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DEC Jam Session - Public Expenditure - Role of the State - Preparation for

G7 Summit - June 13, 1996

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President Wolfensohn - Briefings Books for Presidents Meetings - Meeting Materia

DEC Jam Session - Public Expenditure - Role of the State - Preparation for G7



Archive Management for the President's Office

Document Log

Reference # : Archive-00648

Edit	nt		
A. CLASSIFICATION			
Meeting Material Trips Speeches	Annual Meetings Corporate Management Communications with Staff	Phone Logs Calendar Press Clippings/Photos	JDW Transcripts Social Events Other
WEDER, EVANS, VAN DE W.	G7 SUMMIT) NF. ROOM) NETZEL @ 31698 DW, BRUNO, BAIRD, SQUIF	RE, WETZEL, CHHIBBER, DNAL), JOSIE	DATE: 06/13/96
C. VPU			
CORPORATE CTR EXT LEG MPS OED SEC/Board TRE D. EXTERNAL PARTNER UN MDB/Other IO NGO Private Sector	Regional AFR EAP ECA LAC MNA SAS Part I Part II Other	Central CFS DEC ESD FPD FPR HRO	Affilliates GEF ICSID IFC Inspection Panel Kennedy Center MIGA
E. COMMENTS:			



World Development Report 1997

The State in a Changing World

June 13, 1996

Archies

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World Development Report 1997

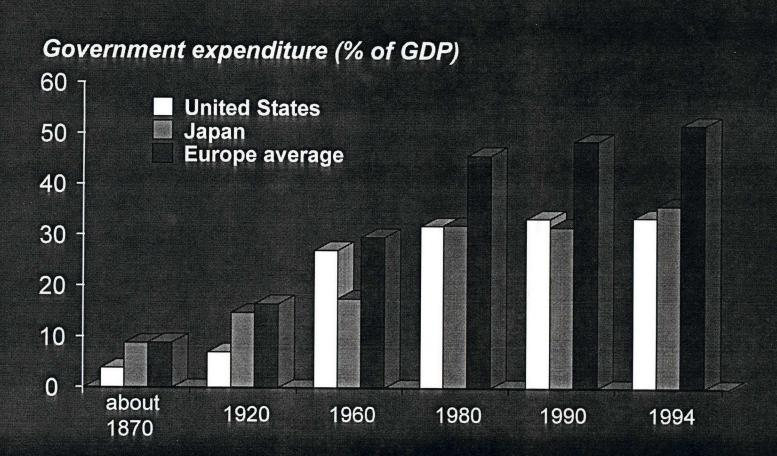
The State in a Changing World

June 13, 1996

Why is the state important?

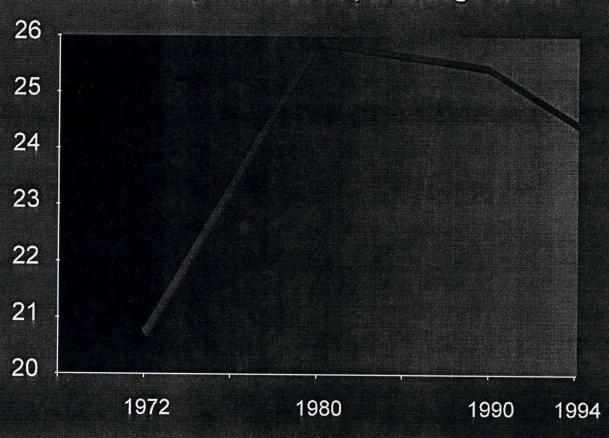
- It is huge.
- 2 It makes a big difference to people's lives.
- There is a rethinking of its role all over the world.

It is huge and still growing Developed countries

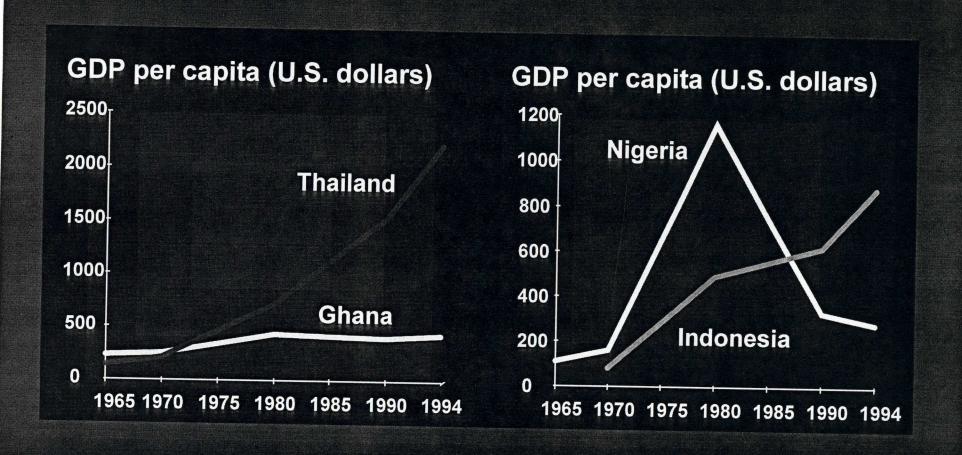


Growth of the state in developing countries

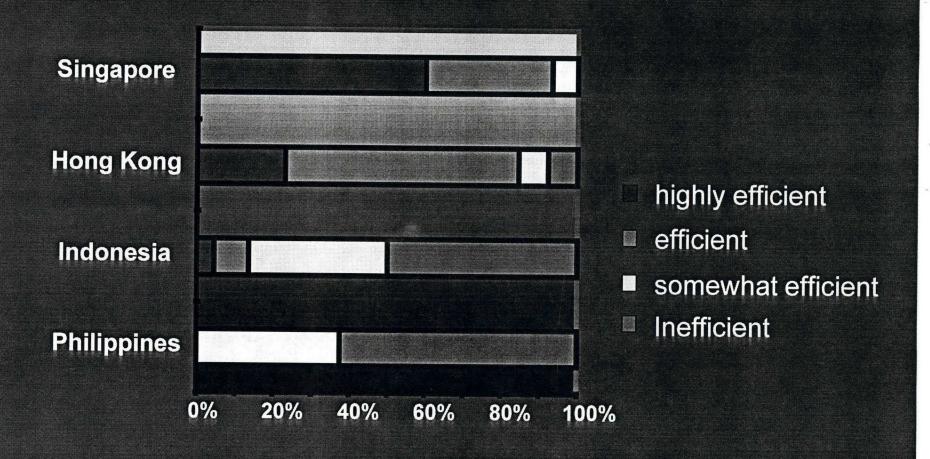
Government expenditures as percentage of GDP



Good government matters



Quality of civil service



From Ougadougou to Ottawa and from Warsaw to Wellington...



...there is a rethinking of the state's role and capabilities

Key questions for WDR 97

- What drives change?markets, citizens, globalization.
- How to make the state function better?
- How can reforms of the state be accelerated and sustained?

WDR 97 will try to break new ground in five areas

- Credibility for investors.
- Public sector performance and corruption.
- Participation: citizens and the state.
- Globalization: its impact on the state.
- Overcoming resistance to reforms.

The presentation to follow



Credibility and better rule-making.



Efficiency and equity of public spending.

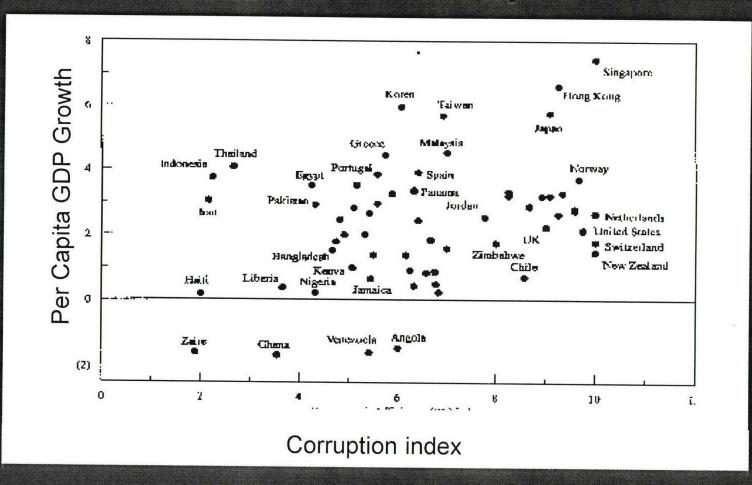


Bringing the state closer to citizens.



Credibility and better rule-making

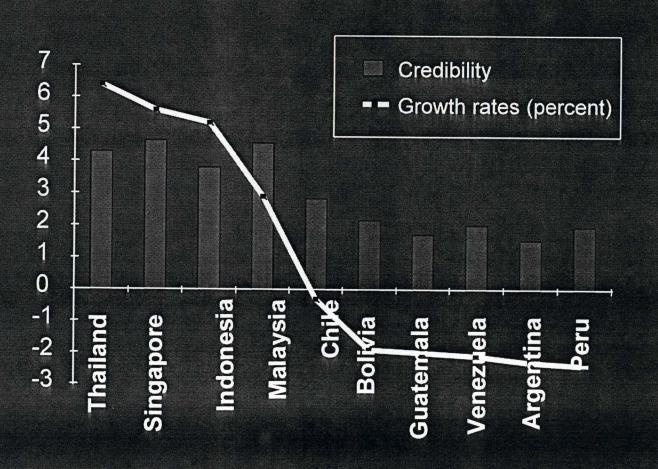
Growth and corruption



Credibility of rules

- predictability in making new rules.
- transparency of existing rules and regulations.
- little discretionary power in the enforcement of rules.

Index of credibility and economic growth, 1981–90



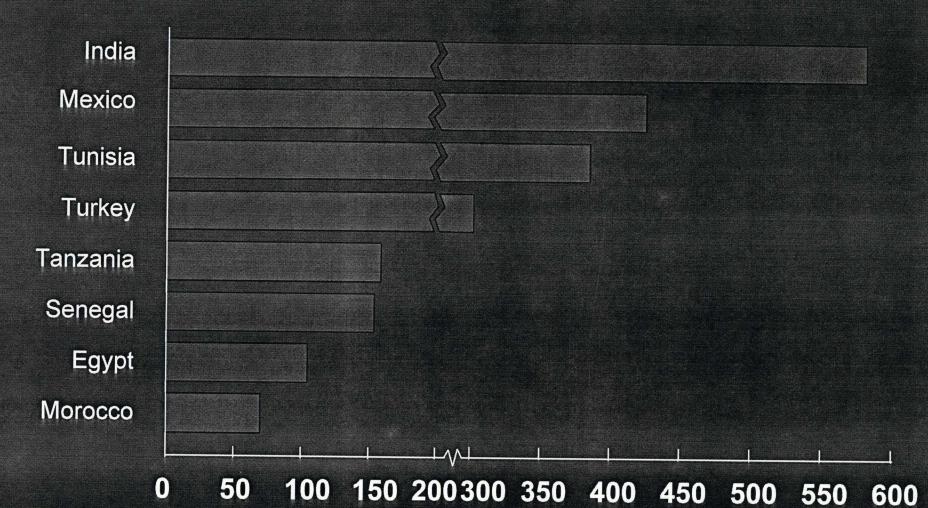


Efficiency and equity of public spending

Identifying unproductive expenditures

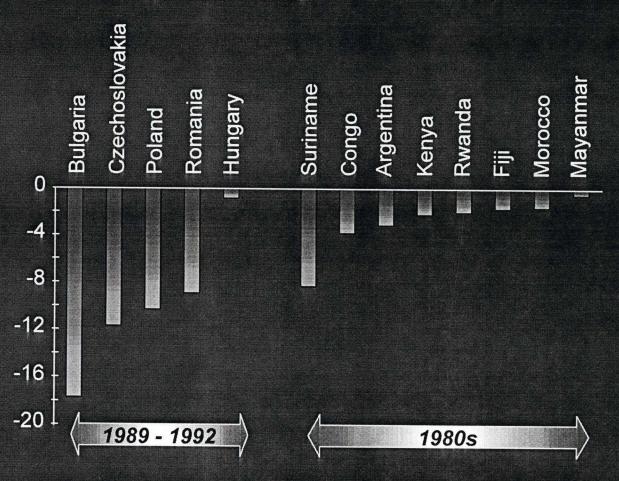
- Ensure macroeconomic balance
 - watch for
 - □ off-budget expenditures.
 - contingent liabilities.
- Ensure public spending complements, rather than crowds out the private sector.
- Examine the incidence of public spending.

In some countries, SOE subsidies exceed health expenditures



Subsidies to SOEs as a percent of health expenditures

How real wages in government have fallen (percent per annum)



Public \$pending for poverty reduction

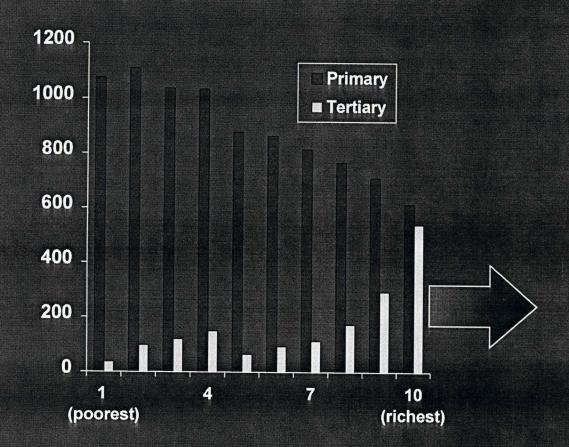
- Broad targeting
 - ■Target sub-categories of spending which matter most to the poor.
- Fine targeting
 - ■target benefits directly to the poor.



Broad targeting

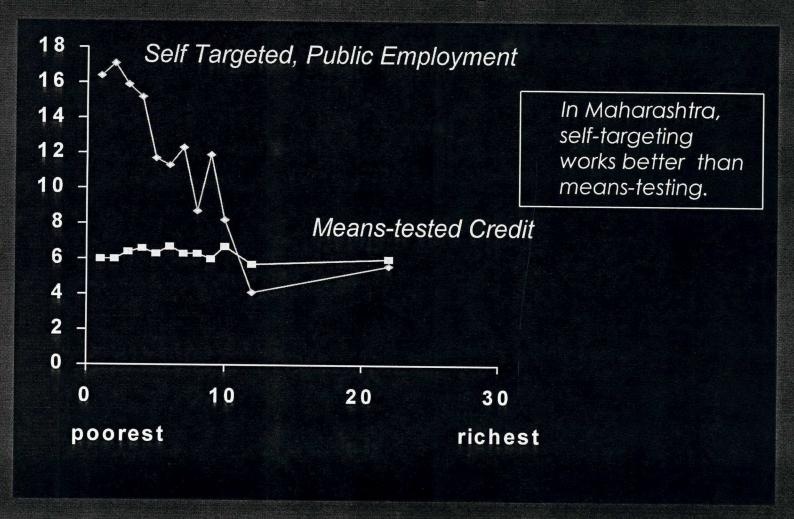
Public spending on basic services reaches the poor

For example: Education Indonesia 1989



...but a lot of it also reaches the nonpoor, who can afford to pay.

Fine targeting can help reach the poor



...but it too can be co\$tly

- Administrative costs.
- Behavioral responses: the poor are not passive.
- Middle classes may cease to support poverty reduction.

Once all the costs are considered, the most targeted policy may not be the one with the most impact on poverty

Lessons



The aim is not to cut public spending on the poor, but to improve the poverty impact of existing spending.

Broad targeting of social sector spending, with fine targeting of transfers.

Design schemes with better incentives to escape poverty.

Encourage the poor to select themselves. Monitor, evaluate, revise.



Bringing the state closer to citizens

Citizens and the state

- Citizen involvement in public policy contributes to better quality of government, through
 - contributing to efficiency in service provision.
 - improved accountability.
 - focus on equity.



Example: Porto Alegre, Brazil

- Participatory budgeting enhances local accountability despite continuing problems of fiscal indiscipline.
- Example: Mendoza, Argentina
 - Improved efficiency and equity in the provision of social infrastructure.

What can go wrong without participation

- Example: The State of Chiapas, Mexico
 - Top down, non-transparent decision-making.
 - Limited options for local voice, particularly for indigenous groups.
 - Attempts to quell local voice, ends in violence.



Where citizens do not participate directly...

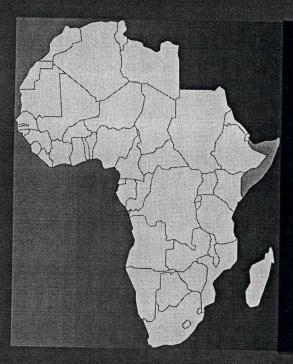
...intermediary institutions are critical

Ahmedebad, India

- Poor, tribal women, with limited options for voice or exit results in weak participation and ownership.
- Local NGOs provided critical inputs to collective action and voice, with tangible economic and social benefits.



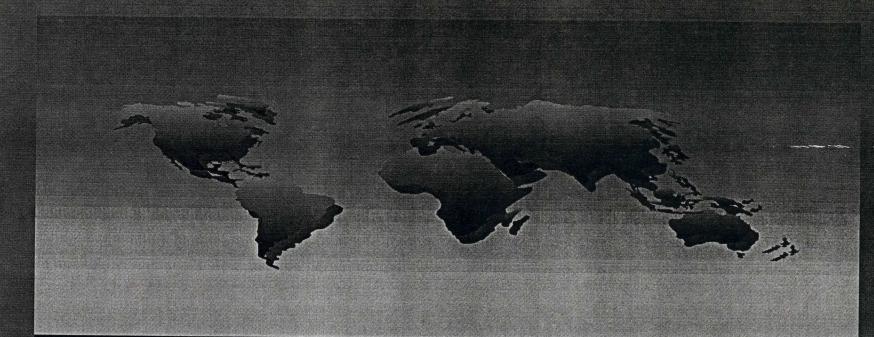
What can happen when local interests fragment?



- Example: Somalia, Africa.
 - Central state collapses and local interest groups flourish.
 - Absence of intermediary institutions reduce prospects for stable local governance and national reconciliation.

Intermediary institutions can foster local participation, especially for poor and minority groups

Local government Local **NGOs-fostering** voice & collective action **Private** Citizens / sector communities



It is not the size of the state alone that matters—it is the quality