

FACT SHEET

World Bank Achievements in Governance and Anti-Corruption: *Moving the Agenda Forward*

The World Bank has made significant progress in implementing its governance and anticorruption (GAC) strategy, and is now more open and transparent than ever before.

Incorporating Governance and Anticorruption into the World Bank's Work across Countries, Sectors, and Regions: Many projects and country programs integrate political economy assessments, risk identification and mitigation measures, and stronger controls and oversight mechanisms.

- The implementation of the Operational Risk Management Framework (ORAF), which was introduced in all projects in FY11, will further enable addressing risks related to poor governance and corruption, as part of the risk framework.
- There are good examples of political economy analysis for countries, sectors, projects across all regions of the Bank that are disseminated and shared with country teams. Some good examples of these include [India's Power Sector](#); [Mauritania Utility Service Reform](#); [West Bank & Gaza Water and Sanitation](#); and [Yemen Water Sector](#).
- In FY11, the Bank announced that it will not to lend directly to finance budgets in countries that do not publish their budgets, or in exceptional cases, at least commit to publish their budgets within twelve months.
- In sectors, the implementation of the GAC strategy has examined how to re-orient investment lending to strengthen institution-building and results-orientation. An example is how Bank support for Brazil's flagship conditional cash transfer program, [Bolsa Familia](#), has improved accountability and reduced fraud and errors in the program.

Strengthening the Bank's Corporate Investigations and Sanction Regimes: The World Bank has implemented the recommendations of the **Volcker Report** by successfully strengthening the [Integrity Vice Presidency \(INT\)](#). In the last few years, INT has ramped up its investigative, preventive and forensic resources to reduce the risk of fraud and corruption in Bank-financed projects. Below are some highlights of INT's efforts in 2010/2011:

- The World Bank has debarred **423 firms, individuals, and non-governmental organizations**, preventing them from participating in future Bank-financed projects; **45** of those entities were debarred in the last fiscal year.
- Since December 2010, the World Bank has also cross debarred 15 firms and individuals and continues to cooperate with other signatory multilateral development banks (MDBs) to advance the enforcement of the Cross-Debarment agreement signed in April 2010.
- INT has also undertaken assessments of the risks and lessons learned about preventive measures at the sectoral level such as the Global Roads Review.

A More Open, Transparent, and Accountable World Bank: The World Bank Group has been actively working on a number of [Open Development](#) initiatives that are closely linked to ongoing commitments to integrate our governance and anti-corruption agenda into all of the Bank's work.

- The **Mapping for Results** and **Aidflows** website, tools that promote better monitoring of project results, enhance transparency, and strengthen country dialogue and civic engagement.
- The Kenyan government - in partnership with the World Bank and others - launched the **Kenya Open Data** portal making several large data sets, including the national census and statistics on government spending at national and county level, available to researchers, journalist, web and software developers, and the general public.
- The one-year anniversary of the Bank's landmark **Access to Information** policy; from July 1, 2010 to March 31, 2011, the Bank posted **7,064 new documents** and reports, and the public has viewed more than **4 million pages** on this site since the Access to Information policy went into effect.

Supporting Collective Action on Global Governance: In December 2010, the World Bank launched the **International Corruption Hunters Alliance**, a network of 286 anti-corruption officials from 134 countries that aims to strengthen global anticorruption efforts through parallel investigations, facilitating access to investigative information and enforcement jurisdictions that can advance national-level prosecutions of wrongdoers. The World Bank has also supported programs such as the Stolen Assets Recovery (StAR) Initiative and the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), among others.

Future Implementation of the World Bank Group's Governance and Anticorruption (Phase II):

- ✓ The World Bank Group is currently preparing the second implementation phase of its Governance and Anticorruption (GAC) Strategy. An updated set of priorities for GAC will be presented to the Board later this calendar year. This will build on the lessons of the IEG evaluation, as well as reviews undertaken by each region within the Bank and discussions with clients. It will highlight three broad themes: strengthening country systems and institutions, a more nuanced and active approach to risk management, and a much clearer results framework for measuring progress.