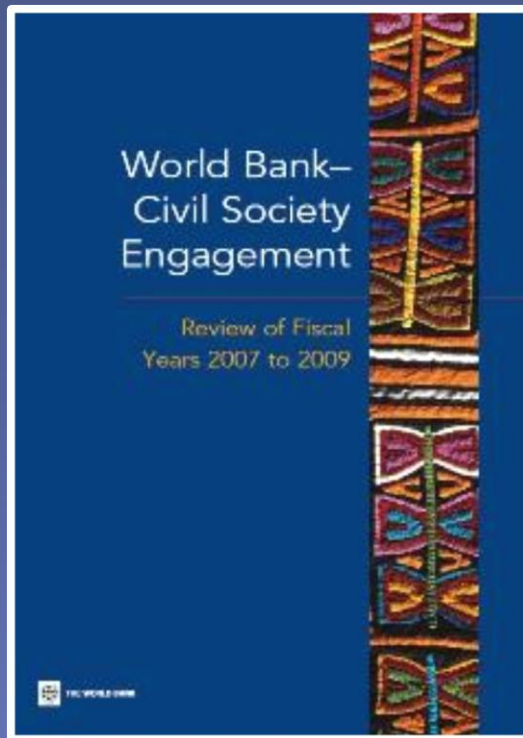


World Bank-Civil Society Engagement Review of Fiscal Years 2007 to 2009



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Outline

1. Background
2. Methodology
3. Contents
4. Main findings



Background

1. Participation of civil society in Bank operations tracked since 1980s
2. Report has been collaboration between SDV & EXTIA, but now handled by EXTIA.
3. This is third edition of CS Review since 2003
4. Broad internal - external audience.
5. 7,000 copies distributed widely (CSOs, 80 PICs)

Methodology

1. Data Sources

1. Project reviews (PADs)
2. Country Strategies (CASs)
3. Poverty Plans (PRSP)

2. Narratives from regions/country offices

3. Summary reports from thematic units

4. Reports from IP, IEG, IFC, MIGA

Contents

1. World Bank Engagement with Civil Society (Global level)
2. Consultation on Bank Research, Strategies, Policies, and Operations
3. Operational Collaboration and Institutional Partnerships
4. CSO Engagement Across the WBG (IFC, MIGA, EXT)
5. Civil Society Engagement at the Regional and Country Levels
6. Outreach to Civil Society Constituencies
7. Conclusion
8. Annexes (CASs, PRSPs)

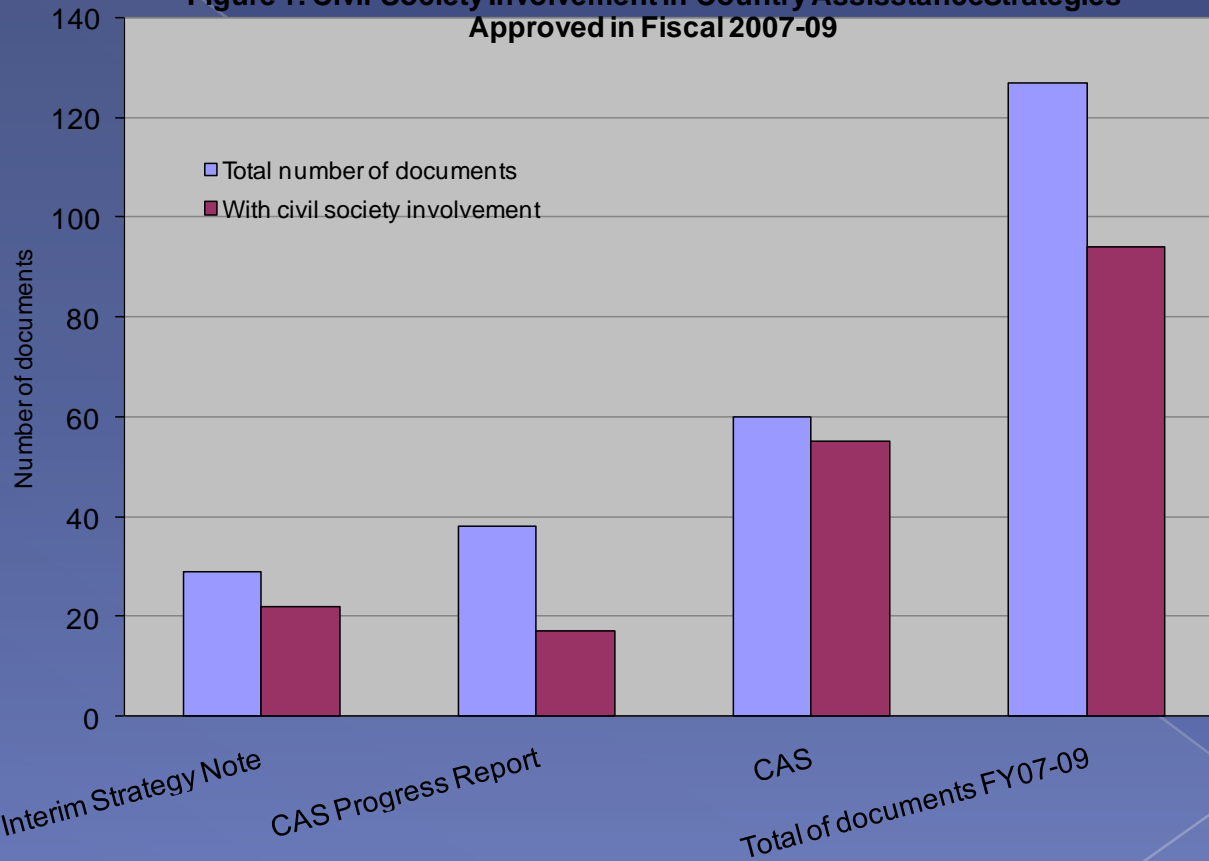


Findings

- Policy dialogue has intensified and become more consistent, particularly around Annual/Spring meetings (Growing numbers, CEOs, youth) and Food Crisis Roundtables (5 since 2008)
- Consultations have become more fluid and substantive. (GAC, SFCCD, Information Disclosure)
- CSO involvement in Bank projects, CASs, and PRSPs continue to intensify

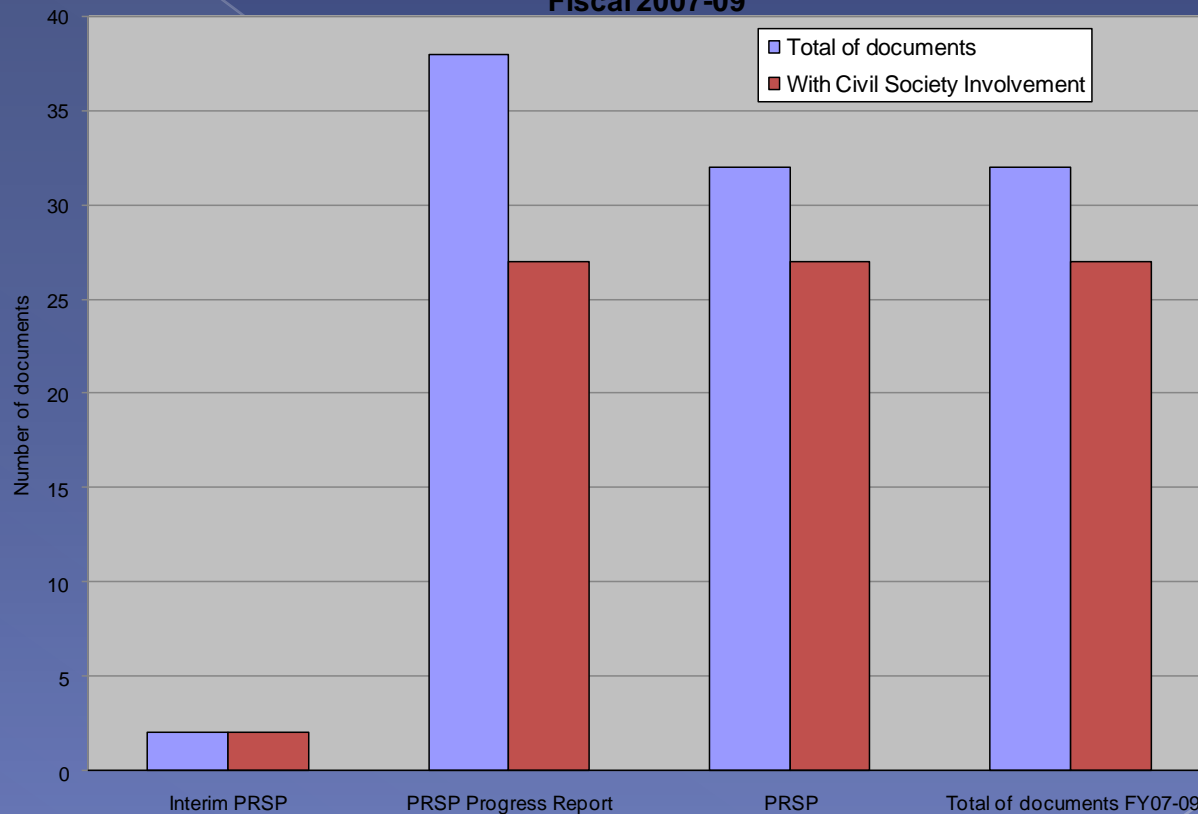
CAS Civil Society Consultations

Figure 1. Civil Society Involvement in Country Assistance Strategies Approved in Fiscal 2007-09



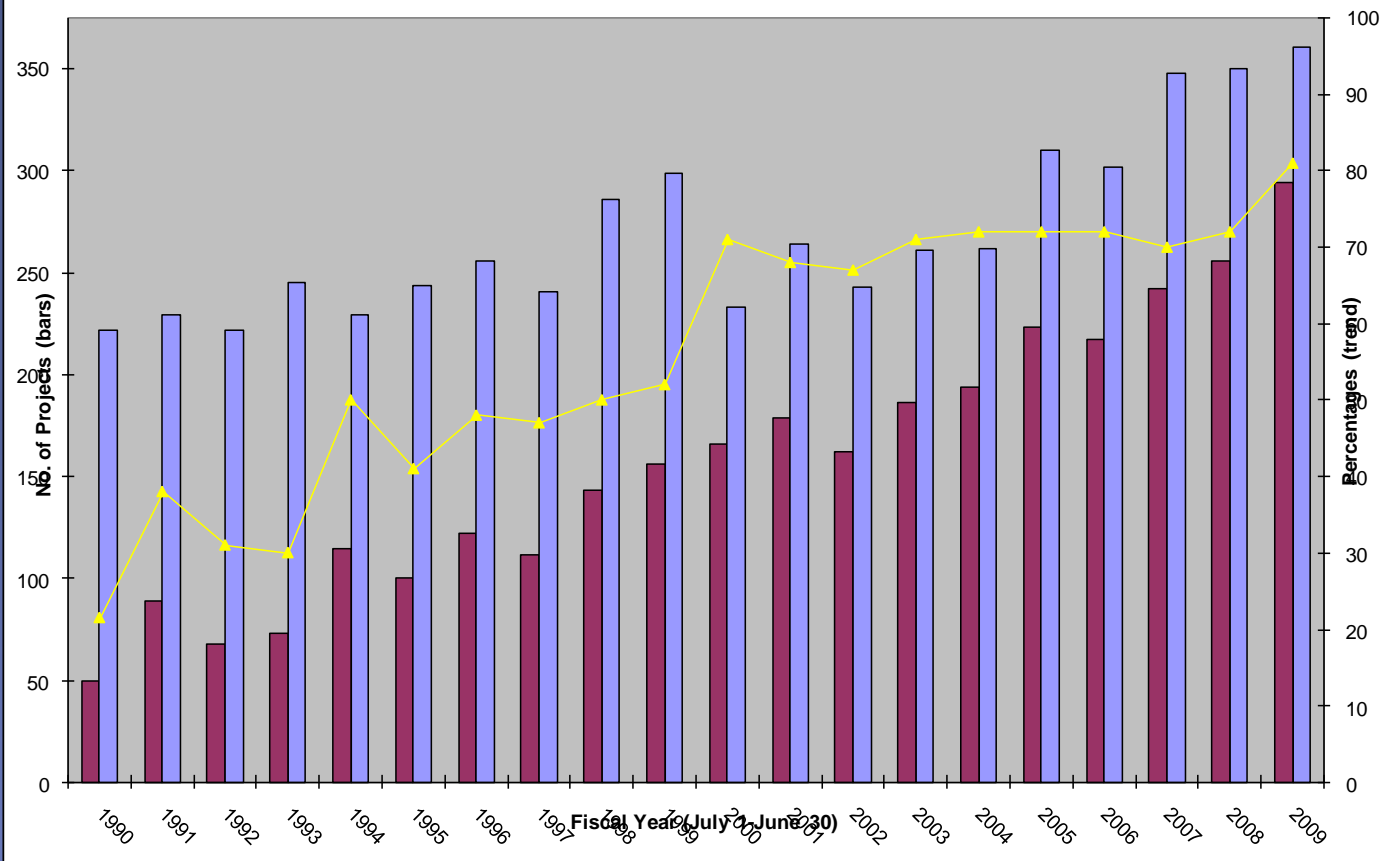
Civil Society Participation in PRSPs

Figure 3. Civil Society Involvement in Poverty Reduction Strategies Approved in Fiscal 2007-09



CSO Involvement in Bank Projects

Figure 5. Civil Society Involvement in World Bank Projects, Fiscal Years 1990-2009



Findings

Funding of CSOs continues through *direct* (CSF, DM, EITI) and *indirect* (CDD, MAP, CFRP) modalities

Development Marketplace

- ▶ Awarded more than \$46 million over 10 years at global, regional, country level to hundreds of innovative grassroots projects worldwide. (2009 competition was on climate change)

Kecamatan Development Program

- ▶ \$150 million for grants in thousands of communities throughout Indonesia. Participatory development features: (community decisions, direct disbursements, and anti-corruption features)

Findings

- Constituency-based engagement continued but with emphasis on mainstreaming (youth, faith, disability)
- Decrease in regional engagement (exceptions are ECA, EAP) and mainstreaming of country level staff)



Conclusions

- Overall, Bank-civil society relations continue to improve and intensify. (leading practice among MDBs)
- Engagement less *institutional* and more *issue* focused. (Bank watcher sector has decreased since 1990s)
- Most CSOs have have shifted from *do-no harm* to *do-good* posture. (most policy advocates focused on influencing the Bank)

Conclusions

- Bank's policy dialogue and consultation practices continue to improve.
- Type and intensity of relations vary by region and country.
- Now that political relations have improved, the challenge is advancing them to the operational level, particularly grant funding of CSOs. (growing unmet demand)