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THE WORLD BANK

Washington, D.C.

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WORLD BANK NGO COMMITTEE

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World Bank: Non-Governmental Organization [NGO] Committee -
Correspondence - Volume 1

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BANK-NGO STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING
Paris, January 29-30, 1987

SUMMARY RECORD

The Steering Committee of the Bank-NGO Committee met in Paris on January 29-30, 1987. The meeting's agenda and list of participants are attached. Messrs. Bernd Dreesmann, Deutsche Welthungerhilfe, and Hans Wyss, World Bank, co-chaired the meeting. Following is a summary of the discussions.

January 29, 1987

First Session

The opening session's discussions centered on the reorganization of the Bank and its likely impact on the Bank's work with NGOs, in general, and the Bank-NGO Committee, in particular. Mr. Wyss described the current status of the reorganization plan. He explained that four senior vice presidential units -- Operations; Finance; Program, Policy and Research; and Institutional Services -- were to be established and would report directly to Mr. Conable. At the time of the meeting, however, the internal structure of the units had not yet been decided. Exactly how the reorganization would affect the Bank's work with NGOs was also still undetermined, except that collaboration was to become more effective. Mr. Wyss welcomed ideas/comments from the NGOs on the Bank's NGO work which he could then report back to task forces in charge of the reorganization.

Some discussion ensued as to whether the placement of the responsibility for NGOs in the International Relations Department was appropriate. Mr. Cernea pointed out, however, that most of the Bank members of the Committee represented operational departments. In addition, he noted that the Bank's contact with NGOs was not limited to the Committee; the Committee was a facilitator of collaboration and not its sole source. The Bank agreed to provide a full briefing on the subject at the next SC meeting.

Second Session

Togo Initiative: Mr. Masoni provided an update on the status of the Togo Initiative based on a report from the supervision mission of the project carried out in November 1986. Operationally, the project was proceeding satisfactorily with two pilot operations currently underway and expected to be completed on schedule. Roughly 50 percent of the funding from the Special Project Preparation Facility had been disbursed to date. The power-sharing difficulties of the project's steering committee, while not completely resolved, were becoming less of a problem. A trilateral seminar on NGO program development had been proposed for April 1987 in Lome.

Mr. Dreesmann requested in due course a written report from the Bank on the status of the Togo Initiative. In addition, he proposed that, if organized, one or two Committee members should participate in the Lome seminar. Mr. Sen suggested that a joint Bank-NGO evaluation of the project should take place as soon as possible, perhaps at the time of the Lome

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meeting. It was agreed that the suggestion would be brought to the attention of Ismail Serageldin.

Social Forestry Trilateral Program and Nairobi Meeting: Mr. Masoni provided an update on the social forestry trilateral program and the trilateral workshop held in Nairobi in November 1986. The workshop had taken place against the background of the Tropical Forestry Action Plan, prepared under the sponsorship of the Bank, UNDP and the World Resources Institute. The Action Plan proposed, inter alia, an expansion of NGO involvement in national social forestry programs. The Nairobi workshop was the first of three regional meetings which would together provide a major input to the Bellagio summit meeting on tropical forestry in July 1987.

About 50 representatives of governments, NGOs and agencies from nine African countries participated in the workshop. Policy discussions centered on the Action Plan. It became apparent through the discussions that lack of mutual information among the various players in social forestry was the single largest obstacle to closer cooperation. Participating NGO representatives urged (1) greater emphasis on the role of women in development; (2) greater detailing of the ways in which NGOs could participate in planning and implementing forestry-related activities; (3) the establishment of specific procedures to strengthen NGO participation; and (4) the recognition of a need for "core" funding as distinct from project-related funding. Mr. Masoni indicated that detailed reports of the series of workshops would be made available to the Committee in due course.

Rural Microcredits: Mr. Sen discussed the paper, "Bank-NGO Collaboration for Rural Poverty Alleviation" (attached), which AVARD had prepared for the meeting. The paper presented AVARD's experience with a tripartite program of mobilizing and servicing institutional credit for the rural poor involving self-help, village-/community-level organizations as beneficiaries, NGOs as catalysts/facilitators, and banks as lending agencies. The program had resulted in an unprecedented successful recovery rate of loans.

Highlighting lessons learned from the AVARD experience, Mr. Sen emphasized that the role of the NGOs in awareness- and institution-building had been vital to the success of the program. The NGOs had served as effective intermediators linking the beneficiaries with the credit banks. In addition, the program had revealed that the viability of an investment scheme, rather than the collateral security of a beneficiary, should be the sole determinant of creditworthiness and loan repayment prospects. Finally, all three partners had recognized that their work did not end with the disbursing of the loans; close personal contact among the three players had ensured efficient implementation and functioning of the schemes and consequent increased income to the beneficiaries.

Mr. Sen suggested that the Committee encourage the collection of information on other NGOs' experience with rural microcredits and organize a seminar on the subject. Mr. Wyss welcomed the idea, stating that his department had recently been looking into the use of microcredit schemes in development projects in Africa. He felt, however, that the World Bank's experience in that area was still on a much larger financial scale than the NGOs might be considering.

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Third and Fourth Sessions

Future Work of the Committee: The two sessions were devoted to brain-storming on the future work and structure of the Bank-NGO Committee, in light of the first five years of activity. Each participant presented his/her views on the directions the Committee might take in the future, budget questions notwithstanding. A summary of the major points follows.

- For comparison's sake, Mr. Dreesmann recounted the history of EEC-NGO relations. He explained that that relationship had begun as a co-financing vehicle for Lome agreement funding to the ACP countries, but had since developed into a political lobby system to improve the climate for food and emergency aid and to promote development education in the European countries. In general, the EEC saw NGOs as facilitators of their relations with Third World countries. A 50-50 co-financing formula for development projects existed, with NGOs providing technical and implementation expertise.
- Mr. Quinlan saw two areas of priority concern for the Committee -- policy input and operational collaboration in a technical and/or financial capacity. He felt that the former was of greater immediate significance, but that the latter was also necessary and would require more time to achieve results.
- Mr. Kozlowski saw a possible role for the Committee as a means/vehicle through which the Bank could work to re-emphasize its poverty focus, one of the stated goals of Mr. Conable. Along these lines, he felt that the Bank had to decide and inform the NGOs on what input it would like from them and how best to obtain it.
- Mr. Sen agreed with Mr. Kozlowski, stating that if the Bank and the NGOs held common objectives for poverty alleviation, the Bank should give clear guidance to the NGOs on exactly how a joint poverty alleviation program might take shape.
- Mr. Cernea was impressed by the substantial movement of NGOs over the previous five years, especially with NGOs in the South where their control over public opinion had become much more evident. He felt that the Committee had made significant progress in promoting the Bank's overall relations with NGOs, but in reassessing the Committee, the most effective and efficient forms of cooperation had to be identified and emphasized. He felt that the policy dialogue and operational collaboration should both have priority.
- Mr. Masoni pointed out that the terms of reference of the Committee, adopted over five years before, had given it an omnibus mandate to deal with, inter alia, policy dialogue, operational cooperation, and development education. To increase the Committee's effectiveness, he suggested that the Steering Committee might wish to refine the terms of reference to include only one or two functions. One option, for example,

might be to concentrate solely on the policy dialogue, perhaps concentrating on one or two issues per year. He also suggested that the Committee's membership might be expanded to include 40-50 NGOs, with an elected "blue-ribbon" Steering Committee to determine policy topics appropriate for the Committee to consider and carry on the general work of the Committee.

- Mr. Wyss agreed, but pointed out that operational collaboration remained the backbone and "measuring stick" of Bank-NGO cooperation. Nevertheless, no systematic means of monitoring NGO involvement in Bank-financed projects had been set up in the Committee. He suggested that the Steering Committee consider whether it should get involved in monitoring Bank-NGO operational collaboration, with a view to increasing the Bank staff's knowledge of and appreciation for the NGOs' comparative advantages in certain project work.

[Joanne, do you any comments by Mazide in your notes???

January 30, 1987

Fifth Session

Mr. Dreesmann opened the session by summarizing for Bank participants the NGO participants' discussions of the night before regarding the future work of the Committee. The major points were as follows:

- Both sides of the Committee should prepare a brief, two-page paper containing respective views on the purpose of the Bank-NGO Committee and identifying target areas for future Bank-NGO cooperation.
- Although they realized it to be an internal matter for the Bank, NGO participants suggested that the responsibility for NGO relations in the Bank would be better placed in an operational department or an NGO unit/department connected with the President's office.
- The NGOs' suggested that the Committee's policy discussions should have a country rather than a sectoral focus, as they have in the past. Initially, three countries -- one each from Africa, Asia and Latin America -- could be selected, and the Committee could consider their particular situations and the respective roles of the Bank and NGOs in their development process.
- The NGOs felt that the current membership rotation system had proved to be cumbersome and ineffective in improving the representativity of the NGO community on the Bank-NGO Committee. In addition, Committee meetings provided inadequate time for in-depth discussions on important issues. As an alternative to the present Committee structure, the NGOs proposed to expand the membership of the newly established Ad Hoc Working Group on the World Bank to include non-members of the Committee. (Both ICVA and non-ICVA members would be eligible to participate.)

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The nature of the Working Group would be similar to that of a consultative group which would make recommendations to the Bank-NGO Committee forum for approval/ratification. Budgetary implications would need to be considered before instituting the new structure, as the Working Group would require some financial support from the Bank.

In ensuing discussions, it was agreed that both the Bank and the NGOs would prepare a paper on the role of the Committee before the end of April, to be circulated before and discussed at the next Steering Committee meeting. Decisions on altering the structure of the Committee would be deferred until that time. In addition, everyone agreed that the idea of adopting a country focus in the Committee's policy discussions was credible. However, it was suggested that the Committee continue to focus on specific sectors in which opportunities for Bank-NGO collaboration existed in the countries involved.

Sixth Session

Budget: Mr. Masoni briefed participants on the budget for the Committee, stating that the Bank had been able to commit an additional \$30,000 for the Committee's work in FY87. Of that amount, \$22,975 had been disbursed in advance of the Paris meeting, leaving a balance of approximately \$7,000 available through June 30, 1987.

In light of budget constraints, Mr. Masoni suggested that the next Steering Committee meeting be postponed until after the beginning of the Bank's next budget cycle on July 1, 1987. Everyone agreed with the suggestion. It was further decided that the remaining \$7,000 would be used to cover the salary of the NGO Liaison Officer through March 31, 1987.

Mr. Kozlowski presented a proposed budget for FY88 for the NGO Secretariat in the amount of \$245,015. Bank participants explained that the Bank's budget process for FY88 would not be completed before late June 1987.

Next Steering Committee Meeting: The next Steering Committee meeting would take place in Washington, D.C. on July 1-2, 1987. The agenda would include (a) preparation of the full Committee meeting in Santo Domingo in November 1987; (b) briefing on the status of the Bank's reorganization; (c) discussion of papers submitted by both sides of the Committee on the scope of Bank-NGO cooperation and the role of the Committee; and (d) NGO Secretariat budget for FY88.

Mr. N'Diaye proposed that the following Steering Committee meeting take place in Dakar. Participants welcomed his invitation.

Attachments

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BANK-NGO COMMITTEE MEMBERSWorld Bank Members

Mr. Shahid Javed Burki, Committee Co-Chairman
Director

International Relations Department

IRDDR/Room E-812, Tel. 477-2407

Mr. Ismail Serageldin

Director

Country Programs Department II, Western Africa

WA2DR/Room D-351, Tel. 477-2305

Mr. Hans Wyss

Director

Projects Department, Eastern and Southern Africa

EAPDR/Room J-9-271, Tel. 473-4039

Mr. Nimrod Raphaeli

Technical Cooperation Adviser

Projects Policy Department

PPDPR/Room D-1041, Tel. 477-6955

Mr. Michael Cernea

Rural Sociology Adviser

Agriculture and Rural Development Department

AGRPT/Room N-1145, Tel. 676-1761

Mr. Vittorio Masoni, Committee Co-Secretary

Adviser, Intergovernmental and Nongovernmental Organizations

International Relations Department

IRDIO/Room E-806, Tel. 477-4506

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE April 8, 1986

TO Bank Members of the Bank-NGO Committee

FROM Vittorio Masoni, NGO, IRDIO

EXTENSION 74506

SUBJECT Meeting of the Bank-NGO Steering Committee, Geneva,
April 29 - 30, 1986

1. This is to confirm the date and venue of the meeting to the committee members in Washington as well as to Mr. Maurice Bart in Paris. A conference room has been reserved by ICVA at the Palais; we will know, in due course, its exact location in the UN complex. While ICVA is preparing the formal agenda, I thought it would be useful to review the likely scenerio.

2. The committee meeting would be preceeded by (a) coordination meeting among NGOs, from 9:00 to 10:30 a.m., and (b) open session on "Hunger and Poverty" with the committee, NGO guests and press representatives. van Holst Pellekaan will present the recent Bank paper on food security. The session would begin at 11:00 and carry on through lunch. Mr. Burki will join the group at lunch time, after having briefed senior UN officials about the Development Committee; Mr. Siebeck is expected to accompany him.

3. The meeting of the Committee would begin after lunch and continue in the morning of the 30th. The subjects on the agenda are expected to fall under three general headings: (A) Bank-NGOs relationship, (B) global development, (C) October meeting.

A. Relationship: (i) Structural: NGO proposal on Committee composition (selection of new members, rotation of chairmanship, transfer of secretariat function from ICVA to another organization, etc.). NGOs may also propose that the full Committee be changed into a committee of ICVA, that is a body of the NGOs system in which the Bank and other agencies would have a permanent seat. There has also been some talk about an NGO initiative to foster cooperation, such as setting up a Bank-ICVA foundation for development and development education, but it is not certain that a proposal to this affect will be made. (ii) Progress Reports: Mr. Martin will report on his visit Togo. Mrs. Joan Freeman of ICVA should give a brief assessment of the trilateral meeting on health and population in Eastern Africa (February 1986); (iii) Social Forestry in Africa: (response to Mr. Martin's letter to the Bank). Preparations are under way for a tripartite meeting in Africa to encourage long-term collaborative

efforts in social forestry/environment in Africa. In view of the lead of AGR in the Tropical Forestry Project, and of the critical role of the Regions in the program, it is expected that Messrs. Serageldin, Wyss and Cernea will lead the discussion.

B. Global Issues: The NGOs have requested an in-depth briefing on LCD debt. Mr. Burki is prepared to present the subject in a perspective of growth with equity. The discussion of this topic and of social forestry are expected to take most of the morning of the 30th.

C. October Meeting: The Committee should agree on the outline of the agenda and time for the full Committee meeting in October in Washington. It is already clear that NGOs are eager to meet Mr. Botafogo and would hope that the full Committee could be received by Mr. Conable. Other subjects for the agenda could be lessons of experience from trilateral meetings, (generalizations on their usefulness and best format, etc.) and a progress report on our work in presentation of our work in social forestry, in India and Africa.

4. The draft agenda will be provided as soon as received from ICVA. Meanwhile, any comments and suggestions you may have on the meeting would be appreciated. Please address them to Mr. Burki or to me.

Thank you.

cc: Messrs. Botafogo, Burki, Serageldin, Wyss/Lethem, Cernea, Cooper van Holst Pellekaan, Vogl, Bart (Paris), Siebeck(Geneva), Steel, Riley, Beckmann, and

Ms. Martin

VMasoni/abj

NGOs
Chaturvedi
pk

First Meeting of the Bank-NGO Steering Committee, Washington,

January 31-February 8, 1984

1. As agreed at the meeting of the full Bank-NGO Committee Meeting in Tunis 1/ (October 27-29, 1983), the Steering Committee (SC) met at the Bank on January 31 - February 3, 1984. The list of NGO members of the SC is attached. The SC was co-chaired by S.J. Burki, Director of IRD, and N. Martin, Executive Secretary of CCIC. The agenda of the meetings is attached. The conclusions reached at the meeting are set out below.

2. Next Full Committee Meeting. The fourth Bank-NGO meeting is now planned for October 23-25 in Washington/2/. It would have six sessions (two hours with 30 minute breaks) and cover the following subjects:

Session 1: Opening. An update of situation and outlook of developing countries by the Bank; along with a statement on the future role of the Bank; a review of major international economic issues (e.g. debt, structural adjustment, poverty alleviation); progress report on Bank-NGO cooperation.

Session 2: Development Education. Presentation of NGO and Bank views on issues, objectives, targets and means for development education. NGOs plan to present a paper on the subject and to respond to the memorandum on development education submitted to the SC by Mr. Frank Vogl, Director of Information and Public Affairs.

Session 3: Local participation to development. NGOs plan to submit a paper on the subject. Among the issues to be discussed: harmonization of micro and macro development inputs, replicability of small projects, implementation of projects involving large populations. Project cases will be presented by the Bank and by NGOs.

Session 4: Disaster Relief. The session will have an African focus and will include food security and refugees settlement. The main issue will be the coordination between relief and long-term reconstruction and development in the area affected by disaster. The NGOs plan to submit a paper on their disaster relief activities. The Committee will be briefed on the consultations between specialized NGOs and the Bank on disaster relief and reconstruction, expected to take place in March.

1/ Final report of the meeting attached hereto.

2/ In FY85 the Committee, plans to meet in Asia, possibly in Nepal, as per suggestion of OISCA.

Session 5: Summing Up and Conclusions. The main subjects will be: future work of the Committee, and measures to be taken by NGOs and the Bank to factor Bank-NGO cooperation in their current activities.

Session 6: Meeting with Bank Executive Directors. As per suggestion of Dr. El Naggar, a seminar will be held with the EDs and the Bank-NGO Committee to inform the EDs about situation and prospects of Bank-NGO cooperation. Special emphasis will be placed on joint efforts to expand multilateral development assistance and on development education.

3. Next Steering Committee Meeting. In view of the complexity of the agenda, it was agreed that the SC would meet again before the Full Committee. The meeting was set for May 29-31 in Washington.

4. Change in NGO Membership. As agreed in Tunis, additional NGOs are to join the Full Committee. NGOs will also consider rotation of regular members of the Full Committee and inviting NGO resource people at Bank-NGO sessions.

5. Steering Committee Follow-up. The co-chairmen and ICVA will remain in touch for the preparation of the next Steering Committee meeting and for maintaining up-to-date information on other matters of common interest (e.g., organization of Bank-NGO-government regional workshops).

Agenda
First Bank-NGO Steering Committee Meeting
January 31 - February 3, 1984
World Bank, Washington D. C.

January 31

15:00 Coordination Meeting among NGOs
Room E-855

16:00 Meeting with Dr. Said El-Naggar, Dean of Bank
Room E-1127 Executive Directors

February 1

09:15- 9:45 Session 1 - Opening Session
Room E-855 INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMEN:
Nigel Martin, Executive Secretary of Canadian
 Council for International Cooperation and
Shahid Javed Burki, Director, International
 Relations Department

09:45-10:45 Session 2
Room E-855 DEVELOPMENT SITUATION AND PROSPECTS OF SUB-SAHARAN
 AFRICA
Luis de Azcarate, Chief, Bank Assistance Policy,
 Country Policy Department

10:45-11:00 Coffee Break

11:15-12:30 Session 3
Room E-855 FOOD SECURITY IN LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES AND NUTRITION
J.W. Van Holst Pellekaan, Deputy Division Chief,
 Economics and Policy Division, Agriculture and
 Rural Development Department
Joanne Leslie, Lecturer, Health, Education and
 Urbanization Division, Economic Development
 Institute

12:45-14:15 Lunch: Hosted by Mr. Shahid Javed Burki

14:30-15:45 Session 4
Room E-317 DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION: INFORMATION AND PUBLIC
 AFFAIRS
Frank Vogl, Director, Information and Public Affairs
Department, and IPA Staff

15:45-16:00 Coffee Break

16:00-17:15 Session 5
Room E-317 DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION: PUBLICATIONS AND AUDIOVISUAL
 SESSION
Peter Muncie, Senior Editor, Publications Department
Harriet Baldwin, Schools Program, Publications
 Department
(Some short Bank films on development may be sampled
at the end of the session.)

February 2

09:30-10:45 Session 6
Room B-1208 POPULATION AND HEALTH - AFRICA FOCUS
Nancy Birdsall, Staff Director, World Development
Report
Emmerich Schebeck, Chief, Division I, Population, Health
and Nutrition Department
Joseph Freedman, Water and Wastes Adviser, Water Supply
and Urban Development Department

10:45-11:00 Coffee Break

11:00-12:15 Session 7
Room B-1208 ASSISTANCE AFTER DISASTERS
Anthony Churchill, Director, Water Supply and Urban
Development Department

13:00-14:15 Lunch: Hosted by Mr. Timothy T.Thahane, Vice President
and Secretary, Secretary's Department

14:30-15:45 Session 8
Room B-1208 BANK-NGO COOPERATION - AFRICA FOCUS
Tariq Husain, Senior Economist, West Africa Projects
Department
J. Chanmugam, Senior Operations Adviser, Financial
Development Unit, Industry Department
Jacob Levitsky, Operations Adviser, Financial Department
Unit, Industry Department
Friedrich Kahnert, Employment Adviser, Water Supply and
Urban Development Department

15:45-16:00 Coffee Break

16:00-17:30 Session 9
Room B-1208 BANK-NGO COOPERATION - AFRICA FOCUS (continued)

February 3

09:30 -10:30 Session 10 - Closing Session
Room E-855 Summary of highlights of discussion; agreement on Agenda
of full Committee and on any necessary follow-up.

cc: To all staff mentioned and Messrs. Benjenk, Voyadzis, DR
Clarke, Shakow, Cernea, Lethem, and McLees

THE WORLD BANK/INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: November 14, 1990

TO: Mr. Wilfried P. Thalwitz, Senior Vice President, PRE

FROM: Alexander Shakow, Director, EXT

EXTENSION: 81368

SUBJECT: NGO-World Bank Committee

1. Thank you for meeting with the NGO-World Bank Committee. The NGOs found the session with you both thought-provoking and encouraging. In general, this year's annual meeting of the NGO-Bank Committee (October 31 and November 1) went very well. This memorandum summarizes what happened.

2. Growing NGO-Bank interaction. There is now a great deal of interaction between the Bank and NGOs worldwide. This was obvious from various reports to the Committee. Many of the Committee NGOs are active in fostering NGO-Bank interaction; just before this year's Committee meeting, for example, the NGO members of the Committee from India, France, and the United Kingdom hosted preparatory meetings with other NGOs at the country level. Some of the Committee NGOs remain quite critical of the Bank, but they all at least see opportunities for NGOs to interact with the Bank in ways that will be good for development. The Committee NGOs' feedback on how the Bank is working with NGOs was generally positive this year. They again stressed the key role of the Bank's resident representatives in helping local NGOs relate to the Bank.

3. Popular participation. Hans Wyss reported on various ways in which the Bank has been pursuing the issue of popular participation. He explained that the Bank members of the Committee followed up on the Committee's discussion of this issue last year, partly with a proposal for a Bank-wide learning process on popular participation. As you know, this involves a learning group of Operations and PRE staff and will focus on a set of projects in which exceptional efforts are being made to foster popular participation in project decisions. NGOs debate among themselves whether they stand a better chance of influencing us through rational discussion or public criticism, and the Committee NGOs were impressed that last year's Committee discussion of popular participation had helped set the stage for action by the Bank. The network of environmental NGOs that have campaigned to reform the multilateral banks are showing increasing interest in (if not enthusiasm for) the NGO-Bank Committee, and several prominent members of that network came to this year's Committee meeting as observers and participated in the discussion of TFAP and forestry generally.

4. Differences on broad issues of development policy. At last year's meeting, the Committee NGOs presented a "Position Paper on the World Bank" that was shrill in tone and caricatured the Bank. The paper argued that the Bank represents industrial-country interests and imposes market- and trade-oriented policies on developing countries to the detriment of poor people and the natural environment. The NGOs urged more emphasis on popular participation and democracy, and less emphasis on free markets and international trade. We later prepared a Bank response which took on the NGO

Baneth, Jean
PRECE
Geneva, Switzerland

(1)

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: November 14, 1990

TO: Mr. Wilfried P. Thalwitz, Senior Vice President, PRE

FROM: Alexander Shakow, Director, EXT

EXTENSION: 81368

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PRECE
Geneva, Switzerland

(1)

paper on the issues. This year's discussion of these questions was less polarized than last year's. John Clark of Oxfam presented a paper which urged the Bank to be more supportive of popular empowerment and agrarian reform, and more outspoken about the need for adjustment in the industrial countries; but Clark's paper also noted that the Bank and NGOs agree on many points. Some of the Committee NGOs found Clark's paper much too moderate and conciliatory. We hope to develop and disseminate a joint statement that will summarize where the Bank and Committee NGOs tend to agree and disagree on the broad outlines of development policy. We also want to explore the possibility of joint Bank-NGO studies of a couple specific country situations (perhaps in connection with meetings that are being planned in a few countries to discuss on adjustment issues with NGOs).

5. The World Development Reports for 1990, 1991, and 1992 speak to the questions which the NGO "Position Paper" raised. Lyn Squire presented the main findings of the WDR 1990, and the NGOs expressed keen interest in what is being done to put its ideas into practice in the Bank and other official agencies. Vinod Thomas and Andrew Steer presented the outlines for the WDR 1991 and WDR 1992. The Committee NGOs meet in the spring of each year with just a few of us from the Bank, and they have invited Andrew Steer to come to their next meeting (in Dakar, March 4-7) to discuss emerging issues for the WDR 1992. Bank members of the Committee have repeatedly stressed the importance of the population issue to both environmental protection and poverty reduction, and we want to use the spring discussion of the WDR 1992 to make that point again. The Bank itself still has more to do on the population issue, of course, but too many NGOs that work to reduce poverty or protect the environment shy away from the controversy surrounding family planning. I believe we can work together effectively in this area.

6. EDI's NGO Program. Amnon Golan and his staff presented recent steps in the implementation of a Japanese-financed EDI program to strengthen the capacity of NGOs. EDI brought some of the Committee NGOs to Washington in June for a very successful planning meeting. Some of the group expressed concern that EDI had moved ahead too quickly since then and had not kept them informed. Their main concern is that the program should be widely publicized among NGOs, so that there is open competition among NGOs that want to be part of the "training" program. EDI agreed to consult again with the NGOs that were involved in the June meeting, even though this may mean a slow-down in some aspects of the implementation schedule.

7. Social "audit". The Committee NGOs expressed interest in pursuing the theme of "social audit" or "social assessment," by which they mean more attention to social aspects of development in the appraisal, supervision, and evaluation of Bank-financed activities. There was a Paris meeting on "social audit" in October, cosponsored by the Bank's Paris office and by the French NGO member of the Committee (CRID, a consortium of French research-oriented NGOs). The meeting included high-ranking officials in the French government and some representation from French labor unions. The Bank participants were impressed by the quality of analysis and discussion. CRID would like to

organize a French study group to work with the French aid program and the World Bank on methods for strengthening attention to the social aspects of development. Michael Cernea is charged with drafting a new Operational Directive on "Sociological Aspects of Project Appraisal," and he expressed interest in what this study group might contribute. Hans Wyss agreed to explore further with CRID what the study group might contribute to the larger process of revising the Bank's operational guidelines.

8. Direct Bank funding for NGOs. In recent years, the Committee NGOs have been divided about whether it would be helpful or not for the Bank to provide funding directly to NGOs. Some Northern NGOs have argued that it would tend to mute NGO criticism and encourage the emergence of new fund-seeking NGOs. But some of the developing-country NGOs have been insistent about the urgency of their funding needs, and their view now prevails. I have explained the Bank's budget constraint and other reasons why even a very modest proposal for limited direct funding from the Bank to NGOs has been left pending. But the Committee NGOs will be raising this issue with the Bank at future meetings.

9. When the Committee last met in Washington, we set up a session with two Executive Directors from developing countries. This time we invited Pedro Malan and Pat Coady. Pedro Malan had a last-minute conflict, but the session with Pat Coady helped the Committee NGOs better understand the Bank's relationship with member governments and one Executive Director's views about the Bank and its relationship with NGOs. I also especially appreciated the active participation in the Committee meeting of some directors in Operations: Hans Wyss, Dan Ritchie, Michael Wiehen, and Rainer Steckhan. Their interventions helped to ground the Committee's wide-ranging debate in specific practicalities. This year's Committee meeting also attracted more than the usual number of observers from various official agencies (UNDP, ILO, IDB, IMF, EEC, and the Dutch government) and from NGOs (mostly U.S. groups, but also two European groups and one from Central America). The current NGO co-chair of the Committee, Enrique Fernandez of SOLIDARIOS, provides strong, results-oriented leadership from the NGO side. The Committee NGOs are intent on focusing on a limited number of issues over the next year and seeing them through to practical results.

10. The Committee NGOs intend to further expand what they do to communicate and consult with other NGOs on Bank-related issues. For example, Caritas Internationalis (the largest network of Roman Catholic social welfare and development agencies) has developed an ambitious program of work to brief its member agencies at the national level about the World Bank and issues discussed in the NGO-Bank Committee. NOVIB, a Dutch NGO which funds some 800 NGOs in the developing countries, proposes to help some of these NGOs to engage critically in the planning of selected Bank-financed projects (perhaps starting with projects in our environmental assessment Category A). We expect the Committee NGOs as a group to begin publishing a quarterly news sheet for other interested NGOs. The Committee NGOs intend to consult with NGO subscribers at the country or regional level about issues which they are

discussing in the NGO-World Bank Committee. The NGOs on the Committee now want to become active themselves at Bank/Fund Annual Meetings rather than leaving the field to the radical NGO Forum; I think this would be particularly interesting if it actually happens.

11. The Committee brings together a diverse group of respected NGO leaders. They come from various countries (mostly developing countries) and various types of NGOs (both environment and development, for example). NGO members serve for fixed terms, and the Committee NGOs themselves elect new members. This year's elections brought in the Caribbean Conference of Churches, the Inter-Africa Group (which focuses on peaceful conflict resolution in the Horn of Africa), the NGO Council of Sri Lanka, the Nordic North-South Coalition, and JANIC (the biggest coalition of Japanese NGOs). A current list of the NGO members of the Committee is attached.

12. Conclusion. All in all, this was quite a positive meeting. The Committee NGOs are helping to guide and encourage the growing engagement of NGOs generally in Bank-supported operations. The Committee NGOs have also contributed to the Bank's thinking, notably on the issue of popular participation, and this meeting again indicated that NGO networks are also learning about and from the Bank.

Attachment

cc: President's Council
Vice Presidents, Directors, and Division Chiefs
(Operations, PRE, and Finance)
Bank members of the NGO-Bank Committee
(Messrs./Ms. Wyss (CODDR), Ritchie (ASTDR), Wiehen (EM1DR),
Hasan (EMNVP), Serageldin (AFTDR), Steckhan (LA2DR),
Golan (EDIDR), Piddington (ENVDR), Hamilton (PHRDR),
Cernea (AGRPS), Raphaeli (CODOP))
Resident Representatives

List of NGOs on the Bank-NGO Committee - 1990-91

AFRICA

Abdul Mohammed
Inter-Africa Group
Kenya

Thierno Kane
Conseil des Organisations Non-Gouvernementales
d'appui au Developpement (CONGAD)
Senegal

Abdalla Suliman Elawad
Islamic African Relief Agency
Sudan

Mazide N'Diaye
Reseau Africain pour le Developpement Integre (RADI)
Senegal

Joyce Fungayi Chikara
Zimbabwe Freedom From Hunger Campaign (ZFFHC)
Zimbabwe

ASIA

Fazle Abed
Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC)
Bangladesh

Amaresh Sen
Associaton of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development (AVARD)
India

Martin Khor Kok Peng
Third World Network/Consumers' Association of Penang
Malaysia

Juan Flavier
International Institute for Rural Reconstruction (IIRR)
Philippines

L.M. Samarasindhe
NGO Council of Sri Lanka
Sri Lanka

LATIN AMERICA

Allen Curtain
Caribbean Conference of Churches
Barbados

Magda Renner
Amigos da Terra - Brasil/Acao Democratica Feminina Gaucha
Brazil

Jaime Tagle
Programa de Economia del Trabajo/Academia de Humanismo Cristiano
Chile

Enrique Fernandez
SOLIDARIOS
Dominican Republic

Eduardo Latorre
Fundacion Dominicana de Desarrollo
Dominican Republic

NORTH AMERICA/PACIFIC

Tim Broadhead
Canadian Council for International Cooperation (CCIC)
Canada

Peter Davies
American Council for Voluntary International Action (InterAction)
United States

Douglas Hellinger
Development Group for Alternative Policies (D-GAP)
United States

Shunsuke Iwasaki
Japanese NGO Center for International Cooperation (JANIC)
Japan

EUROPE

Pierre Galland
OXFAM-Belgique
Belgium

Reinhard Hermle
MISEREOR
Federal Republic of Germany

Anne Marie Beulink
NOVIB
The Netherlands

Frank Judd
OXFAM
United Kingdom

INTER-REGIONAL

Gerhard Meier
Caritas Internationalis
Italy

Midge Beguin-Austin
World Council of Churches
Switzerland

NGO Secretariat

Cyril Ritchie
International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA)
Switzerland

Esperanza Duran
International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA)
Switzerland

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: April 3, 1991

TO: Mr. Wilfried P. Thalwitz, Senior Vice President, PRE
~~ALEXANDER SHAKOW~~

FROM: Alexander Shakow, EXTDR

EXTENSION: 31828

SUBJECT: NGO-World Bank Committee

1. The NGO members of the NGO-Bank Committee met in Senegal on March 4-9, 1991 to review developments since the full Committee met last October, examine priority issues, and refocus collaboration for the future. The meeting provided an opportunity for the NGO members of the Committee to meet mainly among themselves and to discuss how they plan to carry forward their dialogue with the Bank. In this context, I co-chaired a meeting of the Steering Committee during which NGOs presented their views on future directions. The meeting also provided opportunities for obtaining NGO inputs into the 1992 World Development Report and EDI's proposed program for NGOs. The Bank's Resident Mission and RADI, a Senegalese NGO, made excellent arrangements throughout. This memorandum summarizes the principal outcome of the Steering Committee meeting.

2. The Bank and a New World Order? Meeting at the end of the Gulf War, NGO members of the Committee used the first two days to reflect on the Bank's role in a changing world, and NGOs' relationship to the Bank. NGOs on the Committee expressed the view that recent events had made the Bank (and Fund) more powerful than ever, although in large part they think this strength comes from the Bank being agents of the G-7. The Bank's approach to issues is setting the pace for other development institutions, and challenges to the perceived Bank model have fallen by the wayside. Events in the Persian Gulf were interpreted to symbolize the weakened position of developing countries. In asserting that the Bank was at "the peak of its strength," NGOs felt that the Bank had a greater responsibility than before to set the right tone and steer the course for world development in the "right" direction.

3. New Directions for the Committee. Against this background, the NGOs conducted a "soul-searching" reassessment of the work of the NGO-Bank Committee. The NGO members of the Steering Committee drafted a new work plan which reconstituted the membership of various working groups, and which set down guidelines for ensuring more accountability by NGOs on the Committee to other NGOs in their home constituencies. The Senegal meeting laid down a challenge to refocus the work of the Committee and to ensure that NGOs brought more intellectual and promotional effort to their dialogue with the Bank. Specifically, the Steering Committee proposed that for the foreseeable future the work of the Committee should focus on discussion with the Bank on structural adjustment and on popular participation in development.

4. The Bank members of the Steering Committee supported the need for more focus, although we urged that adjustment be seen as part of the broader context of poverty reduction. In past Committee debate, the NGOs

Baneth, Jean
PREGE
Geneva, Switzerland

have urged the Bank to press more forcefully for adjustment in industrial countries. They think we are too sanguine about the effects of free markets and international trade on poor people in developing countries. They would urge more profound adjustments on some issues, notably democracy and land reform. Reflecting the outcome of recent NGO meetings in Benin and Canada, the NGO members of the Committee felt that three additional issues should be emphasized: the need for NGOs to improve their analytical and research capacity; the need to build bridges between Northern and Southern NGOs; and the need to build a constituency at home by working together with domestic organizations on poverty, the environment and the rights of indigenous peoples.

5. The committee NGOs are planning to anchor their future dialogue with the Bank on adjustment in 3-4 country case studies. The studies would be commissioned by NGOs and completed by March 1992. The studies would be used for internal discussion within the Committee, and for engaging PRE and Operations in "real dialogue" that will be empirically grounded and hopefully will go beyond the perception that the Bank and NGOs talk past each other when discussing structural adjustment. The case studies would also be disseminated through the media. The Bank would be invited to help finance the studies (not media promotion), but if we declined the NGOs would proceed on their own.

6. The proposal to strengthen dialogue with the Bank on popular participation in part fits the goals of the Bank-wide learning process on popular participation. NGOs would like to interact more with the Bank in the learning process. In addition, they invite increased Bank support in as the Arusha Charter, which aim at increasing participation in development. You may recall that the Arusha Charter resulted from the International Conference on Popular Participation in the Recovery and Development Process in Africa (Tanzania, February 1990). Arusha was an important collaborative meeting between African people's organizations, African governments, NGOs and the UN agencies in a search for better understanding of the role of popular participation in Africa's development.

7. While welcoming many aspects of their program, I expressed concern about the partisan tone of the proposed workplan, and the repeated references to the need to strengthen NGO "advocacy" vis a vis the Bank. The Committee is clearly entering a new phase. Having helped to guide and encourage a growing engagement of NGOs generally in Bank-supported operations, the Committee is now moving more deliberately to engage the Bank on policy, the effects of the Bank's operations, and the need to take more responsibility for networking among NGOs about development issues and the Bank. I expressed by hope, indeed my expectation, that NGO advocacy would entail learning on the NGO side as well as for the Bank.

8. WDR. Andrew Steer circulated an issues paper which invited NGOs to reflect and make contributions to the 1992 WDR. The meeting provided useful feedback on four broad areas: land distribution versus property rights; participation; poverty, affluence and the environment; and the international context: debt, terms of trade and structural adjustment. NGOs on the Committee urged that the WDR not focus solely on the developing countries' relationship to global environmental problems. With respect to the WDR outline, NGOs suggested a chapter on fragile

lands; and that there be more attention to wasteland, the role of the legal system, technology transfer, and "primary environmental care." OXFAM-UK has written about and is promoting the concept of "primary environmental care," which, like primary health care, implies that local communities should have primary responsibility for the protection of their immediate environment.

9. EDI. With respect to the Japanese-funded program for NGO training through EDI, Elisabeth Shields also had a useful session with the NGOs at this meeting. In addition to clarifying that the Bank was expected to promote dialogue more than to undertake "training," the NGOs helped to sharpen the main objective of the proposed EDI activity. It was agreed that EDI's program would contribute to exploring ways of facilitating participatory development at the subregional or local levels in developing countries. Within this framework, EDI would continue to work with the NGO -Bank Committee to prepare training modules based on each Region's preferred themes. Plans are well underway for Asia. Two sessions are planned for LAC on poverty and adjustment, and credit and microenterprise. Two meetings are also planned for Africa on participation with particular reference to the environment, credit and productive activities, and working with African research institutes.

10. Conclusion. All in all, this was a positive meeting. There was self-criticism on the NGO side and a keen desire to engage further with the Bank. The pluses are a desire to concentrate energies, to become more representative, and to take responsibility for fund-raising for additional tasks. It remains to be seen whether NGOs can use the Committee better as an instrument of dialogue and an avenue for influencing the Bank's thinking, or whether the spirit of the Senegal meeting leads to more partisan behavior.

DISTRIBUTION:

Vice Presidents, Directors, (Operations, PRE and Finance)
Resident Representatives

Messrs./Mmes. Cernea (AGRPS), Golan (EDIDR), Goldberg (LEGOP), Hamilton (PHRDR), Hasan (EMNVP), Piddington (ENVDR), Raphaeli (CODOP), Ritchie (ASTDR), Serageldin (AFTDR), Steckhan (LA2DR), Wiehen (EM1DR), Wyss (CODDR), Shields (EDICD), Steer (WDR)

AWilliams:lmc/rcg

The World Bank

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

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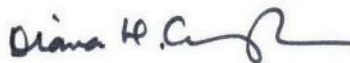
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Faxed 2/14/91

Date: February 14, 1991

To: David Beckmann, EXTIE

From: Diana Cunningham, Geneva Office



Subject: Meeting on Relations with NGOs - 15 October 1990

As requested in your faxed memo to Mr. Baneth of October 12, 1990, please find attached copy of the Report of the Meeting on Relations with NGOs held on 15 October 1990 in Geneva. You will see on page 5, paragraph 26, that, as requested by us, mention was made of the World Bank NGO publication. Incidentally, this report was issued in December and was sent to us with a covering memorandum from Michael Stopford regarding a meeting on 23 January. We were unable to participate at that meeting, but I will send you the report once we receive it.

For your information, I am also attaching a list of invitees to the 15 October meeting.

As yet, we have not received the World Bank NGO publication in French and Spanish. I understood it was to be issued in November 1990. Can you let me know when we can expect copies. I have an outstanding order to supply the UN NGO Liaison Office. Many thanks.

Regards

REPORT OF THE MEETING ON RELATIONS
WITH NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

15 October 1990 - 2.30 p.m. - Room A-R

1. The meeting was opened by Mr. Michael Stopford, Chef de Cabinet of the Director-General of UNOG, who apologized for the long interval since the last meeting held in January.

Item 1: Exchange of information on participation of NGOs
in recent or forthcoming events.

2. Ms Gunby (WHO) reported on briefing sessions organized for NGOs during the World Health Assembly. The main ones dealt with nutrition - in preparation of the FAO/WHO International Conference on Nutrition to be held in 1992 -, with health and the environment and with prevention and control of alcohol and drug abuse. She also informed participants that the Executive Board at its next session in January would examine new applications for consultative status and review one third of the NGOs already in formal relationship with WHO. Ms Gunby further announced that the new edition of the WHO Directory on NGOs should be issued at the end of 1990.

3. WHO, was also developing its cooperation with regional and national NGOs and groups, especially in the least developed countries. Reporting on future activities, Ms Matsumoto mentioned World Aids Day, on 1 December, on the theme "Women and AIDS", in which NGOs would be invited to participate. She further drew attention to a meeting with NGOs on Neurological disorders due to take place in December.

4. Mr. Lemareshquier (NGLS) reported on the participation of NGOs in the Second Conference on the Least Developed Countries, which took place in Paris from 3 to 14 September 1990. Some 130 NGOs had attended the conference, among them several from LDC countries themselves. A booklet entitled "The LDCs in the 1990s: Development or Oblivion?", setting out NGO views on the main items in the Programme of Action, was widely distributed to government delegations and the media. NGLS was preparing an information kit on the results of the Conference.

5. NGLS was also involved in the preparation of UNCTAD VIII. An NGO consultation on the theme: "The International System in Transformation: Lessons since UNCTAD VII, Prospects for UNCTAD VIII" would take place in Geneva from 1 -3 November 1990. Mr. Lemareshquier drew attention to the next national consultation between NGOs and the UN System, to take place in the United Kingdom in February 1991 around the theme "Sustainable development".

6. Mr. Lemareshquier, in conclusion, informed the meeting about recent publications issued by NGLS:

- the series E & D File 1992, which sought to introduce how and why NGOs can participate in the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development and its preparatory process. Four sheets had already been issued and 3 new ones were coming out soon.

- Voices from Africa, a series of publications which began in 1989. Issue no 3, which would appear in early 1991, would be on the subject of "Armed conflicts and destabilization in Africa".

- An Inventory of NGOs Working on AIDS in Developing Countries for the WHO Global Programme on AIDS, which would come out early 1991.

UNGLS was also currently adapting its data management software for use on PCs and planned to launch electronic publishing of some of its data bases in early 1991.

7. Ms Bahia (UNCED) emphasized the importance given by the secretariat of the Conference to the participation of NGOs. They had a crucial role to play in view of the variety of their expertise. However the large number of NGOs interested in the Conference presented a problem. The procedure for their participation was not easy to elaborate. A decision on this question was expected to be taken by the General Assembly at its present session. It was hoped that the procedure established at the Preparatory Committee held in Nairobi in August would be adopted. In the view of the secretariat, NGOs should be able to participate in the elaboration of the national reports and be included in national delegations. In order to allow full participation of NGOs, especially from the South, in the whole process of the Conference, the secretariat intends to create a Fund.

8. The UNCED secretariat needed database and directories and would welcome advice on practical participation procedures. The next meetings of the Preparatory Committee would take place in March and August 1991 in Geneva.

9. Mr. Aziz (ILO) suggested that we might look into the collaboration with NGOs in the technical cooperation area. ILO had many projects in which NGOs were involved.

10. Mr. Bogomolov (DDA) said that little had happened this year to bring NGOs closer to the work of the Conference on Disarmament. Turning to the Fourth Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, he said that the outcome had been rather negative. Several briefings and meetings had however been organized for NGOs during the Conference.

11. With respect to forthcoming meetings on disarmament issues, NGOs might make important contributions to such conferences as: the Non-Negotiating Nuclear Test Ban Committee, the Chemical Weapons Negotiations, the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their destruction as well as the Partial Amendment Conference to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water which would take place in 1991. The Conference would allocate an informal meeting to hear statements from NGOs. The Department for Disarmament Affairs continued to collaborate closely with the NGO Committee on Disarmament on all of these issues.

12. Ms Rouhani (ECE) said that the NGOs participated in various meetings throughout the year. Of particular importance in the last months was their participation in:

- the regional conference on the Follow-up to the Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development in the ECE Region held in Bergen, Norway, from 8-16 May, 1990;

- the Road Safety Week for which NGOs contributed videos and material for exhibit;

- the first meeting on Rehabilitation Engineering (Rehab 1) which took place in Washington D.C. from 14-16 June 1990. NGOs would also be involved in Rehab 2, to take place in Norway in February 1991.

13. Ms Barry (UNCTAD) reported that at its last two sessions the Trade and Development Board had admitted 7 new NGOs in consultative status.

14. Ms Poirier (UNICEF) reported on the World Summit for Children. Two important meetings had been held in Geneva in preparation for the Summit. On 28 May, 30 Chief Executive Officers of major humanitarian and development NGOs headquartered in Europe had met at the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies to identify priority concerns, review goals and strategies for children in the 1990s and discuss support for and follow-up to the World Summit for Children. A statement had been adopted by the meeting, which had been circulated to international and national NGOs for endorsement: 600 NGOs had replied so far.

15. Youth NGOs had also joined in the global mobilization process of the World Summit for Children, with the Youth NGO World Initiative under the theme "Children first". A youth Round-Table for Children had been organized in Geneva from 15-18 September to launch the initiative.

16. NGOs had participated in the opening and closing ceremonies of the Summit. In addition, 12 religious NGOs met with the 6 "sponsoring" Heads of State. On Monday, 1 October, an NGO meeting to discuss the strategy for the use of the final statement had been organized.

17. Ms Poirier, turning to the World Conference on Education for All, which had taken place in Thailand from 5-9 March 1990, informed participants that an NGO Network had been set up by the World Bank, UNDP, UNESCO and UNICEF to implement the Declaration on Education for All. Finally, UNICEF has started an exchange of information with NGOs interested in working in Eastern European countries. Although UNICEF was not operational in these countries, it was available for technical advice.

18. Ms Lorenzo (UNIDO) informed participants that the Liaison Office was planning to organize consultative and information meetings with NGOs based in Geneva in order to increase cooperation with them.

19. Mr. Kui (WMO) said that his organization was following a strict procedure in its relations with NGOs. Only those with official status could participate in meetings in an observer capacity. As an example, he gave the case of the International Council of Scientific Unions which regroups several scientific organizations and is very involved in the Climate Conference as well as water climate programmes.

20. Ms de Muyser (UNDRO) reported about a consultative meeting on UNDRO/NGO Co-operation which had taken place on 1-2 March 1990 in Geneva. The main topics of the consultation were the strengthening of international relief management, the UNDRO/NGO Co-operation in Disaster Mitigation and the NGO participation in the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction. She also mentioned that the NGOs participated in the information meetings organized by UNDRO on the Gulf situation. In April 1991, UNDRO will organize a meeting for NGOs, at their request, on search and rescue teams with a view to improve coordination at this stage of disaster relief.

Item 2: The Role of NGOs in the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR)

21. Mr. Alessi (IDNDR) said that the idea of the Decade had emanated from NGOs in 1984, more particularly from the US National Academy of Sciences. The rationale behind the Decade was that mankind had the means to cope with disasters. The World community could use the knowledge gained in recent decades to reduce the damages from natural disasters, while increasing the security of economic development efforts. NGOs had been closely associated with the decade from the beginning. Many independent physical and social scientific, as well as technological and professional organizations had historically engaged in multilateral projects geared towards natural disaster reduction. The creation of the International Ad Hoc Group of Experts on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, which had adopted the Tokyo Declaration, was a non-governmental initiative. The Scientific and Technical Committee of the Decade was composed of 80% of scientific institutions and NGOs.

22. The international framework relied most strongly on measures to be taken at the national level by governments. Scientific and technological institutes, as well as NGOs, could also play an important role at this level. The Decade secretariat, continued Mr. Alessi, would also work with other sectors such as the media and the business world. It was important to move away from the fatalistic acceptance of disaster consequences and to make people aware of the possibilities of self-help and individual protection.

Item 3: "Users Guide" on existing arrangements in Geneva for co-operation between the United Nations system and NGOs

23. Mr. Stopford (UNOG) thanked the representatives of the various UN bodies and agencies which had contributed to the Users Guide. Ms. Martineau (UNOG) reported that most of the contributions had been received and the editing work was progressing. It was, however, taking longer than expected and the Guide should be available in the first quarter of 1991.

Item 4: Other business

24. Ms Martineau (UNOG) reported about the participation of NGOs in the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and its Working-Groups on Contemporary Forms of Slavery and on Indigenous Peoples, which had taken place in July/August. Each year more and more indigenous groups and nations came to Geneva to participate in the deliberations of the Working Group. The number of NGOs participating in the Sub-Commission was also increasing. This created logistical problems: seating places, time available for oral interventions, assistance from secretariat staff, etc. Political problems moreover arose in view of the sensitivity both of governments and of the experts of the Sub-Commission. NGOs often raised issues which were not of their liking.

25. Mr. Lemareshquier (NGLS) drew the attention of participants to a new publication called " Making Women Matter - The Role of the United Nations " by Hilikka Pietilä and Jeanne Vickers, published by Zed Books in associations with INSTRAW and NGLS.

26. Ms Martineau (UNOG) mentioned, at the request of the World Bank, their new publication " How the World Bank Works with Nongovernmental Organizations " which was available in English and would soon come out in French and Spanish.

Item 5: Agenda and date for the next meeting

28. Mr. Lemareshquier suggested that we look into the follow-up of the Informal Review of Operational Activities Carried out by Selected United Nations System Organizations Jointly with Non-Governmental Organizations, which was organized in 1988 by CCSQ (OPS). There continued to be a lack of system-wide coordination at that level.

29. It was decided that the next meeting would take place at the end of January 1991.

10 december, 1990

2 October 1990

GENEVA GROUP ON RELATIONS WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

CIRCULATION LIST

I. UNITED NATIONS

M. J. Fabre	PNUD/INF	P.S. 1007
M. H. Wagener	FNUAP	P.S. 1038
Ms. M.-P. Poirier	UNICEF	P.S. 2140
M. A. Renlund	PNUE	P.S. 1108
Ms. J. Rouhani	CEE	329-3 UNOG
M. T. Lemaesquier	SLNG/JUNIC	Bocage Annexe 1 Bur. 50
Ms. I. de Muyser	UNDRO	236 UNOG
Ms. M. Bobka-Amodeo	INF	C-203 UNOG
Ms. E. Ponomareva	INF	C-207 UNOG
M. J.N. Wetterwald	UNHCR	Ave. de la paix 118
M. M. Zammit-Cutajar	CNUCED	E-9051 UNOG
M. M. Cassandra	DESARM	D-616 UNOG
M. G. Magazzeni	HUMAN RIGHTS	Bur. 139 UNOG
Ms. J. Goertz	ITC	Montbrillant 5-18
Mr. M. Stopford	DIR	164 UNOG
Mr. F. Alessi	IDNDR	225 UNOG
M. M. Vavilov Chef, Section des relations extérieures	UNCED	160 rte de Florissant 1231 Conches
M. Gill Ahmad	UNOCA	La Pelouse

.../2

II. SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

M. A.M. Aziz	BIT	Room 2-142
Père L.W. Christiaens	BIT	Room 2-101
Ms. Gunby	OMS	
M. J. Francis	UIT	
M. Jin Kui	OMM	
M. A. Purcell	FAO	Room B-558
Awaiting Replacement	UNESCO	Feuillantines 13
M. D. Rakotopare	ONUDI	Feuillantines 5
M. Guy Eckstein	OMPI	
M. J. DAVETH <i>H.B. JUNZ</i>	BANQUE MONDIALE (Montbrillant)	
M ₅	FMI	58 rue de Moillebeau CH-1209 Genève

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Ms. F. Ayoub	UN New York	Room DCII-230 Pouch
Mr. Farouk Mawlawi	UN New York	Room S-1037J Pouch
Ms. Margaret Anstee	UN Vienna	Room E-1414 Pouch
	UN Vienna	Room E-1410 Pouch



MEMORANDUM

A:
TO: Members of Informal Group
on Relations with NGOs

REF :

S/C. DE:
THROUGH:

GENÈVE, 14 December 1990

DE:
FROM: M. Stopford,
Chef de Cabinet

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'M. Stopford', written over the typed name.

OBJET:
SUBJECT: Next meeting of the Group

As discussed together in October, the next meeting of the Group will be held on 23 January 1991 at 2.30 p.m. in Room H.3 of the Palais des Nations (Door 6, third floor).

The agenda will be as follows:

1. Cooperation between the United Nations System and NGOs in operational activities:
 - presentation by each participant of the most recent report of his/her organization on effective cooperation at this level;
 - follow-up of the Informal Review of Operational Activities Carried out by Selected United Nations System Organizations Jointly with Non-Governmental Organizations which was carried out by CCSQ(OPS), in 1988. We hope to have the participation of a representative of CCSQ(OPS).
 2. Exchange of information on recent or forthcoming activities in which NGOs had or could have a significant contribution to make.
 3. Other business.
 4. Agenda and date for the next meeting.
-

The World Bank/IFC/MIGA
O F F I C E M E M O R A N D U M

DATE: 14-Jan-1991 09:59am

TO: See Distribution Below

FROM: Olivier Lafourcade, EXTEU

(OLIVIER LAFOURCADE AT A1 AT

EXT.: 3010

SUBJECT: RE: NGO-related meetings in Geneva

David,

Many thanks for your message on liaison with NGO's in Geneva. From my standpoint there is no doubt that we in the Paris Office should take on the responsibility for liaising with these NGO's, and especially with NGLS. As it turns out, we already do (or did) in the context of NGLS sponsored meetings with NGO's and UN agencies representatives in various countries in Europe. I personally attended two such meetings, one in London and one in Bonn. From these two cases, I can certainly confirm the need to make additional efforts to develop our dialogue with NGO's and to "educate" the representatives of the UN agencies in Europe, many of whom are ill-informed about Bank work.

I would like to suggest that we discuss this issue promptly here in Paris with Julian Grenfell and his team, and we will be back in touch with you shortly with some specific proposal.

Best regards, and best wishes for the New Year.

Olivier

DISTRIBUTION:

TO: David Beckmann
CC: ALEXANDER SHAKOW
CC: HUGH BLACKMAN
CC: JULIAN GRENFELL
CC: Timothy Cullen
CC: JEAN BANETH
CC: Aubrey Williams
CC: Sarwar Lateef

(DAVID BECKMANN@A1@VAX12)
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The World Bank/IFC/MIGA
O F F I C E M E M O R A N D U M

DATE: 03-Jan-1991 03:57pm

TO: See Distribution Below

FROM: David Beckmann, EXTIE (DAVID BECKMANN@A1@VAX12)

EXT.: 31766

SUBJECT: NGO Matters

Thanks for your note.

As you know, ICVA provides secretariat services for the NGOs on the NGO-World Bank Committee. Esperanza Duran is ICVA's new NGO-Bank Liaison Officer. She has replaced Maria Elena Aguerro.

I'm not sure whether and how we should take part in the periodic Geneva meetings to coordinate U.N. agencies' operational work with NGOs. In the past, we have not taken part. There are also periodic meetings in Geneva of the agencies which work with the UN-NGO Liaison Service. In the past, someone from the Paris office -- usually Tim Cullen -- sometimes covered the UN-NGO Liaison Service meetings.

Let's talk about this with Alex and Sarwar when you come to Washington. Our options might be for your office to cover these meetings, for the Paris office to send someone, for us to ask Esperanza Duran to go for us, or to continue not attending. The problem with sending Esperanza Duran is that she is not an employee of the Bank, and the confusion of roles might well cause problems. But it could make sense for her to attend along with someone from the Bank itself, who might not be as well informed about NGOs.

DISTRIBUTION:

TO: JEAN BANETH	(JEAN BANETH @A1@PARIS)
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CC: Gretchen M. Handwerger	(GRETCHEN HANDWERGER@A1@VAX)
CC: Alexander Shakow	(ALEXANDER SHAKOW@A1@VAX12)

16 October 1990

Mr. Baneth:

I went to the Palais on Monday for the UN Day Meeting. Beforehand I stopped by Stopford's office and saw Raymond Martineau who is in charge of NGOs Liaison. I informed her that we would not be able to be present at the NGOs meeting that afternoon but would appreciate it if the participants were aware of the World Bank publication on NGOs. She assured me that she would be taking copies with her and would also inform Stopford. She will also send me the notes on the meeting.

At the UN Day meeting, I met Grant Taplin who said he was going to the NGOs meeting that afternoon and would be happy to cover it for us as well. He will send us his comments.

Attached is a list of invitees to the meeting which Ms. Martineau gave me. She was not expecting them all to attend!

Diana



FROM: SPRDR 202-477-0959

TO:

4122 7332617

OCT 12, 1990 11:09AM #020 P.01

The World BankINTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.(202) 477-1234
Cable Address: INTBAFRAD
Cable Address: INDEVAS

DATE: October 12, 1990

TO: Mr. Jean Baneth (fax: 022-733-2617)

FROM: David Beckmann (ext. 33243)

I don't think we need to be represented at this informal group meeting on the U.N. and NGOs. But those who attend might be interested in our new publication, How the World Bank Works with Nongovernmental Organizations. Do you have copies? For our part, we would appreciate a copy of the record of their meeting. Thank you.

cc: Mr. Alexander Shakow, Ms. Maureen McDonald

THE WORLD BANK

GENEVA OFFICE

54-56 rue de Montbrillant
1211 Geneva 20
Switzerland

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

Telephone (022) 733-2120
Facsimile (022) 733-2617

Number of Pages: 3
(including cover sheet)

DATE: 11 October 1990

ADDRESSEE: Mr. Alexander Shakow
Mr. David Beckmann

cc: Maureen McDonald

FAX: 477-0661
477-0174

SENDER: Jean Baneth

SUBJECT: Meeting on Relations with NGOs: 15 October
Second World Climate Conference: 29 October-7 November

COMMENTS:

1. As no response received to my query (copy attached for ready reference), I presume you do not need me to attend meeting, and therefore will be on leave Monday, 15 October. If some PREGE intervention nevertheless needed, please advise Gerhard Pohl.

2. On environmental circus, I heard that French Prime Minister is likely to attend.

THE WORLD BANK

GENEVA OFFICE

54-56 rue de Montbrillant
1211 Geneva 20
Switzerland

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

Telephone (022) 733-2120
Facsimile (022) 733-2617

Number of Pages: 2
(including cover sheet)

DATE: 3 October 1990

ADDRESSEE: Mr. Alexander Shakow
Mr. Michael Carter

FAX:

SENDER: Jean Baneth

SUBJECT: Meeting on Relations with NGOs - 15 October

COMMENTS: The attached memorandum from Michael Stopford is self-explanatory. Will you be sending anyone from Washington? If not, we will attend, but please let us have your ideas and comments on the agenda.



MEMORANDUM

A: Members of Informal Group
TO: on relations with NGOs

REF :

S/C. DE:
THROUGH:

DE: Michael Stopford, Chef de Cabinet
FROM: Office of the Director-General

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'M. Stopford', written over the typed name.

GENÈVE, 25 September 1990

OBJET: Meeting on Relations with NGOs
SUBJECT:

On the basis of suggestions received following my memorandum of 16 July, our next meeting will be held on Monday, 15 October from 14 h 30 to 16 h 30 in room A-R of the Palais des Nations (between docs 2 & 4, ground floor).

The agenda will be as follows:

1. Exchange of information on participation of NGOs in recent or forthcoming events.
2. The role of NGOs in the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR).
3. "Users Guide" on existing arrangements in Geneva for co-operation between the United Nations system and NGOs.
4. Other business.
5. Agenda and date for the next meeting.

COOPERATION BETWEEN
NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND THE WORLD BANK

FOURTH PROGRESS REPORT

Background

Since the World Bank-Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs) Committee was established in 1982, relations between NGOs and the Bank have become wider and deeper. This Fourth Progress Report, prepared by Bank staff, covers cooperative activities in the 16 months elapsed since the last full meeting of the Committee (Manila, July 1985). It will be submitted by the Bank to the Sixth Bank-NGO Committee Meeting to be held at Bank headquarters in Washington, D.C. on November 4-6, 1986.

During the period under review, developments in four areas were particularly noteworthy. First, trilateral operational consultations, involving governments, NGOs and the Bank, surged to an all-time high. The meetings are mentioned later on in this report, and comments will be presented by Bank staff for discussion at the Committee meeting. Second, Committee members took several initiatives. The NGO Co-chairman originated the "Africa 2000" proposal, endorsed by the Committee and then taken as the basis for a significant Canadian initiative at the United Nations Special Session on Africa. The Bank Co-chairman factored substantive concern for the NGO role in development into the work of the Development Committee, a ministerial committee for development policy. The Government of the Central Africa Republic requested the Committee's advice on encouraging the formation of a local NGO network. Two Committee members, OISCA International and the Aga Khan Foundation, obtained the Committee's endorsement for two international conferences they planned. Both meetings were held, with the Bank's support, and were successful. Third, structural improvements were made in the Committee. The NGO members decided on a rotation system that will extend Committee exposure to new NGOs. The Committee's NGO secretariat at the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA) was strengthened. Fourth, the Bank intensified its information program and dialogue with NGOs in the U.S., Europe and Japan.

On September 30, 1986, the Bank's new president, Mr. Barber B. Conable, delivered his first address to the Annual Meetings of the Bank's Board of Governors. He confirmed the Bank's commitment to "global cooperation to reduce poverty." He promised increased Bank attention to population, environment and women's issues -- all areas in which NGOs have pioneered -- and noted the need for closer partnership with voluntary organizations.

As in previous years, this retrospective report will cover three areas: Dialogue on Development Policy Issues, Operational Collaboration, and Development Education.

1. Dialogue on Development Policy Issues

A. Bank-NGO Committee Discussions: The policy dialogue in the Committee concentrates on the changing world economic environment and its implications for developing countries, aid agencies and NGOs. Specific topics addressed by the Steering Committee (SC) of the full Bank-NGO Committee at two meetings in Washington, D.C. in October 1985 and in Geneva in April 1986 included the situation and prospects for the world economy; the Third World debt situation; need for more generous official development assistance; encouragement of greater environmental concern in planning development; world hunger; poverty alleviation and the social cost of structural adjustment. As is the Committee's tradition, discussions have been frank, lively and collaborative. They enable Bank staff to introduce "an NGO point of view" into their policy and operational work and propose NGO-sympathetic options to Bank borrowers.

B. Broadening the Dialogue: Bank relations extend to all NGOs, including organizations not represented on the Bank-NGO Committee. A Bank staff study of religious and humanitarian groups in the United States, undertaken in this period, documented their role as a constituency of conscience for development and highlighted issues on which these groups tend to be critical of the Bank. The Bank invited a diverse group of U.S. NGO leaders to a meeting to discuss this paper in November 1985 and, at their request, followed up with another meeting in May 1986. This second meeting reached consensus on the importance of broad reforms in economic policy in Africa, the need to give more explicit attention to the poverty effects of adjustment programs, and the usefulness of expanding Bank-NGO operational collaboration in Africa.

A Bank consultant interviewed over 50 NGOs from several European countries on their views of development and the Bank, again highlighting points of disagreement between many NGOs and the Bank. The Bank's European Office in Paris initiated a series of NGO briefings to keep NGOs and their constituencies informed on development issues. One such briefing was held at Oxfam U.K. in November 1985; others are planned in the coming months. The Bank's Vice President for External Relations, Mr. Jose Botafogo G., and his then senior advisor, Mr. J. William Stanton, visited the Vatican in May 1986 for high-level discussions on issues of development policy, development education and operational collaboration.

C. The Bank's Poverty Focus: Certain NGOs have expressed doubts about the commitment and effectiveness of multilateral development banks in reducing poverty. For example, poverty was a major theme of the book and a conference about the World Bank which the Overseas Development Council organized in June 1986. Another U.S. NGO, Results, helped organize expressions of concern from some members of the U.S. Congress.

A Bank staff article in the September 1986 issue of Finance and Development suggests that, in the early 1980s, there was indeed some decrease in the proportion of World Bank lending focused on poverty, mainly because many developing countries urgently needed help in coping with acute financial and macroeconomic problems. But the article also shows that the Bank has more recently taken steps to sharpen its focus on poverty. Consultants from the Overseas Development Institute were engaged to identify promising examples of how countries can protect the poor during programs of economic adjustment. And, in October 1986, Mr. Conable established a task force to recommend measures to enhance further the Bank's effectiveness in reducing poverty.

D. Bank Reports and Studies on Development Policy: Some NGOs were consulted in the preparation of the Bank's food security policy paper, Poverty and Hunger, and it served as the background for a very successful open session of the SC meeting in Geneva. Financing Adjustment with Growth in Sub-Saharan Africa, 1986-90, the Bank's fourth report on the development crisis in Africa, advocated a larger role for NGOs and recommended that official donors "funnel a larger share of their resources through nongovernmental organizations." Two major sectoral studies, Population Growth and Policies in Sub-Saharan Africa and Financing Education in Developing Countries also stressed the contribution of NGOs to development and urged African governments to encourage and work with private voluntary organizations. A book edited by the Bank's sociology advisor, Putting People First, recounted the Bank's experience with popular participation in development. A Bank staff article on "Nongovernmental Organizations and Development" appeared in the September 1985 issue of Finance and Development. A consultant study, "The Role of NGOs in Agriculture and Rural Development in Sub-Saharan Africa" was presented at the June 1986 meeting of the OECD Development Assistance Committee.

2. Operational Collaboration

A. NGO Involvement in Bank-financed Projects: NGOs continued to participate in Bank-financed projects during the period covered by this report. The cases described in the annex illustrate the variety of ways in which the Bank and private voluntary groups work together.

Substantial progress has been achieved on the "Togo Initiative," an IDA-financed program of government support for NGO rural development projects. Eleven proposals have been received from different groups, including Opportunities Industrialization Center International-Togo Division; local parishes of both the Evangelical and Catholic churches; the Togolese branch of Maison Familiale Rurale; and the Societe Togolaise de Promotion de Developpement Rural (SOTOPRODER). Technical assistance and materials have been provided by the Bank to help set up a technical information service for NGOs involved in the program. A report on the Togo Initiative will be presented to the sixth Bank-NGO Committee meeting. A similar initiative proposed for the Central African Republic will also be discussed at the meeting.

The Bank and the Committee for Promotion of Aid to Cooperatives (COPAC) have together sponsored two workshops to identify mechanisms for expanding collaboration with cooperatives and credit unions. These groups provide project co-financing and technical assistance to similar organizations in developing countries and offer good promise in grassroots development and poverty alleviation.

The Bank's Office on Environmental and Scientific Affairs has, during this period, been in contact with over 500 NGOs promoting a variety of low-cost technologies and reviewing environmental issues in specific geographical areas in both developed and developing countries. Over 350 NGOs have responded to Bank requests for technical information needed to solve specific problems in Bank operational work, and the Bank has reciprocated by providing technical assistance to approximately the same number of requests from NGOs.

B. Trilateral Meetings: Operational collaboration between the Bank and private voluntary organizations necessarily entails a tripartite agreement between the borrowing government, the Bank and the NGO. Trilateral workshops have been organized in the last three years to bring together government, NGO and agency representatives who work in a common sector to reach practical agreement on policies and operational coordination.

In the period covered by this report, the Bank was actively involved in an all-time high of eleven trilateral consultations: 1

- three workshops organized by the Bank's Population, Health and Nutrition Department (PHN) with the assistance of the International Planned Parenthood Federation (an NGO) on "Promoting Family Health: Towards Closer Collaboration between Governments, NGOs and The World Bank", and held in Mombasa, Kenya for Eastern and Southern Africa, January 1986; Gisenyi, Rwanda for Central Africa, early August 1986; and Banjul, The Gambia for Western Africa, late August 1986;
- a workshop organized by PHN on "Urban Family Welfare Strategies," Bangalore, India, March 1986;
- a workshop organized jointly by the Bank's International Relations and Eastern and Southern Africa Education Departments on "Financing Education in Eastern and Southern Africa," Nairobi, Kenya, May 1986;
- the OECD/DAC trilateral meeting on Africa held in Paris in June 1986, at which the Bank presented the results of research undertaken for the occasion;

2/ The first trilateral workshop was held in 1983; two workshops were held in 1985.

- a tripartite consultation organized by the United Nations Nongovernmental Liaison Service Tree Project on Social Forestry in India held in Whitefield, India in September 1986, to which the Bank contributed financially;
- a trilateral seminar organized by the Bank's Water Supply and Urban Development Department on "Low-Cost Options for Rural Water Supply," Abidjan, Ivory Coast, October 1986;
- the First World NGO Symposium organized by OISCA International in Tokyo, Japan in October 1986 (see also the section on development education);
- "The Enabling Environment Conference" organized by the Aga Khan Foundation to examine the effectiveness of private initiative in economic and social development in Africa, Nairobi, Kenya, October 1986; and
- a regional trilateral workshop on "The Role of NGOs in the Tropical Forests Action Plan" to be held in Nairobi, Kenya in November 1986. The co-sponsors include the Bank and two other authors of the Action Plan -- the World Resources Institute and United Nations Development Programme -- and the Canadian International Development Agency.

Trilateral meetings have proven to be useful in promoting greater cooperation at both the project and the policy formulation levels. One example is the Nusa Tenggara Agricultural Support Project in Indonesia (see case summary in annex), stimulated by a trilateral workshop on "The Participation of NGOs in the National Development Process in Indonesia" held in Jakarta, Indonesia in February 1985. The meeting, co-financed by the Ford Foundation and the Bank, has generated such an interest in government-NGO collaboration in Indonesia that steps have been taken to institutionalize cooperation throughout the Indonesian government. A national conference is being held in November 1986 in Jakarta to define the institutionalization process.

Other tangible signs of the usefulness of trilateral meetings can be found in the joint government-NGO statements on operational cooperation issued by delegations at the end of the Eastern African workshop on population (Mombasa, January 1986). These statements provide a good basis for subsequent operational planning by Bank project missions. Also, at the conclusion of the workshop on education in Eastern and Southern Africa, three governments -- Burundi, Tanzania and Uganda -- expressed interest in organizing follow-up workshops for more detailed discussions at the national level. Burundi has since held its meeting.

D. Other Activities Promoting Bank-NGO Operational Cooperation:

The Bank sent two missions to Brazil (May and October 1986) to seek closer cooperation with Brazilian NGOs, notably the Catholic Church. This has involved increased communication and an exchange of views on poverty alleviation issues in Brazilian development. It has also provided an opportunity for discussing possibilities for operational collaboration in channelling funds from Bank loans through state governments to grassroots groups in the Northeast.

The Bank is cosponsoring, together with the Inter-American Foundation and the Overseas Development Council, a study on how NGOs and public bureaucracies interact in Latin America.

Many meetings are held at the Bank to exchange experiences and views on technology, area or sector issues which feature NGO representatives as speakers or participants. During the period under review, these have included meetings on microenterprise development, environmental and natural resources for economic development, educational reforms implementation, community participation, communications and child health in developing countries, NGOs and technical assistance, legal issues and Third World women, and NGO experiences with tribal peoples in Bihar State, India.

NGO representatives have also been invited to the Bank to discuss their organizations' work. The Director of CARE's operations in Peru discussed their experiences in the maintenance of small-scale irrigation in Peru. The Secretary General of the Development Foundation of Turkey addressed Bank staff on alternative approaches to rural and agricultural development for small farmers and landless villagers. Sister Emmanuelle of the Order of Notre Dame de Sion presented her activities on behalf of the Zabbaleen (rag-pickers) of Cairo, Egypt. Mohammed Yunus, founder of the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh, participated in an advisory meeting on microenterprise development.

3. Development Education

Development education in the industrialized countries is another important area for Bank-NGO cooperation. Both the Bank and the NGO community recognize the absolutely critical importance of an informed public on international development issues. Collaborating on activities aimed at educating the public on Third World development also provides opportunities for the Bank and NGOs to exchange ideas and perceptions on issues of mutual concern.

Collaboration on development education increased in the period covered by this report. The Bank's Information and Public Affairs Department worked with the Overseas Development Council and InterAction on a survey of the U.S. public's attitudes towards international development. Bank staff participated in numerous NGO conferences in Europe and North America. The Director of the Bank's Special Office for African Affairs spoke at a symposium on "The Development Crisis in Sub-Saharan Africa" sponsored by the "Intercollectif", a grouping of six major federations of French NGOs, in October 1986 in Paris. The Director of the Bank's Western African Programs II Department (a member of the Bank-NGO Committee) and the Director and Economic Adviser of the International Finance Corporation's Development Department presented two papers at the "Enabling Environment Conference" organized by the Aga Khan Foundation.

NGOs participated in more Bank-organized meetings than ever before. NGOs, such as the Overseas Development Institute and the Society for International Development, provided venues for press briefings

launching the World Development Report 1986. NGOs were invited to the first public showing of a new film produced by the Bank on IDA -- the International Development Association. An NGO mailing list has now been established for dissemination of the Bank's media newsletter, World Bank News, selected Development Committee documents, and other Bank publications.

Finally, the Bank supported OISCA International in organizing the First World NGO Symposium in Tokyo in October 1986. This conference, intended to increase the Japanese public's awareness of Third World issues, was quite successful. Mr. Botafogo, Vice President for External Relations, delivered the keynote address for the Bank. Participants included senior representatives of governments, agencies and NGOs worldwide. The conference was followed by eight development education programs in Japan's regional capitals, with a total involvement of over 3,000 influential Japanese.

International Relations Department
The World Bank
Washington, D.C.
October 20, 1986

ANNEX

LIST OF SELECTED CASES OF RECENT BANK-NGO PROJECT INTERACTION

Project Identification

1. SIERRA LEONE: Health and Population Project

Project Design

2. BANGLADESH: Third Population and Family Health Project

Project Financing

3. CHAD: Highway Maintenance Project

Project Implementation

4. INDONESIA: Nusa Tenggara Agricultural Support Project
5. RWANDA: Gitarama Agricultural Production and Minagri Institutional Development Project
6. TUNISIA: Gabes Irrigation Project

Project Implementation and Monitoring

7. BRAZIL: Northeast Rural Development Program
Northeast Rural Development V Project (Pernambuco)

SELECTED CASES OF RECENT BANK-NGO PROJECT INTERACTION

The following examples illustrate various types of NGO collaboration in Bank-financed projects.

Project Identification

1. SIERRA LEONE: Health and Population Project (1986-1989)
IDA Credit: SDR 4.6 million (US \$5.3 million equivalent)

Africare, a US-based NGO, and the International Planned Parenthood Association, an international NGO, have assisted the Government of Sierra Leone in identifying policy reforms in health (manpower, facilities and service utilization, budgets and drug logistics) to be implemented in this project.

Co-financed by the Government of Sierra Leone and IDA, the Project aims at: strengthening the Ministry of Health's capacity for planning, management, coordination and monitoring; improving basic health and family planning demand. It extends primary health care in three underserved districts with a total population of 1.2 million, and helps lay foundation for a national population program.

Health and family planning NGOs will be represented on the Project Steering Committee which has been established to deal with policy matters, oversee implementation, review performance, assure timely financial flow and advise IDA of project progress.

The project helps strengthen the information education and communication activities of the principal NGOs -the Planned Parenthood Association and the Home Economics Association- by providing vehicles, equipment and materials. The NGOs work closely with the National Population Commission Secretariat to ensure appropriate coordination.

Project Design

2. BANGLADESH: Third Population and Family Health Project (1986-1991)
IDA Credit: SDR 75.4 million (US \$78.0 million equivalent)

Bangladeshi NGOs have participated in the design and will carry out a component of this project which provides US \$4.0 million equivalent for population-related activities of voluntary agencies. The bulk of the resources will be made to active and well-established Bangladeshi NGOs to intensify family planning/maternal-child health activities either within their existing structure or by setting up branch organizations in rural areas.

A Subvention Committee, chaired by the Secretary of the Ministry of Health and Population Control and including adequate NGO representation, will consider NGO project proposals and review performance. The project will also finance an NGO technical support unit throughout the project period.

The primary objective of this project is to reduce fertility and infant and maternal mortality as part of the Government's family planning and maternal-child health (MCH) program during the Third Five-Year Plan period (1985-1990).

In addition, the project endeavors to stimulate additional demand for family planning and extends essential and affordable health care to Bangladesh's rural population.

The Government's efforts to control population growth over the past 10 years (1975-1985) have included encouragements of NGO efforts. The project indicates the strong recognition of the Government of Bangladesh for the role of NGOs in population activities. NGOs account for around 37% of contraception from modern methods in Bangladesh.

The project is co-financed by the Government of Bangladesh, IDA, Australia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Netherlands, Norway, the United Kingdom and CIDA.

Project Financing

3. CHAD: Highway Maintenance Project (1986-1989)
IDA Credit: SDR 17.1 million (US \$20.0 million equivalent)

The LIVE AID/BAND AID FOUNDATION and USA FOR AFRICA joined the Bank, the Chadian Government, the African Development Fund and UNDP in co-financing this project, directing their funds to the reconstruction of the Lere Bridge. The Bank was instrumental to securing NGO financing for the bridge which was completed and inaugurated in July 1986.

This project is an emergency operation in the road transport system which is a top priority in Chad's post-war reconstruction effort. The project aims at eliminating critical bottlenecks in the country's road network, assisting the Ministries for Public Works and Transport to rebuild their capacity to rehabilitate and maintain this network, addressing important institution building objectives in the transport sector, helping resolve constraints on the efficiency and competitiveness of the road transport industry, and at coordinating and complementing other donors' activities in the sector.

Project Implementation

4. INDONESIA: Nusa Tenggara Agricultural Support Project (1986-1989)
IBRD Loan: US \$33.0 million equivalent

Indonesian NGOs (including Moslem, Christian and lay farmers' groups) working in agriculture and promoting cooperative investment are closely associated to the implementation of this project which, in turn, supports their ongoing activities.

Co-financed by the Government of Indonesia, IBRD, UNDP, ADAB (Australian Development Assistance Bureau) and ADB (Asian Development Bank), the project aims at creating employment among the rural poor and ensuring productive, sustainable use of land, water and other natural resources. The two provinces of Nusa Tenggara Barat and Nusa Tenggara Timur, which are concerned by the project, are the easternmost provinces in the chain of islands stretching from Sumatra through Java and Bali toward Australia's north coast. They are among the poorest in Indonesia.

A nationwide consultation (1985) on the role of NGOs in development co-sponsored by the Bank and the Ford Foundation has encouraged collaboration between NGOs and Government's development agencies. NGOs promote agricultural development and their projects include such activities as seed multiplication, distribution of small animals, small-scale irrigation and community forestry.

5. RWANDA: Gitarama Agricultural Production and Minagri Institutional Development Project (1985-1992)
IDA Credit: SDR 11.617 million (US \$12.7 million equivalent)

Two Rwandese NGOs involved in agro-related activities (the Banques Populaires, a network of credit unions, and CSCG, the "Cooperative Service Center in Gitarama") will implement the credit component of this project.

The project consists in activities designed to support Government's agricultural sector strategy aimed at stimulating agricultural production, employment and income, and improving management practices in this sector.

The Banques Populaires will provide small individual loans which are critically needed by the project's beneficiaries. The project gives the Banques Populaires the means to increase their lending to agriculture and agro-related activities in the Gitarama prefecture, located in the central area of the country and including 12.1% of the country's population. The project also includes the construction of a new branch of the Banques Populaires in Gitarama and will finance the costs for two years for staff that will identify new credit opportunity and monitor loans in new "communes".

This IDA Credit will also finance training and technical assistance for new cooperatives. The program will be carried out by CSCG. This center was created in 1985 by a Belgian NGO, LES COMPAGNONS BATISSEURS (COOPIBO) and a Rwandese NGO, IWACU (the Cooperative Research and Training Center). This program is well suited to CSCG: the center has been long active in cooperative management and organization consultancies, investment studies, cooperative seminars and training; and providing financial support for innovative trials and investments.

6. TUNISIA: Gabes Irrigation Project (1986-1992)
IBRD Loan: US \$27.7 million equivalent

The ASSOCIATION D'INTERET COLLECTIF (AICs), a Tunisian NGO, will be responsible for the use and maintenance of a new irrigation infrastructure financed by this Bank-project in the Gabes area. AICs have traditionally been responsible for the maintenance of conveyance systems and distribution of irrigation water from springs. To pursue the project's major objective of stopping the degradation of the oases, Government's agencies promote infrastructural changes; AICs will implement some of these changes. The project will also strengthen the financial and technical capacity of the AICs and enable them to play a larger role in the development of the oases in the Gabes area.

This project aims at reversing the sharp decline of agriculture in the Southeast of Tunisia through the rehabilitation of the oases of the Gabes Governorate, which can be made economically and socially viable, and strengthening financial and institutional development organizations.

The project also aims at strengthening governmental (OMVGM: Office de Mise en Valeur des Perimetres Irrigues de Gabes et de Medenine) and non-governmental organizations (ASSOCIATIONS D'INTERET COLLECTIF) directly connected with the production of agricultural goods.

Project Implementation and Monitoring

7. BRAZIL: Northeast Rural Development Program
Northeast Rural Development V Project (Pernambuco) (1986-1994)
IBRD: Loan: US \$92.0 million equivalent

The Small Rural Communities (SSRC) component of this project will enable Brazilian NGOs (farmers' groups, cooperatives, syndicates) to plan, implement, manage and monitor local development projects (LDPs).

This project is the fifth in a series of projects concerning

the new Northeast Rural Development Program (NRDP), which is designed to improve the standard of living for low-income farm families and increase the results of rural development efforts.

A US \$21.4 million community grant fund finances three categories of LDPs: a) income-generating projects (absorbing at least 60% of the fund) such as cottage industries, building of fish ponds, and small animal production schemes; b) projects to improve communities' infrastructure (at least 25% of the fund) such as construction of communal laundry facilities, small irrigation and drainage schemes, and repair of small access roads; and c) communities' activities (representing not more than 15% of the fund) such as training groups leaders and legal assistance for land tenure.

Municipal councils review NGO proposals. The review includes objectives, justification, expected benefits, method of implementation, cost sharing, and monitoring evaluation. Only self-sustaining LDPs benefitting the community are financed.

The World Bank
International Relations Department
October 20, 1986

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Cooperation between Non-governmental
Organizations (NGOs) and the World Bank
Third Progress Report. 1/

Background

Since the last Committee meeting (October 24-25, 1984), Bank-NGO relations have progressed. In the eight months covered by this report, two successful "trilateral" meetings were held, in Southern Africa and in Indonesia. A country operational initiative has been designed, in Togo. A dialogue has been started with world cooperative networks on joint development and finance activities. Consultations were held on different aspects of operational and policy cooperation. Development education activities of common interest were undertaken.

The Steering Committee met once, in February, in Washington. The new Committee members, from developing countries, have taken considerable interest in the work of the Committee. Two of them plan to present to the Committee a profile of NGOs in their own area, India and Pakistan/Kenya. Mr. Ariyaratne from Sri Lanka resigned from the Committee to dedicate his full time to Sarvodaya and his country's development challenge. The following sections provide an account of individual, self-standing cooperative actions, undertaken during the period under review. However, mention must also be made of a fabric of bilateral contacts between

1/ To be discussed at the fifth Bank-NGO Committee meeting, Manila, July 1-3, 1985.

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the NGO community and departments of the Bank. These exchanges take place, at different levels and vary in importance. While generally not mentioned in formal reports, they altogether promote an environment conducive to future interplay. The report endeavors, for the first time this year, to convey a sense of the extent of those exchanges in order to reflect more accurately the overall progress in Bank-NGO relations.

In the last year, economic uncertainty was the dominant note for most developing countries (LDCs). Additional concerns resulted from the possibility of a slowdown in US and European economic growth. The LDCs' external debt remained worrisome and for most LDCs export prospects did not appear brilliant. The current situation in Sub-Saharan Africa, in particular, does not justify greater optimism than last year. The international economic environment remains unsettled. The Bank Co-chairman plans to discuss the LDC's outlook in his opening address at the fifth Committee meeting. Calls for greater resource transfers from richer countries to the Third World's poorest members, and for a new round of GATT negotiations were heard in main policy fora. The Development Committee endorsed an expansion of lending by the World Bank and encouraged the Bank management to move ahead with a mid-term review of IDA-7. The Committee also invited countries that have not yet contributed to the Special Facility for Africa to do so. Africa does remain of central concern to NGOs and to development agencies. Hence it is expected that Africa will have a again a prominent place on the agenda of the fifth meeting.

Cooperation between the World Bank and NGOs

As it has now become traditional, Bank-NGO cooperation is accounted for under the three headings of Dialogue on Development Policy Issues, Operational Cooperation and Development Education.

Dialogue on Development Policy Issues

The President of the World Bank, Mr. A. W. Clausen, addressed some of the fundamental concerns of religious and humanitarian organizations, of private citizens and of the Bank in a speech at the Martin Luther King Center in Atlanta, Georgia, in January. The speech was dedicated to a discussion of poverty in the developing countries. It concluded: "The developing countries have already shown that mass, abject poverty can be eliminated. With redoubled efforts on their part, with continued assistance from us in the industrialized countries, the elimination of absolute poverty in this world of ours is a feasible project". The text of the speech was mailed to all NGO members of the Committee. In a separate occasion, Mr. Clausen indicated Bank support for greater interaction with NGOs, in a perspective of collaboration between public and private sector. He said that NGOs should be assisted to enter development processes which may be now out of their reach; NGOs experience should be utilized by organizations like the Bank.

An article on "NGOs and Development" was prepared by Bank staff for Finance and Development (F&D), the Bank-IMF magazine of worldwide circulation, published in several major languages. The article stresses the unique role of NGOs in programs aimed at grassroot development and proposes greater utilization of complementarities between NGO and public sector's programs. It also

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refers to the Bank-NGO Committee and to its role in the dialogue between the Bank and the NGO community at large. Publication is expected shortly; the F&D issue will be mailed to the members of the Committee.

The importance of the flow of resources channelled by NGOs to the Third World has been noted in the World Development Report-1985, the main statement from the Bank on North-South issues. This year again, the Bank Annual Report is expected to provide information on Bank-NGO cooperation and on the Committee.

Members of the Committee, Messers Kozlowski, Watanabe and Masoni participated in the OECD Development Assistance Committee's meeting (February, 1985) on collaboration between NGOs and aid agencies. The meeting was a "first" of its kind. It served the purpose of identifying major opportunities as well as main obstacles to effectively working together. It also recognized the central role of recipient governments and local NGOs in any collaborative arrangement. Mr. Kozlowski is expected to make an oral report on the Conference at the fifth Committee meeting. Bank staff attended the International Conference on Ecology and Development, organized by the Environment Liaison Center for NGOs (Nairobi, February, 1985). Population issues, the question of LDCs' external debt countries and the need for effective local organizations to promote grassroots development were among the themes discussed.

Consultations on sectoral policies were significant in the period covered by the report. NGOs provided information on rural water and sanitation, aquaculture, use of pesticides, environment, family planning and health. Workshops were held at the Bank with NGO representatives on NGO research on education, social aspects of rural and urban development, health, and small-scale enterprise development ("the informal sector"). More specific subjects of consultation ranged from dryland development to architecture for community use (this seminar involved two committee members, Messers Mitha and Serageldin), from cookstoves and women's health to rural development in China, and from the impact of modern plant varieties on the poor to effects of government deregulation on the informal sector. Staff of the Economic Development Institute have presented a paper at the conference of the Association for Private Education in April held in Illinois (U.S.) in April stressing that: (a) private education, mostly provided by NGOs, is important and (b) can be financially and academically viable both at primary and secondary levels.

Private "think tanks", operational NGOs, former Peace Corps volunteers (from the US and from similar corps in other countries) were invited by Bank operational staff to address Bank audiences on other, more technical or country-specific subjects. In some cases, Bank-sponsored research was involved. Some of these exchanges concerned NGOs that have participated in Bank-NGO sectoral meetings at

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one time or another: e.g., Asociacion Latinoamericana para la Promocion del Habitat, el Urbanismo y la Arquitectura, ALAHUA, Rockefeller Foundation, Population Council (UK), Partnership for Productivity (U.S.). New connections were made with private voluntary organizations thereby expanding the base of the Bank-NGO dialogue on development issues. Research exchanges took place, for instance, with: Carlos Chagas Foundation and the Fundacao Instituto de Pesquisas Economicas, both from Brasil; the Canadian North-South Institute and the faculty of the Universidad Catolica del Peru, Delhi's School of Economics, University of Regensburg (FRG), Kasetsart University of Thailand, University of Bologna (Italy), Tel Aviv University (Israel) and University of Western Ontario (Canada). This added to contributions the Bank traditionally receives from the academic world on an independent, private basis, through well recognized institutions, e.g., the Institute of Development Studies of Sussex (UK) or the Harvard Development Institute (U.S.).

A senior Bank staff member, Mr. David Beckmann, has joined the International Relations Department to work on NGO and poverty alleviation issues. Mr. Beckmann, who will focus on religious and humanitarian organizations, has held consultations with church organizations in the US to identify common policy ground.

Operational Cooperation

As agreed by the Bank Co-chairman, in response to a request from ICVA at the fourth Committee meeting, documentation on interaction between NGO programs and Bank-supported projects has been prepared and is attached. In addition, oral reports will be presented by Bank staff and NGO representatives on other operational activities:

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(a) Togo initiative, under which the Government of Togo and the Togolese NGO Council, CONGAT, would form a joint venture for planning and carrying out projects suitable for NGO participation. The consultant report on modalities for the organization and the functioning of the new venture was completed. Negotiations with the government concerning the executive arrangements have made substantial progress; (b) trilateral meeting in Botswana (January 1985) involving Botswana and five neighbouring countries. The meeting ended with a renewed resolve by the participants to work together in family planning, to organize trilateral meetings on a country basis and to identify Bank-financed projects suitable for NGO participation in planning and execution; (c) trilateral meeting in Indonesia (February 1985) which resulted in a commitment to strengthen government-NGO liaison for the purpose of cooperation in the field, and stressed opportunities for cooperation in projects financed by the Bank in all sectors relevant to NGOs; (d) World Bank-Cooperatives conference, involving the Committee for the Promotion of Agricultural Cooperatives, COPAC, Rome and eighty cooperative leaders worldwide; (e) prospective conference on the "enabling environment". The Bank-NGO Steering Committee organized a round table on the Aga Khan Foundation initiative to stimulate private activities in development ("enabling environment initiative"). The Foundation has been making progress and will report to the Committee about it; (f) the Bank's Office of Environmental and Scientific Affairs' (OESA) has (i) consulted with NGOs about low-cost technologies and environmental issues in a number of developed and developing countries. NGOs provided, or received, technical information useful for operational

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work in over 400 instances; (ii) OESA's training program on appropriate technologies in Kenya and Costa Rica has involved NGOs extensively, e.g. Kenyan Partnership for Productivity Foundation (PPP), Kenya Private Family Planning Association, the community of Jicaral de Puntarenas (Costa Rica), and Rodale Research Center (US); (iii) OESA is also programming visits of government and industry trainees to technology oriented NGOs in different parts of the world, e.g. Bangladesh, India, Africa, and Haiti.

Other activities took place which widen the underpinning for future cooperation in country, sector and project work. Several Bank departments have canvassed their divisions to identify situations suitable for Bank-NGO cooperation and methods to build on mutual strengths. Bank staff have provided information and advice to other organizations on: NGOs operating in Eastern and Western Africa, establishment of private voluntary services in India (Maharashtra); NGO experience in training for development in Asia and the Pacific; placement of philanthropic funds into NGO-related field projects.

Some recent initiatives have been taken to increase staff knowledge about NGOs and capitalize on their experience: (a) The Economic Development Institute (EDI) seminars on technical assistance are now including NGOs/PVOs as sources of expertise. (b) An informal group of Bank staff has set itself up to raise awareness of Bank front-line operators and operations policy makers about the usefulness to involve project beneficiaries in project planning and execution through people-based NGOs, and to work for the enhancement of a favorable environment for NGO activities in industrialized and Third World countries. Former Peace Corps volunteers, now Bank staff, have

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been identified as part of a process to recognize staff that may be particularly sensitive to the grassroot aspects of development and, hence, to cooperation with NGOs. Steps have been taken to establish a data base of bibliography on NGOs. Hundreds of entries have been collected from several sources, in the Bank and outside. They are being researched and consideration is given to unification of terminology and data storage/retrieval. The data gradually accruing would help Bank staff to identify NGO programs and learn about NGO experience and approaches to development.

As a UNDP agent in making out rural water supply and sanitation sector reviews in developing countries, the Bank is gathering information on possibilities of collaboration with NGOs in that sector. The first set of operational guidelines on how to work with NGOs were issued in the period under review. They concern Africa.

C. Development Education

In the past year, development education has gained the Committee's attention. Some progress has been made although cooperation is still ad hoc. Several responses have been received concerning ideas and opportunities mentioned in Mr. Vogl's letter to the members of the Committee. ICVA has contacted the Bank's European Office (Paris) for a review of possible joint events. The Office plans to host a meeting of Europe-based NGOs to discuss the problems of Africa. The meeting is to be organized by the NGO Liaison Office, Geneva, and is scheduled late this year in Paris. Staff from the European Office visited Scandinavian countries, Italy, France, Britain and the Netherlands to participate in local NGO meetings to discuss

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perceptions about North-South issues, and current and projected activities in development education. Similar visits were made by staff of the Information and Public Affairs Department to Canada and throughout the U.S. Operational staff have participated in the Conference of the Canadian North-South Institute on the crisis in Africa. NGOs were invited, for the first time, to Bank-sponsored seminars on the World Development Report held in several African countries. References to NGO activities are being made in the scripts prepared for Bank-sponsored films on selected developing countries; the films are meant for the English language public television. Bank staff members addressed NGO audiences, both in Europe and in the U.S. Among the most recent meetings, the thirtieth International Development Conference in Washington and the conferences of Interaction (a member of the Committee) in Washington and in Santa Barbara, California. At the time of the fifth meeting, Mr. Clausen will be addressing the conference of the Society for International Development in Rome. While in Manila, the Bank Co-chairman will speak to a national audience of Jaycees and YMCA members. The event fits in with the suggestion of closer contacts at the public level, made by Mr. Flavier of IIRR in answer to Mr. Vogl's letter. In the same perspective, a member of the office of the Bank's Vice President, External Relations, will join the NGO Committee co-chairman in a visit to OISCA, for meetings with Japanese NGO and public leaders to encourage greater NGO efforts in development education in Japan.

A number of instances have been recorded of NGO literature drawing from World Bank sources, e.g. World Vision's statement on Hunger in Africa, and vice versa. Especially important statements

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have been made by churches on development issues which refer to the Bank and IDA in the context of greater support for development, e.g. the letter of the US Catholic bishops on the US economy ("In our view, the most damaging single retrenchment is the decline in US support for the International Development Association, the soft loan window of the World Bank"). ICVA Newsletter has continued to reflect the work of the Committee and to stress to a number of institutions and individuals the need for the independent and the public sectors to work together in development education.

On the whole, systematic cooperation in development education, the latest facet of Bank-NGO cooperation, has proved to be more elusive than operational cooperation or policy dialogue. Nevertheless, the impression is that further progress in cooperation, is both feasible and desirable, also in this sector.

COOPERATION BETWEEN THE WORLD BANK
AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOs)

Second Progress Report 1/

Background

1. At its third meeting a year ago in Tunis, the World Bank-NGO Committee decided to broaden the scope of the dialogue between NGOs and the Bank to include development policy issues. It was also decided to enlarge the membership of the Committee to include senior Bank staff from operational departments and five NGOs from developing countries. To enhance the continuity of the dialogue, plans were made to set up a small Steering Committee (SC) that would meet more frequently and have more detailed discussions than the full Committee. These decisions have been carried out. The agenda of the Committee now reflects the new interest in global and sectoral policy issues, including development education. The SC has met twice, in February and in May 1984. The SC has done substantial preparatory work for an information exchange with the Bank Executive Directors at this Committee's meeting, the fourth, in October 1984; it has reviewed development education objectives; and laid the ground for discussion

1/ Approved for distribution by the Fourth World Bank-NGO Committee Meeting, Washington, October 23-25, 1984

of some specialized policy issues (notably the encouragement of private investment for social development projects, collaboration for assistance after disaster, and food security). As to the Committee's membership, the Director of the Projects Department in the East Africa Region, Mr. Hans Wyss, and the Director of the Program Department II in the West Africa Region, Mr. Ismail Serageldin, have accepted to become members of the Committee. ICVA has informed the Bank that five NGOs have been selected for the new seats. The new NGO representatives are: Messrs. Juan Flavier, President of the International Institute for Rural Reconstruction (Philippines), Radha Krishna, President of the Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development, AVARD, (India); Edward A. Ulzen, Executive Director of the African Association for Literacy and Adult Education (Kenya); Enrique Fernandez, Secretary-General of Consejo de Fundaciones Americanas de Desarrollo (regional association with headquarters in the Dominican Republic); and Taj Mitha, Director of External Relations, the Aga Khan Foundation (international, with headquarters in Paris). As a result of these changes, the Committee is now well equipped to act as a broad-based consultative group on a range of issues concerning cooperation between the private voluntary sector and Bank-supported development programs and policies.

2. In FY1984, Bank-NGO cooperation developed against a background of economic recovery in most industrialized countries, of uneven progress in the middle income developing countries and of serious difficulties in most of the poorest regions - Africa in particular. The international community has not yet responded to a call to

increase, or at least maintain, the flow of resources for the poorest populations; funds for the International Development Association (IDA) have been scaled down. Negotiations for the renewal of the Lome Convention are however near completion. The World Bank has taken action to draw international attention to the situation of Sub-Saharan Africa in its report "Toward Sustained Development: A Joint Program of Action for Sub-Saharan Africa," recently endorsed by the Development Committee, and also to urgent population issues. These are among the areas of most serious concern for both NGOs and the Bank and are part of the Committee's continuing agenda.

Cooperation between the World Bank and NGOs

3. Cooperation between NGOs and the Bank falls under three headings. The first concerns development policies and strategies. The second refers to operational activities (either at country/sector or at project level). The third pertains to development education.

A. Development Policy Dialogue

4. The Committee discussion of global development aspects and the challenges facing the Third World has provided a useful context for the Committee's work on other, more specific topics. It has also encouraged NGO members to consider sector and project issues in the framework of major, overriding economic circumstances. The exchange has offered an opportunity to the NGOs to stress the importance of the human factor in economic development programs such as those financed by the Bank. Much attention was given to the need for concerted action in Sub-Saharan Africa. On other specific subjects, a convergence of views emerged which had not been recognized before on

aspects of food security and on complementarity between relief and reconstruction assistance after disasters. On the latter subject, a meeting was organized by ICVA at the initiative of the Committee (Geneva, June 1984); an oral report will be presented at this meeting.

5. During the year, a number of meetings were held at the Bank with NGO visitors to discuss specific development problems. The subjects ranged from the credit unions' role in financing rural development to family planning, from low cost housing construction methods to adult training, and again from country participation in rural roads construction and maintenance to volunteers' role in forestation. Bank staff cooperated with the OECD Secretariat in the preparation of a paper "Cooperation between Development Agencies and NGOs" for a DAC meeting on that subject (December 1984). The meeting is expected to review progress made since the last review of the subject in 1979, and identify issues and options relevant to agencies which work with the private voluntary sector. To strengthen the policy exchange between the Bank and a special group of NGOs, the cooperatives, the President of the Bank appointed a Bank staff member (and member of the Bank-NGO Committee) as "focal point" for relations with cooperative associations; several meetings were held with the Committee for the Promotion of Aid to Cooperatives, Rome.

B. Operational Activities

(i) Sector/Country-Level Cooperation

6. The basis for operational cooperation is often laid well ahead of the beginning of the project cycle, namely in the course of sector or country work. The participation of NGOs in development is taken

into consideration in an increasing number of reports of Bank country/sector review missions. For example, reference to NGOs are made in the following recent reports: Mauritius Population Sector Review; Zambia Population Health and Nutrition Sector Review; Zaire Regional Development Report: the case of Kivu; Sierra Leone Agriculture Review, Benin Country Economic Memorandum; Niger: Issues and Options in the Energy Sector. Also noteworthy is the Bank's Water Supply and Sanitation Project Preparation Handbook, distributed widely among agencies and private organizations in 1984, which underlines the role of women's clubs, cooperatives, thrift organizations and irrigation associations in project planning, execution and maintenance of water supply and sanitation projects. The importance of NGO work has been mentioned in the Bank's major reports published this year: World Development Report (centered on population issues), the Bank's Annual Report, and "Toward Sustained Development: a Joint Program of Action for Sub-Saharan Africa". The reports were issued between July and September 1984 and are being circulated worldwide.

7. The Committee has recognized that an effective way to facilitate interplay between NGO programs and government-sponsored development is through increased government-NGO consultation on sector issues. The Committee is aware that the first government-NGO-Bank workshop (East Africa, Education, June 1983) has had an impact. The workshop has raised government and NGO awareness of opportunities for collaboration between the public and the private education systems in East Africa. The meeting provided much needed evidence that many government agencies and NGOs are prepared to leave aside ideological and historical differences and work together to avoid duplication of

efforts, and use the comparative advantage of the two systems in the country's best interest. There are indications that the collaborative attitude emerged at the meeting will be reflected in country education planning. Close attention to the private education sector is being given to Bank sector reviews now in progress in Kenya (policy recommendations on manpower planning, development and management of vocational training) and Tanzania. The success of the meeting encouraged the organization of similar workshops in Indonesia (November 1984) and Africa (Botswana, January 1985), and strengthened references made in major Bank reports (WDR 1984 and the Africa report in particular) to the NGO role in human resources development.

8. During the year, NGOs have taken the initiative of contacting the Bank more frequently than in the past. U.S. CARE and the International YMCA Federation have sent their local chapters in developing countries a communication drawing attention to Bank-NGO cooperation and inviting greater interaction with Bank financed programs. Consultations have taken place between NGOs and Bank staff on country prospects and NGO representatives have called on Bank offices at headquarters and in the field about a variety of subjects. In particular, the Bank Office of Environment and Scientific Affairs (OESA) has been in contact with over four hundred NGOs promoting a variety of low cost technologies in specific geographical areas in the developing world: OESA has tapped the technical information services of over 200 NGOs for specific problems in Bank operational work and has reciprocated by providing Bank technical expertise to an about equal number of NGOs.

(ii) Project-Level Cooperation

9. Since the last report, about twenty Bank-financed projects have been identified in which NGOs have played a significant role. These cases involved 48 NGOs. Interaction consisted in consultation on project design and planning and implementation of project components. A large proportion of cases was in Africa, but important collaborative efforts were recorded also in Bangladesh, Cyprus, India, Indonesia, Paraguay, Turkey for a total of twenty countries. The strength of contractual relations and the depth of interaction between NGO and government projects vary considerably from case to case. Following are some examples for illustration purposes.

10. In designing the 1983 Rural Water Supply Project in Mali, the Bank benefitted from the extensive country experience of Aqua Viva, (an African organization) the Peres Blancs (international), Care (U.S.), and Helvetas (Swiss). The latter proved particularly useful to plan pump installation and encourage community participation. In another project, Botswana Technical Assistance III (1984), the Organization for Rehabilitation Through Training ORT (international), has been contracted to make a preliminary study for a pilot training program in road maintenance and housing. This study will be submitted to local government authorities and its contents integrated into the project's design. ORT has been contracted also in Zimbabwe (survey of training needs in road maintenance, housing, etc.) and Cameroon (training in railway and road management). The Association Francaise des Volontaires du Progres (AFVP) was contracted for open well construction and rehabilitation in the Eastern Senegal Rural

Development Cooperation Project (1983); assistance was received by Volunteer Service Overseas (UK) in Phase IV of Malawi's National Rural Development Project (1983) to advise farmers' groups on identification of potential markets for their produce and on reviving rural cooperatives. Throughout Asia, village groups are appreciated for their effective involvement in development. In the Karnataka Social Forestry Project in India (1983), village Panchayats undertook a wide range of forestry development functions, including planting and preservation of trees and wasteland management. For the Second Provincial Irrigation Development Project in Indonesia (1983), Pencatatan Sawahs, a local voluntary organization, played a very useful role in advancing construction of canals and other irrigation schemes. In the Third Population Project in India (1983), the Kerala Association for Non-Formal Education and Development (KANFED) linked with government health education officers in training 5,000 adult education workers during the project period, ultimately to reach 200,000 people. For this same project, women's clubs (Mahilasamaja) are expected to promote expansion of family education centers for family welfare education. The centers were begun by the Directorate of Health Services in 1980 and have proven highly successful. Cooperatives and local associations accounted for half the cases of cooperation in Bank-financed projects. They acted not only as beneficiaries but also as intermediaries between Bank-financed credit schemes and farmers. This occurred for instance in the Seventh Livestock Development Project in Paraguay (1983), in the Rural Development II Project in Bangladesh (1983) and in the Second Agricultural Credit Project in Turkey (1983). The sectors of health,

population and nutrition and urban development provided scope for Bank-NGO operational cooperation in various countries such as Botswana, Liberia, Kenya and Mali.

C. Development Education

11. The Bank-NGO Steering Committee has begun to address development education issues. Bank staff and NGO representatives share the importance of reaching a broad consensus on development issues and strategies so as to improve understanding on these issues in industrialized and developing countries alike. An NGO member has prepared a paper on development education for discussion at this meeting. The paper reviews the evolution and current status of NGO development education programs and proposes an exchange of information materials and speakers and a research to identify points of convergence.

12. Bank staff has undertaken to make NGOs at large more aware of the material published by the Bank, including a flow of staff working papers on a great variety of development issues, in order to contribute to the public understanding of international economic issues affecting the industrialized and developing countries. The Bank has indicated it is prepared to share this resource with NGOs that may use it in their information activities.

13. NGO publications have been received by the International Relations Department and by staff throughout the Bank. This material is used as background in Bank-NGO cooperation and in relevant Bank research activities. Food security in the Third World has been the subject most frequently addressed in this year's material; the latter included an excellent NGO short documentary film

on Hunger in Africa. In the year under review, Bank staff participated in NGO speaking events in Europe, North America, at the U.N. and in the Third World.

Conclusion

14. The review of activities undertaken or sponsored by the Committee, or carried out as part of the general policy of Bank-NGO cooperation, indicates (a) progress is being made in broadening the basis for policy interaction and (b) a rising trend in sector and project-level cooperation. While caution must be exercised in drawing conclusions from a summary review such as this one, there is good ground for the Committee to be satisfied. The perception is now clear that much work needs to be done by the NGOs, Bank staff and other agencies to exploit the opportunities for cooperation offered by the framework laid out by the Committee. The perception is also clear that these opportunities are very well worth pursuing for all parties involved.

World Bank, Washington, D.C., USA
International Relations Department
10/25/84



25 November 1986

Ms. Kris Martin Smith
International Relations Department
THE WORLD BANK
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
USA

Dear Kris,

Thank you for the draft summary report of Sessions I and III of the Sixth World Bank/NGO Committee meeting. We have reviewed the report and have noted a few additions with suggested wording for your consideration.

We have attached the summary report of Sessions II and III for your review. We would be grateful to accept your offer to cover the statements made by Mr. Wyss and Mr. North, as they made reference to a number of World Bank projects with which you will be more familiar.

Thank you for agreeing to integrate the finalized sections into one summary record for distribution to all Bank-NGO Committee members.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read 'Jo Anne', is written over a horizontal line.

Jo Anne Freeman
NGO Liaison Officer to the World Bank

Encl:

JF/pms : B12A

Additional points to be added to NGO Perspectives on Debt and Adjustment

The suggestion was made that NGOs might catalogue their experiences in working with the effects of the debt crisis and provide this information to the World Bank for inclusion in Bank studies on this subject.

The Bank stated that it has undertaken a study of old projects, some of which are 25 years old. NGOs expressed great interest in having the results of this study distributed to NGOs. The further suggestion was made that NGOs would be willing to participate in Bank studies of this nature. By examining together the root causes of failures and successes, both NGOs and the Bank would benefit from a very valuable learning experience.

N.B. It would seem questionable that the paper for the Development Committee is entitled "Impact of Poverty on Structural Adjustment". Is it not, rather "Impact of Structural Adjustment on Poverty"?

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SIXTH ANNUAL WORLD BANK/NGO COMMITTEE
4-6 November 1986
World Bank Headquarters, Washington

SUMMARY RECORD

SESSION II

Progress Report on Togo Initiative

Mr. Serageldin, in addressing the Togo Initiative, made reference to the problematic feature of administrative delays which have beset the project. To some extent, the delays are the inevitable outcome of a novel four-part collaboration between village groups - local NGOs - Government of Togo and the World Bank.

The necessity of streamlining administrative procedures is underscored by the recent Bank approval of a US\$ 200,000 supplement to expand the programme to six or seven micro projects. Mr. Serageldin stressed that institutional strengthening of local NGOs remained one of the principal objectives of the Togo Initiative and additional components must remain consistent with this objective.

Mr. Serageldin raised an issue of considerable importance to the Togo project. Recently, the Togolese Minister of Planning proposed a third project directly to the World Bank bypassing the "Cellule" which had previously withheld approval for the project in question. Mr. Serageldin reported that the World Bank refused to consider the project because the procedure established to ensure NGO-government collaboration had not been respected.

Mr. Serageldin, in a spirit of frank exchange, read aloud the letter of response sent to the Minister of Planning which emphasized that the essence of the Togo enterprise was the mechanism of collaboration represented by the "Cellule" or Steering Committee. Mr. Turner will incorporate into his upcoming evaluation mission to Togo sufficient time to assist with organizational questions of this nature.

Mr. Egbemimo Houmey, Director of the Christian Children's Fund (CCF) in Togo, Secretary-General of the Federation of NGOs in Togo (FONGTO) and Chairman of the Steering Committee of the Togo/NGO/World Bank project, reviewed the evolution of the tripartite collaboration on the Togo project, as well as

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developments leading to the recent establishment of the Federation of Non-Governmental Organizations in Togo (FONGTO). FONGTO was created on 2 October 1986 to maintain unity among Togolese NGOs and to remove the tensions fostered by the simultaneous existence of two NGO consortia, SLONG and CONGAT.

As the sole NGO council in Togo, FONGTO represents the NGO community on the Steering Committee of the Togo/NGO/World Bank project. Mr. Houmey expressed his anticipation of a new, fruitful collaboration with the Government and with the World Bank with the establishment of FONGTO which reflects a democratically expressed desire for a new representative consortium.

Mr. Houmey did raise an issue of concern to some members of the project Steering Committee which is the fact that the current project director is the government representative on the Steering Committee. This situation reflects the Government's position that it is, in the final analysis, responsible for the project. Referring both to the matter of the director and the Government's disregard for the tripartite procedures, Mr. Houmey cautioned that the NGOs will not be able to continue with the Togo experiment unless each party to the collaboration respects the conditions of the agreement.

Mr. Houmey also referred to the frustrations and delays caused by having to deal with complicated Government procedures and appealed for a more efficient mechanism.

Mr. Serageldin pointed out that it was the mandate of the Steering Committee to smooth out the interface between the Government and NGOs.

The NGO members of the World Bank/NGO Committee were invited to participate in the November evaluation mission to Togo.

Mr. Serageldin further clarified that the nature of the Special Project Preparation Facility (SPPF) was to encourage governments to try to develop innovative projects without incurring risk. Should the funds, which are technically an advance, not lead to a concrete project, the World Bank would absorb the cost. The SPPF instrument was not created to provide funds for NGOs in Togo but rather to set up a mechanism for Government/NGO collaboration. In seeking alternatives to the traditional approach, the World Bank hopes to develop the SPPF as a flexible instrument that would channel additional funds to NGOs for new, pilot projects.

NGOs at the World Bank/NGO meeting expressed concern that the NGO Working Group on the World Bank had not been involved enough in the Togo initiative. NGOs did not feel comfortable with the dramatic changes in the Togo NGO community and questioned what was happening at the project level. It was suggested that NGO Committee members might have been utilized for project design and project monitoring rather than World Bank consultants.

Credit Through Local Banks

Mr. Serageldin put forward a new model of collaboration between NGOs, private business and the World Bank for eventual implementation in West Africa. The proposal involves the organization of community groups as economic units for the purpose of borrowing funds for local development from the national bank. The World Bank would provide the funds to be channelled through the government and banking system to NGO-sponsored community groups.

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The World Bank would act as guarantor for the credit funds, which would be distributed to community groups by local NGOs. Follow-up tranches could be legislated based on a good track record of repayment. The credit proposal would create a new channel of funding to poor groups. This interface between the powerless and the banking system has the potential of providing a net additionality of credit to those traditionally barred from access to any lending.

Central African Republic Proposal

Having researched the situation in the CAR, the NGO members of the Committee reported that NGO activity in the CAR was very limited, and certainly without any form of NGO council. NGO members of the Committee believed, therefore, that the most appropriate first step would be to send a joint NGO/World Bank appraisal team to the CAR to examine possibilities for collaboration. It was suggested that the Togo model of tripartite collaboration might not be appropriate in the CAR. A general discussion followed on the necessity of developing a variety of models designed for different in-country circumstances. The suggestion was put forward to have the NGO Secretariat collect the relevant collaborative experiences of NGO Committee members as background preparation for a theoretical study of possible models.

The point was made that very often countries which were better organized and somewhat more advanced were the first to profit from development assistance. The CAR needs help to build up an institutional infrastructure and could benefit a great deal from a tripartite intervention.

However, although NGO Committee members appreciated the necessity of development assistance for the CAR, it was deemed necessary to study the possibilities for tripartite cooperation in several other Sub-Saharan countries as well. It was believed that another country with similar needs might prove to be more appropriate for the tripartite model of cooperation designed to foster local NGO capacity.

It was agreed, therefore, that the Bank would support a joint project formulation team comprised of two NGO members and one World Bank member to the CAR and several other Sub-Saharan countries to be agreed upon. The appraisal mission would subsequently submit a proposal to the World Bank/NGO Committee.

Trilateral Meetings

Mr. Masoni commented on the report on trilateral meetings circulated at the meeting to Committee members.

The Bank's support and involvement in trilateral consultations began in 1983 with a workshop on education in Eastern and Southern Africa. In 1986, the Bank actively participated in eleven trilateral meetings.

These consultations have revealed that, generally, governments and NGOs are interested in collaboration and have highlighted the complementarity offered by the three parties involved - NGOs, governments and the World Bank.

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It is noteworthy that the trilateral meetings have generated a number of country consultations, generally of a sectoral nature, signifying that recommendations are being transformed into activities.

Nevertheless, the Bank members of the Committee were of the opinion that the trilateral consultation process will diminish as the process becomes deeply integrated into the system. In some sectors, such as population and health, the "vanishing point" may be near. In future, a change can be expected in the character of trilateral consultations.

World NGO Symposium

Mr. Watanabe of DISCA-International reported on the Symposium held in Japan on 6-7 October 1986. This important trilateral conference, to which the World Bank contributed financial resources, brought together fifty representatives of non-governmental organizations and governments from over twenty countries, as well as officials from the World Bank, UNDP, the Asian Development Bank, and the EEC.

The Symposium, which attracted mass-media support in Japan, succeeded in issuing a declaration which included a number of resolutions. Underscoring the importance of trilateral collaboration, the resolutions called for, inter alia, the adoption of specific mechanisms for cooperation, and new development education programmes for adults and children to raise their awareness of the interdependence of the world community.

The Symposium participants have issued a broad appeal that henceforth 6 October be observed as International Cooperation Day.

Enabling Environment Conference

Mr. Taj Mitha (Aga Khan Foundation) thanked the World Bank and InterAction for their support for the Conference which was held in Nairobi, 21-24 October 1986. Assistance was also provided by the Aga Khan Foundation, the Government of Kenya, the Kenya Association of Manufacturers, the African Development Bank, and Voluntary Agencies Development Assistance.

The consultation focussed on the role of the private sector in the development of Sub-Saharan Africa and sought to establish a dialogue between the private and voluntary sectors.

With a high proportion of African participants, the Conference drew a total of 210 conferees from thirty countries, who together endorsed the Nairobi Statement. The document emphasizes the necessity of private, voluntary and public sectors working together to achieve gains in development.

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SESSION III

The Committee was honoured by the presence of Mr. Barber Conable, President of the World Bank. The newly elected NGO Co-Chairman, Mr. Bernd Dreesmann of German Agro Action, was introduced to the assembly as were all NGO Committee members. Special thanks were offered to Mr. Nigel Martin, outgoing NGO Co-Chairman.

Mr. Conable noted in his opening remarks that the World Bank is consistently and increasingly involved, particularly at presidential and top staff level, in dialogue with NGOs. He emphasized his personal commitment to the dialogue which underlines many of his concerns - poverty, women, the environment and food security. Women's issues will receive priority status over the next five years, he said.

Mr. Conable assured the NGOs that he planned to "make these more than nice words". A task force has been set up to review the Bank's poverty programme, with particular attention to the impact of adjustment on the poor, and NGO views will be included in this report. In future, NGO input will be sought in the Bank's lending and development programmes. However, there is mounting pressure on the Bank from member countries to become a leaner organization - with consequent constraints on the Bank's budget.

On the issue of direct Bank funding to NGOs, Mr. Conable promised to study the question. He applauded the proposed joint missions to Africa and reiterated that the Bank could benefit from operational collaboration with NGOs. The Bank also wishes to work closely with NGOs in the areas of development education and policy formulation, he added.

During the general discussion following Mr. Conable's remarks, a number of questions concerning increased concrete collaboration were raised by NGOs.

- The first proposition advocated active involvement of NGOs on the World Bank task force on poverty programmes.
- The World Bank does not have a window for NGOs as do regional banks and NGOs urged the Bank to consider a similar arrangement.
- NGOs stressed to Mr. Conable that they are seeking a fuller partnership with the World Bank in reaching the poorest of the poor.

To the question raised as to whether the Bank's poverty programme and simultaneous support for structural adjustment were compatible, Mr. Conable replied that the Bank was obliged to rely on governments to ensure that conditionality did not have short-term serious consequences for the poor. He agreed that economic growth was possible without any benefit accruing to the poor and that people have to survive in the short-term to get long-term benefits.

Mr. Conable stated, in response to a remark by Mr. Davies, that it was extremely desirable to encourage the growth of indigenous NGOs.

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Mr. Martin, in thanking Mr. Conable for his participation in the World Bank/NGO Committee meeting, noted that the Bank and NGOs operated at opposite ends of the development spectrum but nevertheless needed each other. Mr. Martin noted that inherent in any development approach is the value of voluntarism. The NGOs wished to bring this added value to the World Bank.

International Foundation for Community Action

Mr. Kozlowski noted that Mr. Conable had promised to seriously study the question of direct funding to NGOs and requested that the Foundation proposal be given priority consideration in this respect.

NGO members of the Committee wished to submit the proposal for consideration by the Bank as one possible model for direct Bank support for the development of indigenous NGOs, which was considered very important both by them and by Mr. Conable.

Mr. Burki, in saying that he was in favour of new initiatives, promised to bring the Foundation proposal before the Task Force on Poverty of which he is a member.

Follow-up Activities

1. The NGOs will provide concrete examples to the Bank of the effect of debt and adjustment on the poor.
2. An ad hoc team comprised of one representative each from the NGOs and the World Bank will monitor the UNICEF initiative "Adjustment with a Human Face".
3. A joint appraisal mission will be set up to visit the Central African Republic and several other African countries to prepare a proposal for trilateral cooperation.
4. Mr. Mazide N'Diaye (CONGAD) will participate in the World Bank evaluation mission to Togo.
5. NGOs and the World Bank will collaborate in examining possibilities for joint programmes to assist the informal economy. As a first step, NGOs will provide information to the Bank on their many and varied experiences in this sector.
6. A two-year programme of trilateral meetings will be circulated to NGO Committee members before the next Steering Committee meeting.
7. Women in development will be placed on the agenda for the next meeting to which would be appended the World Bank's study on Women in Development.
8. Proposals will be circulated to the full Committee for consideration and comment before they are submitted to the Steering Committee.

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Next Meeting

Mr. Enrique Fernandez invited the members of the World Bank/NGO Committee to hold the seventh meeting in the Dominican Republic.

The Committee gratefully accepted Mr. Fernandez' invitation. The meeting will take place in November of 1987 in Santo Domingo.

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SIXTH ANNUAL WORLD BANK-NGO COMMITTEE MEETING

November 4, 5, 6, 1986
World Bank Headquarters, Washington, DC

List of Participants

Non-Governmental Organizations

Edward Bullard, President, TECHNOSERVE (U.S.)

Glenda Bonamico, Grupo de Tecnologia Apropriada (Panama)

Anne Marie Beulink, NOVIB (The Netherlands)

Midge Beguin, World Council of Churches (Switzerland)

Rene Clair, Exec. Director, Union Nationale des Maisons Familiales
Rurales d'Education et d'Orientation (France)

John Clark, Senior Economist, OXFAM (U.K.)

Peter Davies, President, InterAction (U.S.)

Tom Dichter, TECHNOSERVE (U.S.)

Bernd Dreesmann, Secretary General, Deutsche Welthungerhilfe (Federal
Republic of Germany)

Simon Feldman, Director, World ORT Union (U.K.)

Enrique Fernandez, Secretary General, SOLIDARIOS (Dominican Republic)

Dennis Frado, Lutheran World Federation (Switzerland)

Jo Anne Freeman, Liaison Officer, NGO Working Group on the World Bank
(Switzerland)

Egbemimo Houmey, CONGAT (Togo)

Frank Judd, Director, OXFAM (U.K.)

Anthony Kozlowski, Exec. Director, International Council of Voluntary
Agencies (Switzerland)

✓ Gunter Linden, ^{Representative} ~~Deputy Director~~, CIDSE (^{Belgium} ~~Federal Republic of Germany~~)

Nigel Martin, Exec. Director, Canadian Council for International
Cooperation (Canada)

✓ Taj Mitha, AGA KHAN Foundation ^{Switzerland} ~~(U.S.)~~

Toshihiro Nakano, Secretary General, OISCA International (Japan)

Non-Governmental Organizations (continued)

Mazide N'Diaye, CONGAD (Senegal)

Robert O'Brien, International Institute for Rural Reconstruction (The Philippines)

✓ Rick Patten, ^{Representative} President, Canadian Council for International Cooperation (Canada)

A. Sen, Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development (India)

Tadashi Watanabe, Assistant Secretary General, OISCA International (Japan)

World Bank

Shahid Javed Burki, Director, International Relations Department

Michael Cernea, Rural Sociology Adviser, Agriculture and Rural Development Department

Vittorio Masoni, International Relations Department

Nimrod Raphaeli, Technical Cooperation Adviser, Projects Policy Department

Ismail Serageldin, Director, Country Programs II Department, Western Africa Department

Hans Wyss, Director, Projects Department, Eastern and Southern Africa Department

REVISED DRAFT
March 22, 1985

FIFTH WORLD BANK-NGO COMMITTEE MEETING
Manila, Philippines, July 1-3-, 1985

Program and Annotated Agenda

PROGRAM

Arrangements are being made by the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR), on behalf of the Committee, to hold the meeting at the headquarters of the Ramon Magsaysay Foundation (RMF) in downtown Manila. The meeting would consist of four half-day sessions on July 1-2 and a one-day field trip on July 3 to Cavite, Silang, one-hour's car ride from Manila. A reception will be planned on July 1st to meet representatives of Philippine NGOs. IIRR has kindly undertaken to work with Bank staff to firm up the necessary details.

AGENDA

Monday, July 1st

Session I

09:00-09:30 Registration

09:30-10:30 Co-chairmen's addresses: Mr. Nigel Martin on "Development Education Aims and Joint Action by NGOs and Agencies" and Mr. Shahid Javed Burki on "Alleviation of Absolute Poverty: Objectives and Instruments."

10:30-11:00 Coffee break.

Session II

11:00-12:30 Status of cooperation between NGOs and the World Bank:
(a) Survey of cases of project cooperation (Mr. W.D. Cooper); (b) "Third Report on World Bank-NGO Cooperation" submitted in draft by Bank staff. The discussion should aim at identifying ways to expand Bank-NGO collaboration.

12:30-14:00 Lunch at RMF1/

Session III

14:00-15:30 Overview of NGO development activities and prospects for a greater NGO role in development: lessons of experience from India and Sri Lanka. Origin, ideological makeup, current activities, prospects of NGOs involved in development in (a) India (Mr. Radha Krishna) and (b) Sri Lanka (Mr. A. Ariyaratne).

15:30-15:45 Coffee break.

Session IV

15:45-17:00 Encouragement of Government-NGO cooperation:2/ Togo initiative and other initiatives in African countries (Bank staff); Indonesia and Botswana trilateral meetings (Bank staff); Capsule reports on major events on developments in the past 12 months (ICVA on its Dakar meeting, Mr. Michael Cernea on COPAC relations and cooperative development, Mr. David Steel on Bank's external relations programs, Mr. Francis Lethem on technical assistance in East Africa), etc.

18:30-20:30 Reception hosted by Messrs. Burki and Martin

Tuesday, July 2

Session V

09:30-10:45 Africa. Bank progress report on Africa (Mr. I. Serageldin); NGO views on Africa's situation, needs and prospects (NGO representatives). How to re-set Africa on a long-term development path: the issues and the role of

the parties concerned (Mr. H. Wyss); how to mobilize public opinion in industrialized countries to increase development assistance to Africa (Mr. F. Vogl and NGO representatives).

10:45-11:00 Coffee break

Session VI

11:00-12:30 Africa (continued).

Session VII

14:00-15:30 Bank-NGO Committee.^{2/} Committee's achievements, shortfalls and possible future objectives. Each member is invited to present his/her personal views on the subject. The resulting portfolio of ideas will be used to prepare a report on the status and prospects of the Committee as central forum in the Bank-NGO dialogue. The report, to be done by NGO representatives and Bank staff to be appointed at the meeting, would be presented for discussion at the 1986 annual Committee meeting.

15:30-15:45 Coffee break.

Session VIII

15:45-17:00 Summing up and conclusion by the co-chairmen with focus on: Committee's initiatives (spin-offs) to be developed by NGOs and Bank staff; agenda for the Steering Committee meeting; time and main areas for the agenda of the sixth Committee meeting.

Wednesday, July 3

09:00 Departure by bus from the RMF for Cavite (Silang).

- 10:30-12:30 Visit the IIRR campus and meeting with Dr. Yen, IIRR founder and a historical leader of people's movement for development. The discussion with Dr. Yen will center around the lessons of experience about grassroots development.
- 12:30-14:00 Lunch at IIRR campus cafeteria.
- 14:00-17:00 Visit to an IIRR program included in a government project financed by the World Bank. The visit will be led by Dr. Juan Flavier, IIRR Executive Director and member of the Bank-NGO Committee.
- 17:00 Return to Manila by bus.

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- 1/ Each participant will be responsible for the cost of meals taken at the RMF.
- 2/ The session is conceived as a series of round-the-table quick reports. The events mentioned in this program are examples; the list is not exhaustive.

World Bank
International Relations Department

Fourth World Bank-Non-governmental Organizations (NGO) Committee

Meeting, October 23-25, 1984

Highlights of the Meeting

1. The Fourth World Bank-NGO Committee met at the headquarters of the World Bank on October 23, 1984. The list of participants and the agenda of the meeting is attached. The discussion ranged on all areas of Bank-NGO cooperation, current and prospective: operational cooperation, development policy dialogue and development education. Following are the highlights of the meeting.
2. After the opening of the meeting by the two co-chairmen -- Messrs. Nigel Martin, Executive Director of the Canadian Council for International Cooperation; Shahid Javed Burki, Director of the International Relations Department of the World Bank -- and the introduction of the new Committee members, Mr. Burki made a presentation giving an overview of the global economic situation, with special reference to the situation and policy options of the various groups of Third World countries. On request of the NGO Committee members, the text of the statement was made part of the Committee's records and is also attached.

3. The Committee received an oral communication from Mr. Taj Mitha concerning efforts by the Aga Khan Foundation toward facilitating a more favorable environment for private investment (both corporate and philanthropic) in the Third World.

4. The Committee approved the Second Progress Report on Cooperation between the World Bank and the NGOs presented by Mr. Vittorio Masoni, Adviser, International Relations Department. The report (also attached) was cleared for distribution outside the Committee.

5. An open session was held to give the Bank Executive Directors and their staff an opportunity to meet the Committee for an exchange of information about Bank-NGO cooperation. Mr. Martin made a presentation on "NGO Perspectives on Bank-NGO Collaboration." The text is attached as part of the records of the meeting. Mr. Yamaguchi, Executive Director for Japan, responded that he felt the development work of NGOs was important and that more should be known about it, so that any complementarity between public and private development cooperation programs could be put to full use. He pointed out that the Task Force on Concessional Flows of the World Bank-IMF Development Committee had made references to NGOs as sources of financial and technical assistance aid at its meeting in Venice on July 3-5, 1984. He encouraged the Bank-NGO Committee to work to generate ideas about greater aid effectiveness and aid coordination. During the session the issue was raised of direct Bank financing

of NGO activities, either through loans or grants. NGO members generally indicated support for this. Bank staff acknowledged the issue and the fact that it had been already recognized in earlier meetings although it had remained dormant for some time. Bank staff added that the issue was premature. Actual cases of Bank-NGO cooperation were mentioned that indicated operational cooperation did not necessarily require a direct financial link. The view was also expressed from NGOs that "NGOs are not begging for funds but seek a dialogue". Executive Directors and Bank staff stressed the importance of a two-way learning process such as what the Committee was endeavoring to promote in the operational area as well as in policy formulation and in development education. A new NGO member pointed out that NGOs tend to identify with the poor and the under-represented and, therefore, they would not wish to side with government agencies in carrying out development activities. This was a problem in collaborating with an institution like the Bank since the Bank operates through governments. Several NGOs recognized that progress had been achieved in Bank-NGO relations but more effort was needed to increase the weight of the views of the private, non-profit sector in the decision-making process of an organization as large as the Bank.

6. A special feature of the Fourth meeting was the discussion of the situation in Sub-Saharan Africa (copy of the Bank Report "Toward Sustained Development in Sub-Saharan Africa" was distributed to the participants). Mr. Ismail Serageldin, Director,

Country Program Department II, Western Africa, illustrated the six-point program proposed by the Bank and stressed that Africa could benefit from the privatization of a number of production and distribution activities. In this perspective, it was important to encourage initiatives at the grass roots and help private, small productive undertakings to become self-reliant. "The commitment of self-selected people -- that is, PVOs and NGOs -- is essential for this purpose." NGOs proposed that one country be selected in West Africa to provide a model for cooperation in development by government agencies, NGOs and the Bank. The collaborative effort should be centered around a specific program; all parties would be required to agree on the program and accept inevitable differences in approach among the partners. The Bank response was favorable and Mr. Serageldin expressed the hope that "in a year's time something should be in the works -- not completed, but in process." NGOs indicated Togo as a choice country and Serageldin agreed it would be a good candidate. Other countries should be considered and may be suggested, in due course, by NGOs and the Bank.

7. Mr. Hans Wyss, Director, Projects Department Eastern Africa, explained that the Bank activity is fundamentally tailored to the needs of individual countries: it is "country-specific". Some operational instruments have been added (or strengthened) in the Bank-country relationship in the last few years. These are exemplified by structural adjustment lending and a wider use of sector

loans. The scope of lending has also been broadened to include areas such as drought/desertification, population shifts, food security, and assistance for reconstruction after disasters. Overall, greater attention is given to people's involvement in investment projects and institution building to sustain future development. In Africa, the highest priority sectors are four: agriculture, especially small-scale farming; training; population and nutrition; assistance after emergencies. In all these areas NGOs have experience and field networks and they can help. Mr. Wyss stressed that Bank staff welcomed learning more about (a) "NGO success stories" and (b) NGO activities by country. On their side, NGOs stressed that the most effective way to involve NGOs in government-supported development was to ask them (particularly local NGOs) to participate in project identification work and even in the supervision of past projects likely to be repeated in the future. Bank staff agreed and indicated the extent of cooperation would increase as we learn more about our own respective activities.

7. Mr. Ariyaratne, founder and President of the Sarvodaya Sramadana Movement of Sri Lanka, opened the session on people's participation in development. The Sarvodaya Movement has become a textbook case of a self-sustaining, large scale effort of volunteers to help the needy in Sri Lanka. The Committee received the presentation on Sarvodaya's history and current activities with the greatest interest. Bank staff added sectoral illustrations on how people's organizations can help in carrying out development programs.

Potential NGO collaboration in Bank supported forestry projects was stressed in fuelwood plantation and building pole production as well as in multi-purpose reforestation projects. It was recognized that women's NGO organizations can play a major role in cookstove and similar alternative technology projects. Grassroots water and sanitation projects are also ideally suited to NGOs, whether the projects are at the homeowner or at community level. NGOs can be effective implementation avenues: government agencies usually do not have the manpower, or interest, to work well at local levels. Bank staff also presented the "Guidelines for Bank Participation in Reconstruction after Disasters" in which NGO capability for mobilizing resources in disaster situations is recognized. The guidelines take into account suggestions emerged from widespread consultations with relevant NGOs. During such consultations, three specific areas were identified for potential collaboration: project preparation, project implementation (including training), and reduction of disaster potential. Information on NGOs with recognized expertise in reconstruction is being gathered by the Bank. Cooperation from members of the Bank-NGO Committee in gathering such information is welcome.

9. Mr. Watanabe, Vice President of OISCA International , presented "Shawnir Var" (self-reliance), a film on one of OISCA's projects. Issues raised by the film were briefly discussed after the projection. On request from Bank staff, OISCA left the film for further showings at the Bank.

9. Mr. Bernd Dreesmann, Executive Director of Deutsche Welthungerhilfe briefly introduced a paper on "Development Education" prepared by his organization. Mr. Dreesmann stressed that NGOs have long recognized the difference between fund raising and development education, a fundamental distinction. He also indicated that NGO development education programs were particularly strong in Europe.

Mr. Frank Vogl, Director of the Information and Public Affairs Department and Acting Vice President, External Relations, acknowledged the distinction and indicated that all the major Bank information activities (e.g. World Development Report, Finance and Development, the bulk of Bank publications, the seminars program and audiovisual programs like the film on Mahaweli Ganga) have exclusive development education -- not fund raising -- objectives. Nevertheless, the broad complementarity of the two activities must be recognized. "Only an informed public that understands the challenges of development and its complexities, the need for assistance -- both humanitarian and development oriented -- can respond in a way to secure a sufficient flow of funds for development and otherwise work to alleviate poverty, and aid the developing countries..." and again "a better educated public, a better informed public will have an impact on the political process and its final results also in terms, for instance, of IDA funding." Mr. Vogl added. As an example of NGO action to mobilize

public opinion for development, two senior NGO representatives took the floor to explain the development education campaigns their organizations were carrying out in the US (Mr. Lawrence Minear of Interfaith Action for Economic Justice) and in the UK (Mr. John Mitchell of World Development Movement). During the ensuing discussion, NGOs stressed that NGO development education programs were constrained by scarcity of resources. The Bank was prepared to contribute in kind (Bank speakers' participation, Bank written materials, research findings). NGOs pointed out that they may well criticize Bank activities in the course of their development education campaigns; would this hinder cooperation with the Bank? Bank staff responded that a fair discussion of different points of view on development could not be but very educational for the public. NGOs commented that Bank material may be too technical and neutral, it may have to be recast for popular audiences. At the conclusion of the session, Mr. Vogl announced that he would send each NGO participant a letter outlining Bank current information programs and objectives in the country of the NGO, as well as the staff member NGOs should contact for the discussion of possible joint initiatives in that country. He also invited NGOs to send to the Bank any country opinion polls on aid or documents on the development assistance debate in the country concerned; the Bank could act as a clearing house for this information. The question of a special Bank-NGO task force for development education did not appear urgent and may be raised at some other appropriate time when more would be known about the extent of

possible interaction in the information area.

Conclusion

10. The meeting acknowledged progress made in Bank-NGO relations and expressed confidence that further development would occur as the dialogue continues. The dialogue should concentrate in three areas: operational cooperation; policy dialogue; and development education. In this context, several issues were emphasized: (a) NGO-Bank operational information flows (that is country, sector, and project information) should be expanded; (b) the question of some form of direct financial support for NGO development projects is for the Committee's continuing agenda; the Bank considers the issue of low priority and premature and, in any case, "not the litmus test of achievement in the collective enterprise of encouraging closer collaboration between the Bank and NGOs;" (c) greater effort should be made to increase the awareness of NGO and Bank staff about the opportunity for practical Bank-government-NGO cooperation.

11. The Full Committee and the Steering Committee would each meet once in 1985; a meeting exclusively of NGO Steering Committee members may also be held, if needed, for coordination among NGOs. The Steering Committee would meet in Washington on Monday, February 4. The proposal of OISCA to hold the meeting of the Fifth Full Committee in Asia was accepted at the unanimity. The Committee would

meet in the Philippines on July 1-3 for its annual meeting and then proceed to Japan on July 4-5 for a development education meeting and a session with Japanese NGOs. OISCA has generously offered to provide the NGO members with food and board for their stay in Japan. The NGOs have gratefully accepted. Observers from regional and national NGOs and from the Asian Development Bank would be invited to some open information sessions of the annual meeting.

12. Concerning membership, the following changes were made: (a) Full Committee: the memberships of Euroaction Acord, of the EEC-NGO Committee and of PACT were terminated by the NGOs; InterAction (Mr. Peter Davies) would succeed ACVAFS; the Aga Khan Foundation (Mr. Taj Mitha) was coopted as a new member; an additional NGO from the Third World would be appointed by the NGOs. An updated membership list will be sent to the Bank by ICVA; (b) Steering Committee: NGOs decided that their membership would consist of Messrs. Martin, Patten, Van Andel, Ariyaratne, Fernandez and Kozlowski. Confirmation of this will be provided to the Bank by ICVA. On the Bank side, the members are Messrs. Burki, Serageldin and Wyss.

13. The agenda of the next Steering Committee should include: (a) proposals for the project of a coordination effort in one country in West Africa among the governments, NGOs and the Bank; (b) review of information flows between NGOs and the Bank (and within both the NGO community and among Bank staff) and viceversa; (c) preparation for the annual meeting; (d) formulation of agendas for the two parts of the annual meeting (Manila and Japan) and identifying focal points for the organization of the meetings.

14. Bank funding will be considered for part of the NGO out-of-pocket expenses for attending the meetings of the Full Committee, of the Steering Committee and of the consultation among the NGOs in the Steering Committee. A funding request will be presented by NGOs in due course.

15. The Committee was particularly gratified about the two new initiatives had been tabled. Concerning development education, the NGO members were looking forward to receiving individual letters from the Information and Public Affairs Department of the Bank as a starting point for an assessment of possible cooperation in specific activities or events. As to a country case in Africa both Bank staff and NGOs felt that further thought is to be given by both sides to different options as to place and agenda by the time of the next Steering Committee meeting.

16. The meeting adjourned at 4:15 p.m., October 25, 1984.

World Bank
Washington, D.C.
December 5, 1984

Minutes of the Third Meeting of the Bank/NGO Committee

Tunis, October 1983

Introduction

1. The Third meeting of the Bank/NGO Committee was held in Tunis on the 25-26 October 1983. The Co-chairmen for the meeting were Mr. Shahid Javed Burki, Director of the International Affairs Department of the World Bank and Mr. Nigel Martin, Director of the Canadian Council for International Cooperation. The list of participants is attached. His Excellency Mohamed Ennaceur, Minister of Social Welfare of the government of Tunisia, inaugurated the Meeting held at the Ministry premises. The Minister in a brief speech emphasized that economic growth is crucial to social stability and poverty alleviation. However, he said that by itself economic growth will not alleviate poverty and that direct measures are necessary when the rewards of growth do not trickle down to the poor. He described some of the initiatives taken by this Ministry and the Government of Tunisia in this direction. The Co-chairmen thanked the Minister and the Government of Tunisia for the welcome and the generous facilities afforded for the meetings.

2. At its first working session the Agenda as prepared by the Bank was accepted. It was agreed that in the course of the Committee's work, a review of the progress made so far should be undertaken, and an attempt made to clearly identify functional areas for Bank/NGO cooperation. The NGOs were interested to develop such cooperation both at a policy and operation level, and the Bank staff felt that there was obvious common ground here. The role of the Committee and its composition therefore needed greater elaboration and more precise definition.

The Plight of the World's Poor

3. The discussion of the present world situation was primarily focussed on the condition of the world's poor, with more in-depth attention on the situation in Sub-Saharan Africa. The Bank staff presented an overview of the present critical situation which constituted the background to the discussions.

4. According to the Bank staff, the momentum of development built up over two decades has been rudely interrupted. A brave new effort is needed once again to resume that momentum and NGOs could indeed play an important role in such a revival. It is not possible to speak of a world simply divided between two poles - an industrial North and a developing South. We now live in a multipolar world. Of the four parts to which the world's economy could be roughly divided for analytical purposes, three parts had been adversely affected by the current recession. The middle income countries (those with a per capita income of over \$400), the industrial countries, and the poorest countries of Africa have all suffered a sharp

decline in their growth rates. It is only in low income Asian countries that growth rates have been maintained at approximately the earlier levels.

5. The poor countries of Africa had been particularly hard hit by the recession. In 1981-1982 they did not grow. With a rapidly rising population, their per capita incomes had declined by 2.5%. These are still averages and where the poorest groups among these populations are concerned their suffering is much worse. Low-income Africa in 1981 had a population of 210 million people of whom 60% were in a state of absolute poverty deprived of adequate nutrition and other basic needs. Among the poor, some 300 to 400 babies out of 1,000 born die within the first year. Literacy rates among these people were not more than 10%, and among women only 2%. These are the people the Bank and the NGOs have to address themselves. The Bank staff affirmed that these low-income countries can be brought back into the growth path once again. The World Development Report of 1983 had argued for that possibility, given certain assumptions. These assumptions could be listed under six items:

1. The rate of growth of developed countries would be resumed at least to a level of 3% of GNP;
2. World trade would increase at the annual rate of 5 to 6% and developing countries would continue the past trend of increasing their share of world trade;
3. The flow of capital to developing countries would be maintained. Between 1983 and 1995 it is assumed that such flows would increase at a rate of 10% annually. (Historically it had been 20%. At the moment, however, the highly indebted developing countries are transferring \$20 billion annually to the developed countries - 2 percent of their GNP).
4. Twenty percent of the GNP of developing countries will be saved and invested. (It is already being done.)
5. Developing countries will invest these resources in productive enterprises and obtain a rate of return of 20%.
6. The world continues to focus on the plight of the poor, through direct interventions in the alleviation of poverty, in a context of growth.

If these assumptions fail to hold, the future is bleak, and in sub-Saharan Africa, the poverty group could rise from the present 120 million to 160 million. In that case, political and social instability will be a growing phenomena.

The World Bank has four priorities in this environment:

1. to raise additional resources, both from governments and the international capital market.
2. to assist countries to deploy resources productively.
3. to make a special effort in sub-Saharan Africa. In 1982, 33 percent of total IDA resources had been committed to this region, in contrast with 21-22% earlier.
4. to make a special effort on behalf of the poor; in other words, to further accelerate the Bank's poverty alleviation efforts.

In implementing the Bank's third and fourth priorities, four policy clusters could be identified:

1. Increase the productivity of the poor farmer.
2. Increase the level of literacy, particularly of women. (Apart from its inherent desirability, female literacy is associated with increased productivity, improved distribution of incomes, better nutrition for the family, low levels of fertility, and so on.)
3. Improve the physical environment of the poor - shelter, health, water and sanitation.
4. Assist in reducing the rate of population growth.

The Bank staff felt that in this massive task of poverty alleviation, the NGOs have a special role to play in view of their relevance to the tasks to be addressed, their wide-ranging experience at the grass-roots, particularly in human resources development.

7. The NGOs indicated that, in their view, greater attention should be given to what the developing countries themselves can do - through self-reliance. Through the years, the NGOs have maintained consistently high level of resource disbursement to developing countries and the latest DAC statistics give a figure of \$2.4 billion for 1982. The feeling of aid fatigue is not evident among these people who supported the NGOs.

8. The NGOs felt that the Bank's report on sub-Saharan Africa, and its recent update, should have placed more stress on the self-reliance approach rather than what they felt was an emphasis on export-oriented agricultural growth at a time when commodity prices are collapsing.

9. They also welcome the Bank using its prestige and influence to improve the external circumstances for sub-Saharan African countries, in particular, and the poor developing countries in general. It could, for example, more strongly support schemes for the stabilization of export earnings against protectionist tendencies to be fought in the North.

10. The NGOs were not enthusiastic about the overriding emphasis on domestic policy reforms in Bank documents although they recognized this was, in a sense, the application of a self-help approach. NGOs see external circumstances at the root of the extremely serious problems of Sub-Saharan Africa. Africa has been a graveyard of development efforts,

the NGOs stated, and the reports now presented are no less gruesome. NGOs see it as important that both the Bank and the NGOs urge upon their developed country membership a perception of the limit of market forces and of the circumstances in which international market forces may operate against the developing countries.

11. The Bank staff in reply suggested that the present situation could partly be attributed to the fact that market forces have not been allowed to operate. They also felt that the impact an international agency, even as large as the Bank, could make on developed countries as a whole is modest. However, the Bank is addressing some of the relevant issues, particularly through the Development Committee of the Fund and the Bank. At its forthcoming meeting, the Committee would look at the entire issue of Trade and Development.

A Review of Progress

12. The Bank staff circulated a draft progress report for comment and, if necessary, amendment. It was expected that the revised version would be issued as a document for distribution also outside the Bank-NGO Committee.

13. The Bank staff was of the view that the Progress Report should be a document of the Committee. There is significant progress both at a conceptual and at an operational level in contacts with NGOs. The World Development Report of 1983 has referred to the role of NGOs in a development context, in a section entitled "Managing People Centred Development", and the Bank 1983 Annual Report also had a section on Bank-NGO cooperation.

14. At the project level about 80 NGOs were involved in over 100 Bank-funded project in the last 7 years. At the non-project level, the Bank has been in contact with NGOs through seminars and workshops. A significant occasion of this nature was the seminar on education in East Africa, held in Nairobi which proved to be extremely useful for the region, the governments of the region, the NGOs and the Bank.

15. The Committee itself has now existed for nearly three years and it has proven to be a multi-faceted instrument with many uses. According to the Bank staff, the Committee has evolved certain clearly defined features.

1. The Committee acts as an inter-face between the public and the private development sector.
2. It has avoided ideological confrontation, and has developed within a pragmatic mould.
3. It has sought to identify practical ways of assisting countries in their poverty alleviation efforts.
4. Its role is that of consultation, suggestion and advocacy. It is, in other words, a consultative mechanism.
5. The Committee's work is relevant to all phases of the Bank's project cycle.

6. The Committee is not a monopolist - as the Bank will talk to other NGOs, and vice versa.
7. The Committee has never felt it necessary to arrive at a formal consensus point of view; that has enabled the Committee to work with great latitude and flexibility.

16. In the last three years, the Committee has gradually opened up a sizable window on the World Bank's work for the NGOs, and vice versa. In 1984, it is considering organizing major seminars with NGOs on education and primary health care in Africa and Asia, and other forms of interchange.

17. The NGOs noted these developments, and it was agreed that the draft report would be finalized by the two Co-Chairmen on the basis of comments from NGO Committee members.

NGO Contribution in Third World Development

18. The Bank staff pointed out that NGOs have made and continue to make a special contribution in several fields of development which might be usefully explored further within the Committee. In development education, the NGOs have played a special role, and have assisted in building significant segments of the constituency in the industrialized countries committed to development. In human resources development and institution building, a number of NGOs, have produced results of grass roots level. More generally, in technical assistance NGOs are particularly well equipped both on account of their experience and of their special approach to field development.

19. The NGOs felt that they have no magic cure for any of these complex problems. There have been successes and failures. An important question is how to replicate successful programmes. What is the principle, if there is one, of replicability? The circumstances surrounding success are so varied, complex, and unique from one situation to the other, that it is extremely important to look more deeply into this area. NGOs feel that a general pre-condition for success is their insistence on popular participation in the design, implementation and evaluation of projects NGOs know their projects must be community-based and must continue that way if they are to succeed.

20. Several governments and international institutions have recognized the unique contribution made by selected NGOs to development, and have made use of their services providing direct funding for NGO projects. By opening special funding facilities, they have given NGOs access to a predictable source of finance. The European Community and the Inter-American Development Bank have their own version of responsive mechanisms which are worthy of emulation. The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) -in its "Country Focus"- is relying on NGOs for funding projects and \$35 million have been allocated to the program. UNICEF is experimenting with a new responsive mechanism.

21. The NGOs inquired from the Bank staff whether the Bank would be in a position to provide supporting finance for NGO projects, through a special allocation from its profits. They felt that in this way, some of the resources earmarked case for reinvestment in Bank operations would be effectively channelled to poverty-oriented projects.
22. The Bank staff thought that it was premature for the Committee to explore this aspect of financing. The Bank's regular resources cannot be directly committed to NGOs, and the demands on the profits of the Bank to be directly allocated to various uses are already very heavy.
23. The NGOs stated that their work in developing countries is not always smooth. The governments of some of these countries did not look with great favor upon the work of NGOs in poverty alleviation. The interest and concern expressed by NGOs on behalf of depressed (and sometimes oppressed) regions and minorities did not help. There was also the impression that governments by developing countries were inadequately informed of the NGO contribution to development. The NGOs felt that the World Bank could be of assistance in stimulating developing country governments in adopting a more positive role towards NGOs, both local and foreign. Foreign NGOs can provide, at times, a "protective umbrella in a cold climate" for local NGOs. Bank staff responded appropriately noting that Bank operational directives, made after the beginning of the Bank-NGO dialogue, specifically required Bank staff to encourage borrowers (i.e., governments) to take NGO work into account.

Local Participation

24. The Bank staff presented its views on the significance and the future potential for mobilizing local participatory efforts to improve productivity and incomes of the poor. There is no doubt about its necessity, but how can it be done? The Bank pays increasing attention to the sociological aspects of project design and implementation, particularly in agriculture, and promoting organized beneficiary participation is a growing concern. The challenge consists, in the Bank's views, of replacing the mere verbal exhortations for participation by a socio-organizational design for action. The NGOs may contribute to this effort particularly if more NGOs from developing countries will get involved in development activities at the grass-roots. This is an area for sharing and pooling knowledge and information, between the Bank and NGOs from developed and developing countries, particularly at the operational level.

25. The Bank staff noted that over the years there has been a deepening of understanding of the socio-cultural factors in the development process, at the Bank and elsewhere. One consequence has been that institution building and human resources development, are now considered as major engines of development. The Bank's interest in NGO activity is also part of this new awareness. This is why the Bank would like to broaden the exchange with the NGO at both policy and project level. How can NGOs help in defining, and then incorporating in the project framework, the underlining social and cultural dimensions of development interventions? It is clear to all that it may be easier to spend money on highways than to do so on human resources development, but the infrastructural investments can provide full returns only if the latter occurs. There are large numbers of small local-level organizations, many of them are informal and of low visibility, but with genuine social mobilization potential. It is important to promote their efforts in development projects on a long-term basis through mobilization, training and guidance. NGOs have expertise in this kind of social work and the Bank would like to tap that resource for the benefit of the poor in developing countries.

26. During the discussions, two recently published Bank sociological studies were tabled: "A Social Methodology for Community Participation in Local Investments - The Experience of Mexico's PIDER Program" and "Para-Professionals in Rural Development."

27. The NGOs agreed with the Bank staff about the crucial need for local participation and for recognition of the sociological/cultural factors, particularly in low income countries where self-reliant efforts must be strengthened. NGO strength lies particularly in small projects. However, there are serious obstacles which NGOs have to overcome in this field. Often existing local organizations tend to represent factional vested interests, elite groups, etc. Even new organizations tend to develop a bias in favor of the more affluent. The imbalance in power distribution is such that this is a fundamental problem in motivating the poor to take part. The problem also lies with governments. Though the Bank might like to promote local structures, it has to work through governments. And governments at times have looked even upon the efforts by NGOs to build and strengthen local institutions with suspicion. The Bank is trying to use its leverage in this respect. A good illustration of this possibility arose in the government/Bank/NGO Seminar on Education held in Nairobi. The Bank staff encouraged participating governments to utilize local NGOs more effectively.

28. The NGOs were of the view that they attached greater significance to social experiments - getting the people to organize themselves - than is the case in government projects financed by the Bank. They admitted in the long-term there were some failures in terms of achievement of higher returns, but that is to be expected. Some interesting experiments in rural credit in South Asia were mentioned by NGO participants.

29. It was agreed that a structured Bank-NGO cooperation is feasible and has potential for high returns. The NGOs referred to the document of NOVIB "Steps Towards Each Other" and the five broad principles for cooperation set out therein - (1) adequate contributions from each partner, (2) mutual trust, (3) respect for the partner's views, (4) support for a development process and not single, discrete projects, and (5) partnership in determining policy, priorities and programs. These general principles should inspire also the collaboration between the Bank and NGOs.

Development Education

30. The Bank staff expressed their appreciation of the role of NGOs in development education. It is a critical area of activity for sustaining the momentum for development. The Bank in recent years has experienced resource constraints, in the face of mounting needs in the Third World. It is imperative that donors be convinced of the efficacy of aid. This is an area of mutual interest to the Bank and the NGOs, and the Bank would like to cooperate with NGOs in the area of development education and in building up a general development constituency.

31. The NGOs pointed out that there have been several notable examples of NGO-government collaboration in development education. Preparing material for development education is a specialized task and over the years NGOs have accumulated substantial experience. Aid fatigue was noted to be essentially an Anglo-Saxon phenomenon, and was not generalized all over the North. An aid constituency exists which could be energized. The EEC has allocated over \$3 million to NGOs for development education. An NGO representative asked if the World Bank would take a similar initiative. The Bank influences the shaping of the development agenda and knows that it is necessary for people to realize that development is not just financial aid. The Bank's analysis and forecasts are used by media people, parliamentarians and so on.

32. The Bank staff took the position that World Bank funds could only be allocated to countries for directly productive enterprises. However, it could provide support by making available the Bank's intellectual resource capacity in the service of development education. Intellectual resources are as useful as financial resources as intensive efforts in this area must be backed by innovative ideas and in-depth analysis of issues. The Bank could contribute to a qualitative and quantitative expansion of development education in this manner.

33. The NGOs also inquired as to the feasibility of utilizing a small part of the Bank's profits in assisting NGOs in the development education effort. The Bank staff suggested that the NGOs should submit three subject areas for research by the Bank - either within the Bank or commissioned research - with a development education potential, so that the Bank research output could be made available for further use by NGOs.

34. The NGOs tentatively suggested several areas - the implications of restructuring on society and the economy, the potential for, and consequences of, the conversion of the arms industry to civilian uses; the aid perceptions and the obstacles to promoting a development constituency in the North and the practice and principles of replicability of successful projects (and the coordination of micro and macro projects).

35. The NGOs laid great stress on the link between disarmament and development, particularly for development education purposes. The World Bank staff agreed that this is an issue where more research is required, although Bank staff does not have any original contribution to make, and the subject is outside of Bank research. The NGOs felt that the Bank could also be helpful in several ways. Electronic means of storing information and sharing it could be of immense service to NGOs. With its resources in this direction, the World Bank might consider how it could assist NGOs. The Annual Meetings of the Bank could be an occasion for NGOs to mount their own development education exercise. The NGOs must also use more resources from the academic world. Being field-oriented, the NGOs have not attached adequate importance to that aspect. The NGOs were also anxious to know more about the schools program of the World Bank in the USA. The Bank staff pointed out that it is based on the research program of the Bank, and in effect amounted to presenting research in a readable form.

Technical Assistance 1/

36. Technical Assistance was an important theme of the discussion in view of its perceived significance to the work of both parties and therefore an area for feasible collaboration in the future.

1/ A Bank staff paper "Technical Assistance" was distributed by mail after the meeting and is considered part of this record.

37. The Bank staff referred to its recent work on the subject, particularly the Bank staff Paper on "Managing Project-Related Technical Assistance". Technical Assistance is a major form of resource transfers, and the Bank group alone committed \$1.3 billion or nine percent of total commitments, as compared with only \$100 million in 1972. Technical Assistance (TA) consists of two broad kinds - engineering TA or assistance for hardware, and institutional TA which includes diagnostic and prescriptive assistance such as advice on institutional or policy matters and managerial technical and other direct operational support. If the first component is excluded, the worth of Bank TA may be in the order of \$600 million.

38. It might be noted that while it is generally agreed that engineering TA works - as it has only a precise, limited objective, say, setting up a telecommunications system - TA for institution building raises many more questions. It is a more complex area where knowledge is yet limited.

39. Several problems are associated with institutional TA. First, the knowledge or expertise to address the problem to be solved might not exist or the time and resource available may be insufficient so that the TA assignment may not be technically feasible. Second, the design of the assistance of training function may not be adequately thought out. Third, although foreign resources are made available, the recipient often lacks both the administrative and budgetary capacity to follow through with it. Fourth, there is a strong constraint on TA through the failure in motivation of national and expatriate staff and the inability to see it in a continuing, and wider context.

40. There are successful instances of TA and the Bank did look into about 100 such cases, with a view to deriving general conclusions. First, a TA project must cater to a felt need. Commitment to solve the problem must be there. Second, long-term experts seem to deter rather than encourage training and, therefore, more imaginative design of TA might be useful. Third, the training function needs to be designed more appropriately without excessive weight placed on fellowships. Fourth, periodic evaluation is vital.

41. NGOs have a proven capacity in getting TA right in several ways. TA fails particularly because there is not a knowledge base to solve the real problems - knowledge, for example, of local customs and institutions, people's reactions to a project, climate, interest group patterns and so on. NGOs - local and foreign - could help with this kind of knowledge in designing more relevant and appropriate TA.

42. Foreign NGOs have been more successful than other sources in obtaining the competent and committed expatriate project staff, prepared to live close to the people. NGOs feel their volunteer programs are basically a success.

43. NGOs also have serviced their experts efficiently from their head offices. This is a prime requisite for success. The field staff should be a central, and not an ancillary, responsibility of the head office of an organization fielding TA.

44. The Bank staff felt that there are key sectors in projects and programs supported by the Bank where NGOs could be of assistance. Already, NGOs are involved, in different degrees, in about 100 projects.

45. NGOs believe they have a fair track record in the selection of personnel suitable for their development work. The Bank could consider using NGOs for that purpose. NGO technical assistance has been economical, without the high salaries of typical consulting firms or expatriate personnel. More and more, NGOs are using local personnel in TA. NGOs are hesitant in providing TA through expatriates--though they are doing it--because they feel that the output may not always be commensurate with the costs.

46. The Bank staff felt that NGO experience in this area was very useful and also that there are ways for NGOs to cooperate with local government authorities through local personnel. There is scope for cooperation at the project level. The Bank's project officers are in a position to contact locally operating NGOs including foreign NGOs and seek their guidance.

47. It was agreed that there is substantial scope for cooperation at the project level between the Bank and NGOs, and the mechanics of cooperative arrangements must now be considered.

Dialogue on Policy

48. NGOs expressed their strong interest in opening up a dialogue with the Bank on policy issues of relevance and concern to them. And, in fact, for the Bank-NGO Committee meeting itself the NGOs had proposed a special focus on poverty and Sub-Saharan Africa issues. NGOs felt, however, that a meaningful policy dialogue with the Bank could be undertaken only if NGOs had more frequent access to the various operational and policy making departments of the Bank. Bank staff agreed.

49. Three possible forms of policy dialogue were identified during the discussions. First, the NGOs could provide inputs to the Bank on various aspects of Bank policy at a very early stage of policy making. Two subjects in which this could be done very early are population and relief reconstruction after disaster (including refugees and internal migration). The Bank is working on policies on these subjects and would like to have the benefit of NGO views. Consultations will take place in the next few months. The Lutheran World Federation agreed to present its views in a paper by June 1984. Second, the NGOs could be associated with the forthcoming field meetings and seminars - on Education in Asia, and on primary health care in West Africa. These meetings do have an impact on Bank policy making. Third, the NGOs asked for an opportunity "to present their views at the time of Bank country reviews". While consultations can be useful in the early stages of country policy formulation, this proposal is difficult to implement; the question is to be examined later on in the context of presenting the NGOs with the Bank's economic work process.

The Future of the Committee

50. An intensive discussion took place on the role, composition and program of work of the Committee; there was general agreement on most of the issues raised in this respect.

51. It was felt that the size of the Committee should be increased to 25 members; NGO representation would increase to twenty, and five members would represent the World Bank. The five members of the Bank would also include representatives from departments other than the International Relations Department. Of the 20 NGO members, five will be representatives of Third World NGOs. To give the dialogue more continuity, it was agreed to set up a Steering Committee of five members representing NGOs that could meet with the Bank more frequently (2-3 times a year) than the full Committee.

52. The next meeting of the full Bank/NGO Committee could be held on May 29-30, 1984 in Washington; the Steering Committee will meet January 31 - February 3, 1984, in Washington. Every effort will be made to hold meetings of the Bank/NGO Committee in a developing country. The Committee accepted the invitation of OISCA (Japan) to hold the Committee meeting for 1985 in Asia, possibly in Nepal or at some other place to be determined after consultations.

53. The NGOs raised the issue of financial support to meet the costs of preparation for and participation at these meetings. They were thankful to the Bank for providing financial support for the present meeting. However, a more regular arrangement must be agreed upon. The Bank staff agreed to consider this request in earnest.

54. The idea of having the Bank/NGO Committee meeting at the time of the Annual meeting of the World Bank or immediately prior to it was discussed. The view was expressed that a Report by the Committee on relevant policy issues at such a stage would have the value of an input in the international policy making process. However, the Bank staff felt that the two or three months prior to September should be avoided, as that was a very busy period for them, and it was agreed that a meeting should be held in May/June so that the Report could have a good hearing by the relevant people.

55. The Bank and NGOs agreed that the meeting of the Committee had been a most fruitful one, and in effect constituted a breakthrough in NGO-Bank relations. Both sides had an improved appreciation of each other's concerns and an enhanced desire to develop further a mutually beneficial relationship. It appears that the period of ad hoc measures in the relationship is now past and a regular foundation is now established on which to build for the future.

SUMMARY NOTE ON THE SECOND MEETING OF THE BANK/NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
DECLASSIFIED COMMITTEE

JAN 31 2022

PARIS, APRIL 20, 1982**WBG ARCHIVES**

1. The second meeting of the World Bank/Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) Committee was held in Paris at the Bank's European Office on April 20, 1982. Mrs. Shirley Boskey, Director, International Relations Department, World Bank, and Mr. Nigel Martin, Executive Director, Euro-Action ACORD, were co-chairmen.

2. At the request of the NGO participants, Bank members responded to queries concerning possible changes in relevant Bank policy since Mr. Clausen became President. The agenda prepared by the Bank, as earlier accepted by the participating NGOs, is attached, together with a list of participants.

Current Bank Policy and NGO Development Priorities

3. The NGO participants said that there was a perception in NGO circles that Mr. Clausen had brought more conservative views to the Bank, in line also with the change of sentiment about aid in many donor countries. Meantime, NGOs continued to concentrate on fighting absolute poverty, assisting the informal sector and supporting self-development and people's participation in development. Throughout the '70s, the Bank had pursued similar objectives; that had been the main attraction seen by the NGOs in a dialogue with the Bank. But now, reading some portions of the Tokyo speech ("the Bank is no Robin Hood..."), NGOs felt that the Bank was going to "look again at people as production and consumption units rather than the beginning and the end of any well conceived development." If so, the Bank would no longer be seeking to reach the poorest of the poor - a difficult task for the NGOs and all the more so for the Bank - and presumably would be focusing again on large-scale, capital-intensive development.
4. Bank staff pointed out that IDA resources had fallen short of the amount planned and that there were heavy demands on resources. The Bank was looking for ways to stretch and to supplement available funds, especially concessionary resources. Nevertheless, it was emphasized, the Bank's anti-poverty policy was unchanged. The Bank had never been a welfare agency or a mechanism to redistribute existing income and the Tokyo speech only confirmed that there would be no change in that respect. The designation of sub-saharan Africa and of agriculture as main Bank priorities, together with energy, was evidence that Bank management intended for the Bank to remain deeply involved in some of the same areas of NGO concentration; hence the current effort to increase linkages with NGO activities.
5. NGOs indicated that they appreciated the complementarity between their activities and Bank-financed projects. In particular, they were aware that most Bank projects in the social sector, whatever their size, could be broken down into components that might be as small, even smaller, than an NGO micro-project. In that sense, a Bank project was a composite of micro-projects

1/ The first meeting was held in Washington on May 12 - 13, 1981.

and differed from NGO operations only in that it is carried out within a unifying framework of agreed country policies, institutions, and project standards. Bank-financed projects might replicate NGO projects or, at least, might take into account NGO experience at the grassroots. They also recognized that many NGO initiatives, successful as they may be, are too small or too dispersed to affect government policies. Frequently NGO projects cannot realize their full potential because of obstructive laws or economic regulations. In contrast, the Bank, working at the macro-level, is in a position to propose to the government policies which encourage NGO activities in favor of the poor. NGOs look to the Bank for support in this area.

6. Bank staff agreed that Bank-NGO cooperation was desirable in both respects. Exchange of information about their respective activities was needed precisely to establish where and when there might be a basis for coordination in project and policy work. That was why the Bank attached great importance to meeting NGOs with specific operational agendas, exchanging documentation, and gathering information on NGO work directly from the field.
7. During the discussion, several other points were noted as important by both NGOs and the Bank staff: (a) local NGOs should be included in the consultative process on a country, sector, or project basis; (b) the Bank should report about its experience in working with NGOs; (c) the Bank should explain in greater detail how NGOs and the Bank can work together; and (d) development education should be a subject for Bank-NGO collaboration.

Evaluation of Sectoral Workshops and Suggestions about Future Meetings

8. Bank staff reported briefly on the two sectoral workshops held with selected NGOs. The shortcomings of the urban development workshop (December 1980) were recognized and attributed essentially to the fact that it was the first exercise of its kind and that there had been insufficient participation by NGOs in the planning. Nevertheless, the workshop had been useful; it had resulted in new contacts between relevant NGOs and Bank staff and had provided experience for the education workshop. The latter had been quite successful. As a novel feature, the education meeting had included sub-sessions by geographical areas: three regional meetings were held to review country education projects at the planning stage. The success of the experiment had given new impetus to an idea mentioned at a prior occasion, that future sectoral workshops should be organized at the regional or subregional level.
9. The NGO participants generally agreed with the Bank's evaluation of the workshops. However, some Committee members representing apex organizations raised questions about the suitability of workshops to develop Bank-NGO "core interface". The necessarily limited attendance and the narrow sectoral focus of the meetings would seem to restrict Bank exposure to NGO views and operational capabilities. Also, a relationship consisting of workshops without a permanent institutional structure for Bank-NGO cooperation would imply only token collaboration.
10. Bank participants agreed that workshops were only one instrument for expanding mutual knowledge and understanding. At the same time, they thought that a program of sectoral workshops and the very existence of the Bank-NGO

Committee -- in the present or in a revised form -- should be perceived as constituting a structural link between the NGOs and the Bank. In any case, whatever the kind of linkages established, the conclusive test of the value of these exchanges would be the extent and quality of resulting operational collaboration.

11. Bank participants made several proposals concerning sectoral workshops on a regional basis. Possible subjects were rural development -- including rural water supply --, primary health care, education and small scale enterprise development. As to geographical areas, South Asia, East Africa, and West Africa appeared particularly promising.
12. Participation of government representatives was seen as an essential feature of regional workshops. It was recognized that some NGOs might find such a trilateral arrangement unacceptable; or a government might object to participation by certain groups. Only on a case-by-case basis would it be possible to gauge whether a meeting among the three groups of participants was likely to be successful. Under favorable conditions, the workshops would serve to bring the discussion of operational cooperation closer to a country's problems, involve the local decision-making centers, identify specific Bank-NGO complementarities and encourage relevant government entities to deal with NGOs engaged in development in a collaborative manner.
13. NGOs felt the idea of regional/sectoral workshops had merit and suggested the following points -- to which the Bank staff agreed. Only NGOs with a track record should be invited; the subject of the meetings should be of equal priority for the NGOs and the Bank (the "informal sector" would be particularly interesting for many NGOs); local NGOs should have the highest priority in attendance and should be invited to help shape the agenda and give the meeting the full benefit of their experience; the countries selected should have governments broadly sympathetic to private voluntary activities.
14. In response to the question of an NGO participant as to whether the workshop could have interdisciplinary scope, Bank participants suggested that a good balance between a sector-specific and a fully-integrated approach could be achieved by setting up two sectoral workshops back-to-back. Depending on country conditions, these might be, for instance, training and primary health care; small-scale enterprise development and urban development; rural development and rural water supply.
15. It was agreed that the Bank would proceed with the preparation of regional/sectoral workshops, would keep ICVA and NGOs informed about progress, and would ask for assistance as appropriate.

Bank-NGO Committee

16. The meeting considered the future of the Committee.
Some NGOs thought it unnecessary to continue with the Committee. The purpose of operational cooperation would be adequately served by sectoral workshops and bilateral contacts. Moreover, the Bank did not seem willing to go beyond cooperation in the context of a specific project. One NGO participant referred to the high cost of attendance and proposed that the Committee be terminated -- something which he thought would not affect the

Bank-NGO dialogue. Several apex NGOs said it was difficult to explain to their members the purpose and usefulness of the Committee. They thought that perhaps greater efforts should be made to use to that end the trickle-down mechanism which brings information from apex organizations to their members. More specifically, they suggested that the substance of the Committee's discussions should be more widely publicized in NGO reports, bulletins, and newsletters, as a supplement to the widely-circulated ICVA News. NGOs welcomed information on instances in which Bank intervention had supported country policies suitable to NGO-type projects as well as on cases of project collaboration between the Bank and NGOs. A formal statement on Bank policy of cooperation with NGOs would be most useful to all NGOs and, together with the case studies, would provide a sense of accomplishment and forward momentum.

17. An NGO participant said the discussion seemed to show that the NGOs had failed so far "to convey their message to the Bank" but thought the Committee should remain in existence for the practical purpose of organizing regional seminars; the latter would provide a forum for continuing exchanges with the Bank, occasionally also on broader issues.

18. Some NGO participants felt that the Committee had failed in what they saw as its most important task, to promote Bank financing of NGOs. They pointed out that direct financial support would constitute the strongest institutional link the Committee could bring about, aside from a UN-type registration procedure, generally not considered meaningful in the Bank-NGO context. Several declared that the ad hoc nature of Bank-NGO relations had not been changed by the Committee and said that NGO proposals that the Bank officially identify an NGO focal point in the Bank's organization and make a public announcement of its policy of collaboration with NGOs had been rejected or ignored.

19. Other participants indicated that in view of their wide and diverse membership they would like to consult with their constituents about the continuation of the Committee, possible changes in its scope or composition, and their future participation. In particular, ICVA would discuss the matter at its Governing Board meeting in October. A number of NGO participants nevertheless said they wanted to continue the Bank-NGO dialogue and that the nature of the mechanisms for doing so was of secondary importance.

20. In response, the Bank co-chairman recalled that the Committee had been established in response to an NGO request, and said that the Bank was prepared to terminate (or modify) it if the NGOs felt that it had achieved (or could better achieve) its purpose of providing momentum to the Bank-NGO dialogue. The Bank was determined to proceed in its efforts to develop operational interplay with competent NGOs; that did not depend on the existence of a particular type of Bank-NGO contact mechanism or on formal organizational arrangements. There had been no change as yet on the question of direct Bank financing and the current aid environment did not appear favorable toward new initiatives in that direction; the issue, however, had been registered and the Bank was aware of the continuing interest of many NGOs -- although by no means all -- in this subject.

21. The Bank was also aware of widespread NGO interest in Bank-NGO structural linkages. The Bank commitment to cooperation with NGOs was clear. The policy had been formally enunciated within the Bank, notices had been

published in in-house news bulletins, and announcements had been made at outside meetings; NGOs had received the text of the basic statement. Bank manpower involved in cooperation with NGOs in the International Relations Department and in other departments had increased. Substantial staff investment had been made in the organization of workshops. The Bank was prepared to provide additional, more comprehensive information on its policy vis-à-vis NGOs and on cases of Bank-NGO cooperation, since NGOs felt this would increase the visibility of the Bank's commitment to the dialogue with NGOs.

22. In the end, the NGO co-chairman, on behalf of the NGOs, proposed that
- (a) the Committee remain in existence; any change would be decided later on taking into account the decisions of some of the apex NGO participants;
 - (b) the Bank proceed with regional/sectoral workshops as the next step to promote operational cooperation; ICVA would act as NGO point of contact for this purpose; and
 - (c) the Bank provide ICVA with a comprehensive statement on Bank policy and practice on cooperation with NGOs for publication in ICVA News. The proposal was agreed and the meeting ended on that note.

TENTATIVE AGENDA
BANK-NGO COMMITTEE MEETING
APRIL 20, 1982
WORLD BANK OFFICE, PARIS

- 9:30 - 10:00 Opening statements by Mrs. Shirley Boskey, Bank Chairman, and by Mr. Nigel Martin, NGO Chairman, on progress in Bank-NGO cooperation.
- 10:00 - 11:00 Evaluation of sectoral workshops and suggestions about future meetings.
- Brief report from the Bank about the urban development and the education workshops held in Washington respectively in December 1981 and March 1982. Reports or comments on the workshops from NGO members. Discussion of the format of future meetings; in this respect, three alternatives could be contemplated:
- (a) retaining the present formula of worldwide workshops, possibly with a gradual increase in the proportion of "new" NGOs and NGOs from developing countries;
 - (b) adoption of a regional or subregional format. In such case, the Committee may consider some priority areas and, if warranted, appoint a small joint group to make preliminary soundings for the first workshop with potential co-sponsors, co-hosts and concerned governments, draft the agenda, preselect candidates for participation and make a budget and financing plan;
 - (c) a pragmatic combination of (a) and (b).
- 11:00 - 11:15 Coffee break
- 11:15 - 12:30 Review of information flows. Brief report from the Bank on operational information flows. Report or comments from NGO participants. Some of the main areas of discussion are:
- (a) do NGOs receive sufficient documentation to spot prima facie opportunities for cooperation so that they can approach the government and/or the Bank? Do NGO field offices receive the Bank MCS?
 - (b) can the Bank reasonably expect greater flow of prospective project lists, samples of substantive NGO reports and papers on the capacity of individual NGOs or NGO groups?

- (c) can the flow of institutional information, particularly NGO annual reports, or ad hoc NGO biographical profiles, be increased?
- (d) activities to raise awareness among concerned staff at the Bank and among NGOs about opportunities for collaboration.

12:30 - 2:30 p.m.

Lunch hosted by Bank

2:30 - 4:00

Discussion (continued)

Possible new initiatives

- (a) The Bank is considering making a study of NGO contribution to socio-economic development in the sectors in which the Bank operates. The idea is under review within the Bank from the point of view of research priorities and of budgetary allocations. Does the Committee have any comments to make on this idea and, in particular, would the NGOs in general receive the study with interest and be willing to provide material for it?
- (b) The Bank has made a study of a certain number of cases of Bank-NGO cooperation. The text is for internal distribution as it represents exclusively the Bank's point of view. Would the Committee see value in having some of the most important cases sent to the relevant NGOs for comments with a view to establishing a fund of experiences in mutually agreed terms?

4:00 - 4:15

Coffee break

4:15 - 5:30

Review of functions and performance of the Bank-NGO Committee. NGOs and the Bank will review whether the original concept of the Committee is still valid, assess the Committee's usefulness and suggest possible changes. The discussion would follow the points of the Committee's terms of reference. As an aspect not mentioned in the TOR, the meeting may wish to discuss the Committee's composition. In that respect it may consider whether modifications should be introduced whereby the Committee would be composed exclusively of "apex" organizations in view of (i) the greater capacity of "apex" organizations to relay information conducive to greater Bank-NGO cooperation to a number of technical organizations, and (ii) the keener interest of service or program NGOs in the technical workshops rather than in the Committee's meetings.

Formulation of points agreed on at the meeting and closing statements by the Chairs.

WORLD BANK - NGOs COMMITTEE

Paris, Tuesday, April 20, 1982

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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Industrial Development & Finance	
Mr. T. Davis	
Agriculture & Rural Development	
Mr. Y. Franchet	
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Mrs. M. Gradwohl	
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Paris

April 20, 1982