**, the Parliament is increasingly involved in discussing strategic development issues
- Put the country in the lead, driving its own development agenda; creating a country vision for 10 or 15 years and a practical three or five year strategy for how to get there.
- Be reviewed every few years and adapted if necessary as circumstances change.

→ For more information on the CDF see www.worldbank.org/cdf

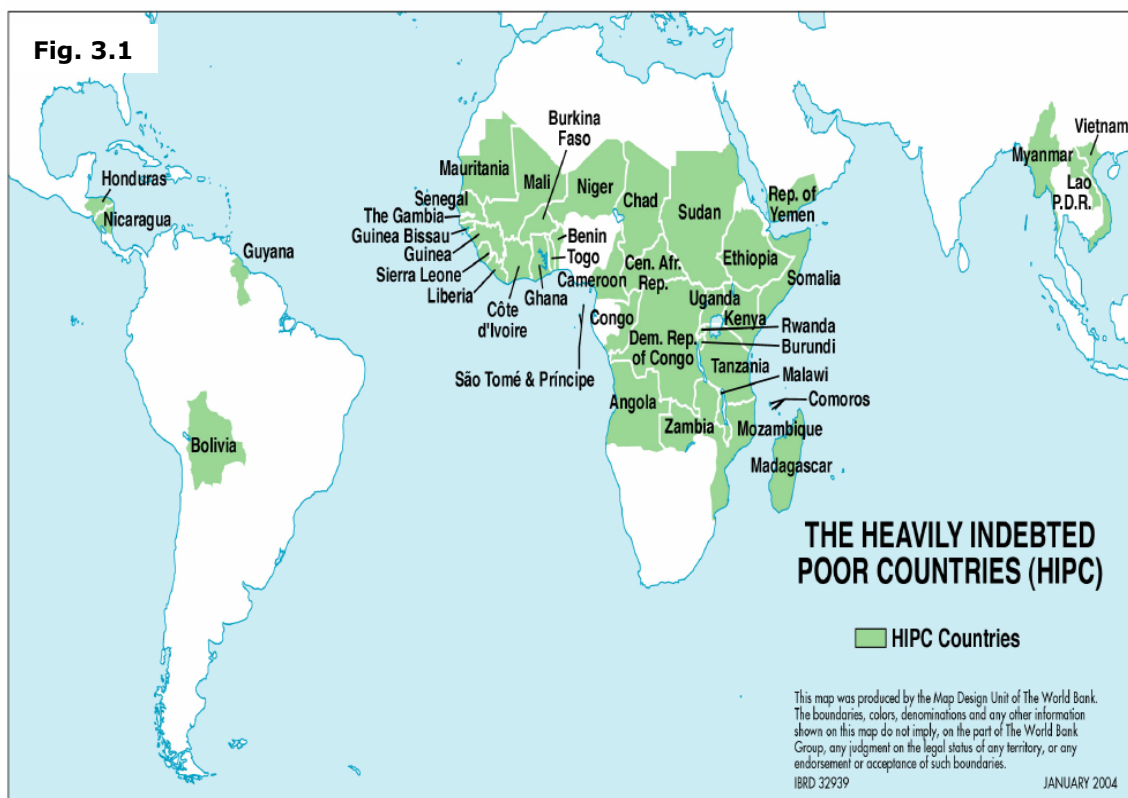
[Debt Relief and the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries \(HIPC\) Initiative](#)

The debt issue is one of the world's greatest challenges. Developing countries with unsustainable debts find it extremely difficult to address poverty and promote economic growth. The **Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative** was proposed in 1996 by the World Bank and IMF and agreed to by governments around the world. It was the first comprehensive approach to reducing the external debt of the world's poorest countries.

The HIPC Initiative yielded notable early progress. There has been constant discussion regarding the strengths and weaknesses of the program among multilateral organizations, bilateral creditors, HIPC governments, and civil society. A major review in 1999 resulted in a significant enhancement of the original framework. Under the enhanced HIPC Initiative, the Bank and other creditors have provided debt relief worth \$54 billion to 27 heavily indebted poor countries.

The principal objective of the HIPC Initiative is **to bring a country's debt burden to sustainable levels**, subject to satisfactory policy performance. After debt relief, these countries will spend about two percent of GDP on debt servicing—well below that of other developing countries—compared to about seven percent on social services. The second objective of the HIPC Initiative is **to link the sustainability objective with the fight against poverty**. The funds released by debt relief must be committed to social sectors such as health or education.

The Bank itself does not have the resources to cancel all debt without severely curtailing its ability to lend to other poor countries. Any decision on whether to go further on debt relief—by providing more assistance—can only be taken by donor country governments, and ultimately their taxpayers.



→ To follow HIPC progress see www.worldbank.org/debt

Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs)

In 1999, the World Bank and the IMF began a new development process based on the CDF approach. They asked governments of the poorest countries to design their own Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) outlining their country's macroeconomic, structural and social policies or programs intended to promote growth and reduce poverty. Today more than 60 low-income countries are involved in the PRSP process. PRSPs are prepared by the Government through a participatory process involving civil society and external development partners.

The PRSP is an active tool, intended to turn a country's overall strategic vision into time bound, focused activity that will reduce poverty and promote growth. The PRSP needs to be endorsed by the Boards of both the World Bank and the IMF to provide the basis for both institutions' concessional lending and the HIPC debt relief initiative.

There is no blueprint for building a country's PRSP: the process should rather reflect a country's individual circumstances and characteristics. Six core principles however, underlie the development and implementation of poverty reduction strategies.

The PRSP should be:

1. **Country-driven** - involving participation by civil society and the private sector in all operational steps.
2. **Results-oriented** - focused on outcomes that benefit the poor.
3. **Comprehensive** - recognizing the multidimensional nature of poverty.
4. **Prioritized** - so that implementation is feasible, both financially and institutionally.
5. **Partnership-oriented** - involving coordinated participation of development partners (bilateral, multilateral, and non-governmental).
6. **Based on a long-term perspective** for poverty reduction.

Many countries are simply not currently in a position to fully develop a PRSP. To prevent them from experiencing lengthy delays while seeking debt relief or assistance from the IMF, an Interim PRSP (I-PRSP) can be drawn up and a full PRSP produced in due course.

There has been widespread acceptance of the PRSP approach and the process is continually being refined. A PRSP review in 2001/2002 helped countries and their partners identify good practices.

Parliamentarians and the PRSP Process

African Members of Parliament involved in the September 2001 "PRSP Forum" made a joint declaration stating **"Parliament must not be marginalized in the formulation and implementation of poverty reduction strategies"**.

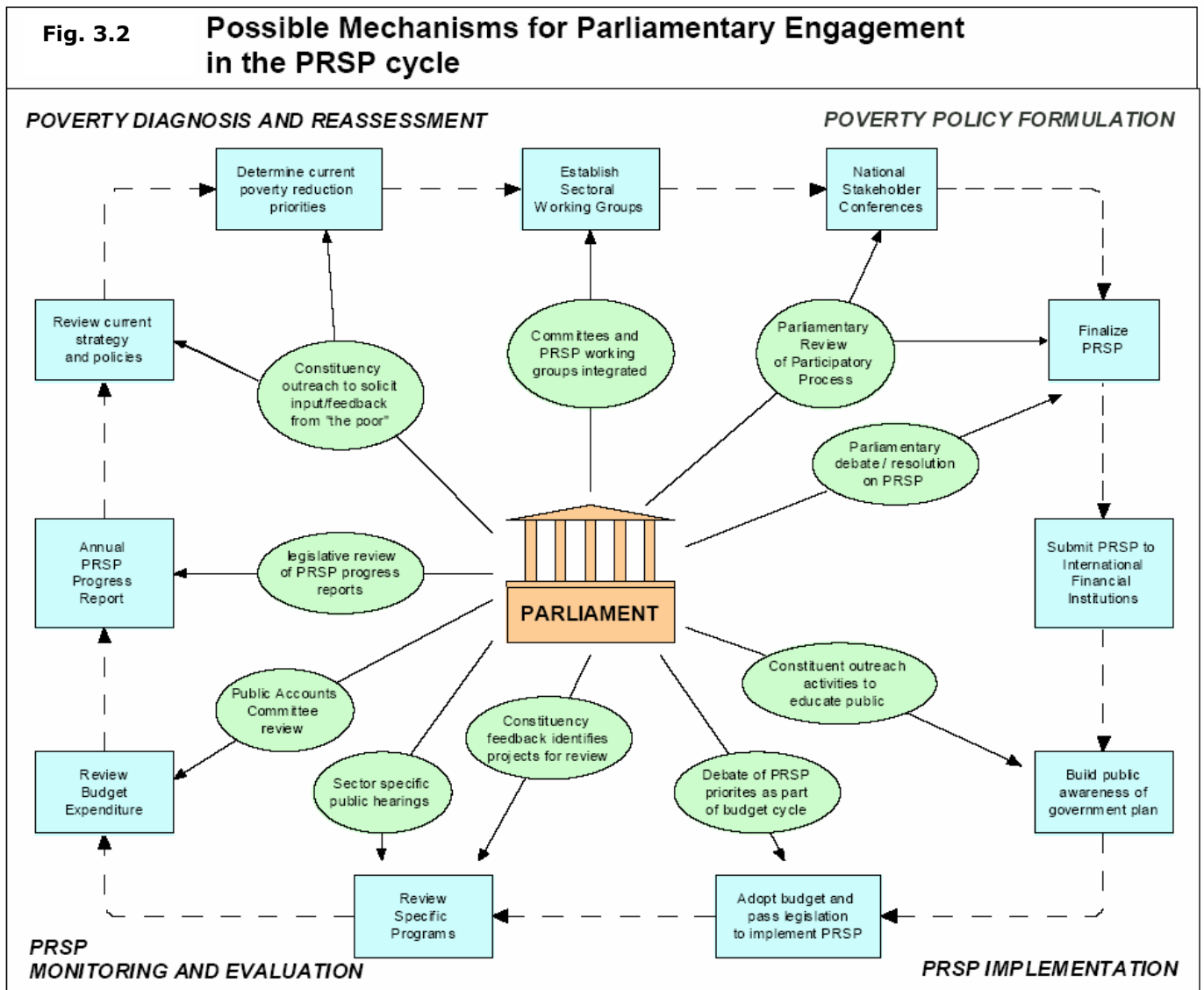
In principle, parliaments may participate in PRSPs at several levels:

- Through legislation.
- In their scrutiny and oversight role.
- As constituency representatives.

Parliaments also are involved often at the end of a PRSP process, since in most countries they approve government budgets and monitor government actions.

Overall, though, the role of Parliaments in the PRSP process has been limited. This has proved to be a cause for concern for many development partners. Several World Bank reportsⁱ have raised the issue along with a number of development

partners such as the Utstein Group of bilateral donors (the United Kingdom, Netherlands, Germany, and Norway) and the European Union. Individual parliamentarians also have raised this issue.



Source: K.S. Hubli, A.P. Mandaville, "Parliaments and the PRSP Process", 2002

In some countries, Parliaments have been involved in the PRSP process and these examples of 'good practice' deserve to be highlighted:

- In **Burkina Faso** the PRSP was presented to Parliament for ratification before being officially passed to the World Bank and the IMF for endorsement.
- In **Mauritania**, parliamentarians were members of the PRSP working groups and the committee monitoring the PRSP process. Parliament held a debate with NGOs and other civil society and development partners before approving the PRSP.
- In **Honduras and Nicaragua**, individual Members of Parliament played important and active roles during the consultation process for the PRSP. Parliamentarians in Nicaragua also set up a PRSP committee.
- In **Mozambique**, an annual poverty report will document the progress of the PRSP and be presented to the Parliament along with the budget.
- In **Niger**, the National Assembly was involved from the beginning of the PRSP process. Members participated in thematic groups covering the key areas of development concern. The final PRSP document was approved by the Cabinet of Ministers and was submitted for discussion to the National Assembly.

Based on the "Review of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) Approach: "Early Experience with Interim PRSPs and Full PRSPs", IDA and IMF, March 2002.

The above PRSPs can be accessed at www.worldbank.org/prsp

→ For more information on Parliaments and the PRSP process see the following website:

<http://www.worldbank.org/poverty/strategies/review/semseries/parliam.html>

→ To access to a list of online full-text documents on Parliaments and the PRSP process see World Bank Institute website:

<http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/parliament/resources.html>

→ For more information on national PRSPs see www.worldbank.org/prsp

→ A short summary of 'Good Practices for PRSP Design and Implementation' is available at www.worldbank.org/poverty/strategies/review

The Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) ⁱⁱ

Based on the country's strategic frame work, the Country Assistance Strategy (CAS):

- **Assesses priorities** in a country and **identifies key areas** where World Bank assistance can have the largest impact on poverty reduction. In recent years there has been a marked increase in public sector governance issues in the CAS.
- **Is the main document setting out the type and level of support** a country will get from the World Bank (particularly IBRD and IDA assistance).
- **Is prepared with the government and other stakeholders** in a participatory way. This participation has helped improve the quality, effectiveness, and sustainability of projects in countries, and has strengthened the ownership and commitment of stakeholders.
- **Is not a negotiated document.** Any differences between a country's own agenda and the strategy advocated by the World Bank are highlighted in the CAS document.

The World Bank Consults with Individual Parliamentarians in Brazil for the 2004-2007 Country Assistance Strategy

In agreement with the Brazilian Government, the Brazil country team undertook consultations for the preparation of this CAS with members of Congress, the Governors and State Secretaries of numerous states, members of the Council of Social and Economic Development (CDES), academics, civil society representatives, members of the international community (embassies and other multilateral aid organizations), members of youth organizations, union representatives, and leaders of the Catholic Church (CNBB). These meetings took place from June to October 2003. The consultations included several dozen meetings with several hundred individuals. In addition, during the preparation of the Private Sector Strategy of the CAS, IFC and Bank staff consulted with representatives of the private sector, the financial sector, and industrial associations.

The **consultations with academics and Members of Congress** emphasized priorities ranging from the need to pursue microeconomic reforms, such as an improved investment climate to foster growth and jobs, to the need for agriculture reform and support for family farming. There was general agreement that the new Government was having success with macroeconomic policies aimed at stabilization, but that microeconomic reforms, to remove distortions and logistical constraints and strengthen the regulatory environment, were also needed.

This CAS initiates a **results-based approach** anchored on the country's goals and priorities set out by the government's Multiyear Plan (PPA), and linked to the Millennium Development Goals. It establishes benchmarks for 2007 and 2015 relating to human welfare gains, social and environmental sustainability, competitiveness, and macroeconomic performance, including growth. It also identifies specific Bank-supported activities that can contribute to achieving these targets, and a monitoring framework. The 2004-2007 CAS outlines a program which projects **up to US\$7.5 billion of new IBRD financing** for Brazil over the next four years.

CAS Consultations in Ukraine- Past and Present

2000-2003 Within the framework of the CAS consultations—and with full support from Government – Bank staff met with over 500 representatives of government agencies, non-governmental organizations, academia, professional associations, think-tanks, business circles, parliamentarians, members of local governments and mass media.

2004-2007 The new CAS for Ukraine was prepared with the Government and in consultation with Ukrainian NGOs, members of Parliament, private sector representatives, and other interested groups. During consultations with MPs, feedback was received regarding the relevance of the new CAS objectives to the priorities of the social and economic development of Ukraine. One of the key issues during the discussion was the legislative framework for economic reform.

→ **For more information on participation and CAS** see

www.worldbank.org/participation/cas

→ **For more information on the CAS and public sector governance** see

www.worldbank.org/publicsector/cas

Community-Driven Development (CDD)

The participation of all sectors of society is important to the successful development and implementation of any Country Assistance Strategy. Community-driven development (CDD) gives control of decisions and resources to community groups. These groups often work in partnership with demand-responsive support organizations and service providers **including elected local governments**, the private sector, NGOs, and central government agencies. CDD is a way to provide social and infrastructure services, to organize economic activity and resource management, to empower poor people, improve governance, and enhance security of the poorest.

Support to CDD usually includes:

- 1.** Strengthening and financing accountable and inclusive community groups or community-based organizations (CBOs).
- 2.** Facilitating community access to information through a variety of media, and increasingly through information technology.
- 3.** Forging functional links between CBOs and formal institutions; creating an enabling environment through appropriate policy and institutional reform, including decentralization reform; promotion of a conducive legal and regulatory framework; and development of sound sector policies and responsive sector institutions and private service providers.

CDD is relevant across many sectors. **The potential for CDD is greatest for goods and services that are small in scale, not complex and that require local cooperation**, such as common pool goods (e.g., management of common pasture and surface water irrigation systems), public goods (e.g., local road maintenance), and civil goods (e.g., public advocacy and social monitoring).

→ **For more information on CDD** see www.worldbank.org and click on Topics and Regions, Social Development, Community Driven Development

→ **To read online individual Country Assistance Strategies** see www.worldbank.org/cas

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

The World Bank, along with 189 nations and other international organizations, is committed to reaching the Millennium Development Goals, which aim to halve the proportion of people living in poverty by 2015 and spur significant improvements in education, gender equality, health care, and in overcoming hunger and environmental degradation.

Overall, East Asia and the Pacific remains the most promising region for reaching the MDGs on time. In 1999, there were about 260 million people living on less than \$1 a day. That number is expected to drop to 59 million in 2015. At the other side of the spectrum is Sub-Saharan Africa, where the number of poor is expected to rise from 300 million in 1999 to 345 million people by 2015. To halve poverty by 2015, African economies will need to grow at 7 percent a year on average.

The poverty challenge remains enormous, and the World Bank cannot meet it alone. **The Bank represents less than five percent of total investment flows to developing countries.** In today's interdependent world, real action and real progress can only be achieved through effective coalitions that unite rich and poor countries, the public and private sectors, for a common purpose: the fight against poverty.

At the **2002 Monterrey and Johannesburg UN summits**, international leaders followed up on the Millennium Development Goals with concrete pledges to make aid more effective and to spur development. Rich countries have agreed to do their share by boosting official development assistance, opening their markets to poor countries and harmonizing their development policies and procedures. Poor countries have said they would put in place sound policies, ensure the rule of law and invest in their people. So the international development community knows what needs to be done; the challenge now is to translate these commitments into action.

One example of how members of the Parliamentary Network on the World Bank have become involved in working towards the Millennium Development Goals is the **Parliamentarians' Implementation Watch (PIW)**. In particular the PIW has started work on two pilot issues: trade and education.

An Overview of the Eight Millennium Development Goals and their Feasibility

Fig. 3.3

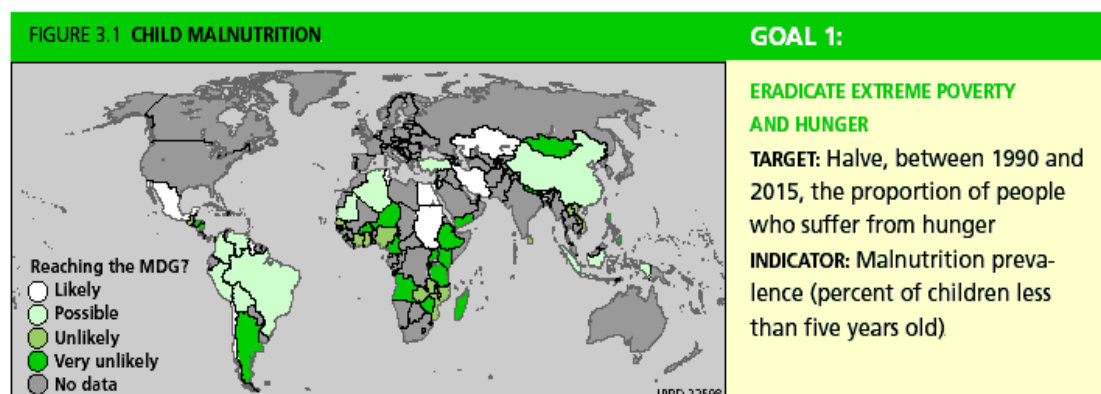


Fig. 3.4

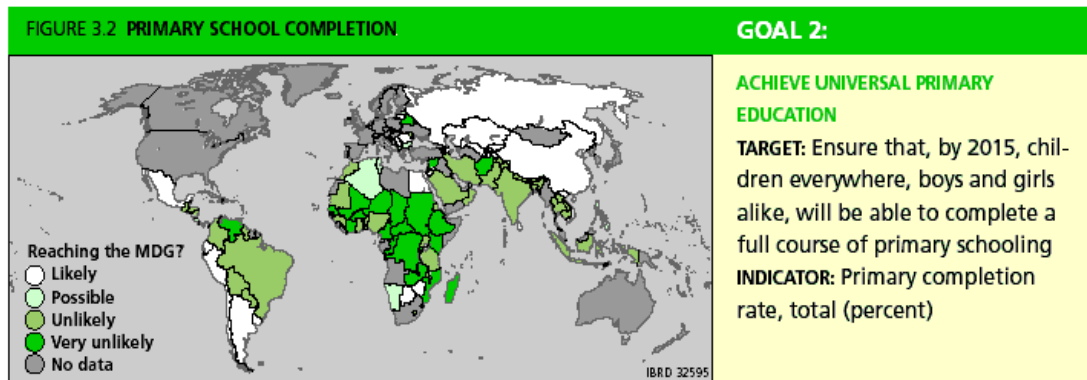


Fig. 3.5

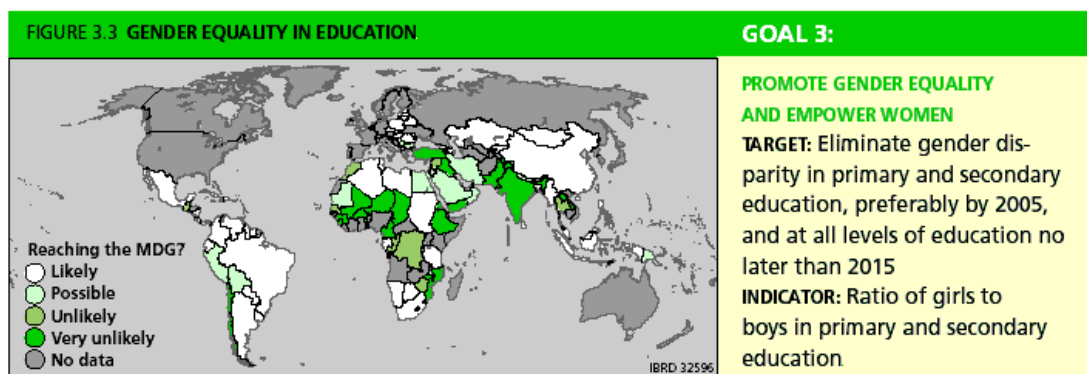


Fig. 3.6

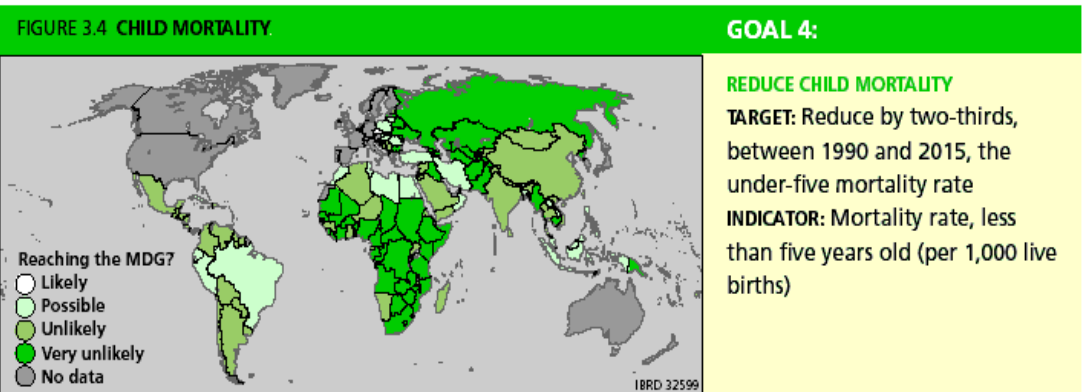


Fig. 3.7

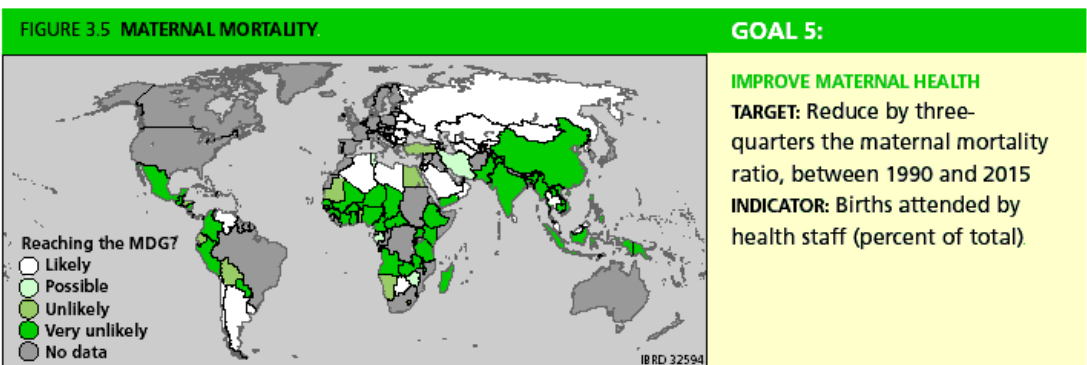


Fig. 3.8

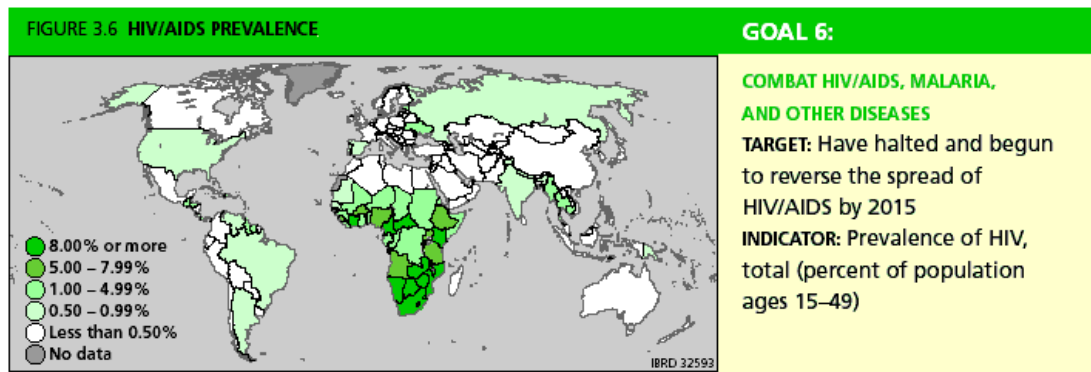


Fig 3.9

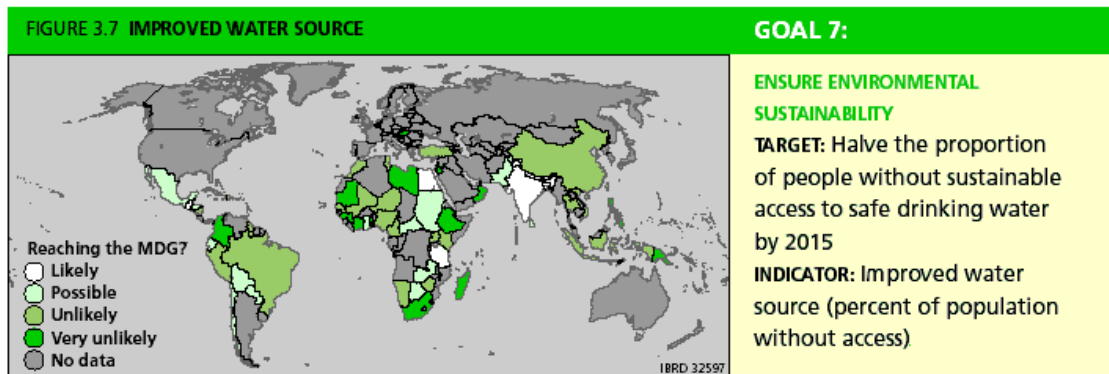
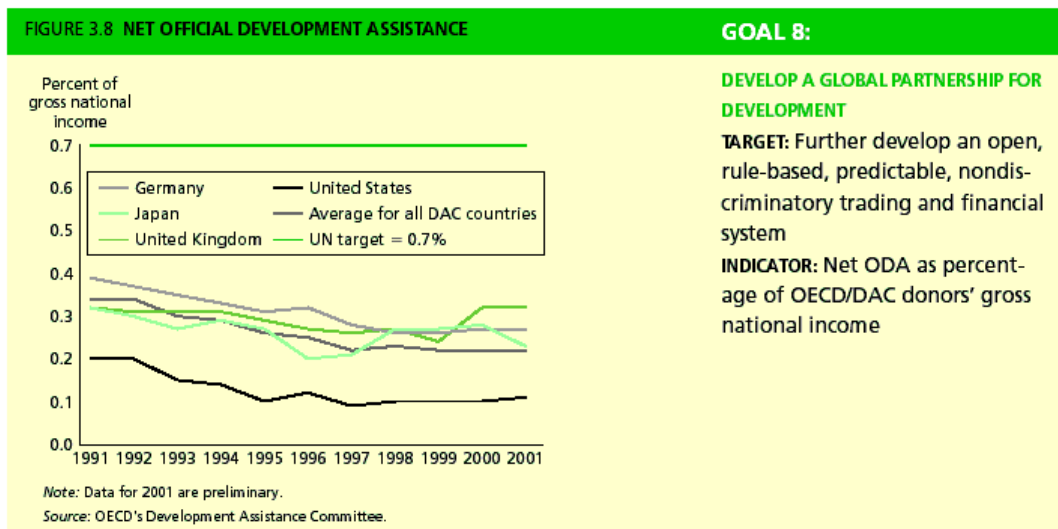


Fig 3.10



Source for above graphics: *The World Bank Annual Report 2003, Chapter 3*

→For more information on the MDGs see <http://www.developmentgoals.org/> or see www.millenniumcampaign.org

ⁱⁱ For example the World Bank’s CDF Progress Report:
“Meeting the Promise? Early Experience and Emerging Issues”, September 2001

ⁱⁱ CAS reports are automatically disclosed for countries benefiting from IDA assistance (this includes those termed ‘blend’ countries which benefit from both IBRD and IDA support). If there is opposition from the country and exceptional cases there may not be full disclosure.

Public disclosure of CAS Reports for countries with IBRD support takes place at Government request. Following Board discussion of the CAS the World Bank will issue a CAS Public Information Notice (CPIN) available online.

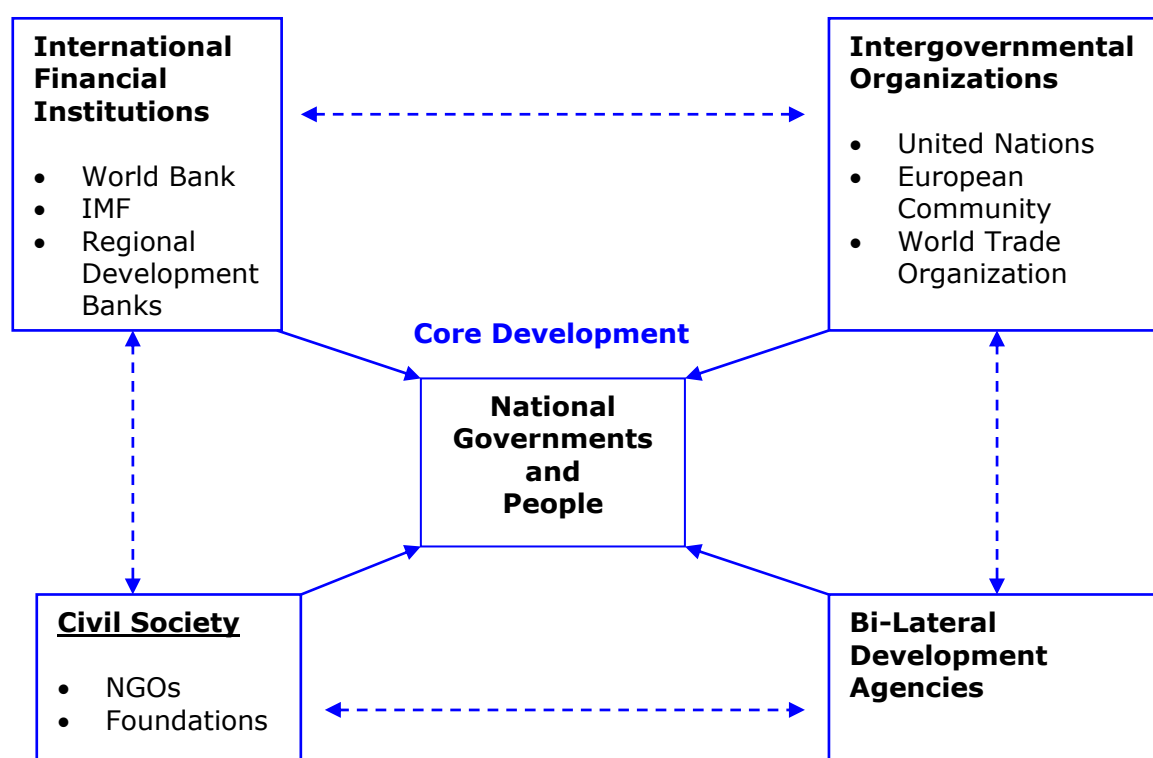
CHAPTER FOUR

The World Bank in the Global Development Community

The World Bank in the Global Development Community

The last decade has posed considerable challenges for the developing world. Poverty has increased in some of the most vulnerable countries while aid flows have dropped in real terms. Long-term sustainable development requires sound building blocks at both local and international level. At the country level, prime responsibility for development rests with national governments. There also are many other players providing development assistance in partnership with national government programs and local civil society organizations. The World Bank plays a strategic and important role on the global development stage.

Fig. 4.1 The World of Development Assistance



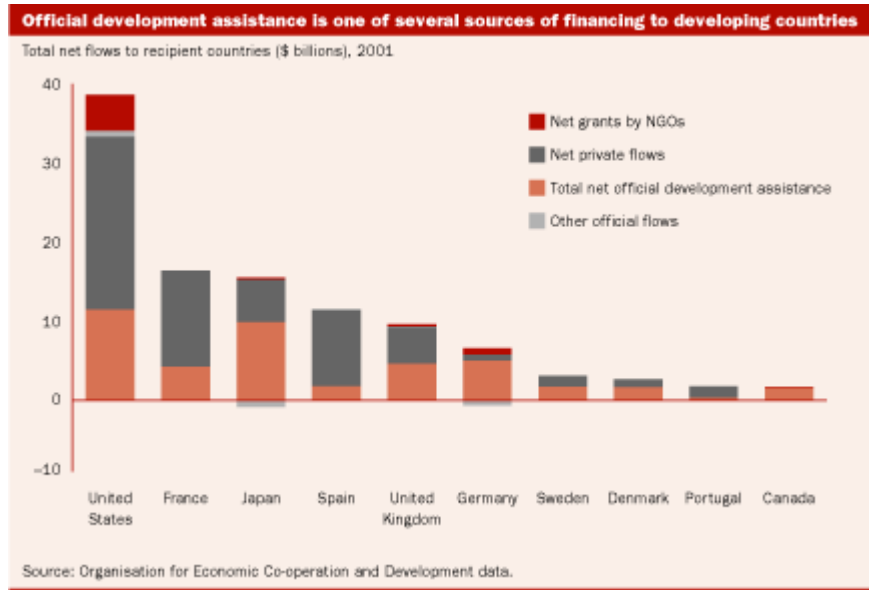
Official Development Assistance (ODA) at a Glance

The international forum for defining aid is the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC). In 2000 DAC members provided more than 95 percent of international aid. They provide two categories of aid: official development assistance (ODA) and official aid (OA). ODA comprises loans or grants to developing countries and territories from donor governments and their agencies for the purpose of promoting economic development and welfare. If the assistance is provided in the form of a loan it must be extended on concessional financial terms - with a grant element of 25 percent or more, calculated as the net present value of the future payment stream discounted at 10 percent.

Members of DAC

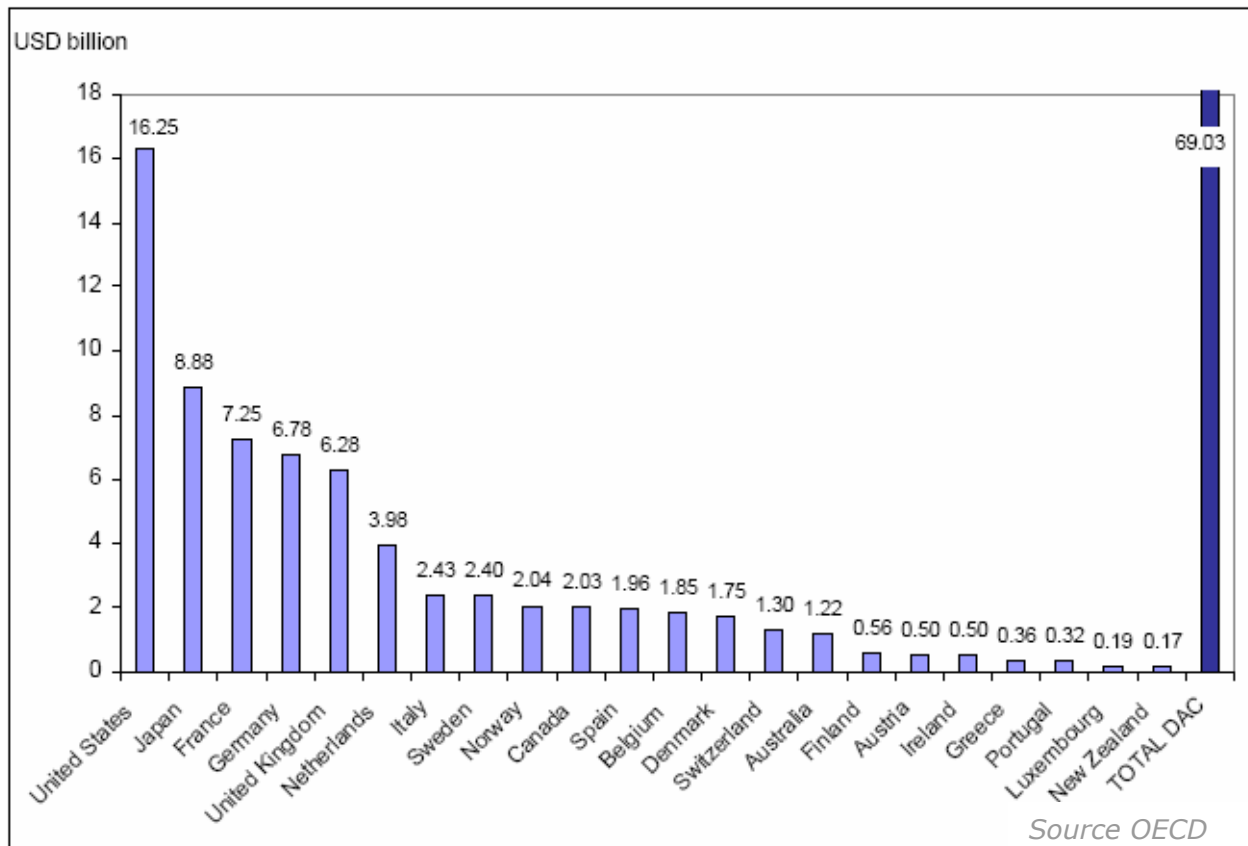
Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States and the Commission of the European Communities.

Fig. 4.2



After maintaining a steady level through the 1980s, aid flows dropped sharply over the last decade in real terms. By 2000, aid was more than 10% below the 1990 level or an all-time low of 0.22% of donors' combined national income. However the last two years have seen a reverse in this trend. In 2002 DAC members' aid rose by 7.2% in real terms real and if current commitments are met, similar annual increases are likely up to 2006. Unfortunately, this increase is largely due to debt relief (not originally included in calculations) and donor response to crises in Afghanistan and Iraq.

Fig. 4.3 Net ODA in 2003 - amounts



At Monterrey in March 2002, donors committed themselves to what would be the largest multi-year percentage increase in aid in real terms in the history of the DAC. If these commitments are kept, official development assistance will rise from approximately \$55 billion during the past few years to nearly \$75 billion (at 2002 prices and exchange rates) by 2006. As a proportion of donor GNI, this would be an increase to about 0.29% from the level of 0.22% in 2001. The bulk of the absolute increases over the period 2002-2006 are expected from five key DAC donors, on the basis of public statements at Monterrey and following the conference. For example, the European Union (EU) announced plans that would increase its assistance to an average of 0.39 percent of national income by 2006, and some EU members envision further increases in aid. The United States (U.S.) proposed increases in its annual contribution by \$5 billion for the Millennium Challenge Account and just below \$2 billion for an AIDS initiative by 2006.

Fig. 4.4

Table 1.2 Anticipated ODA in 2006

(Billions of USD at 2003 prices and exchange rates)

	Net ODA 2003	Anticipated ODA 2006	Increment
United States	15.8	20.9	5.1
Italy	2.4	5.1	2.7
United Kingdom	6.2	8.2	2.1
Germany	6.7	8.4	1.7
France	7.3	9.0	1.6
Sub-total	38.4	51.6	13.2
All other DAC members	30.1	35.3	5.2
TOTAL	68.5	86.8	18.3

Source: OECD

Fully delivering on these commitments will be a challenge for many members, particularly given recent increases in budget deficits. Even if the commitments are met, ODA will still be some \$25 billion short of the estimated extra \$50 billion needed to meet the Millennium Development Goals and halve poverty by 2015.

Several Recent Trends in Official Development Assistance

The **social sectors** have gained a larger overall share of ODA. Particularly striking is the increase in aid to **governance** and other social programs through the 1990s. This increase covers a wide variety of activities ranging from human rights promotion and election monitoring, to community development and government functions such as taxation. By contrast, aid for agriculture and industry has decreased.

Several long-term trends are also apparent in the forms in which aid is given. First, the **grant share** has increased. Overall grant share of bilateral ODA is up from 76% in 1980/81 to 86% in 2000/01, thus minimizing the consequences of bilateral ODA to the indebtedness of developing countries. A second tendency in forms of aid is towards reduced **tying** of aid commitments to procurement of goods and services from the donor country. A third major trend is the shift away from projects and program aid and towards **technical co-operation**. This is linked to the growing share of social sectors in total ODA, since contributions to those sectors (*e.g.* education, health and governance) are generally in the form of technical co-operation inputs including experts, teachers, training programs and associated equipment.ⁱ

Fig. 4.5

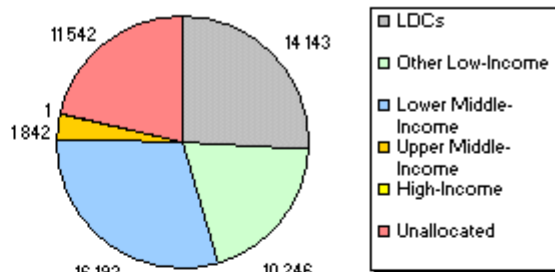
TOTAL DAC COUNTRIES

Net ODA	2002	2003	Change 2002/03
Current (USD m)	58 292	69 029	18.4%
Constant (2002 USD m)	58 292	61 062	4.8%
ODA/GNI	0.23%	0.25%	
Bilateral share	70%	72%	
Net Official Aid (OA)			
Current (USD m)	6 317	7 106	12.5%

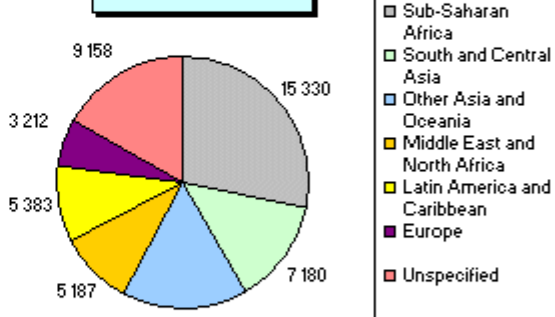
Top Ten Recipients of gross ODA/OA (USD million)	
1 Congo, Dem. Rep.	2 760
2 China	2 028
3 India	1 680
4 Indonesia	1 596
5 Pakistan	1 420
6 Serbia & Montenegro	1 387
7 Egypt	1 268
8 Mozambique	1 232
9 Afghanistan	1 110
10 Russia (OA)	1 108

Gross Bilateral ODA, 2002-03 average, unless otherwise shown

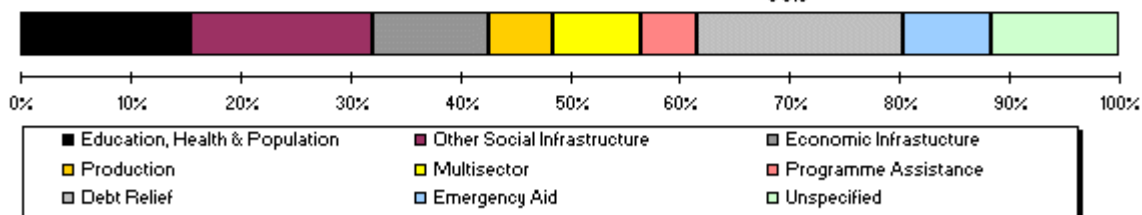
By Income Group (USD m)



By Region (USD m)



By Sector



Source: OECD, DAC.
<http://www.oecd.org/dac>

International Financial Institutions



The International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Established 1944

Current Membership: 184 countries

Staff: approximately 2,680 from 141 countries

The World Bank and the IMF: How do they differ?ii

World Bank	International Monetary Fund
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seeks to promote the economic development of the world's poorer countries • Assists developing countries through long-term financing of development projects and programs • Provides to the poorest developing countries whose per capita GNP is less than \$865 a year special financial assistance through the International Development Association (IDA) • Encourages private enterprises in developing countries through its affiliate, the International Finance Corporation (IFC) • Acquires most of its financial resources by borrowing on the international bond market • Has an authorized capital of \$184 billion, of which members pay in about 10 percent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oversees the international monetary system • Promotes exchange stability and orderly exchange relations among its member countries • Assists all members--both industrial and developing countries--that find themselves in temporary balance of payments difficulties by providing short- to medium-term credits • Supplements the currency reserves of its members through the allocation of SDRs (special drawing rights); to date SDR 21.4 billion has been issued to member countries in proportion to their quotas • Draws its financial resources principally from the quota subscriptions of its member countries • Has at its disposal fully paid-in quotas now totaling SDR 145 billion (about \$215 billion)

Some examples of areas of cooperation/collaboration between the World Bank and the IMF:

- The Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative
- Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)
- Trade Issues

→ For further information see www.imf.org

Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs)

The MDBs are characterized by a broad membership, including both borrowing developing countries and developed donor countries. Membership is not limited to countries from their respective region. Each bank has its own independent legal and operational status but high levels of cooperation exist between the MDBs.

MDBs provide financial support and professional advice for economic and social development in developing countries. They also provide financing for development through the following:

- **Long-term loans**, based on market interest. To fund these loans, MDBs borrow on the international capital markets and re-lend to borrowing governments in developing countries.
- **Very long-term loans (often termed credits)**, with interest rates well below the market interest rate. These are funded through direct contributions from governments in donor countries.
- **Grant financing** is also offered by some MDBs, mainly for technical assistance, advisory services or project preparation.

The term Multilateral Development Bank typically refers to the World Bank Group and the **four Regional Development Banks**:

- **The African Development Bank:** www.afdb.org
- **The Asian Development Bank:** www.adb.org
- **The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development:** www.ebrd.org
- **The Inter-American Development Bank Group:** www.iadb.org

In the early 1990's, the World Bank was the largest source of multilateral finance for developing countries. **Today the major regional development banks together provide about the same level of resources as the World Bank.**

Examples of World Bank and Regional MDBs Joint Programs

- **Global Development Network (GDN)** GDN's partners also include a range of bilateral donors, multilateral institutions (the Regional Banks, UNDP, ECA, IMF, UNICEF, PACT), and private foundations (such as the Ford Foundation, MERCK) www.gdnet.org
- **The Nile Basin Initiative** <http://www.nilebasin.org>
- **Multi-Country HIV-AIDS program for Africa (MAP)**
www.worldbank.org/afr/aids/map.htm

Sub-Regional Development Banks

A number of Sub-Regional Banks, established for development purposes, are also classified as multilateral banks since they are owned by a group of countries (typically borrowing members and not donors). **Some examples** of Sub-Regional development banks include:

- The Corporación Andina de Fomento (CAF): www.caf.com
- The Caribbean Development Bank (CDB): www.caribank.org
- The Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI): www.bcie.org
- The East African Development Bank (EADB): www.transafrica.org
- The West African Development Bank (BOAD): www.boad.org
- The Central African Development Bank (BEDEAC)
- The Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC): www.cdcgroup.com
- The Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA): www.badea.org

Examples of Cooperation

- The **West African Development Bank** and the **Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa** are partners in the HIPC initiative.
- The **Corporación Andina de Fomento** has been participating in joint projects with the **International Finance Corporation** through co-financing the MIBANCO – Peru, a private commercial bank that began as a non-governmental organization (NGO). As of December 2001, MIBANCO had 77,942 microloan clients, the majority of whom were women.
- The **Central American Bank for Economic Integration** is expected to co-finance US\$ 2.35 million for a recently approved **World Bank** project (October 2003) in Honduras, to improve the country's investment climate, boost firms' productivity and export capacity.

Other Multilateral Financial Institutions (MFIs)

Several other banks and funds that lend to developing countries are also identified as multilateral development institutions, and are often grouped together as other Multilateral Financial Institutions (MFIs). **They differ from the MDBs in a narrower ownership/membership structure or in focusing on special sectors or activities.** Co-financing is also planned with these organizations. Among these are:

- **The European Commission (EC)** and **The European Investment Bank (EIB)**
- **International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)**
- **The Islamic Development Bank (IDB)**
- **The Nordic Development Fund (NDF)** and **The Nordic Investment Bank (NIB)**
- **The OPEC Fund for International Development (OPEC Fund)**

Intergovernmental Organizations



The United Nations (UN)

The World Bank and the United Nations have cooperated on economic and social areas of mutual concern since the founding of the two organizations (in 1944 and 1945 respectively). In addition to a shared agenda, the World Bank and the UN have similar membership.

The World Bank's **formal relationship** with the United Nations is defined by a 1947 agreement which **recognizes the World Bank as an independent specialized agency of the UN system** as well as a member and observer in many UN bodies. The relationship operates something like this:

- **At the executive level**, the President of the World Bank and the UN Secretary-General engage in an on-going dialogue on major issues such as poverty eradication, capacity building in Africa, humanitarian and post-conflict issues, human rights and financing for development. The World Bank President also participates in a range of UN forums.
- **At the political level**, that of member states, the World Bank has observer status in several UN bodies (including the General Assembly) that address issues affecting the work of the World Bank (for example poverty, HIV/AIDS, women in development, governance, civil society and environment).
- **At the operational level**, the World Bank works with other UN Funds and Programs in its project work through policy coordination, project implementation, co-financing and aid coordination. For example, the World Bank is one of six co-sponsors of the Joint United Nations Program on AIDS (UNAIDS), contributing over \$800 million so far in the fight against HIV/AIDS. The World Bank helps to prepare for and participates in all of the UN global conferences and, as an active member of the task forces created to follow-up on UN conferences, helps to implement agreed goals at the country level.

Examples of Joint Programs with the United Nations

Joint United Nations Program on AIDS (UNAIDS)

The Bank is a founding co-sponsor of UNAIDS, established in 1996. UNAIDS is an innovative joint venture of the UN family that brings together the efforts and resources of eight UN system organizations. As the main advocate for global action on HIV/AIDS, UNAIDS leads, strengthens and supports an expanded response aimed at preventing the transmission of HIV, providing care and support, reducing the vulnerability of individuals and communities to HIV/AIDS, and alleviating the impact of the epidemic.

The Bank is one of the largest sources of financing in the United Nations system for HIV/AIDS programs. In the last five years, the Bank has committed US \$1.5 billion through grants, loans and credits to programs to fight HIV/AIDS. Since FY01, the multi-sectoral nature of HIV/AIDS has been reflected in the Bank's MAP, Education, Transport, Urban Development and Water Supply and Sanitation projects. **For the poorest countries, support for HIV/AIDS strategies from the World Bank's no-interest concessional lending arm (IDA), can be up to 100% grant-financed.** The Bank works with its partners to provide strategic analysis, policy advice and other technical expertise at country level. UNAIDS' Global AIDS Monitoring and Evaluation Support Team (GAMET) is located at the World Bank. The Bank is also building on existing knowledge of what works in Antiretroviral Therapy (ART).

→ **For more information** and for a bibliography on AIDS see www.unaids.org or www.worldbank.org/aids

Global Environment Facility (GEF)

The GEF is a partnership of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and the World Bank. It provides grant and concessional funding to meet the agreed incremental costs of measures to achieve agreed global environmental benefits in four focal areas: climate change; biological diversity; international waters; and ozone layer depletion. In 2001, reduction of emissions of toxic chemicals through the Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) program was added in the GEF. Activities to slow or halt land degradation, primarily in the form of desertification and deforestation, are also eligible for funding.

→ **For more information visit the GEF website** at: www.worldbank.org/gef

Education for All

Promoting education is central to the Bank's mission of poverty reduction. The World Bank has been helping advance education in developing countries since 1963 and remains today the world's single largest provider of external funding for education.

Some 115 million children remain out of school; two-thirds of them are girls and most of them, poor or otherwise disadvantaged; of those who attend, one-third of them drop out before becoming literate, and even those who complete school, many fail to attain minimum competence.

Education for All (EFA) is an international commitment aimed at providing every boy and girl in the developing world a good quality, free, and compulsory primary school education. It was first launched in 1990 and, in the face of slow progress, reaffirmed in September 2000 as a Millennium Development Goal to be achieved by 2015. Specifically, it commits the EFA partnership to ensure that by 2015, all children, especially girls, children in difficult circumstances, and those from ethnic minorities, have access to, and complete, free and compulsory education of good quality. In addition, it commits the partnership to eliminating gender disparities in primary and secondary education by 2005. The EFA partnership includes a broad coalition of national governments, organizations such as UNESCO, civil society groups, and associations.

→ **For more information** see the World Bank Education website at www1.worldbank.org/education or UNESCO's Education For All site at www.unesco.org/education/efa/

The European Commission (EC)

The EC is one of the most important global development players. In financial terms, the EC has become a major partner and contributor to the World Bank trust funds. There are many partnership programs between the EC and the World Bank, including thematic and cross-regional partnerships. **Below are examples of major cooperation programs:**

i) Thematic

The EC and the Heavily Indebted Poor Country Initiative (HIPC) Trust Fund:

From the outset, the European Commission (EC) strongly backed the Heavily Indebted Poor Country Initiative (HIPC), especially in support of the eligible African, Caribbean and Pacific countries. The EC has pledged more than € 1 billion to debt relief. The funds come primarily from unallocated European Development Fund resources and to a lesser degree from the EU budget.

The EC supported the proposal to extend the sunset clause of the HIPC initiative to the end of 2004 in order to allow remaining eligible countries, mostly conflict affected or with substantial arrears problems, to join.

In March 2000, the European Investment Bank (EIB) approved € 60 million of debt relief under the enhanced framework of the HIPC debt initiative. This amount comes in addition to € 10 million already approved in 1998 to provide HIPC eligible countries with grants from which to prepay certain loans extended by the EU. Under the enhanced framework, the EIB will also offer early relief on debt service between the decision point and the completion point.

Program on Private Participation in Mediterranean Infrastructure (PPMI)

In 1997 the World Bank and the European Commission jointly established The Program on Private Participation in Mediterranean Infrastructure (PPMI) through which they cooperate on private participation in infrastructure (PPI) and private sector development (PSD) in the Southern Mediterranean region.

The Program aims to build synergies between World Bank and European Union instruments and expertise, and foster closer coordination and partnership by developing joint projects, undertaking studies and analyses, and promoting contacts and exchanges.

→ For more information see <http://www.ppmi.org>

ii. Cross Regional

Joint European Commission and World Bank Office for Southeast Europe (SEERECON)

The Office for South East Europe (Joint Office) opened in June 1999 to help implement the mandate given to the European Commission and the World Bank to lead the coordination effort of all bilateral and multilateral aid to the Balkans under the guidance of the High Level Steering Group. This special mandate builds on the existing collaborative work between the European Commission and the World Bank on a country-by-country basis in the region. The two institutions are responsible for "coordination of matters related to the economic recovery and reform and reconstruction of the South East Europe region". This includes: donor coordination and aid mobilization through high-level donor conferences and donor consultative groups; economic analysis; the identification and estimation of needs; the definition of strategies and priorities; progress assessment; developing appropriate conditions and implementing projects.

→ For more information see World Bank-European Union office website:
<http://www.seerecon.org>

iii. Enlargement

Over the past few years, the World Bank has actively partnered with the EU Accession candidate countries and the European Commission as part of the enlargement process. The World Bank Group supports the adoption of the *acquis communautaire* through the implementation of individual country programs in the initial eight countries (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary and Slovenia) as well as Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey. Advice, dialogue and lending support are being provided for policy reform and institutional development needed for the *acquis*, along with complementary programs in other areas such as in education, health, social services and pension reform.

Since the beginning of the EU enlargement process, the EU candidate countries have asked the World Bank to focus its support on their efforts to become EU members. To this end, the World Bank's country assistance strategies (CASs) for the EU candidate countries review in detail how such support should be structured, while taking into account the support provided by the EU as well as the other European financial institutions.

→ **For more information** see <http://www.worldbank.org/eca/euenlargement>
→ **For more information on World Bank/EU partnerships** see www.worldbank.org/eu,
The World Bank and EU Cooperation and Partnerships.



The World Trade Organization (WTO)

The WTO works on **trade for development** and is the only global international organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations. Set up in 1995 the WTO has at its heart the 'WTO agreements', negotiated and signed by the bulk of the world's trading nations and ratified in their parliaments. The main goal of the WTO is to help producers, exporters and importers of goods and services conduct their business unhampered. Currently, 146 countries are members of the WTO.

In today's economically integrated world openness to trade is often associated with increased growth. Trade and investment can be a powerful engine for development. To facilitate communication on this topic, a jointly managed **World Bank-WTO Internet portal the Trade & Development Center**, was established to provide information on trade as it relates to social and economic development. The site is aimed at anyone interested in trade issues but also offers a point of contact for officials in developing countries and former centrally planned economies.

→ **For more information on the Trade & Development Center** see www.itd.org
→ **For more information on the WTO** see www.wto.org

Bilateral Development Agencies

The World Bank Group works in partnership with individual countries' development agencies to ensure better aid coordination. Examples include:

- **Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID):** www.ausaid.gov.au
- **Austrian Development Cooperation:** www.bmaa.gv.at/eza
- **Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA):** www.acdi-cida.gc.ca
- **Danish Development Agency (DANIDA):** www.um.dk
- **Department for International Development Cooperation (Finland):** www.global.finland.fi
- **Agence française de développement (AFD):** www.afd.fr
- **Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH:** www.gtz.de
- **Irish Aid:** www.irlgov.ie/iveagh/irishaid
- **Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA):** www.jica.go.jp
- **Netherlands Development Cooperation:** www.bz.minbuza.nl
- **New Zealand Official Development Assistance (NZODA):** www.mft.govt.nz/nzoda
- **Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation:** www.norad.no
- **Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA):** www.sida.se
- **Swiss Agency for Development and Co-operation (SDC):** www.sdc-gov.ch
- **U.K. Department for International Development (DFID):** www.dfid.gov.uk
- **U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID):** www.info.usaid.gov

→ **For additional information on the role and activities** of these and other agencies in the fight against poverty, consult the following website which contains descriptions and various policy documents

<http://poverty.worldbank.org/webguide/category/3>

Civil Society

The World Bank interacts with thousands of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) throughout the world at the global, regional and country levels. They include NGOs, trade unions, faith-based organizations, indigenous peoples' movements and foundations. These interactions range from CSOs who critically monitor the Bank's work and engage the Bank in policy discussions to those who actively collaborate with the Bank in operational activities.

Fig. 4.6

<i>(USD Million)</i>	2000	2001	2002
Bilateral ODA Contributions to NGOs from DAC Countries	1200	1137	1246
Total ODA	53749	52335	58724

Cooperation with Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

Grants from nongovernmental organizations are increasing. For example, they rose from more than \$6 billion in 1995 to about \$10 billion in 2001. More than half of total grants came from NGOs in the United States. The World Bank has been working with NGOs for many years and recognizes the important role they play in meeting the challenges of development. The last few years have witnessed a remarkable increase in collaboration between the World Bank and the NGO community worldwide. This takes the form of consultations, discussions and partnering. NGOs have also become increasingly involved in Bank-financed development projects either by partnering with governments or receiving funding through social funds (see section on Social Funds for information on these grant funding opportunities). Examples abound of neighborhood associations, producers associations, NGOs, labor unions, and faith-based groups providing services at the community level or implementing World Bank-financed development programs in partnership with governments.

Below are some examples:

- **Perspectives from CSOs** were invited in the 2002 World Bank-IMF comprehensive review of the PRSP experience. They helped shape its recommendations.
- **The Development Forum** helps the World Bank communicate with stakeholders, particularly NGOs. It is an electronic venue for discussion. Since October 1998 The Development Forum has hosted **more than 90 global, public e-discussions.**
- There are many examples of **World Bank financed partnerships with NGOs** - in areas such as forest conservation, AIDS vaccines, polio eradication, rural poverty, and micro-credit.

The European Union is looking for ways to increase the involvement of non-state actors in designing & implementing development.

The EU decentralized cooperation budget line:

2000: 4 million Euro
2001: 3.2 million Euro
2002: 5.8 million Euro

Examples of Projects/Cooperation

- Promoting Government Accountability in Argentina
- Empowering Women's Organizations in China
- Consulting Citizens on the CAS for Belarus
- Reaching out to Civil Society in Morocco
- Supporting the Roma Population of Eastern Europe
- Partnering to Reduce Pesticides in Africa

→ **For more information** see www.worldbank.org/ngos To see more details on the above projects, select partnering.

Foundations

For decades, foundations have worked on issues related to conflict, inequality, human and community development, and increased economic opportunities. In fact, in fiscal years 2002 and 2003, The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation was among the top ten World Bank trust fund donors. The World Bank runs the **World Bank's Foundation Partnership website** – to enable the foundation community and the World Bank to share information and knowledge on poverty reduction and sustainable development. The website includes links to foundations worldwide that fund projects in Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean as well as a list of community based foundations. There is also a contact list for foundations that maintain offices in client countries.

Another important resource is the **European Foundation Center** website which serves as a portal to European foundations and foundations and corporate funders from around the world who are active in Europe.

Foundations in the News: United Nations Media Leaders Summit on HIV/AIDS

January 15, 2004 - As part of the ongoing mobilisation of civil society in the fight against HIV/AIDS, United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan met with leaders of some of the world's leading media organizations to launch a **Global Media AIDS Initiative**. The Initiative aims to activate media organizations to reach the world's people – especially youth - with information about how to prevent and treat HIV and to help combat AIDS-related stigma and discrimination. The summit, was co-chaired by UNAIDS, The **Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation** and the **Kaiser Family Foundation**.

Fig. 4.7 Top Ten U.S. Foundations

Name/(State):	Assets:	As of FY End Date:
<u>Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (WA)</u>	\$26,810,518,000	12/31/03
<u>The Ford Foundation (NY)</u>	10,015,612,595	09/30/03
<u>J. Paul Getty Trust (CA)</u>	9,100,188,385	06/30/03
<u>W. K. Kellogg Foundation (MI)</u>	6,801,844,315	08/31/04
<u>The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation (CA)</u>	6,020,386,605	12/31/03
<u>The David and Lucile Packard Foundation (CA)</u>	5,982,468,233	12/31/03
<u>Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation (CA)</u>	4,846,115,373	12/31/03
<u>The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation (NY)</u>	4,719,646,000	12/31/03
<u>John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation (IL)</u>	4,530,410,640	12/31/03
<u>The Pew Charitable Trusts (PA)</u>	4,118,768,408	12/31/03

→ For more information see www.worldbank.org/foundations

→ U.S. Foundations: www.fdncenter.org

→ European Foundations: www.efc.be

Further Cooperation and Aid Coordination

The World Bank has a long and impressive track record in aid coordination. This has become more important in recent years as external aid resources for development become increasingly scarce, the channels of assistance more diversified, and development programs more complex. The increase in the number of institutions providing external assistance — each with its own priorities, financial terms, and procedures — has made the coordination of aid a very important task for both donors and recipients. Even if the responsibility for aid coordination rests primarily with the recipient government, all donors and partners should strive continually to ensure their approaches are coordinated and complementary.

World Bank-led aid coordination mechanisms and processes include some 60 recipient countries and 50 official donors. The IMF and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) are members of all World Bank-organized aid coordination groups. Regional Development Banks are invited to participate in the coordination groups for countries in their respective region.

Aid Coordination Groups

Aid Coordination Groups are organized by country or region.

- **Country Coordination Groups** include consortia, consultative groups, sector-level groups, and UNDP-sponsored roundtables. The success of such meetings often depends on the joint efforts of the Bank, the donors and, above all, the country concerned.
- Examples of **Regional Coordination Groups** include the Caribbean Group for Economic Cooperation in Development, the Coordinating Group for Central America, Le Club du Sahel, and the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference. These regional groups provide a forum for donor and recipient discussion of issues with broad cross-country implications, such as drought relief, food security, and transport planning.
- **Local-level meetings** consider issues from a local perspective and follow up on understandings reached at the aid group meetings.

Co-financing

Co-financing describes funds committed to specific Bank-funded projects by official bilateral and multilateral partners, export credit agencies, and private sources. Co-financing enables the Bank to:

- Mobilize resources to fill a financing gap for specific project or program,
- Establish closer coordination with official donors on country programs, policies, and investment priorities,
- Provide donors with a cost-effective way of extending assistance by using the Bank's country experience and capacity to manage projects and programs.

For example, the Bank's major co-financing partners in fiscal 2004 included the Inter-American Development Bank (\$3.7 billion), the European Commission (\$640 million), and the British Department for International Development (\$612 million). Regions benefiting from co-financed projects included Latin America and the Caribbean (\$4 billion), Africa (\$3 billion), and South Asia (\$1.3 billion).

Examples of Co financed Projects

A total of **103 projects** were co-financed by the Bank and its partners in Fiscal Year 2003. Examples include:

The Colombia Social Sector Adjustment Program (\$390 million)

The Ghana Health Sector Program Support Project II (\$310 million)

The Mexico Rural Finance Development Structural Adjustment Loan (\$300 million)

The Jordan Education Reform for Knowledge Project (\$120 million)

Fig. 4.8 Total Bank Lending vs. Cofinancing, Fiscal 2000–03 (billions of dollars)

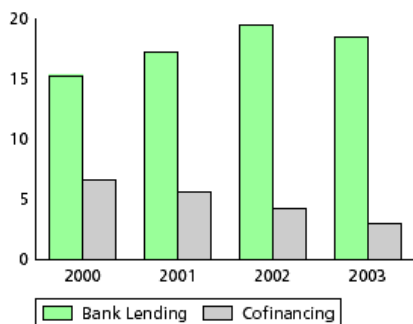
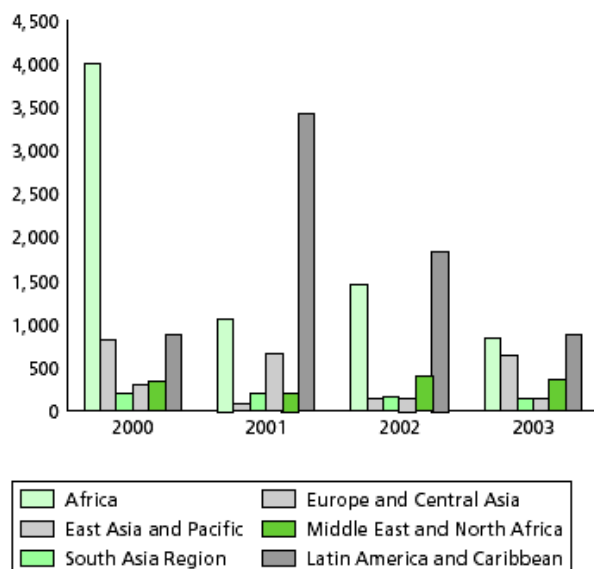


Fig. 4.9 Cofinancing Funds by Region, Fiscal 2000–03 (millions of dollars)



Source for the above graphics: World Bank Annual Report 2003

Major Recent Conferences

International Forum on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico 18-22 March 2002

The International Forum on Financing for Development brought together 51 presidents and prime ministers, numerous finance and foreign ministers, leaders of international organizations and financial institutions, along with business and civil society leaders, to address the challenges of development financing and poverty alleviation. The signal achievement of the Conference was the adoption by acclamation of the **Monterrey Consensus**. Through the Monterrey Consensus, the international community agreed to a coherent, principled approach to development—and to the first increase in aid in 20 years, with an additional \$16 billion a year by 2006 (including pledges made since the conference).ⁱⁱⁱ

Pledges Since Monterrey

The **United States** plans to nearly double official development assistance—to \$15 billion a year—by 2006. The **European Union** plans increase aid to 0.39% of GNP by 2006—about \$11 billion more a year. **Canada** agreed to increase aid by 8% a year, or by about \$1.7 billion—by 2010 that would reach 0.28% of its GNI. **Norway** agreed to raise aid from 0.92% of GNI to 1.0% by 2005, equivalent to an annual increase of \$250 million. **Switzerland** agreed to increase aid to 0.37% of GNI by 2010. **Australia** agreed to a 3% real increase in 2002–03.

Among individual members:

- **Austria** pledged to reach 0.33% of gross national income (GNI) by 2006.
- **Belgium** pledged to reach 0.7% of GNI by 2010.
- **Finland** pledged to reach 0.4% of GNI by 2007.
- **France** pledged to reach 0.5% of GNI by 2007.
- **Germany** pledged to reach 0.33% of GNI by 2006.
- **Greece** pledged to reach 0.33% of GNI by 2006.
- **Ireland** pledged to reach 0.7% of GNI by 2007.
- **Italy** pledged to reach 0.33% of GNI by 2006.
- **Luxembourg** pledged to reach 1.0% of GNI by 2005.
- **The Netherlands** pledged to reach 1.0% of GNI by 2005.
- **Portugal** pledged to reach 0.33% of GNI by 2006.
- **Spain** pledged to reach 0.33% of GNI by 2006.
- **Sweden** promised to aim for 1.0% of GNI by 2006.
- **The United Kingdom** agreed to reach 0.4% of GNI by 2005–06.

Source: UNDP Human Development Report 2003

→ **For more information** and to see a copy of the Monterrey Consensus visit www.un.org/esa/ffd/ffdconf

High Level Forum on Harmonization, Rome, Italy, 24-25 February 2003

Officials from 26 developing nations and representatives from dozens of aid agencies met to decide how to streamline the policies and procedures that guide aid delivery across the world. The Rome Conference highlighted the importance of building partnerships among donors and developing countries as a means of making more effective progress towards the Millennium Development Goals.

A second high level forum was convened in Paris on February 28- March 2, 2005 to review progress and identify areas in which more work is needed.

World Bank studies show that a developing country typically deals with up to with 30 aid agencies across a wide range of social sectors. Too often, the impact of foreign aid is diluted because it is delivered by multiple, high-cost aid boutiques. A vast consultancy industry has sprung up around aid delivery and is worth \$4 billion a year in Africa alone.

What to Avoid: Examples of Aid Gone Wrong

- In a forestry project in Vietnam, it took donors 18 months and the time of 150 government workers to purchase five vehicles because of differences among the aid agencies over procurement policies.
- In Bolivia, five donors backed a survey to measure changes in household poverty, but each required separate financial and technical reporting. The government official assigned to the project found she spent almost half her time simply dealing with donor requirements than actually undertaking the survey.
- In Tanzania, health officials found the sheer number of projects, and the accompanying demands to host missions and prepare reports, were simply beyond its administrative capacity.

From a World Bank Press Release

→ **For more information** and to view a copy of the Rome Declaration, see <http://www1.worldbank.org/harmonization/romehlf> or www.aidharmonization.org

ⁱ OECD, 2003 Development Co-operation Report

ⁱⁱ Chart taken from: Driscoll, David D. "The IMF and the World Bank: How do they Differ", 1996

ⁱⁱⁱ Information on pledges since Monterrey from UNDP Human Development Report 2003, Chapter 8

Chapter Five

The World Bank and Parliamentarians

[The World Bank Working with Parliamentarians](#)

The World Bank has Taken Steps to Engage Parliamentarians

The World Bank works with parliamentarians on many levels. While the Bank's hub for global parliamentary outreach and activities is based in the Vice Presidency for Europe, and run by the Bank's **Development Policy Dialogue Team**, the Bank also works with parliamentarians through the **World Bank Institute's (WBI)** capacity building programs and our **country offices** and country teams. Our global network of over 60 **Public Information Centers (PICs)** assist in providing World Bank project documents and other key publications to parliamentarians.

The Development Policy Dialogue Team

The Development Policy Dialogue Team is the principal point of contact for parliamentarians and parliamentary organizations at the World Bank. It is responsible for facilitating policy dialogue with parliamentarians worldwide and acts a matchmaker: connecting parliamentarians with relevant Bank units and Country Offices and with other constituencies such as academics and youth.

The Development Policy Dialogue Team seeks to:

- Exchange views on development challenges and global issues
- Engage in an in-depth policy dialogue with our different constituencies - Parliamentarians, Academics and Researchers and Youth
- Increase parliamentarians participation in consultations and information exchange with the World Bank

Working closely with the Executive Board of the Parliamentary Network on the World Bank, the Development Policy Dialogue Team co-organizes the Field Visit program and the PNoWB Annual Conference. The team also supports the PNoWB's thematic working groups (Parliamentarians' Implementation Watch, HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria Committee and the International Trade Working Group), as well as PNoWB local and regional chapters. Each year, the team works to bring a delegation of PNoWB members and representatives of other parliamentary organizations to the *IMF/World Bank Annual Meetings*. Increasingly, the team also works to promote cooperation between the Bank and a broad range of parliamentary organizations, networks and assemblies with regional and thematic focus. For example, DEVPOD has partnered with the NATO Parliamentary Assembly and the Commonwealth Parliamentary Assembly on trade issues. DEVPOD has also facilitated World Bank input into the bi-annual meetings of the Chairs of Foreign Affairs Committees from EU parliaments.

In addition to working with Parliamentarians, members of the Development Policy Dialogue Team coordinate Youth Outreach, Academic Dialogue and the Annual Bank Conference on Development Economics – Europe (ABCDE).

World Bank Q&A for Parliamentarians

Are you a parliamentarian with a question on World Bank policies or projects? The Q&A system allows members of parliament to submit their questions directly online in three languages: English French and Spanish. You will receive a detailed answer to your question from a World Bank expert within several days. To use the Q&A go to www.worldbank.org/parliamentarians or www.pnowb.org

→ For more information on the Development Policy Dialogue Team and our work with Parliamentarians, please see www.worldbank.org/parliamentarians
This website is also available in French, Spanish and Arabic (coming soon)

[The Parliamentary Network on the World Bank \(PNoWB\)](#)

What is the Parliamentary Network on the World Bank?

"We're not fans of the World Bank. We're critics when necessary, supporters when necessary. PNoWB promotes the role of parliamentarians in fighting poverty. We're a hands-on implementation group," - Bert Koenders, MP, the Netherlands, PNoWB Chair

The Parliamentary Network on the World Bank (PNoWB) was founded in May 2000 as an informal network of individual parliamentarians. Since then, PNoWB has grown to include more than 800 parliamentarians from 110 countries. PNoWB mobilizes parliamentarians in the fight against global poverty, promotes transparency and accountability in international development, and offers a platform for policy dialogue between the World Bank and parliamentarians.

Directed by a nine-member Board elected by their peers, PNoWB is now a non-governmental organization registered in France and employs staff in Nairobi, Cairo and Paris. The organization is open to parliamentarians from World Bank member states. PNoWB Members represent themselves and their constituents, not their countries, parliaments or governments.

The Key Objectives of the PNoWB

- **Accountability:** to facilitate and encourage direct dialogue between parliamentarians and the World Bank in order to achieve greater transparency of policies and practices and increase collective accountability.
- **Advocacy:** to provide the members of the PNoWB with a platform for coordinated parliamentary advocacy on international development issues.
- **Networking:** to encourage concerted action, debate and exchange of information among parliamentarians on major issues of development, finance and poverty eradication.
- **Partnerships:** to take initiatives to further cooperation and encourage partnerships between parliamentarians and policy makers, the academic community, the business sector and non-governmental organizations.
- **Progress Review:** to promote the development of mechanisms and practices for the effective democratic control of development assistance in all its phases.

PNoWB Activities

A) The **PNoWB Annual Conference** is organized in partnership with the Parliament of the host country and the World Bank. It offers MPs and World Bank staff the opportunity to meet, discuss and debate a wide range of development issues ranging from parliamentary involvement in PRSPs to tackling HIV/AIDS. Up to 200 parliamentarians participate in the Annual Conferences.

B) MPs participate in **consultations with the World Bank and other IFIs** regarding their projects, programs and research activities.

C) The PNoWB produces a **Newsletter** and maintains a regularly updated **website**.

D) Working directly with World Bank staff, PNoWB maintains working groups on specific topics of interest to PNoWB's members. These include the **HIV/AIDS Committee** and the **Committee on International Trade for Development**.

E) PNoWB Field Visits enable parliamentarians to gain firsthand experience of the work of the World Bank in developing countries. During the visits, delegates are briefed by the World Bank country representative on the activities of the World Bank in the country concerned. They then visit World Bank programs and projects in progress and talk with the managers responsible for implementation, as well as the local staff engaged on the projects. Delegates also have the opportunity to meet local parliamentarians, as well as other key stakeholders (NGOs, bilateral donors and the media), to review and discuss the country's Poverty Reduction Strategy. The Field Visits are supported by the Government of Finland.

Examples of PNoWB Field Visits: Uganda and Albania

In April 2002 a PNoWB delegation visited **Uganda**. The delegation met the World Bank Resident Representative, the President of Parliament, the Deputy Minister of Finance and donor representatives. A day-and-a-half was spent visiting projects in the field, including visits to Saint Mary's Jjanya Primary School, the Nakivubo Channel Rehabilitation Project, a local government development program and a nutrition and early childhood development project.

Participants: Cecilia Amoah (MP Ghana), Alban Bagbin (MP Ghana), Alain Destexhe (MP Belgium), Bob van den Bos (European Parliament, Netherlands), Mohammed Sanusi Daggash (MP Nigeria), C. Ramachandraiah (MP India) and Roland Wiederkehr (MP Switzerland).

In November, 2003 a PNoWB delegation visited Tirana, **Albania**. The delegation met with Ylli Bufi, Albanian Minister of Finance, Servet Pellumbi, Speaker of the Parliament, NGO leaders, the World Bank Country Director and other World Bank staff. The delegation visited the Durres Port project, the Irrigation and Drainage project in Kavaja and the Forestry and Microcredit projects in Petrola. The delegation also had the unique opportunity to participate in a conference on the Albanian National Strategy for Social and Economic Development.

Participants: Tony Colman (MP United Kingdom) Yves Coussin (MP France) Athineos Florinis (MP Greece) Ian Lucas (MP United Kingdom) and Frederic Ngenzebuhoro (MP Burundi)

→ For more details about field visits please see www.pnowb.org and click on activities then field visits. Video footage of the field visits is available online.

F) Regional Chapters: In addition to acting as a policy-oriented global network, the PNoWB also has developed activities at the **operational level in specific regions and countries**. There are currently Local and Regional Chapters in India, Japan, East Africa and the Middle East and North Africa.

Launch of the PNoWB East Africa Chapter

The Parliamentary Network on the World Bank (PNoWB) launched its East Africa chapter (PNoWB-East Africa) at a meeting in Nairobi, Kenya, July 23-24, 2003. The East Africa chapter is the second regional group to be established, and others are being planned.

In line with the PNoWB's mission to advocate for transparency and accountability in international development, the purpose of PNoWB-East Africa is:

1. To deepen East African Parliamentarians' understanding of the Poverty Reduction Strategies and the Millennium Development Goals;
2. To facilitate relations between East African Parliamentarians and the World Bank and other multilateral organizations; and
3. To encourage and mobilize East African parliamentarians to take concrete action that will reduce poverty.

Organized by Norbert Mao, MP (Uganda) and PNoWB Board Member, the inaugural meeting of PNoWB-East Africa brought together some 40 parliamentarians from 11 African countries with representatives from the World Bank and IMF as well as civil society organizations. The participating countries are Uganda, Tanzania, Burundi, Kenya, Ghana, Ethiopia, Zambia, Rwanda, Nigeria, South Africa and Cameroon.

The program included presentations and discussions on issues critical to the future of Africa: how parliamentarians can contribute to fighting corruption and curbing the HIV/AIDS epidemic, how parliamentarians can participate in drawing up country-owned Poverty Reduction Strategies and how parliamentarians can help translate commitments to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) into real action that reduce poverty.

The inaugural meeting of PNoWB-East Africa was followed on July 25 by a parliamentary field visit to two World Bank projects in Kenya and on July 26 by a PNoWB board meeting.

→ **For more information on the Regional Chapters** see www.pnowb.org and click on Regional Chapters.

G) The Parliamentarians' Implementation Watch (PIW) was set up to monitor and promote action towards reaching the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The Parliamentarians' Implementation Watch

Mission

The mission of the Parliamentarians' Implementation Watch (PIW) is to **promote** and **monitor** that things are actually being done to put countries on track to meet the **Millennium Development Goals**

Goals

1. Help translate commitments into real action on the ground benefiting the poor.
2. Assess the role, and increase the accountability, of governments and multilateral organizations such as the World Bank, the Regional Development Banks, the IMF, and the UN.

Partners

Partners will include civil society organizations, other parliamentary organizations, and multilateral organizations.

Products

- **Intelligence Briefs** and background notes
- **A database of case studies** (lessons learned, best practices)
- **Legislative products** (talking points, resolutions, amendments)

Pilot Programs

- **Country level:**

Tanzania: focus on education and HIV/AIDS (MDGs 2 and 6)

Kenya: focus on governance goals, and particularly corruption (MDG Goal 8)

- Global Level**: issues of trade and education

→ **For more information on the PIW** see www.pnowb.org and click on Activities and Parliamentarians' Implementation Watch

Funding

In addition to support from the World Bank, PNoWB receives funding from the Government of the Netherlands and the Government of Finland. PNoWB Annual Conferences have been funded by the Government of the Netherlands (2000), the British Government (2001), the Swiss Government (2002), the Greek Government (2003), the French Government (2004) and the Government of Finland (2005). The UN Foundation sponsored the launch of the Parliamentarians' Implementation Watch (PIW) during the Earth Summit in Johannesburg in August 2002.

The Parliamentary Network of the World Bank encourages and welcomes participation from all parliamentarians.

→ **For more information on how you can become involved with the PNoWB** see www.pnowb.org The website also provides access to a calendar of activities, development news and on-going activities. While the website is mainly in English, some information is available in French and Spanish.

The World Bank Institute (WBI)

The **World Bank Institute** (WBI) was created in 1999 to help share the World Bank's expertise, and that of its member countries, with policymakers and decision-makers throughout the developing world, as a result of the merger of the World Bank's Economic Development Institute with the World Bank's Learning and Leadership Center. A year later the Institute's name was changed to the World Bank Institute (WBI).

WBI's Parliamentary Strengthening Program

WBI's Parliamentary Strengthening Program aims to enhance parliaments' capacity to effectively fulfill their responsibilities, especially with regard to government policy implementation and budget oversight.

The main objectives of WBI's Parliamentary Strengthening Program are:

- To strengthen the capacity of parliaments to oversee the allocation and use of public funds
- To assist parliaments in better representing the interest of citizens in the policy process, especially in the context of the PRSP
- To support parliamentary learning networks on key policy issues related to development
- To encourage and promote leading research on the role of parliaments, where such research can contribute to the better design of World Bank support programs, WBI's activities and/or where it emanates from WBI's activities.

Over the past decade some 4,000 parliamentarians have attended workshops and seminars organized by the World Bank Institute (WBI). Originally, WBI focused on "training" *individual* parliamentarians in areas such as economic reform, curbing corruption and environmental issues. Nowadays, the emphasis lies on enhancing the capacity of parliament as an *institution* of governance.

More specifically, the Parliamentary Strengthening Program focuses on:

- **Institution building of parliaments**, to both better oversee public finance and to play a role in the policy process. This is achieved by enhancing the capacity of the money committees, by exposing the committee Chairs to "good practice" that could be adopted in their Parliament, and by providing committee members with analyses that can help them in their deliberations.
- **Reaching a broad participant base**, including parliamentary staff, senior officials and representatives from the executive arm of government, independent agencies and civil society as well as parliamentarians.
- **Developing multi-year activities in a given country**, especially when the government has indicated parliamentary strengthening is one of its priorities and/or where parliamentary strengthening is a component of approved or planned "governance, accountability and transparency" loans/credits.

Because of the large turnover of parliamentarians in many countries at election time, WBI also focuses on the "institutional memory" of parliaments: parliamentary staff. Parliamentary staff is part of the targeted participant groups in the Parliamentary Strengthening Program seminars. In addition, a series of specialized modules for a web-based parliamentary staff-training program is being developed jointly with the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

Most of the "training" is offered in the form of workshops and seminars – often developed and organized jointly by WBI and the Poverty Reduction Group within the Bank's Poverty Reduction and Economic Management network. In line with the above

priorities, existing courses and workshop modules being developed mainly address two areas: (1) parliamentary oversight of the budget; and (2) parliaments, governance and poverty reduction.

Program Components

Parliamentary Oversight

WBI has developed workshops and seminars designed for members of the Public Accounts and Finance/Budget Committees and their staff, as well as representatives from Supreme Audit Institutions and other watchdog agencies, the Executive and civil society. The objective is to improve government accountability through parliamentary oversight, principally (but not exclusively) through parliaments' involvement in the budget process. Special attention is given to understanding key issues in *external* financial accountability; the budget cycle and the role of parliament therein; the identification of emerging "good practice", such as the development of closer links with senior officials from the Auditor General's Office, and the adaptation and adoption of such practice; and how parliaments can better represent the views of the electorate in the budget process – e.g. by holding public hearings prior to the presentation of the budget in parliament.

Parliaments, Governance and Poverty Reduction

The primary objective is to raise the awareness of parliamentarians on the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) process, its contents, and to help participants identify roles for their parliaments in the formulation and execution of PRS. These national and regional workshops are intended for Chairs and senior members of key Parliamentary Committees, together with the Parliamentary Leadership (e.g. Speaker, Clerk) and representatives from the national PRSP teams and leading civil society groups, from Poverty Reduction PRSP countries.. A secondary objective is to help create coalitions between parliamentarians, civil society leaders and civil servants to promote poverty reduction objectives

Support to Parliamentary Networks

To support its main program areas, WBI has supported the establishment of parliamentary networks such as the African Parliamentarians Network Against Corruption (APNAC) and the Global Organization of Parliamentarians Against Corruption (GOPAC). Both organizations facilitate information exchange among parliamentarians. Moreover, WBI has promoted the linking up of such networks with other networks; *inter alia*, the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI) and the Parliamentary Network on the World Bank (PNoWB).

Empirical and Analytical Work

As the area of strengthening parliaments is relatively new – both for the Bank and the development community at large – there is a lack of analytical and empirical work. To support the main program areas noted above, a series of empirical and analytical studies have been undertaken, the results of which are incorporated into the design of activities and used as resource material. WBI recently launched a special ***Series on Contemporary Issues in Parliamentary Development*** (see Chapter Seven) within its Discussion Paper series of Publications; these Papers were either prepared specifically for WBI seminars and workshops or present the conclusions and lessons learned from such activities. Papers published or under preparation include:

- E*Parliaments
- Parliament and the PRSP
- Parliament and the Media

- Legislatures and the Budget
- Parliamentary Ethics
- Parliamentary Oversight: Contemporary Issues

WBI Partners

Most of the Parliamentary Strengthening activities of WBI are delivered in partnership with outside organizations: some, like the Parliamentary Centre and the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI) are able to bring substantial intellectual resources to activities, while others, such as the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) are membership-based and have the power to convene.

Parliamentary Strengthening: The Case of Ghana

In late 1996, the Parliament of Ghana requested support for Members of the Public Accounts and Finance Committees. WBI's parliamentary training program had commenced four years earlier, but had focused only on raising the awareness of MPs on specific policy issues. This was the first time that the focus was on strengthening the *institution* of Parliament.

Several challenges emerged: following the December 1996 elections, few MPs had experience in Parliament or in dealing with the policy issues that they would soon have to address; partisan tensions were high; and there were fundamental weaknesses in Ghana's public financial system, including chronic arrears in the public accounts, malfeasance throughout the civil service and incompetence among many lower-level officials. Moreover, Committees themselves had no support staff and no place to meet.

Collaborating initially with Ghana's Institute of Economic Affairs, WBI and the Parliamentary Centre planned a series of workshops, the objective of which was to provide practical advice regarding the budget process and, at the same time, relating the process to the wider economic reform program, which was aimed at modernizing and streamlining Ghana's public sector.

Results

a) Individual MPs

In terms of the *application and adaptation of learning*, the Ghanaian MPs reported that they were able to **participate in Parliamentary deliberations more effectively** (e.g. "It has improved [the quality] of my debate on the floor of Parliament" and "I have become more critical at looking at the policy issues addressed in the budget") and to **play leadership roles in key development issues** (e.g. "I have used the learning to expose corruption in Government – for example, the purchase of cars for the police without Parliamentary approval" and "I was able to analyze and check [the extent to which [budget] allocations reflect the requirements of the Poverty Reduction Strategy").

With regards to the development of *communities of practitioners*, the MPs also reported that the **continuing contact that they had with fellow alumni** from the workshops and seminars was useful and that, on average, they shared their learning with between 20 and 30 other MPs. Say former participants: "I assist all [Government] MPs with the facts and figures that I gather... on financial matters", "I am consulted or asked to participate in programs which involve the application of knowledge [gained in these seminars]" and "I have been selected to participate in radio and television discussions in these subject areas". One MP stated that, "[As a result of my training] I have been sponsored by UNDP to participate in the training of newly elected MPs in Zimbabwe, as a resource person, on "The Role of Parliament in the Budget"."

b) Institutional Level

Three principal areas of institutional development were targeted: the building of cross-partisan trust within the Committees, the development of a strategic approach to Committee work-planning and the provision of deeper research and analytical support to the Committees.

There was evidence that the program has had considerable impact at the institutional level. As early as 1997, the then Chairman of the Finance Committee, wrote "...the workshop in no small way cleared the perspective of members and will certainly be of enormous assistance to them in the discharge of their duties as members of the Finance Committee". Within the committees, partisan considerations began to play lesser roles and informal links with the Ministry of Finance were developed. Two other patterns of evolving relationships began to emerge. First, was the interplay among MPs within the two committees. Each committee began to see itself as a unit, with members acting as part of the committee rather than as party representatives. By November 1997, the PAC had adopted the role of principal watchdog over expenditures, and operated as an activist body able to take initiatives while the then Chair of the Finance reported that the workshops had helped in determining the broad parameters of the Committee's future work and in the development of some concrete steps with which to proceed.

The program proved to be successful in promoting cross-partisan co-operation on such issues as how to improve financial reporting transparency, how to increase detailed monitoring of expenditures to prevent abuse, and in encouraging co-operation between the PAC and the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) and the Serious Fraud Office (SFO). The PAC began to use field-based reviews of projects by sub-committees to provide assessments of government spending – and thereby initiating a process that would partially compensate for the late release of the Auditor General's reports. Success was reported by the Finance Committee, too, in developing a detailed checklist of points to be considered when approving foreign loans.

c) Societal Level

Members in both Committees quickly began to appreciate the need to draw the public more into the committee process through hearings, meetings in various parts of the country, the usefulness of developing close links with the Executive.

The PAC, Finance, Gender and Children, Local Government and Rural Development and Assurances Committees have carried out joint investigations and public consultations on new and emerging priorities, including PRSP implementation while both it and the Finance Committee have begun to adopt participatory mechanisms when performing committee activities. These are judged to have "helped foster cross partisan interaction in committee activities" while the interactions with civil society organizations helped "ensure that individual MPs look at national development issues from a broader perspective". At the same time, linkages with the Auditor General's office were strengthened, with a parliamentary liaison office being established by the Auditor General, to foster greater interaction between his staff and PAC committee members.

Global Development Learning Network (GDLN)

WBI technology initiatives like the **Global Development Learning Network (GDLN)** link training centers around the world. Using satellite technology and the Internet as well as traditional methods, WBI delivers nearly 600 learning programs a year to 47,000 clients in 149 countries. Participants in courses include government officials, parliamentarians, academics, business leaders and journalists.

An example of communication to parliamentarians through the PNoWB and the Global Development Learning Network:

Paris, September 17, 2003 - In preparation for the World Bank and IMF Annual Meetings held this year in Dubai, World Bank President James D. Wolfensohn spoke at length by videoconference with MPs from the Middle East and North Africa region.

Over thirty Members of Parliament from Jordan, Lebanon, Cairo, Morocco and the West Bank and Gaza participated in this gathering, including many members and former members of government. Jean-Louis Sarbib (former World Bank Senior Vice President for the Middle East and North Africa Region), as well as other World Bank senior officers from the region.

→ **For a summary of the meeting and list of participants** visit the PNoWB website at www.pnowb.org

→ **For more information on WBI** see www.worldbank.org/wbi

→ **For more information on WBI activities with parliamentarians** see <http://www.worldbank.org/parliamentarians> and click on WBI's Parliamentary Strengthening Program

→ **For more information on WBI publications** available online see Chapter Seven.

Donor Country Parliamentarians and the World Bank Fig. 5.1-5.3

Parliamentarians in donor countries play an important oversight role, monitoring their Government's development programs and contributing to the debate on how international institutions are run. They are also the lawmakers, with the power to influence and change their country's legislation on development issues. They are also responsible for acting on behalf of their constituents who ultimately provide the tax resources for official development assistance.

Parliamentarians in donor countries have a key role to play in ensuring that their national policies have a positive effect on development. For example, donor country parliamentarians can influence important issues such as trade, through debates, question periods and legislation. They also can help develop policy on issues such as untying aid or better coordination of donor programs and projects.

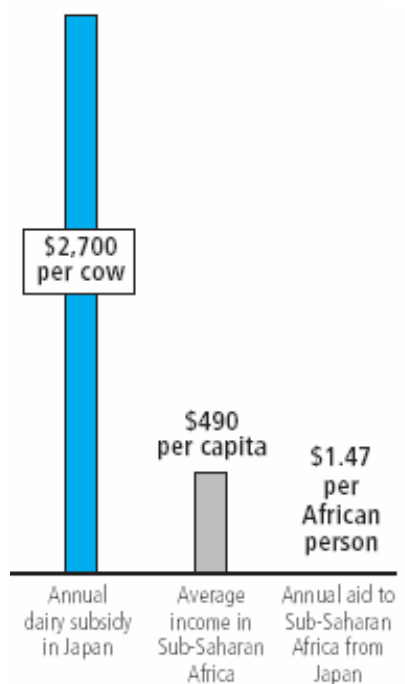
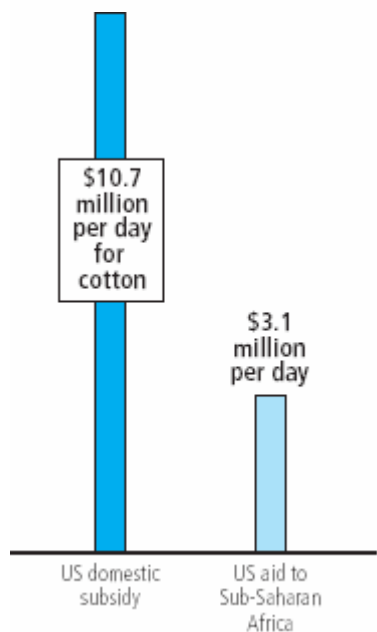
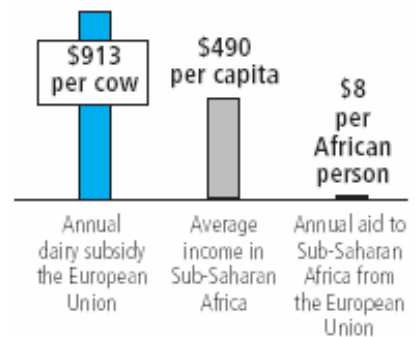
Parliamentarians and the National Aid Budget

Parliamentarians in donor countries **vote on the aid budget**, and more specifically, **their countries' contributions to multilateral institutions**, including increases in World Bank capital and contributions to the replenishment of IDA resources. Parliamentarians are therefore key actors as far as their country's respective weight and power inside the international financial institutions are concerned.

Of the World Bank's total subscribed capital (USD 189.5 billion), USD 178.0 billion is known as callable capital. This can only be called from shareholder countries to satisfy claims by World Bank debt holders or to meet certain guarantee obligations. Over the course of its 57-year history, the World Bank has never made a capital call. If it did, it would mean that the World Bank had become bankrupt! The risk is minimal for the World Bank because:

- The World Bank debt is backed by its 184 sovereign shareholders.
- The World Bank follows highly prudent financial policies that restrict its lending to a maximum of one dollar in loans per one dollar of total capital - the current ratio is as low as 55% of the capital.
- The World Bank has been consistently profitable with a net annual income exceeding US\$ 1 billion for over 15 years. IBRD achieves a net return on assets of about 1% per annum that ensures its financial strength and sustains its development activities on an ongoing basis.

Cows and cotton receive more aid than people, 2000



Source: UNDP Human Development Report 2003

Parliamentarians Debate World Bank Funding: The Irish Senate

The Irish Senate held a stimulating debate prior to voting for the 12th IDA replenishment. Irish parliamentarians expressed their commitment to the IDA role in poverty reduction but also demanded transparency, accountability and efficiency in the way their financial contribution was used by the World Bank. To read a transcript of this debate, follow the link below:

Seanad (Senate) Debates Official Report - 14-06-00

International Development Association (Amendment) Bill, 1999

www.gov.ie/debates-00/s14june

Ireland Aid Programme: Presentation of the debate held on April 2003 by the Sub-Committee on Development Cooperation:

<http://www.gov.ie/oireachtas/frame.htm>

Through the aid budget and their policy capacity, parliamentarians can also help decide where, and towards what, aid will go. Thus they can influence whether aid is allocated to those countries most in need and they can allocate specific funding towards programs that seek to meet the Millennium Development Goals.

Monitoring World Bank and Executive Directors' Activities

Donor country parliamentarians can scrutinize their country's role at the World Bank and seek feedback concerning the activities of their Executive Director in various ways:

- Reviewing their Executive Director's Annual Report on their actions in World Bank governing bodies.
- Holding parliamentary debates to improve the way the World Bank functions.
- Inviting Executive Directors to present information to Parliamentary Commissions, Committees and informal parliamentary groups.

Parliaments Scrutinize International Financial Institutions Activities: France, Canada, and the United Kingdom

- Every year, the French Ministry of Finance presents a report on International Financial Institutions' (IFI) activities, "*Rapport présenté au Parlement sur les activités du Fonds monétaire international et de la Banque mondiale*", to its national parliament, covering topics such as poverty reduction, governance, anti-money laundering, etc.
- A report on World Bank and IMF activities is presented annually to the Canadian Parliament.
- The International Development Committee in the United Kingdom's House of Commons also holds an annual discussion on IFI's.

Copies of the reports and discussions above can be found online.

The Swedish Riksdag Passes Integrated Global Development Policy

In December 2003 Sweden's Parliament, the Riksdag, adopted the government-sponsored bill "Shared responsibility: Sweden's policy for global development" (2002/03:122) thus establishing the world's first integrated global development policy. By law, the country's trade, defense, agriculture, environment, migration and other policies must now harmonize with the dual goals of fighting poverty and promoting sustainable development. In January 2004, members of the Riksdag's Committee on Foreign Affairs came to Washington to discuss their revolutionary new policy with World Bank staff. Under the new law, operational targets for specific policy areas will be set and outcomes will be measured against those targets. The government is also required to report to the Riksdag annually on the results of its various policies. The new policy takes its inspiration from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Monterrey Consensus.

For more information go to the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs web site www.utrikes.regeringen.se

'Borrower' Country Parliamentarians and the World Bank

Parliamentarians from donor countries are not the only ones to have a say in World Bank governance. Parliamentarians from borrowing countries have even more reason to be interested in the World Bank because their countries are directly influenced by the policies and activities of the World Bank as a lender and advisor. They are usually acutely aware of the weight of the World Bank in their government's economic and social policies.

There are many practical ways in which parliamentarians from borrowing countries can become directly involved with the work undertaken by their own Government with the World Bank. They have an array of political tools to help them:

a) Using Legislation to Fight Poverty:

Parliaments play a crucial role in the formulation of policies to reduce poverty in general and in the PRSP process in particular. By prioritizing poverty reduction in all phases of the policy process, from policy formulation and implementation to policy evaluation and reform, they can assist development in their countries.

b) Overseeing Negotiations between Government and the International Financial Institutions (IFIs):

Parliament has a key role to play in widening the circles of economic power. There is growing recognition that macroeconomic stabilization and restructuring should not be left to a small group of senior politicians and public servants in Ministries of Finance who negotiate agreements with international financial institutions – such as the World Bank.

Parliamentarians can join national delegations to international fora (UN Conferences, WTO negotiations, etc.) or to the Annual Meetings of the World Bank and the IMF to represent the interests of their country. They also can play an active part in national poverty reduction programs by careful oversight and contribution to the CDF, PRSP and CAS.

c) Shedding Light on Government Policies and Finance:

Parliaments of both borrower and donor countries produce reports on their government's policies and monitor them for good governance. This activity is useful to the World Bank when drafting key documents such as the Country Assistance Strategy (CAS). Similarly, World Bank reports and statistics can be of a great use to parliamentarians if they are unable to obtain such information from their own government or when they are looking for independent sources of information.

"Parliament has a traditional function, that of a watchdog, but is increasingly also an agent of change. It needs to forge alliances with civil society and others in the development process. Parliamentarians therefore wish to make a case for a strong presence and participation of representatives of the people in the designing, implementation and monitoring of Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers. Members of Parliament must not be marginalized in the formulation and implementation of poverty reduction strategies."

*Africa Forum on PRSPs,
Dakar, Caucus of MPs*

d) Participating in National Consultations: Opening Democratic Debate on Development Policies

Parliamentarians have many opportunities to facilitate the participation of citizens and citizen groups in developing and monitoring public policies. Parliamentarians have a representative function and direct contact with constituents. Policy effectiveness depends on coordination between national, state and local governments. Parliamentarians can play an important role as channels of policy communication between these different levels. In Ghana, for example, Members of the National Parliament sit as non-voting members of District Assemblies, a role that allows them to support and oversee poverty reduction policies at the District level.

Parliamentarians Fighting Poverty in Niger

After Niger returned to democracy in 1999, the country's National Assembly decided to reach out to its widely dispersed population to find solutions to Niger's continuing challenges. With support from various development partners including the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the World Bank Institute, the Assembly has carried out an ambitious program of public dialogue and consultation on important development issues ranging from local self-government to meeting the Millennium Development Goals. For the past three years, the Assembly organized consultations between National Assembly members, local leaders, and ordinary citizens throughout the country. In 2002, an all-party committee was set up to provide Assembly input on the national poverty reduction strategy. The committee has organized a number of on-the-ground missions to review progress in meeting the country's ambitious targets for achieving the Millennium Development Goals. Members visited numerous projects including new schools, health centers, women's cooperatives, and community wells. Village and town meetings were held, giving citizens the opportunity to contribute their views and suggestions for improvement. The government has followed up quickly to address problems raised in the Assembly missions. However, Assembly members from both government and opposition feel they should have been more involved in developing the country's poverty reduction program. They have called for a bigger role in monitoring and evaluation, and in the regular updating of the poverty reduction strategy

With support from the World Bank Institute, the all-party committee has also produced a series of radio dramas which explain the role of parliamentarians in the fight against poverty, and encourage citizens to raise their opinions and concerns with their elected representative. These are broadcast on national radio, and form the basis for discussion facilitated by the country's network of 'radio clubs', which are designed to aid development through promoting local community dialogue.

CHAPTER SIX

Local Involvement: Debates and Funding for Projects

[How You Can Participate in the Development Debate Online](#)

The Civil Society "Portal"

Through this website, parliamentarians can find information on World Bank work with civil society that may be particularly useful in answering constituents' queries on development issues such as debt, trade or structural adjustment.

A regular monthly newsletter, ***Civic Engagement at the World Bank***, containing information such as upcoming consultations and online discussions, special events and new policy developments, is posted on the website for consultation.

→ **You can subscribe to the newsletter** by sending an e-mail to civilsociety@worldbank.org, or by visiting the following website: www.worldbank.org/ngos

The Development Forum: 'Devforum'

Devforum is an electronic venue for dialogue and knowledge-sharing among members of the development community. Its focal point is a series of electronic Development Dialogues on key issues and challenges. Past discussion topics include poverty and impact analysis of poverty reform; the clean air initiative; implementing the Monterrey consensus and reproductive health. Anyone interested in the subject of the Dialogue is welcome to join in.

Consultations are online discussions involving multiple audiences for the purpose of asking the general public and our partners and clients for their comments and feedback on an important World Bank strategy document or report.

Devforum also includes other features such as a **Speaker's Corner** and resources for those who wish to develop their own on-line dialogues on development issues.

Devforum is hosted by the World Bank. Dialogues are sponsored by the World Bank or by other organizations such as:

- **Transparency International**
- **Center for International Private Enterprise**
- **Panos Institute, London**
- **Bretton Woods Project**
- **UNIFEM**
- **Estonian Infrastructure & Transit Development Foundation**
- **Regional Office for Africa of the Association des Universités Francophones (AUF)**

→ **For more information see** www.worldbank.org/devforum

'Speak Out'

'Speak Out' is forum for discussion led by experts in various fields. Topics are diverse and open for suggestion.

→ **For more information and to suggest topics see** <http://discuss.worldbank.org>

Events on Development Issues through Web Casts

The World Bank Institute (WBI) launched B-SPAN in 1999 as part of an effort to transform the World Bank from a strictly lending institution into a knowledge bank and a provider of information services. By capturing audio and video and streaming them over the Internet, B-SPAN offers worldwide access to World Bank sponsored events on a variety of sustainable development and poverty reduction issues. The site also provides access to related materials including research documents, PowerPoint presentations, and links to other on-line resources. All events are permanently archived.

→ **You may view web casts at** <http://info.worldbank.org/etools/bspan>

Consultations

Prior to completion of sector or thematic strategies, policies, and other operational documents, the Bank solicits feedback from all stakeholders through consultations. **Increasingly, such consultations are being held online instead of in the field.** The objectives remain the same: to capture the experience and knowledge of such audiences such as parliamentarians, civil society, academia, and the private sector; to give voice to the poor; and to increase transparency and citizen involvement in development decision making. Listed below are on-going and past Bank consultations.

Examples of consultations past and present:

- ABCDE 2002
- Adjustment Lending
- Agriculture and Rural Development
- Civil War and Development Policy
- Country Assistance Strategies
- Environment Strategy Consultation
- Forests and Forestry
- Poverty and Climate Change
- Poverty Reduction Operational Policy
- IFC's Environment and Social Review Procedure (ESRP)
- Water Resources Sector Strategy
- Urban Transport
- World Development Report 2004: Making Services Work for Poor
- Eligibility of Expenditures in World Bank Lending
- Country Assistance Strategies (CAS)
- Extractive Industries
- Poverty and Social Impact Analysis
- Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers
- Procurement & Consultant Guidelines
- Safeguard Policies

[Funding Opportunities of Interest to Your Constituencies](#)

Information on Funding Opportunities and Grant Advice

Parliamentarians may wish to source funding opportunities on behalf of constituency organizations and NGOs. There are numerous sources of funding available to such organizations provided they meet the criteria.

The Development Grant Facility (DGF)

The DGF was established in 1997 to integrate the overall strategy, allocations, and management of Bank grant-making activities funded from the Administrative Budget under a single umbrella mechanism.

The DGF allocation mechanism calls for each grant proposal to have a Bank sponsor, for it to be reviewed and prioritized within Sectors and Networks, and then be considered against institutional priorities through a Bank-wide DGF Council. A small DGF secretariat team supports the DGF Council and stands ready to provide assistance.

The **FY04 DGF budget is \$178.21 million, covering 49 grant programs**. This includes many long standing programs such as the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), the Onchocerciasis Control Program (OCP), the Institutional Development Fund (IDF), Consultative Group to Assist the Poorest (CGAP), and the Post-Conflict Fund (PCF).

→ **For more information** see www.worldbank.org/dgf Though this website you may consult the document '**Grant Resources for Civil Society Organizations**' by selecting **Other Grant Sources**.

The Small Grants Program

The Small Grants Program of the World Bank was created in 1983. The Small Grants Program has been decentralized to World Bank Country Offices. **Guidelines and application forms are available from participating World Bank Country Offices during the month of January**. All decisions on grant making are made once a year through participating World Bank Country Offices. **Applicant organizations should apply at least four to six months in advance of the date of the grant activity**. Sectors include capacity building, education, environment, health, nutrition and population, social development, infrastructure, information technology, and microfinance.

For more information see www.worldbank.org and type small grants in the search box

World Bank Post Conflict Fund

The Post-Conflict Fund (PCF) of the World Bank was established in 1997, to enhance the World Bank's ability to support countries in transition from conflict to sustainable peace and economic growth. Funding is available to eligible NGOs, governments, regional and international development organizations in those countries.

→ **For more information** see www.worldbank.org/conflict

Consultative Group to Assist the Poorest (CGAP)

The program funds activities contributing to innovative delivery of sustainable microfinance and financial services to the very poor and improving capacity of microfinance institutions and networks.

→ For more information see www.cgap.org

Indigenous People's Fund

The Indigenous People's Fund supports projects in four target areas: indigenous peoples' rights; resources for sustainable development; institutional strengthening and training; culture and identity.

→ For more information see www.worldbank.org/indigenous

Social Funds

The Social Funds program supports small community-led projects that empower poor and vulnerable populations in developing countries. Projects range from infrastructure and social services to training and microenterprise development. The funds may be managed by a wide range of actors, including local governments, NGOs, line ministries, community groups and local project committees. With social Fund financing and technical assistance, communities identify their own development priorities, hire contractors, manage project funds, and on completion of construction manage and sustain the project.

The European Vice-Presidency of the World Bank prepared a **Guide to the Social Funds** for French and francophone NGOs. It includes the list of current social funds and local contact names and is available on demand on a CD-ROM entitled 'ONG: Connaître la Banque Mondiale'. For a copy please contact PIC Europe: picparis@worldbank.org

Other information on social funds is available and regularly updated in English on the web site below.

→ For more information see www.worldbank.org/socialfunds

Infodev

Infodev provides funding for disseminating and/or improving ICT in developing countries for social and economic development and poverty reduction purposes. Projects must be run in partnership with governments, international development organizations or the private sector.

→ For more information see www.infodev.org

The Development Marketplace

The Development Marketplace is a program that promotes innovative development ideas through early stage seed funding. It links social entrepreneurs with poverty fighting ideas to partners with resources to help implement their vision. Since 1998, the Development Marketplace has awarded more than \$16 million to over 330 groundbreaking projects through Global Competitions and Country Innovation Days.

Development Marketplace 2003 Global Competition Grant Winner

The Uhuru vehicle is a cost-effective, lightweight and extremely sturdy sidecar powered by a small capacity motorcycle fitted with off-road tires. It's designed and built for use in the harsh African terrain and is equipped with a 20-litre water/petrol can, a hand winch, large battery, emergency lighting, cargo carrying area, lockable equipment storage locker, soft seat and removable stretcher system for ambulance duty and it has rain protection for patients and a towing hitch. It won a \$123,000 grant at the 2002 Development Marketplace and is now ready to be scaled-up



→ For more information see www.developmentmarketplace.org

The Development Gateway

The Development Gateway is an independent not-for-profit organization. It was conceived by former World Bank President James Wolfensohn and initially developed in the World Bank. It is an interactive site for information on development and poverty reduction. The Development Gateway portal provides a space for communities to share experiences on development efforts. It also supports the Development Gateway Foundation's objectives of increasing knowledge sharing, improving public sector transparency, enabling aid effectiveness, and building local capacity to empower communities —through services such as an online directory for information on development projects (AiDA), an electronic procurement market (dgMarket), information on major development topics (Topic Pages), and links to a growing network of country-level initiatives (Country Gateways). **The Development Gateway funds partners for country gateways through country gateway implementation grants.**

→ For more information on the Development Gateway see www.developmentgateway.org

Chapter Seven

World Bank Information Resources

The main portal for parliamentarians is www.worldbank.org/parliamentarians. In addition to this website and the references given at the end of each topic section in this Guide, the following Chapter provides resources for attaining more detailed information, including sources of print information. You also may wish to consult the Annexes for a list of World Bank websites by topic (in alphabetical order).

Special Resources for Members of Parliament

MPs have the opportunity to link up to a simple tool called the **Questions & Answers** system. The Q&A system is available through the World Bank's Parliamentarians website and on the PNOWB website (as well as by fax) in English, French, and Spanish. MPs can ask questions on any World Bank topic and will receive an answer within a several days, depending on the amount of research needed and whether contacts need to be established with the country offices or simply with the World Bank Headquarters.

To use the Q&A system, please visit: www.worldbank.org/parliamentarians or www.pnowb.org. Questions may be submitted by fax to **+33 1 40 69 30 69**. Please be sure to include all contact information when submitting a question via fax.

The World Bank View on Hot Development Topics: "The Issue Briefs"

Issue Briefs are highly informative summaries available in several languages which explain the World Bank position and actions undertaken on topics such as adjustment lending, HIV/AIDS, indigenous people, post-conflict, gender, corruption, etc. **To read the issue briefs** visit www.worldbank.org and click on **News and Events**, then on **Issue Briefs** or consult them through www.worldbank.org/parliamentarians.

Local World Bank Projects and Operations

There are various ways to locate information on World Bank projects. Below are the main resources:

The projects database: go to www.worldbank.org and click on **Projects & Programs** on the left-hand side navigator to access the project database for information on:

- Projects by county or sector
- Available project documents at each stage of the project cycle
- Contracts Awards
- Monthly operational summary
- Loans and credits statements
- Estimated debt service

To read project-related documents click on the **Advanced Search** option of the project database, select a country, sector, or keyword, and additional (optional) information you wish, and click on the **Search** option. A link to a summary and the full-text are available.

To consult the list of newly approved projects loans and credits visit www.worldbank.org and click on **News and Events**, then on **Loans and Credits**, and **By Region/Country**.

To contact your local World Bank office, consult Annex II of this Guide. To find staff at Headquarters responsible for your country you can also go to www.worldbank.org and click on **Countries and Regions**, or consult the hardcopy of the **World Bank Group Directory**.

Definitions of Project-Related Documents

Economic and Sector Reports

Economic and Sector Reports provide the basis for the Bank's diagnosis of a given country's development prospects and hence contribute to the formulation of the strategy. Economic and Sector Reports are publicly available after distribution to the Executive Directors.

Country Assistance Strategy

The Bank prepares Country Assistance Strategies (CASs), which provide the framework for Bank assistance to a given country over a period of time. CASs for countries eligible for IDA financing (including countries eligible for both IDA and IBRD financing) are publicly available after they have been discussed by the Executive Directors and finalized. In exceptional circumstances, the country concerned objects to such disclosure and the Executive Directors agree that it may not be disclosed.

Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers

Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) and Interim PRSPs (I-PRSPs) are prepared by the country concerned, and among other things, summarize the country's objectives, policies and measures for poverty reduction. Once a PRSP (or I-PRSP) has been disclosed in a country, the Bank makes it publicly available after distributing it to the Executive Directors and prior to Executive Director discussion.

Program Documents

For each adjustment operation proposed for Bank financing, the Bank prepares a Program Document (PD), which describes the operation, and sets forth the Bank's appraisal and assessment of the feasibility of, and justification for, the program to be supported by the Bank.

Project Appraisal Documents

For each investment project the Bank prepares a Project Appraisal Document (PAD), which describes the project, and sets forth the Bank's appraisal and assessment of the feasibility of, and justification for, the project. Once the loan, credit, or guarantee for the project has been approved, the related PAD is made publicly available.

Project Performance Assessment Reports

The Operations Evaluation Department (OED) of the Bank, an independent department that reports directly to the Bank's Board of Executive Directors, prepares evaluations of selected completed operations, known as Project Performance Assessment Reports (PPARs).

Implementation Completion Reports

Upon completion of each lending operation financed by the Bank, the Bank reviews the results and prepares an assessment of the operation, known as an Implementation Completion Report (ICR). ICRs are publicly available after they have been distributed to the Executive Directors for information.

Project Information Documents

PIDs provide a brief factual summary of the main elements of the evolving project. A list of factual technical documents that underpin project preparation is contained in the PID. As project preparation evolves, the PID is updated. The updated PIDs are also publicly available

Resettlement Plans Reports

Whenever the Bank requires a Resettlement Plan for an operation, the proposed borrower prepares an RP as a separate, free-standing document. As a condition for appraisal of the operation, the borrower provides the draft RP and makes it available at a place accessible to, and in a form, manner and language understandable to the displaced or affected people and local NGOs. Once the Bank accepts the draft RP as providing an adequate basis for project appraisal, and before the Bank begins formal appraisal of the project, the Bank makes it publicly available.

Environmental Assessment Reports

Whenever the Bank requires an environmental assessment (EA), the proposed borrower prepares an EA report as a separate, free-standing document. The EA report is publicly available (a) after the borrower has made the draft EA report available at a public place accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs, and (b) after such EA report has been officially received by the Bank, but before the Bank begins formal appraisal of the project.

World Bank Publications

The World Bank produces a wide array of publications ranging from its annual flagship publications to sector reports, and country-based studies on a variety of topics. Each of the regions, networks, and other operational units also publish studies and reports.

Annual publications: the 'flagships'

The World Bank's best known annual publications include the **Annual Report**, which reports on the Bank's previous years activities. The Annual Report is available in its entirety on the World Bank website and can be requested in hard copy from any local World Bank office.

- **The World Development Report (WDR):** Every year, the World Development Report focuses on a different development topic. For example:
WDR 2003 - Sustainable Development in a Dynamic Economy (in line with the concerns expressed at the Johannesburg Summit on sustainable development)
WDR 2004 - Making Services Work for the Poor
WDR 2005 - A Better Investment Climate for Everyone
- **Global Development Finance (GDF):** This publication is unique in its breadth of coverage of the issues related to international development finance and will allow government officials, economists, investors, financial consultants, academics, bankers, and the entire development community to better understand, manage, and promote the key challenge of financing development.
- **Global Economic Prospects (GEP):** contains statistical data and analysis on the global economy and prospects for several sectors.
- **African Development Indicators:** This report provides the most detailed development data on Africa in one volume. It presents data from 53 African

countries and more than 500 development indicators arranged by country and country groups.

- **World Development Indicators (WDI):** This report is the World Bank's premier annual compilation of data about development. The 400-page print edition allows users to consult 600 indicators for 152 economies and 14 country groups in more than 87 tables.
- **The Little Data Book:** A pocket-sized ready—reference book, that contains key development data for 208 countries. Drawing on data from the World Development Indicators, the Little Data Book provides a quick reference to the latest available data for World Bank member countries as well as other economies with populations of over 30,000.
- **The Little Green Data Book:** A pocket-sized ready—reference book on key environmental data for over 200 countries. Key indicators are organized under the headings of agriculture, forestry, biodiversity, energy, emission and pollution, as well as water and sanitation.
- **The World Bank Atlas:** The report provides easy-to-read, colorful world maps, tables, and graphs highlighting key social, economic, and environmental data for 208 countries. Drawing on data from the World Development Indicators, the Atlas brings to life cross-country comparisons of social indicators, as well as basic economic indicators.
- **The World Bank Group Directory:** This is the only complete telephone book and information directory for the World Bank Group. It contains a wealth of information about the organizational structure of the Bank Group including World Bank Headquarters and Country Offices.

Research Reports

Every year, the Research department produces publications on development topics. Most research publications and documents are available full-text online on the Research section of the World Bank website. Last years' reports included titles such as:

- *Globalization, Growth and Poverty*
- *A Case for Aid: Building a Consensus for Development Assistance*

How to Consult World Bank Publications

In print

- In the library of your Parliament
- In the national and regional depositary libraries of World Bank publications in your country (addresses on the World Bank publications website)
- In a World Bank Public Information (PIC) Center in your country

Online

- On the **Documents and Reports Database** at <http://www-wds.worldbank.org>. This site allows you to do a simple keyword search or browse by country, document type or sector.
- To consult titles of publications and documents available in local PICs and in the Joint-World Bank-Fund library:
Jolis: <http://jolis.worldbankimflib.org/external.htm>
Global Jolis: <http://jolis.worldbankimflib.org/e-nlglobaljolis.htm>

How to Purchase World Bank Publications

- Contact the local distributor (addresses on the World Bank publications website)
- Order online at: <http://publications.worldbank.org>

For low-income countries, a discount of 35% or 75% is granted. The website lists the amount of the discount. When you order online, the system will show your discounted price during the checkout process, at the order summary screen, right before placing your order.

World Bank Newsletters

Parliamentarians and the public can subscribe free of charge to a variety of thematic, country/regional and partner newsletters. The World Bank **Weekly Update** is an excellent source of information to keep abreast of World Bank activities (a summary on World Bank projects, publications, events and other development initiatives). These can be delivered by email. To register visit the **E-Newsletter** section on the right navigator of the general World Bank website and select **Subscribe to Bank Update**.

Newsletters by Region

To register for regional newsletters, including specific country newsletters, click on **Countries & Regions** and select **regional newsletters**. You may also click on a country name and get an access to specific country newsletters, the **World Bank Country Update** (not yet available for all countries).

Newsletters by Topic

To register for sectoral newsletters visit the following website and select the newsletter(s) of your choice www.worldbank.org/subscriptions
To register for the development economics research newsletter, please click on the link below, <http://econ.worldbank.org/profile>

News and Media

To access to all World Bank Press releases and other media information go to www.worldbank.org and click on **News & Events**.

World Bank Information Specialists Contacts

World Bank Public Information Centers (PICs)

The World Bank maintains Public Information Centers (PICs) in more than 60 Country Offices. PICs make World Bank information available to the public and disseminate it as widely as possible. All the PICs hold project documents specific to the country in which the office is located and often maintain a library of recent World Bank publications. PIC Europe in Paris, InfoShop Washington in the United States and PIC Tokyo in Japan, offer the complete range of World Bank operational documents in addition to the library. Parliamentarians can access copies of World Bank brochures, leaflets and publications or get answers to questions on the Bank information from the nearest PIC. For more information see www.worldbank.org/infoshop

How to Contact World Bank Advisory Services

The World Bank Advisory Services respond to information needs on various development topics of interest to parliamentarians. A general website gathering information on the various Advisory Services is available at www.worldbank.org/ks/askus/index.html

Specialized **Help Desks** can also be contacted by e-mail. Below is a list of some of the main Help Desks:

- **Africa** africainfo@worldbank.org
- **Business Partnership and Outreach Group** Business_Partner@worldbank.org
- **Disaster Management Facility** dmf@worldbank.org
- **Education** eservice@worldbank.org
- **Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development Network (environment, rural development, social issues)** eadvisor@worldbank.org
- **Health and Population** healthpop@worldbank.org
- **Indicators, Statistics, Maps** info@worldbank.org
decdeg@worldbank.org
- **Nutrition** nutrition@worldbank.org
- **Operational Core Services (procurement issues)** ocsadvisory@worldbank.org
- **Operations Evaluation Department (OED)** eline@worldbank.org
- **Economic Policy, Governance and Public Sector Reform, Gender, HIPC and PRSPs** premadvisory@worldbank.org
- **Transport** transport@worldbank.org
- **Urban sector** urbanhelp@worldbank.org
- **Water** waterhelp@worldbank.org

World Bank Experts

The list of World Bank Experts by topic, by name or by language, can be found under News and Events on www.worldbank.org. The **World Bank Experts Guide** is designed to provide parliamentarians with the names of senior Bank experts who are available to speak on topics related to their area of expertise. The World Bank staff includes top specialists on issues such as agriculture, AIDS, climate change, debt relief, education, finance, etc....

Other Reports of Specific Interest for Parliamentarians: World Bank Institute Analytical Work and Publications

The World Bank Institute puts a particular emphasis on analysis and comparative case studies that help in the development and refinement of its Parliamentary Program. Particular research is given to issues relating to the role of parliament in the PRSP process and the role of parliament in combating corruption. Several case studies have been developed for use in World Bank training courses. For more information, updates and to download the analytical work and publications listed below see www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/parliament/resources.html

Examples of WBI Analytical Work

Case Study: PRSPs and Parliament

2001 • *Stephen Langdon*

e-parliaments (discussion paper)

2003 • *Tess Kingham*

Parliaments and the PRSP Process (Draft Annex to the *World Bank Poverty Reduction Sourcebook*)

2002 • *K.S. Hubli and A.P. Mandaville*

Controlling Corruption: A Parliamentarians Handbook

1999 • *Ottawa • Parliamentary Centre and World Bank Institute*

Copies are available in *English* from WBI and in *French, Arabic, Khmer and Bahasa Indonesian* from the Parliamentary Centre.

Handbook on Parliamentarians and Policies to Reduce Poverty

2002 • *Ottawa • Parliamentary Centre and World Bank Institute*

Copies are also available in *English* from WBI and in *French, Arabic, and Khmer* from the Parliamentary Centre.

Examples of WBI Publications

Parliaments, Governance and Poverty Reduction

November 2003 • *World Bank brochure*

Parliaments and Poverty. Building the Capacity to Tackle Problems (in *The Parliamentarian*, Issue Two, p. 179-182)

2002 • *Frannie Leautier*

Adding Innovation to Standard Approaches (in *Democracy Dialogue*)

May 2001 • *Frederick Staphurst*

Features and functions of supreme audit institutions (PREMNote 59)

October 2001 • *Frederick Staphurst and Jack Titsworth*

Strengthening oversight by legislatures (PREMNote 74)

October 2002 • *Nick Manning and Frederick Staphurst*

A Bigger Role for Legislatures (in *Finance & Development*, Volume 39, Number 4)

December 2002 • *Frederick Staphurst and Riccardo Pelizzo*

First Conference of the Parliamentary Network on the World Bank

May 28–29, 2001 • *The Hague, Netherlands*

Second Annual Conference on the Parliamentary Network on the World Bank

January 28–29, 2001 • *House of Commons, London, United Kingdom*

Parliaments and the Budgetary Process Including from a Gender Perspective (*The World of Parliaments*, Volume 4)

December 2001 • *The Inter-Parliamentary Union*

PRSP Institutionalization Study: Final Report

2001 • *Overseas Development Institute*

Parliamentary Accountability and Good Governance: A Parliamentarian's Handbook

2002 • *Ottawa • Parliamentary Centre and World Bank Institute*

ANNEXES

ANNEX I: SELECTED WORLD BANK WEBSITES

(In alphabetical order)

About the World Bank Group

www.worldbank.org/about

Africa

www.worldbank.org/afr

Annual & Spring Meetings

www.worldbank.org/annualmeetings

Anticorruption

www.worldbank.org/anticorruption

B-Span—Webcasting for Development

www.worldbank.org/wbi/B-SPAN

Calendar of Development Events

www.worldbank.org/events

Civil Society

www.worldbank.org/civilsociety

Community Partners Forum

www.worldbank.org/communitypartners

Comprehensive Development Framework

www.worldbank.org/cdf

Contacting the World Bank

www.worldbank.org/contacts

Country Assistance Strategies

www.worldbank.org/cas

Country Offices

www.worldbank.org/contacts

Data and Statistics

www.worldbank.org/data

Debt Securities

www.worldbank.org/debtsecurities

Development Forum

www.worldbank.org/devforum

Development Grant Facility

www.worldbank.org/dgf

Development News

www.worldbank.org/developmentnews

Disclosure of Information

www.worldbank.org/disclosure

Early Childhood Development

www.worldbank.org/children

East Asia and Pacific

www.worldbank.org/eap

Education

www.worldbank.org/education

Energy

www.worldbank.org/energy

Environment

www.worldbank.org/environment

Europe and Central Asia

www.worldbank.org/eca

Evaluation

www.worldbank.org/oed

Finance

www.worldbank.org/finance

Financial Products & Services

www.worldbank.org/fps

Foreign Investment Advisory Service

www.fias.net

Gender

www.worldbank.org/gender

Global Development Finance

www.worldbank.org/prospects

Global Development Network

www.gdnet.org

Global Distance EducationNet

www.worldbank.org/disted

Global Economic Prospects

www.worldbank.org/prospects/

Globalization

www.worldbank.org/globalization

Groupe de la Banque Mondiale

www.banquemondiale.org

Grupo del Banco Mundial

www.bancomundial.org

Health, Nutrition, and Population

www.worldbank.org/hnp

Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative

www.worldbank.org/hipc

Help/Frequently Asked Questions

www.worldbank.org/help

HIV/AIDS and the World Bank

www.worldbank.org/aids

InfoDev (Information for Development)

www.worldbank.org/infodev

InfoShop (Public Information Center)
www.worldbank.org/infoshop

Inspection Panel
www.worldbank.org/inspectionpanel

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
www.worldbank.org/ibrd

International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes
www.worldbank.org/icsid

International Development Association
www.worldbank.org/ida

International Finance Corporation
www.ifc.org

International Financial Architecture
www.worldbank.org/ifa

IPAnet
www.ipanet.net

Jobs and Scholarships
www.worldbank.org/careers

Knowledge Sharing
www.worldbank.org/ks

Latin America and the Caribbean
www.worldbank.org/lac

Law and Justice
www.worldbank.org/legal

Library
<http://jolis.worldbankimflib.org/external.htm>

Middle East and North Africa
www.worldbank.org/mena

Millennium Development Goals
www.developmentgoals.org

Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
www.miga.org

Newsletters
www.worldbank.org/subscriptions

Oil, Gas, Mining and Chemicals
www.worldbank.org/mining

Parliamentarians
www.worldbank.org/parliamentarians

Participation
www.worldbank.org/participation

Pensions
www.worldbank.org/pensions

Poverty Reduction/Poverty Net
www.worldbank.org/poverty

Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers
www.worldbank.org/poverty/strategies

Private Sector Development
www.worldbank.org/privatesector

PrivatizationLink
<http://privatizationlink.ipanet.net/>

Procurement in Bank-Financed Projects
www.worldbank.org/html/opr/procure

Project Database
www.worldbank.org/projects

Public Sector
www.worldbank.org/publicsector

Publications
www.worldbank.org/publications

Rapid Response
<http://rru.worldbank.org>

Research
www.worldbank.org/research

Resource Mobilization and Cofinancing
www.worldbank.org/rmc

Rural Development and Agriculture
www.worldbank.org/rural

Schools
www.worldbank.org/html/schools

Social Development (Social Assessment)
www.worldbank.org/socialdevelopment

Social Protection
www.worldbank.org/sp

South Asia
www.worldbank.org/sar

Spring Meetings
www.worldbank.org/springmeetings

Sustainable Development
www.worldbank.org/sustainabledevelopment

Telecommunications and Informatics
www.worldbank.org/ict

Transport
www.worldbank.org/transport

Urban Development
www.worldbank.org/urban

Voices of the Poor
www.worldbank.org/poverty/voices

Water Resources Management
www.worldbank.org/water

World Bank Annual Reports
www.worldbank.org/annualreport

World Bank e-Library
www.worldbank.org/elibrary

World Bank Institute
www.worldbank.org/wbi

World Development Indicators
www.worldbank.org/data/wdi

World Development Report
www.worldbank.org/wdr

World Development Sources
<http://www-wds.worldbank.org>

World Links for Development
www.worldbank.org/worldlinks

ANNEX II: World Bank Country Offices Worldwide*

Headquarters

1818 H Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433,
U.S.A.
Tel: (202) 473-1000
Fax: (202) 477-6391
E-mail:
Feedback@worldbank.org
Web: www.worldbank.org

New York Office

The World Bank,
Office of the Special
Representative to the U.N.
1 Dag Hammarskjold Plaza
885 2nd Avenue, 26th Floor
New York, NY 10017, U.S.A.
Tel: (212) 355-5112
Fax: (212) 355-4523

Europe

Banque mondiale
66 avenue d'Iéna
75116 Paris, France
Tel: (33-1) 40 69 30 00
Fax: (33-1) 40 69 30 64
Web:
www.worldbank.org/europe

Brussels

The World Bank
10 rue Montoyer
B-1000 Brussels, Belgium
Tel: (32-2) 552 00 52
Fax: (32-2) 552 00 25
Web: www.worldbank.org/eu

Frankfurt

The World Bank
Bockenheimer Landstrasse 109
60325 Frankfurt am Main,
Germany
Tel: (49-69) 743-48230
Fax: (49-69) 743-48239

Geneva

The World Bank
3, chemin Louis-Dunant
Case Postale 66
1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland
Tel: (41-22) 748 1000
Fax: (41-22) 748 1030

London

The World Bank
New Zealand House
15th Floor, Haymarket
London SW1 Y4TE, England
Tel: (44-20) 7930-8511
Fax: (44-20) 7930-8515

Rome

The World Bank
Via Labicana 110
00184 Rome, Italy
Tel: (39-06) 77 7101
Fax: (39-06) 70 96 046
Web:
www.worldbank.org/europe

Tokyo

The World Bank
10th Floor,
Fukoku Seimei Building
2-2-2 Uchisaiwai-cho,
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0011
Japan
Tel: (81-3) 3597-6650
Fax: (81-3) 3597-6695
Web: www.worldbank.or.jp/

Afghanistan

The World Bank
Street No. 15, House No. 19
opposite Palace #8
Wazir Akbar Khan
Kabul, Afghanistan
Tel: (0097) 7027 6002
Web: www.worldbank.org/sar

Albania

The World Bank
Deshmoret e 4 Shkurtit, No. 34
Tirana, Albania
Tel: (355-4) 230 017
Fax: (355-4) 240 590
Web: www.worldbank.org/eca

Algeria

Banque mondiale
19, rue Emile Marquis—
Djennane El Malik—Hydra
16035 Algiers, Algeria
Tel: (213-21) 54.66.66
Fax: (213-21) 54.93.52

Angola

The World Bank Liaison Office
Rua Alfredo Troni (Edificio BPC)
No. 15, 14 Andar (14th Floor)
Luanda, Angola
(postal address: Caixa Postal
1331)
Tel: (244-2) 394-877
Fax: (244-2) 394-784
Web: www.worldbank.org/afr

*Argentina

Banco Mundial
Edificio Bouchard
Bouchard 547, 27 & 28 Floor
C1106ABG Buenos Aires,
Argentina
Tel: (54-11) 4316-9700
Fax: (54-11) 4313-1233
Web: www.worldbank.org/lac

Armenia

The World Bank
Republic Square
9 V. Sargsyan Street
Yerevan 375010, Armenia
Tel: (374-1) 527888
Fax: (374-1) 521787
Web: www.worldbank.org/eca

*Australia

The World Bank
Level 19, 14 Martin Place
CML Building
Sydney NSW 2000, Australia
Tel: (61-2) 9235-6522
Fax: (61-2) 9223-9903
Web: www.worldbank.org/eap

Azerbaijan

The World Bank
91-95 Mirza Mansur Street
Icheri Sheher
Baku, 370004, Azerbaijan
Tel: (994-12) 922586
Fax: (994-12) 921479
Web: www.worldbank.org/eca

***Bangladesh**

The World Bank
3A, Paribagh
Dhaka 1000, Bangladesh
(postal address: G.P.O. Box 97)
Tel: (880-2) 861-1056, 966-9301-7
Fax: (880-2) 861-3220
Web: www.worldbank.org/sar

Belarus

The World Bank
2A Gertsen Street, 2nd Floor
Minsk, 220030
Republic of Belarus
Tel: (375-17) 226-5284
Fax: (375-17) 211-0314
Web: www.worldbank.org/eca

Belgium

Banque mondiale
10 rue Montoyer, bte 16
B-1000 Brussels, Belgium
Tel: (32-2) 552 00 52
Fax: (32-2) 552 00 25
Web: www.worldbank.org/eca

Benin

Banque mondiale
Zone Résidentielle de la Radio
Cotonou, Bénin
(postal address: B.P. 03-2112)
Tel: (229) 312124
Fax: (229) 312751, 315839
Web: www.worldbank.org/afr

Bolivia

Banco Mundial
Edificio Victor, piso 9
Calle Fernando Guachalla
#342 Sopocachi
La Paz, Bolivia
(postal address: Casilla 8692)
Tel: (591-2) 244-3555
Fax: (591-2) 212-9880
Web: www.worldbank.org/lac

Bosnia and Herzegovina

The World Bank
Hamdije Kresevljakovica 19/5
71000 Sarajevo
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Tel: (387-33) 440 293
Fax: (387-33) 440 108
Web: www.worldbank.org.ba

***Brazil**

Banco Mundial
Setor Comercial Norte Quadra
02, Lote A—Edifício
Corporate Financial Center
Conjuntos 204/303/304, 603
Brasilia, DF 70712-900, Brazil
Tel: (55-61) 329-1000
Fax: (55-61) 329-1010
Web: www.worldbank.org/lac

Brazil, Fortaleza

The World Bank Liaison Office
Rua Oswaldo Cruz, No. 01
Edifício Beira Mar Trade
Center, Sala 1710 60125-
150—Fortaleza, Ceará, Brazil
Tel: (55-85) 242-7200
Fax: (55-85) 242-7177
Web: www.worldbank.org/lac

Brazil, Recife

Banco Mundial
Edifício SUDENE, Sala 13S-021
Cidade Universitaria
50670-900 Recife, PE, Brazil
Tel: (55-81) 3453-1644
Fax: (55-81) 3453-4624
Web: www.worldbank.org/lac

Bulgaria

The World Bank
World Trade Center—Interpred
36 Dragan Tsankov Blvd.
1040 Sofia, Bulgaria
Tel: (359-2) 96 97 229
Fax: (359-2) 971 20 45
Web: www.worldbank.bg

Burkina Faso

Banque mondiale
Immeuble BICIA, 3ème étage
Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso
(postal address: B.P. 622)
Tel: (226) 306237
Fax: (226) 308649
Web: www.worldbank.org/afr

Burundi

Banque mondiale
avenue du 18 septembre
Bujumbura, Burundi
(postal address: B.P. 2637)
Tel: (257-2) 22443, 23269
Fax: (257-2) 26005
Web: www.worldbank.org/afr

Cambodia

The World Bank
113 Norodom Boulevard
Phnom Penh, Cambodia
(postal address: P.O. Box 877)
Tel: (855-23) 213538, 213639
Fax: (855-23) 210504, 210373
Web: www.worldbank.org/eap

Cameroon

Banque mondiale
rue 1. 792, No. 186
Yaoundé, Cameroon
(postal address: B.P. 1128)
Tel: (237) 221 68 75
Fax: (237) 221 07 22
Web: www.worldbank.org/afr

Central African Republic

Banque mondiale
rue des Missions
Bangui,
République Centrafricaine
(postal address: B.P. 819)
Tel: (236) 616138
Fax: (236) 616087
Web: www.worldbank.org/afr

Chad

Banque mondiale
avenue Charles de Gaulle et
avenue du Commandant Lamy
Quartier Bololo
N'Djamena, Chad
(postal address: B.P. 146)
Tel: (235-52) 3247, 3360
Fax: (235-52) 4484
Web: www.worldbank.org/afr

***China**

The World Bank
Level 16, China World Trade
Center
No. 1 Jian Guo Men Wai
Avenue
Beijing 100004
People's Republic of China
Tel: (86-10) 5861-7600
Fax: (86-10) 5861-7800
Web: www.worldbank.org.cn/

Colombia

Banco Mundial
Carrera 7 No. 71-21
Torre A, piso 16
Apartado 10229
Bogota, Colombia
Tel: (57-1) 326-3600
Fax: (57-1) 326-3480
Web: www.worldbank.org/lac

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

The World Bank
avenue Wagenia, no. 4847
Kinshasa-Gombe
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Tel: (243) 994-9015
Fax: (243) 880-7817
Web: www.worldbank.org/afr

Congo, Republic of

The World Bank
Immeuble BDEAC, 2è étage
Boulevard de la Révolution
P.O. Box 14536
Brazzaville, Republic of Congo
Tel: (242) 81 33 30
Fax: (242) 81 53 16
Web: www.worldbank.org/afr

***Côte d'Ivoire**

Banque mondiale
Corner of Booker Washington
and Jacques Aka Streets,
Cocody, Abidjan 01,
Côte d'Ivoire
(postal address: B.P. 1850)
Tel: (225) 22 40 04 00
Fax: (225) 22 40 04 61
Web: www.worldbank.org/afr

***Croatia**

The World Bank
Trg J.F. Kennedyya 6b/III
HR-10000 Zagreb, Croatia
Tel: (385-1) 2357-222
Fax: (385-1) 2357-200
Web: www.worldbank.hr/

Dominican Republic

Banco Mundial
Calle Virgilio Díaz Ordoñez #36
esq. Gustavo Mejía Ricart
Edificio Mezzo Tempo, Suite
401 4ta. Planta,
Santo Domingo, R.D.
Tel: (809) 566-6815
Fax: (809) 566-7746, 566-7189
Web: www.worldbank.org/lac

Ecuador

Banco Mundial
Calle 12 de Octubre 1830
y Cordero
World Trade Center
Torre B, Piso 13
Quito, Ecuador
Tel: (593-2) 222 0204
Fax: (593-2) 222 0205
Web: www.worldbank.org/lac

***Egypt, Arab Republic of**

The World Bank
World Trade Center
1191 Corniche El-Nil,
15th Floor Boulaq
Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt,
11221
Tel: (20-2) 574-1670
Fax: (20-2) 574-1676
Web:
www.worldbank.org/mena

Eritrea

The World Bank
15/17, Tsegai Adig Street
Zone 03, Subzone 01
Asmara, Eritrea
Tel: (291-1) 12 43 02
Fax: (291-1) 12 43 09
Web: www.worldbank.org/afr

***Ethiopia**

The World Bank
Africa Avenue Bole Road
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
(postal address: P.O. Box
5515)
Tel: (251-1) 62 77 00
Fax: (251-1) 62 77 17
Web: www.worldbank.org/afr

Gabon

Banque mondiale
Quartier Palais de Justice
Section RG—Parcelle No. 222
P.O. Box 2183
Libreville, Gabon
Tel: (241) 73 81 71
Fax: (241) 73 81 69
Web: www.worldbank.org/afr

Georgia

The World Bank
5A, 1st Drive,
Chavchavadze Avenue
Tbilisi, 380079 Georgia
Tel: (995-32) 99-04-48
Fax: (995-32) 99-52-88
Web: www.worldbank.org/eca

***Ghana**

The World Bank
69 Dr. Inset Road
North Ridge Residential Area
Accra, Ghana
(postal address: P.O. Box M.
27)
Tel: (233-21) 229681
Fax: (233-21) 227887
Web: www.worldbank.org/afr

Guatemala

Banco Mundial
13 Calle 3-40
Zona 10, Edificio Atlantis,
Piso 14
Guatemala City, Guatemala
Tel: (502) 366-2044
Fax: (502) 366-1936
Web: www.worldbank.org/lac

Guinea

Banque mondiale
Immeuble de l'Archevêché
Face Baie des Anges
Conakry, Guinée
(postal address: B.P. 1420)
Tel: (224) 412-770
Fax: (224) 415-094
Web: www.worldbank.org/afr

Guyana

The World Bank Liaison Office
UNDP Building
42 Brickdam and U.N. Place
Stabroek
Georgetown, Guyana
Tel: (592) 223 5036
Fax: (592) 225 1384
Web: www.worldbank.org/lac

Haiti

Banque mondiale
c/o IDB, 389 Route de Bourdon
Port-au-Prince, Haïti
Tel: (509) 510-3797
Fax: (509) 512-5895 / (809)
566-7746
Web: www.worldbank.org/lac

Honduras

Banco Mundial
Centro Financiero BANEXPO,
4to Piso
Boulevard San Juan Bosco
Colonia Payaquí
Apartado Postal 3591,
Tegucigalpa, Honduras
Tel: (504) 239-4551
Fax: (504) 239-4555
Web: www.worldbank.org/lac

***India**

The World Bank
70 Lodi Estate
New Delhi 110 003, India
(postal address: P.O. Box 416,
New Delhi 110 001)
Tel: (91-11) 2461 7241
Fax: (91-11) 2461 9393
Web: www.worldbank.org.in/

***Indonesia**

The World Bank
Jakarta Stock Exchange
Building
Tower 2, 12th Floor
Sudirman Central Business
District (SCBD)
Jl. Jendral Sudirman
Kav. 52-53
Jakarta 12190, Indonesia
(postal address: P.O. Box
324/JKT)
Tel: (62-21) 5299-3000
Fax: (62-21) 5299-3111
Web: www.worldbank.or.id

Jamaica

The World Bank Liaison Office
Island Life Center
6 St. Lucia Avenue
Third Floor
Kingston 5, Jamaica
Tel: (876) 960-0459
Fax: (876) 960-0463
Web: www.worldbank.org/lac

***Kazakhstan**

The World Bank Almaty Office
41/A Kazybek bi Street, 4th
Floor
480100 Almaty, Republic of
Kazakhstan
Tel: (7-3272) 980-580
Fax: (7-3272) 980-581
Web: www.worldbank.org.kz/

The World Bank Astana Office
Samal Microdistrict, 14th Floor
Astana Towers
473000 Astana, Republic of
Kazakhstan
Tel: (7-3172) 580-555
Fax: (7-3172) 580-342

***Kenya**

The World Bank
Hill Park Building
Upper Hill
Nairobi, Kenya
(postal address: P. O. Box
30577)
Tel: (254-2) 260 300
Fax: (254-2) 260 380
Web: www.worldbank.org/afr

Kosovo

The World Bank Liaison Office
Rruga Tirana No. 35
Pristina, Kosovo
Serbia and Montenegro
Tel: (381-38) 249 459
Fax: (381-38) 249 780
Web: www.worldbank.org/eca

Kyrgyz Republic

The World Bank
214 Moskovskaya Str.
Bishkek 720010, Kyrgyz
Republic
Tel: (996-312) 61 06 50
Fax: (996-312) 61 03 56
Web: www.worldbank.org.kg

Lao People's Democratic Republic

The World Bank
Pathou Xay—Nehru Road
Vientiane, Lao PDR
(postal address: P.O. Box 345
code 01004)
Tel: (856-21) 414-209, 450-
010
Fax: (856-21) 414-210
Web: www.worldbank.org/eap

Latvia

The World Bank
Smilšu Street 8, 5th Floor
Riga, LV 1162, Latvia
Tel: (371-7) 220-744
Fax: (371-7) 814-245
Web: www.worldbank.org.lv/

Lebanon

The World Bank
U.N. House 6th Floor
Riad El Solh
Beirut 1107 2270, Lebanon
(postal address: P.O. Box 11-
8577)
Tel: (961-1) 987 800
Fax: (961-1) 986 800
Web:
www.worldbank.org/mena

Lesotho

The World Bank Liaison Office
U.N. House
United Nations Road
Maseru, Lesotho
Tel: (266) 321-480
Fax: (266) 310-619
Web: www.worldbank.org/afr

Lithuania

The World Bank
Jogailos Str. 4, 5th Floor
2001 Vilnius, Lithuania
Tel: (370-5) 210 7680
Fax: (370-5) 210 7681
Web: www.worldbank.lt/

Macedonia, Republic of

The World Bank
34 Leninova Street
91000 Skopje, Republic of
Macedonia
Tel: (389-2) 117-159
Fax: (389-2) 117-627
Web: www.worldbank.org.mk/

***Madagascar**

Banque mondiale
Rue Andriamifidy L.
Razafimanantsoa, Anosy
(près du Ministère des Affaires
Etrangères)
Antananarivo 101, Madagascar
(postal address: B. P. 4140)
Tel: (261-20) 2256000
Fax: (261-20) 2233338
Web: www.worldbank.org/afr

Malawi

The World Bank
Development House
Capital City
Lilongwe 3, Malawi
(postal address: P.O. Box
30557)
Tel: (265-1) 770 611
Fax: (265-1) 771 158 / 773
908
Web: www.worldbank.org/afr

Mali

Banque mondiale
Immeuble SOGEFIH,
Centre Commercial Rue 32
Quartier du Fleuve
Bamako, Mali
(postal address: B. P. 1864)
Tel: (223) 222 22 83
Fax: (223) 222 66 82
Web: www.worldbank.org/afr

Mauritania

Banque mondiale
Villa No. 30, Lot A
Quartier Socogim
Nouakchott, Mauritanie
(postal address: B. P. 667)
Tel: (222) 525 10 17
Fax: (222) 525 13 34
Web: www.worldbank.org/afr

***Mexico**

Banco Mundial
Insurgentes Sur 1605, Piso 24
San Jose Insurgentes
03900 Mexico, D. F., Mexico
Tel: (52-5) 5480-4200
Fax: (52-5) 5480-4222
Web: www.worldbank.org/lac

Moldova

The World Bank
Sciusev str., 76/6, MD 2012
Chisinau, Republic of Moldova
Tel: (373-2) 237-065
Fax: (373-2) 237-053
Web: www.worldbank.org/eca

Mongolia

The World Bank
11-A Peace Avenue
Ulaanbaatar 210648, Mongolia
Tel: (976-11) 312-647
Fax: (976-11) 312-645
Web: www.worldbank.org/mn

Morocco

The World Bank
7, rue Larbi Ben Abdellah
Rabat-Souissi, Morocco
Tel: (212-37) 63.60.50
Fax: (212-37) 63.60.51
Web:
www.worldbank.org/mena

***Mozambique**

The World Bank
Avenue Kenneth Kaunda, 1224
Maputo, Mozambique
(postal address: Caixa Postal
4053)
Tel: (258-1) 49 28 41
Fax: (258-1) 49 28 93
Web: www.worldbank.org/afr

***Nepal**

The World Bank
Yak & Yeti Hotel Complex
Lal Durbar
Kathmandu, Nepal
(postal address: P.O. Box 798)
Tel: (977-1) 4226793
Fax: (977-1) 4225112
Web: www.worldbank.org/sar

Nicaragua

Banco Mundial
De la Rotonda de la
Centroamerica, 400 mts. abajo
Segundo Piso Edificio SYSCOM
Managua, Nicaragua
Tel: (505) 270-0000
Fax: (505) 270-0077
Web: www.worldbank.org/lac

Niger

Banque mondiale
42 rue des Dallols
Niamey Plateau
B. P. 12402
Niamey, Niger
Tel: (227) 73 59 29
Fax: (227) 73 55 06
Web: www.worldbank.org/afr

***Nigeria**

The World Bank
Plot 433 Yakubu Gowon
Crescent
Opposite ECOWAS Secretariat
Asokoro District
Abuja, Nigeria
(postal address: P.O. Box
2826, Garki)
Tel: (234-9) 314-5269
Fax: (234-9) 314-5267
Web: www.worldbank.org/afr

***Pakistan**

The World Bank
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Ramna 5,
G-5/1, Islamabad, Pakistan
(postal address: P.O. Box
1025)
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Fax: (92-51) 2279648
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Papua New Guinea

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Paraguay

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Edificio Naciones Unidas
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Fax: (595-21) 664-002
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***Peru**

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Lima, Peru
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Web: www.worldbank.org/lac

***Philippines**

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***Poland**

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Romania

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***Russian Federation**

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Rwanda

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Saudi Arabia

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Riyadh 11432, Saudi Arabia)
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Fax: (966-1) 488-5311
Web:
www.worldbank.org/mena

***Senegal**

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Fax: (221) 849-50-27
Web: www.worldbank.org/afr

Serbia and Montenegro

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Bulevar Kralja Aleksandra
86-90 Belgrade,
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Sierra Leone

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***South Africa**

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Timor-Leste

The World Bank
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Mission,
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NT 0801, Australia)
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649
Fax: (670-390) 321-178 (from
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***Turkey**

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Uganda

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Venezuela, República Bolivariana de

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***West Bank and Gaza**

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**Country Directors are located
in the country office. For all
updates please go to
www.worldbank.org and select
About Us and Contacts &
Locations.*

ANNEX III: World Bank Group Members















Member	IBRD	IFC	IDA	MIGA	ICSID
Afghanistan	●	●	●	●	●
Albania	●	●	●	●	●
Algeria	●	●	●	●	●
Angola	●	●	●	●	
Antigua and Barbuda	●	●			
Argentina	●	●	●	●	●
Armenia	●	●	●	●	●
Australia	●	●	●	●	●
Austria	●	●	●	●	●
Azerbaijan	●	●	●	●	●
Bahamas, The	●	●		●	●
Bahrain	●	●		●	●
Bangladesh	●	●	●	●	●
Barbados	●	●	●	●	●
Belarus	●	●		●	●
Belgium	●	●	●	●	●
Belize	●	●	●	●	
Benin	●	●	●	●	●
Bhutan	●	●	●		
Bolivia	●	●	●	●	●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	●	●	●	●	●
Botswana	●	●	●	●	●
Brazil	●	●	●	●	
Brunei Darussalam	●				●
Bulgaria	●	●		●	●
Burkina Faso	●	●	●	●	●
Burundi	●	●	●	●	●
Cambodia	●	●	●	●	
Cameroon	●	●	●	●	●
Canada	●	●	●	●	
Cape Verde	●	●	●	●	
Central African Republic	●	●	●	●	●
Chad	●	●	●	●	●
Chile	●	●	●	●	●

China	●	●	●	●	●
Colombia	●	●	●	●	●
Comoros	●	●	●		●
Congo, Democratic Republic of	●	●	●	●	●
Congo, Republic of	●	●	●	●	●
Costa Rica	●	●	●	●	●
Cote d'Ivoire	●	●	●	●	●
Croatia	●	●	●	●	●
Cyprus	●	●	●	●	●
Czech Republic	●	●	●	●	●
Denmark	●	●	●	●	●
Djibouti	●	●	●		
Dominica	●	●	●	●	
Dominican Republic	●	●	●	●	
Ecuador	●	●	●	●	●
Egypt, Arab Republic of	●	●	●	●	●
El Salvador	●	●	●	●	●
Equatorial Guinea	●	●	●	●	
Eritrea	●	●	●	●	
Estonia	●	●		●	●
Ethiopia	●	●	●	●	
Fiji	●	●	●	●	●
Finland	●	●	●	●	●
France	●	●	●	●	●
Gabon	●	●	●	●	●
Gambia, The	●	●	●	●	●
Georgia	●	●	●	●	●
Germany	●	●	●	●	●
Ghana	●	●	●	●	●
Greece	●	●	●	●	●
Grenada	●	●	●	●	●
Guatemala	●	●	●	●	●
Guinea	●	●	●	●	●
Guinea-Bissau	●	●	●		
Guyana	●	●	●	●	●
Haiti	●	●	●	●	
Honduras	●	●	●	●	●

Hungary	●	●	●	●	●
Iceland	●	●	●	●	●
India	●	●	●	●	
Indonesia	●	●	●	●	●
Iran, Islamic Republic of	●	●	●	●	
Iraq	●	●	●		
Ireland	●	●	●	●	●
Israel	●	●	●	●	●
Italy	●	●	●	●	●
Jamaica	●	●		●	●
Japan	●	●	●	●	●
Jordan	●	●	●	●	●
Kazakhstan	●	●	●	●	●
Kenya	●	●	●	●	●
Kiribati	●	●	●		
Korea, Republic of	●	●	●	●	●
Kuwait	●	●	●	●	●
Kyrgyz Republic	●	●	●	●	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	●	●	●	●	
Latvia	●	●	●	●	●
Lebanon	●	●	●	●	●
Lesotho	●	●	●	●	●
Liberia	●	●	●		●
Libya	●	●	●	●	
Lithuania	●	●		●	●
Luxembourg	●	●	●	●	●
Macedonia, FYR of	●	●	●	●	●
Madagascar	●	●	●	●	●
Malawi	●	●	●	●	●
Malaysia	●	●	●	●	●
Maldives	●	●	●		
Mali	●	●	●	●	●
Malta	●			●	●
Marshall Islands	●	●	●		
Mauritania	●	●	●	●	●
Mauritius	●	●	●	●	●
Mexico	●	●	●		

Micronesia, Federated States of	●	●	●	●	●
Moldova	●	●	●	●	
Mongolia	●	●	●	●	●
Morocco	●	●	●	●	●
Mozambique	●	●	●	●	●
Myanmar	●	●	●		
Namibia	●	●		●	
Nepal	●	●	●	●	●
Netherlands	●	●	●	●	●
New Zealand	●	●	●		●
Nicaragua	●	●	●	●	●
Niger	●	●	●		●
Nigeria	●	●	●	●	●
Norway	●	●	●	●	●
Oman	●	●	●	●	●
Pakistan	●	●	●	●	●
Palau	●	●	●	●	
Panama	●	●	●	●	●
Papua New Guinea	●	●	●	●	●
Paraguay	●	●	●	●	●
Peru	●	●	●	●	●
Philippines	●	●	●	●	●
Poland	●	●	●	●	
Portugal	●	●	●	●	●
Qatar	●			●	
Romania	●	●		●	●
Russian Federation	●	●	●	●	
Rwanda	●	●	●	●	●
Samoa	●	●	●	●	●
San Marino	●				
Sao Tome and Principe	●		●		
Saudi Arabia	●	●	●	●	●
Senegal	●	●	●	●	●
Serbia and Montenegro	●	●	●	●	
Seychelles	●	●		●	●
Sierra Leone	●	●	●	●	●
Singapore	●	●	●	●	●

Slovak Republic	●	●	●	●	●
Slovenia	●	●	●	●	●
Solomon Islands	●	●	●		●
Somalia	●	●	●		●
South Africa	●	●	●	●	
Spain	●	●	●	●	●
Sri Lanka	●	●	●	●	●
St. Kitts and Nevis	●	●	●	●	●
St. Lucia	●	●	●	●	●
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	●		●	●	●
Sudan	●	●	●	●	●
Suriname	●			●	
Swaziland	●	●	●	●	●
Sweden	●	●	●	●	●
Switzerland	●	●	●	●	●
Syrian Arab Republic	●	●	●	●	
Tajikistan	●	●	●	●	
Tanzania	●	●	●	●	●
Thailand	●	●	●	●	
Timor-Leste	●	●	●	●	●
Togo	●	●	●	●	●
Tonga	●	●	●		●
Trinidad and Tobago	●	●	●	●	●
Tunisia	●	●	●	●	●
Turkey	●	●	●	●	●
Turkmenistan	●	●		●	●
Uganda	●	●	●	●	●
Ukraine	●	●	●	●	●
United Arab Emirates	●	●	●	●	●
United Kingdom	●	●	●	●	●
United States	●	●	●	●	●
Uruguay	●	●		●	●
Uzbekistan	●	●	●	●	●
Vanuatu	●	●	●	●	
Venezuela, Republica Bolivariana de	●	●		●	●
Vietnam	●	●	●	●	

Yemen, Republic of					
Zambia					
Zimbabwe					
	184	177	165	164	140