

Southern Africa Civil Society Guide on Influencing World Bank Country Strategies



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INTRODUCTION

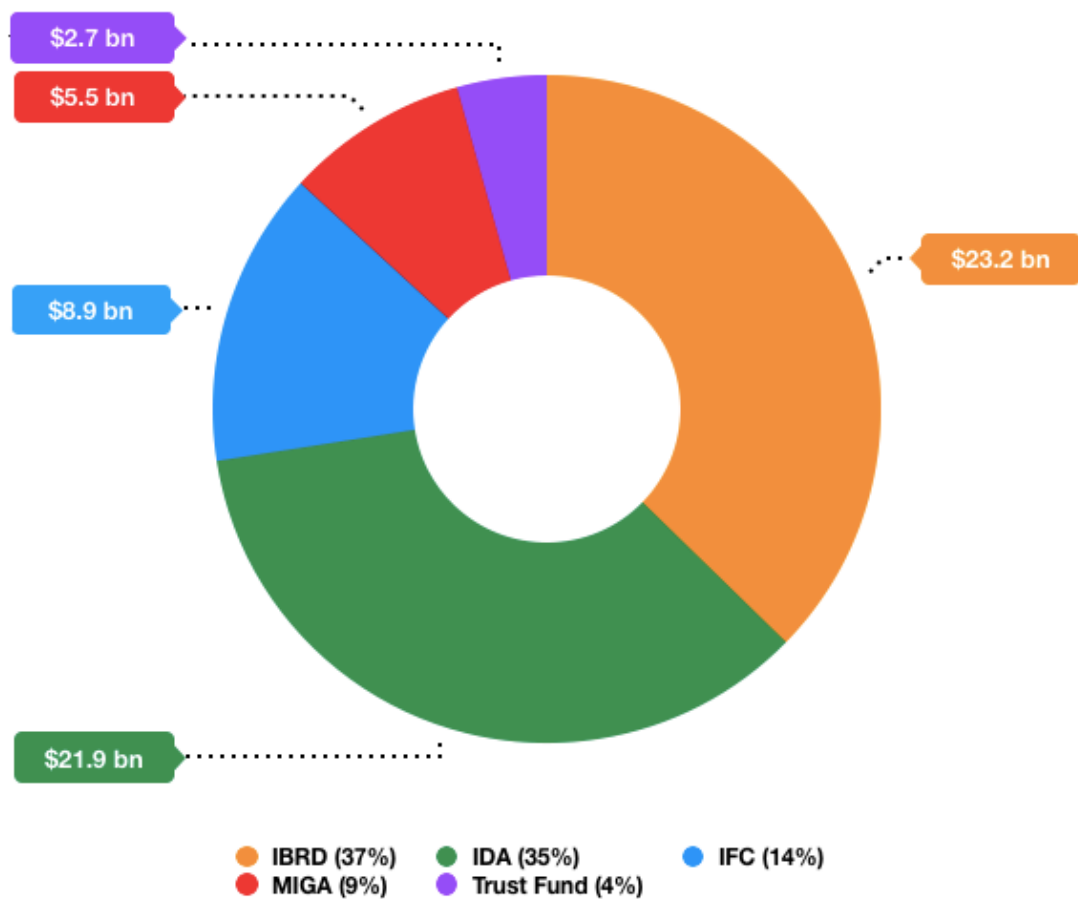
As one of the world's largest sources of funding and technical assistance for developing and transitioning countries, World Bank projects and policies affect the lives and livelihoods of billions of people. The World Bank has two goals it aims to achieve by 2030: to end extreme poverty and to boost shared prosperity. But despite these ambitious and laudable targets, the Bank has repeatedly been exposed for its involvement in problematic projects and policies in developing and transition countries. This can lead to disastrous impacts, such as forced displacement, destruction of livelihoods and environmental degradation.

Civil society plays an important role in holding the World Bank accountable to its mission, as a publicly-funded bank. One way to do this is by monitoring specific investments and tracking the social and environmental effects of its projects, programmes and policies on local communities. Where harm oc-

curs, civil society can use tools, such as the Bank's accountability watchdogs - the Inspection Panel or the Compliance Advisor Ombudsman - to seek redress and systemic change. Another way is to try to influence World Bank investments 'upstream' - or before they happen - to ensure that the Bank's priorities align with those of civil society, such as protecting the environment and addressing the needs of the most marginalised groups.

This briefing introduces the World Bank's Country Engagement process, a vital opportunity to influence how the Bank positions its activities in a given country for the next four to six years. Since all projects and investments made by the World Bank Group must follow this agreed country strategy, ensuring that the strategy reflects development priorities and excludes harmful activities is a crucial way of tackling bad investments and encouraging good ones.

WORLD BANK GROUP GLOBAL COMMITMENTS FY2019



Source: World Bank Annual Report 2019

The briefing focuses specifically on Southern Africa, with a case study on Malawi where the World Bank is currently developing its new strategy. The strategy for Zambia was approved in 2019 and the Bank is in the final stages of developing its new strategy for Angola. Upcoming strategies for review include Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Eswatini (formerly Swaziland). The World Bank does not have an active lending programme in Zimbabwe due to the government's non-payment of arrears.

The World Bank Group

The World Bank was established in 1944 and today consists of five arms, together called the World Bank Group. The Bank's low-income country arm, the International Development Association (IDA) and its middle-income country arm, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), both lend to governments. The International Finance Corporation (IFC) provides investment and advice to the private sector and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) is the Bank's political risk insurance arm. Finally, ICSID - the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes - is an international arbitration institution for legal dispute resolution and conciliation between international investors.

The Bank is governed by a Board of Directors made up of the Bank's President and 25 Executive Directors (EDs), representing the Bank's 189 member countries. Only the six largest shareholders (US, Japan, Germany, France, UK and China) have their own ED, the rest are organised in constituencies.

Southern African countries are represented in the Africa Group 1 constituency, EDS14¹, apart from Angola and South Africa which belong to EDS25².

In financial year (FY) 2019, the World Bank Group committed over US\$62 billion in loans, grants, equity investments and guarantees to both governments and the private sector around the world.^{3 4} The majority went to middle-income countries through the IBRD, closely followed by low-income countries through IDA. The most common forms of IBRD and IDA lending are Investment Loans (ILs), which mainly support projects, and Development Policy Loans (DPLs), which provide financial assistance to fund government programmes of policy and institutional reforms. For the IFC, over half of its investments go to financial intermediaries (FIs): third parties, such as commercial banks or private equity funds.⁵

THE WORLD BANK'S COUNTRY ENGAGEMENT APPROACH

The World Bank introduced its Country Engagement approach in 2014, as a new model for how the Bank plans its development activities in a borrower country. It consists of four steps, resulting in two key documents: the Systematic Country Diagnostic (SCD) and the Country Partnership Framework (CPF). The SCD assesses the country context, which then feeds into the development of the CPF - the actual strategy, which replaced the previous Country Assistance/Partnership Strategy (CAS/CPS). These two steps should result from consultative processes with the government and key stakeholders, including



Systematic Country Diagnostic (SCD) - an assessment of the country context



Country Partnership Framework (CPF) - the country strategy, building on SCD



Performance and Learning Review (PLR) - midterm assessment and revision



Completion and Learning Review (CLR) - final assessment and lessons learned for next CPF

civil society. The last two steps in the process review progress mid way, the Performance and Learning Review (PLR), and look at lessons learned at the end, the Completion and Learning Review (CLR).

We will examine the first two steps of the Country Engagement process in more detail, followed by a guide on how civil society can engage, since the Bank is obliged to consult and involve civil society through the different stages.

Systematic Country Diagnostic (SCD)

The SCD seeks to identify the most important constraints and opportunities for accelerating progress towards the Bank's twin goals in a given country. It looks at broader development challenges, rather than the World Bank's work. According to the Bank, it should outline "a clear set of priority focus areas that ... the country should address in order to accelerate progress toward [reducing absolute poverty and boosting shared prosperity] in a sustainable way."⁶ The World Bank's directive on Country Engagement stipulates that the SCD serves as a reference point for the CPF consultations. While it is World Bank led, consultation with stakeholders is required: "SCD teams will also elicit the inputs of citizens regarding their priorities and preferences through consultations with various stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector."⁷

Country Partnership Framework (CPF)

The CPF is a four-to-six year strategy document which guides World Bank Group activities in a borrower country. All projects and programmes in a given country should be aligned with the CPF. It builds on the SCD, but the CPF focuses specifically on the the World Bank's added value in the country. This can include identification of specific sectors that the Bank plans to focus on, for example agriculture, or broader objectives, such as fiscal reforms. It also indicates the expected lending volume. According to its own mandatory policies on country engagement, the Bank should develop the CPF in close coordination with counterparts in the government, and should also consult other stakeholders, including civil society.

On occasion, when the context is uncertain, a Country Engagement Note (CEN) can replace the CPF, while the Bank develops long-term activities. These generally last one to two years, and while consultation is recommended it is not compulsory.

Consultation requirements and best practice

The World Bank is required to consult with stakeholders, including civil society, on the first three steps of the Country Engagement process. The World Bank Group Directive on Country Engagement details this mandatory requirement: "*To better inform the CPF, the PLR, the SCD, and, to the extent possible, the CEN, the WBG engages through consultations with the private sector, civil society and other stakeholders.*"⁸

The need for consultation on the CPF specifically is also outlined in the non-binding World Bank Group Guidance Note on "Country Partnership Framework Products": "*Throughout the preparation of the CPF (and, to the extent possible, the CEN), the team engages in consultations and appropriate collaborative processes with the government, the private sector, civil society, development partners, and other stakeholders in the country.*"⁹

Despite this, experience suggests that World Bank staff are often unfamiliar with these requirements, in particular to include civil society in consultations. It is therefore essential that civil society knows its rights and demands to be involved.

Another important aspect is access to documents, and the World Bank's Access to Information Policy¹⁰ requires disclosure of the CPF's predecessor, the CAS, before Board discussion – but only if the country consents. This is problematic, not the least in countries with limited or non-existent civil society space. Since the SCD is a World Bank product, there is no reason why this should not be disclosed before approval.

The 2014 Strategic Framework for Mainstreaming Citizen Engagement in World Bank Group Operations highlights the benefits of stakeholder consultations and best practice. This document emphasises the importance of feeding back on the input received through the consultations: "*Documenting consultations and closing the feedback loop (that is, informing those consulted how their feedback has been used) is an important guiding principle.*"¹¹

HOW TO INFLUENCE THE WORLD BANK'S COUNTRY ENGAGEMENT PROCESS

A CPF outlines what will become the rationale for World Bank projects in a borrowing country in the coming years. Influencing a CPF can therefore help to stop 'bad' projects already in process or before they happen and push for 'good' projects that, for example, support efforts to protect the environment or to provide energy access. Engaging in this way is also an entry point for influencing national governments as the Bank is a highly influential player in low- and middle-income countries, whether as a major donor or a behind-the-scenes adviser on government programmes and policies, for example on issues such as Public Private Partnerships.

Here are some important steps for civil society organisations to consider when engaging in this process:

> Find out about the process

CPF's are updated every four to six years, so the first step is to find information on when the next update will be and the timing of the consultation processes in the country of interest. Given that the SCD sets the context for the CPF, it is important civil society engages in these consultations, too. The Bank is also obliged to consult on the PLR – the mid-term review – which is a chance to raise problems or opportunities related to the CPF and push for the Bank to change direction where needed.

Finding out about the process should be straight forward, but unfortunately the information on the World Bank's website is often incomplete or out of date, and most is only accessible in English. Civil society can point out this lack of transparency and diligence in updating public information by writing to or meeting with the World Bank. The responsibility for the development and coordination of SCDs and CPFs falls mainly to the World Bank's country offices, but not all are responsive or even aware of the requirement to consult – so in any meetings or letters, it is important to reiterate that this is compulsory.

In the event that no clear information is available online and attempts to get information from the country office fail, email consultations@worldbank.org for assistance.

> Raise awareness and build capacity

The World Bank normally takes at least a year to draft, consult on and finalize a CPF (including the time it takes to complete the SCD). During this time international, national and local civil society organisations (CSOs) can form partnerships and coalitions to find the best ways of providing analysis and communicating the importance of the process to others. For example, CSOs can present this as an opportunity for citizens and civil society to elevate local and national-level agendas. A good way is to organize a workshop that brings a diversity of perspectives together. This can serve as a forum for building capacity on the inner-workings and politics of World Bank activities, as well as for brainstorming collective actions to influence the country engagement and providing space for communities and CSOs to speak up on issues that matter to them.

In preparation for these activities, it is useful to map World Bank activities in the country, with specific attention to projects that have been particularly good or bad. The World Bank Group's accountability mechanisms are good sources of information on 'problem projects' – the Inspection Panel¹² that covers IBRD and IDA and the Compliance Advisor Ombudsman¹³, which covers IFC and MIGA. Local communities, sometimes supported by NGOs, can approach these accountability mechanisms when they believe World Bank projects have caused them harm or breached its policies, and details on the complaints are available on their websites.

> Get the messages right

To be effective, messages to the World Bank must be clear and concise. There are two areas of concern these messages can address:

Consultation process - There are two key aims here. First, to ensure that the World Bank upholds the consultation requirements for the development and evaluation of the SCD and CPF. Second, civil society can push for best practice, including asking for information and draft documents to be shared in local languages and in advance of the consultations; for consultations to be run in multiple regions; and for adequate representation of rural communities and those who may be otherwise marginalised or disadvantaged. The Bank should advertise all consultations in an open, transparent and timely



Find out about the process

> **When is it time for the next consultation?**



Raise awareness and build capacity

> **Get up to speed and work together with other CSOs.**



Get the messages right

> **Make sure the World Bank listens! What do you need to raise on the consultations? What do you need to raise on the strategy content?**



Coordinated advocacy efforts

> **Work with others to influence the country engagement process in-country and internationally.**



Follow up

> **How is the new strategy implemented – monitor and hold the World Bank to account**

manner, and in relevant languages. Follow up is also important - civil society should ask for feedback on how their input into the consultations has been used in the final document, and for the Bank to translate drafts and final outputs into major local languages.

SCD/CPF content - Messages on content should seek to influence how the Bank shapes the strategy, including the analytical context and the strategic priorities. The main issues that civil society chooses to raise will vary from country to country, depending on priorities and concerns. This could be from a positive or negative perspective, for example encouraging the Bank to promote and scale-up best practice where investments have proven beneficial, or to state a clear 'no' to projects which are causing harm. A key role for civil society is to ensure the Bank listens to voices of marginalised groups. It is also worth emphasising the World Bank's global commitments, which should be reflected in the SCD and CPF priorities. For example, the Bank has made several commitments about the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including on a country level: "The SDGs and twin goals help us focus our conversations with country clients around shared goals."¹⁴ On climate change, the Bank's Climate Action Plan says that the SCDs and CPFs "will consider the risks and opportunities created by climate change and countries' climate priorities."¹⁵ The Bank's Gender Strategy states that the CPF must draw on a country gender assessment, and in addition the SCD should: "take as standard practice the application of a gender lens to the main constraints and priorities they identify."¹⁶

> Coordinated advocacy efforts

Advocacy at multiple levels - local, national and international - is vital for influencing the Country Engagement process. At the local and national level, in-country organizations can lead, for example, by organizing information sessions and workshops; by maintaining consistent contact with the Bank's country office; and by ensuring that local voices are included and amplified throughout the SCD/CPF processes. Alliance building can form a key part of this, benefitting from the strength, experience, skills and contacts of the members.

International organizations can play a role by developing links to the World Bank headquarters in Washington DC and feeding information back to national and local organizations. This interaction should build on information about the local context and implications of World Bank activities in country, so it is essential to work closely together. International organisations can also help to foster cross-regional interaction to highlight how the Bank's engagement on the SCD/CPF varies around the world. For example, successful advocacy on the process in one country can help CSOs in other countries be more effective in their engagement, or to pressure the Bank to scale up good practice.

Working together, international and national organisations can put pressure on the World Bank, jointly raising critical issues as they arise, for example through letters to the World Bank to highlight flaws in the consultation process or by communicating key demands and advocacy points in public statements,

for which the Bank can later be held to account. Sometimes World Bank staff in country and in Washington DC are not responsive, and in these cases it is important to go to the next level and contact the World Bank Executive Director representing the country in question to reiterate the demands.

> Follow up

It is essential to allow time for follow up once the SCD and/or CPF has been released. CSOs can scrutinize the final documents for evidence of where the Bank has - and has not - included recommendations from civil society or where the document contradicts civil society demands. They can then communicate this analysis through letters to the World Bank, public statements or media releases. It is also important for civil society to share these findings with other stakeholders, in particular project affected communities and marginalised groups.

This final step is crucial in order to hold the Bank accountable for its commitments to take civil society voices into account. This includes any follow up conversations and processes, such as the PLR mid-term review and the CLR final assessment, and ultimately for the next SCD/CPF process. For these engagements to be effective, it is important to keep monitoring World Bank related projects, programmes and policies during the implementation of the CPF.

CASE STUDY: MALAWI

Malawi is the sixth poorest country in the world. It joined the World Bank in 1965, a year after it gained independence from British colonial rule. After independence, the country was ruled as an authoritarian one-party state until 1994 when democracy was introduced. Classified as a least developed country, it is landlocked, largely dependent on agriculture and with high population growth.

Generally considered relatively politically stable and conflict free, the country has suffered some setbacks in recent years. In September 2013 a major corruption scandal came to light, the so called “Cashgate”, exposing longstanding systematic looting of public funds by government officials. Many donors, such as the UK’s Department for International Development, immediately suspended funding while they investigated the scandal.¹⁷ The World Bank did not officially freeze funding, but worked with the Malawi government to enhance aid transparency.¹⁸

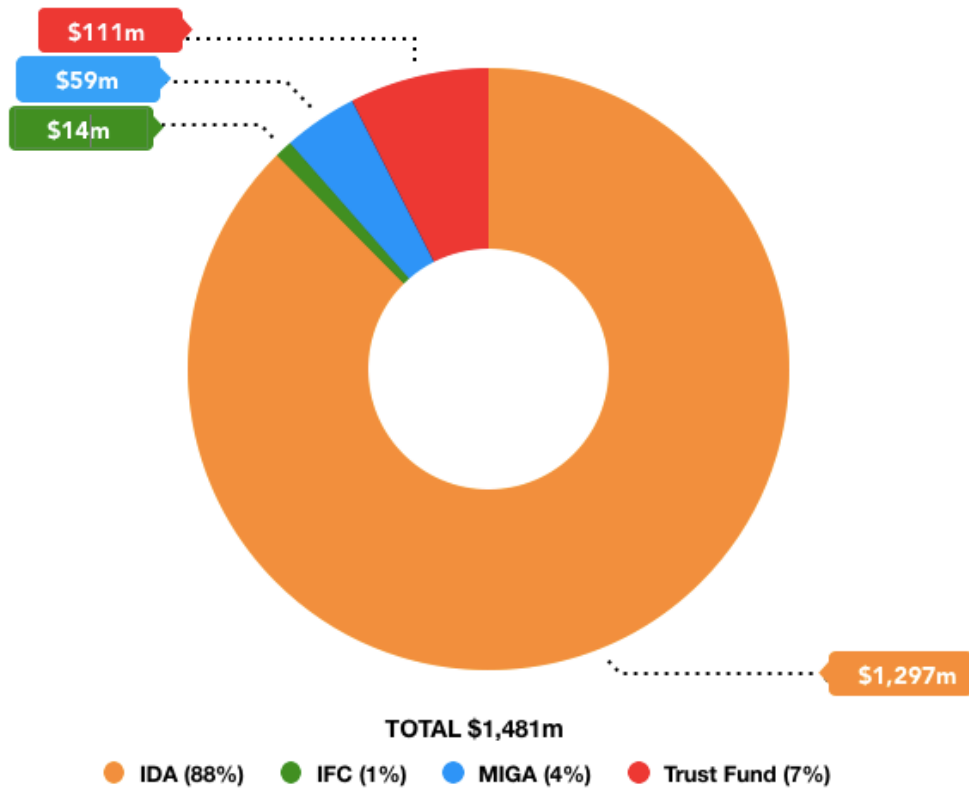
In May 2019 another scandal hit the country, when citizens challenged the presidential election result favouring the sitting President due to voting irregularities, leading to widespread protest. In early February 2020 the Malawi Constitutional Court ruled that a new election must take place within the next five months.¹⁹

In 2010, international condemnation greeted the government’s jailing of two men after a symbolic ‘marriage’ ceremony, prompting intense diplomatic pressure, eventually leading to their release.²⁰ In 2012, the president committed to decriminalise same-sex conduct, but while the government initiated a moratorium against punishment, it is yet to change the actual laws. In contrast to Uganda, where the World Bank postponed a loan due to the country’s anti-gay law in 2014²¹, it has not made any such public interventions in Malawi.

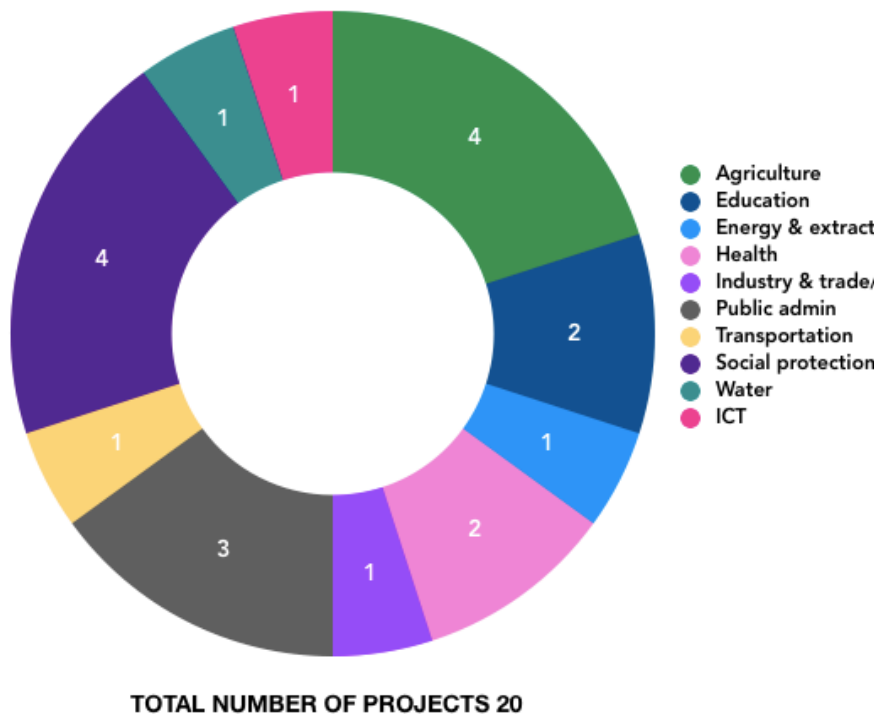
In May 2013 a group of citizens, all but one who wished to be anonymous due to the fear of reprisals, wrote to the World Bank’s accountability mechanism, the Inspection Panel, to raise concerns about the introduction of pre-paid water meters, which they deemed would “have serious and negative consequences, especially for low-income and poor households”, including violations of human rights.²² The request referred to a pilot project of prepaid water meters under the Second National Water Development Project, approved by the Bank in 2007, and the complainants also highlighted a lack of information and prior consultation. After initial considerations the Inspection Panel decided not to register the complaint due to the voluntary nature of the pilot project but noted the right of the complainants to submit a new complaint should the eventual roll-out of the scheme lead to violations of their rights.²³

As of mid-February 2020, the World Bank portfolio in Malawi included 21 projects, a third of which are trust fund projects, such as financing through the Global Environment Facility. As a least developed country, Malawi borrows from IDA. The bank’s net commitment totalled US\$1.3 billion from IDA and US\$211 million from trust funds. IFC funded seven projects in Malawi with a net commitment of US\$13.5 million, the majority which were advisory projects. In 2019, MIGA approved its first project in Malawi – a \$59 million guarantee for a 60 megawatt solar plant.²⁴

WORLD BANK GROUP INVESTMENTS IN MALAWI



NUMBER OF IDA AND TRUST FUND INVESTMENTS BY SECTOR IN MALAWI



Agriculture	4	20%
Social protection	4	20%
Public admin	3	15%
Education	2	10%
Health	2	10%
Energy & extractives	1	5%
Industry & trade/serv	1	5%
Transportation	1	5%
Water	1	5%
ICT	1	5%

Source: World Bank, Project & Operations, Malawi active projects, February 2020

The country engagement process

The World Bank commenced development of Malawi's next strategy, its first CPF, in 2017 with consultations on the Systematic Country Diagnostics. It approved the resulting SCD in December 2018.²⁵ The Bank held initial consultations on the CPF in the autumn of 2019, but paused them due to developments in the aftermath of the flawed presidential elections. It now expects to hold consultations in autumn 2020.

The latest World Bank strategy for Malawi, the Country Assistance Strategy (CAS), covered financial years 2013 to 2016. It identified three priority areas for Malawi: "(1) promoting sustainable, diversified and inclusive growth; (2) enhancing human capital and reducing vulnerabilities; and (3) mainstreaming governance for enhanced development effectiveness."²⁶ Due to delays in the development of the next strategy, the Bank will continue to use the CAS until the new CPF has been approved.

According to the World Bank's website, the forthcoming CPF will focus on "(i) addressing foundational issues of governance, citizen engagement and macroeconomic stability; (ii) economic diversification and job creation; and (iii) building human capital and resilience."²⁷

Malawi's Systematic Country Diagnostic – brief observations

According to the SCD that was approved by the Board in 2018, despite "decades of development efforts and significant foreign aid", Malawi's economy has failed to grow. It identifies two "foundational issues" that need addressing in order for the country to overcome its struggles to develop and make progress towards the World Bank's twin goals, which are coupled with a list of proposed priority policy interventions.

First, the SCD concludes that weak governance has led to macroeconomic instability and poor policy implementation, including a reactive approach and financial mismanagement, as evidenced by the "Cashgate" scandal. To address this, the SCD recommends implementation of "commitment mechanisms to sustain and build on the basics of sound economic and public financial management"; and targeted measures to mitigate governance constraints to policy effectiveness.

Secondly, the SCD identifies gender inequality as a hindrance to overall progress, including to agricultural productivity. It calls for gender constraints to be addressed, in particular by improving girls' participation in secondary education and employment.

The SCD outlines four pathways for moving forward:

1. "Increasing agricultural productivity": The vast majority of Malawi's population, almost 90%, is engaged in agriculture, making agriculture the backbone of Malawi's economy. Much of this is classified as subsistence farming, relying on traditional farming methods, and the SCD argues that this is causing "low productivity". It recommends that public resources and interventions should promote commercialisation and productive diversification in the sector.
2. "Diversifying the economy and creating jobs": The SCD identifies a lack of productive job opportunities as problematic, pointing a slow pace of job creation and links this to associated issues, such as low urbanisation in contrast to other sub-Saharan African countries. It recommends several priority policy interventions: to create a business-enabling environment, promotion of access to finance and financial literacy, and to address infrastructure deficits, such as access to electricity and diversification of energy sources. Almost 100% of Malawi's electricity is generated by hydropower, but installed capacity falls short of demand, which is further exacerbated by climate variability and drought.
3. "Harnessing the demographic dividend and building human capital": According to the SCD there has been a recent reduction in total fertility rates in Malawi, and the World Bank wants to take this opportunity and build so called "human capital", for example, through health and education initiatives. Associated priority policy interventions include further outreach with family planning; support for education in poor and underserved areas, in particular for girls; improved coverage, quality and access of public health services; and increased support for early childhood development.
4. "Building resilience against shocks and enhancing environmental sustainability": Malawians, in particular the poorest 60%, are highly vulnerable

to shocks, such as droughts and floods, but policies have not prioritised risk mitigation. The SCD calls for the government to strengthen social protection programmes and to adopt risk mitigation initiatives, such as sustainable land management practices and prudent macroeconomic policies.

The SCD rightly gives climate change a high profile, recognising Malawi's vulnerability, particularly of the poorest people. It only mentions Malawi's plan for how it will implement the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), once, but the SCD does reflect a number of NDC priorities, such as a focus on deforestation and sustainable land management.²⁸ The SCD's strong focus on solar power is also encouraging, as an alternative to the current heavy reliance on hydropower, rather than opting for fossil fuels. The SCD does mention the anticipated introduction of coal power in the next couple of decades, but it is unclear who is expected to fund this and what the World Bank's position is.

Another positive element is that the SCD puts addressing gender inequality as a key priority for Malawi, identifying it as a "foundational issue". This is in line with commitments in the World Bank's Gender Action Plan, however, despite Malawi's poor track record on LGBTI rights, the SCD does not mention this issue nor any proposed measures to address it.

A fundamental omission in the SCD is the complete lack of reference to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), despite Malawi having "major challenges" in achieving most of the 17 goals, according to the 2019 Sustainable Development Report.²⁹ The World Bank, as part of its 2030 agenda, states that "The SDGs and twin goals help us focus our conversations with country clients around shared goals."³⁰

Without the SDGs as a framework for assessing progress, the SCD lacks key measures for poverty reduction. For example, Malawi has one of the lowest electricity access rates in the world according to the World Bank's own documentation, moreover, there are significant disparities between rich and poor.³¹ While it is encouraging that the SCD identifies energy access as an obstacle to progress, the narrative is exclusively about increasing reliability of energy for business. The SCD fails to mention SDG 7 on energy access for all, hence proposes no measures to address energy access for the poor. In June 2019, the World Bank initiated a five-year project on electricity access, including both grid and off-grid electricity, which does reference SDG 7.³² This might indicate a more recent acknowledgement of the broader aspects of energy access, however, it is concerning that the SCD, which will feed into the Bank's overall strategy for Malawi, does not reflect this approach at all.

While SDG references are absent, obstacles to doing business receives significant attention, referencing the World Bank's own product, the Doing Business index. Civil society has repeatedly criticised Doing Business for its focus on minimising red tape and regulation at the cost of people and the environment, calling for it to be scrapped. According to Eurodad "The [Doing Business Report] puts strong emphasis on regulatory 'hurdles' or 'obstacles', while socio-economic and developmental benefits of regulation are largely ignored".³³ In 2018, then World Bank Chief Economist Paul Romer added his voice to the critics, questioning the index's integrity.³⁴ Despite this, the ranking continues to be a major influencer on government policy. In this context it is worth noting that civil society has at times accused IFIs themselves for hampering Malawi's ability to prosper. For example, organisations such as Action Aid and World Development Movement argued that the 2002 famine, resulting in up to 3,000 deaths, could partly be linked to IMF advice, which was supported by the World Bank.³⁵

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Eswatini (formerly Swaziland) country page: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/eswatini>

Lesotho country page: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/lesotho>

Malawi country page: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/malawi>

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Zimbabwe country page: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/zimbabwe>

APPENDIX:

WORLD BANK GROUP ACTIVE PROJECTS IN MALAWI

Environmental risk category:

A, FI1 – high risk

B, FI2 – moderate risk

C, FI3 – low risk

World Bank projects

PROJECT TITLE	US\$M	MAIN SECTOR	ENV RISK		INVESTMENT TYPE
Social Support for Resil-	\$125.00	Social protec-	N/A	-	IDA
Malawi - Electricity Access Project	\$150.00	Energy & extr	B	Environmental and social impacts including, deforestation, dust and noise pollution, soil disturbances, health and safety	IDA
MALAWI-Disaster Risk Management Development Policy Financing	\$70.00	Public admin	N/A	-	IDA
Support to Integrated Household Survey Pro-	\$1.69	Public admin	C	No environmental or social impacts expected	Trust Fund
Equity with Quality and Learning at Secondary (EQUALS)	\$90.00	Education	B	Environmental and social impacts including health and safety concerns and	IDA
Investing in Early Years for Growth and Productivity in Malawi	\$50.00	Health	B	Environmental and social impacts including noise and dust pollution, labour influx, materials used and	IDA
Adolescent Nutrition-Sensitive Agricul-	\$2.73	Agriculture	N/A	-	Trust Fund
Second Agriculture Sector Wide Approach Support Project	\$55.00	Transportation	B	Environmental and social impacts including health and safety concerns, land take, and possibility of	Trust Fund
Lilongwe Water and Sanitation Project	\$100.00	Water, Sanitation and Waste Management	B	Possible environmental and social impacts including soil erosion, generation of construction related solid waste, limited reduced vegetation cover, increased localised noise and dust emissions and oil spillage from construction equipment and machinery.	IDA

Malawi Strategic Program for Climate Resilience	\$1.50	Public admin	N/A	-	Trust Fund
Lower Shire Valley Landscape Project	\$160.00	Agriculture	A	The project involves a number of interventions and investments that range from large scale infrastructure support to agricultural intensification and associated services, including impacts on natural habitats and forests in a wildlife reserve and national park, impacts on cultural sites, and resettlement.	IDA
Lower Shire Valley Landscape Project	\$5.59	Agriculture	N/A	-	Trust Fund
Digital Malawi Program Phase I: Malawi Digital Foundations Project	\$72.40	ITC	B	Possible environmental and social impacts on natural habitats, forests, cultural sites and require resettlement.	IDA
Malawi Agricultural Commercialization Project	\$95.00	Industry, trade & services	B	May require resettlement	IDA
Second AF for Strengthening Safety Nets Systems Project MASAF IV	\$70.00	Social protection	B	Minimal to moderate adverse environmental impacts expected, such as loss of vegetation, soil erosion, siltation, pesticides poisoning, traffic accidents, dust, water runoff, etc.	IDA
Malawi Drought Recovery and Resilience Project	\$104.00	Agriculture	B	Possible environmental impacts include soil erosion and siltation, loss of trees, pollution to surface and ground water resources, soil erosion, dust emissions, solid and wastes.	IDA
Malawi Education Sector Improvement Project (MESIP)	\$44.90	Education	N/A	-	Trust Fund
Additional Financing to Nutrition and HIV/AIDS Project	\$22.60	Health	B	Impacts include the storage and disposal of medical waste generated by the clinical activities, clearance of trees on sites, dust emissions, disruption of healthcare services, safety of workers and access of patients and community to services.	IDA

Malawi Floods Emergency Recovery	\$80.00	Agriculture	B	Potential impacts include soil erosion and siltation, loss of trees, pollution to surface and ground water resources, soil erosion, dust emissions, solid and wastes on these selected flood affected areas.	IDA
Additional Financing Strengthening Safety Nets Systems Proj. (MASAFIV)	\$74.99	Social protection	B	Environmental and social impacts include loss of vegetation, soil erosion, siltation, pesticides poisoning, traffic accidents, dust, water run-off, deforestation, land acquisition, etc.	IDA
Strengthening Safety Nets Systems - MASAFIV	\$32.80	Social protection	B	Environmental and social impacts include loss of vegetation, soil erosion, siltation, pesticides poisoning, traffic accidents, dust, water run-off, deforestation, land acquisition, etc.	IDA
TOTAL	\$1 408.20				

IFC projects

PROJECT TITLE	US\$M	MAIN SECTOR	ENV RISK CAT	TYPE OF RISKS	INVESTM TYPE
SVIP	\$0.77	adv service	n/a	-	IFC
S Africa Power	\$2.04	adv service	n/a	-	IFC
Malawi Trade	\$0.72	adv service	n/a	-	IFC
Global Tea	\$4.00	Agriculture	B	Environmental and social impacts include working conditions, occupational health and safety risk prevention and management, wastewater, solid waste and hazardous material generation, disposal and management; health and safety of surrounding local communities including food safety, transportation risk and security risks	IFC
Malawi CRP	\$0.53	Finance and Markets	n/a	-	IFC

Malawi Mangoes	\$5.00	Agriculture	B	Environmental and social impacts include labour issues and community expectations, energy use and greenhouse gas emissions, water usage, waste management, pesticides usage, land acquisition.	IFC
Malawi Secured Transactions Reform	\$0.45	Access to Finance	n/a	-	IFC
TOTAL	\$13.50				

MIGA projects

PROJECT TITLE	US\$M	MAIN SECTOR	ENV RISK CAT	TYPE OF RISKS	INVESTM TYPE
Salima Solar	\$59.00	Energy & extr	B	During construction, key environmental and social risks and impacts include air emissions and noise, Occupational Health and Safety (OHS), community health and safety, influx of construction workers, vegetation removal, and economic displacement of subsistence agricultural land-users. During operations, risks and impacts are expected to include water consumption, erosion and dust generation resulting from controlling for vegetation removal, hazardous waste management, and site security.	MIGA
TOTAL	\$59.00				

Endnotes

- 1 <https://www.worldbank.org/en/about/leadership/directors/eds14>
- 2 <https://www.worldbank.org/en/about/leadership/directors/eds25>
- 3 <http://www.worldbank.org/en/about/annual-report/fiscal-year-data>
- 4 This includes commitments through Recipient-Executed Trust Funds (RETF) – financing arrangements where the Bank manages the funding from one of more donors and plays an operational role, see <https://www.brettonwoodsproject.org/2015/03/world-bank-trust-funds/>
- 5 <https://www.re-course.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/Coming-Out-of-the-Dark-November-2018-1.pdf>
- 6 http://consultations.worldbank.org/Data/hub/files/consultation-template/towards-country-partnershipframeworkopenconsultationtemplate/materials/new_approach_to_country_engagement_april_29_1.pdf
- 7 <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/940631468324888939/pdf/878460BR0R2014050Box385206B00OUO090.pdf>
- 8 <https://policies.worldbank.org/sites/ppf3/PPFDocuments/Forms/DispPage.aspx?docid=3630&ver=current>
- 9 <https://policies.worldbank.org/sites/ppf3/PPFDocuments/Forms/DispPage.aspx?docid=1cb5cd7-e58e-4790-9637-8f9d5f23b57d&ver=current>
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- 12 <https://www.inspectionpanel.org>
- 13 <http://www.cao-ombudsman.org>
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- 15 <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/24451/K8860.pdf>
- 16 <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/820851467992505410/World-Bank-Group-gender-strategy-FY16-23-gender-equality-poverty-reduction-and-inclusive-growth>
- 17 See for example <https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2014/jan/14/malawi-aid-freeze-health-education>
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- 19 See for example https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2020/02/malawi-top-court-annuls-presidential-election-results-200203060112731.html?utm_source=website&utm_medium=article_page&utm_campaign=read_more_links
- 20 <https://www.hrw.org/report/2018/10/26/let-posterity-judge/violence-and-discrimination-against-lgbt-people-malawi>
- 21 See for example <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-26378230>
- 22 <https://www.inspectionpanel.org/sites/www.inspectionpanel.org/files/ip/PanelCases/86-Notice%20of%20Receipt%20and%20Decision%20Not%20to%20Register%20the%20Request%20for%20Inspection%20%28English%29.pdf>
- 23 <https://www.inspectionpanel.org/panel-cases/second-national-water-development-project-additional-financing-not-registered>
- 24 <https://www.miga.org/project/salima-solar>
- 25 <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/723781545072859945/Breaking-the-Cycle-of-Low-Growth-and-Slow-Poverty-Reduction>
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- 27 <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/malawi/overview#2>
- 28 <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Malawi%20First/MALAWI%20INDC%20SUBMITTED%20TO%20UNFCCC%20REV.pdf>
- 29 https://github.com/sdsna/2019GlobalIndex/blob/master/country_profiles/Malawi_SDR_2019.pdf
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33 <https://eurodad.org/doing-business-report>

34 <https://www.cgdev.org/blog/chart-week-3-why-world-bank-should-ditch-doing-business-rankings-one-embarrassing-chart>

35 See https://www.actionaid.org.uk/sites/default/files/doc_lib/113_1_state_of_disaster.pdf and <https://www.globaljustice.org.uk/resources/structural-damage-causes-and-consequences-malawis-food-crisis>

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