



Multilateral Development Banks and Burma

A Resource Book from the
Bank Information Center

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B*i*C Bank
Information
Center

The Bank Information Center (BIC) is an independent non-profit, nongovernmental organization that provides information and strategic support to NGOs and social movements throughout the world on projects, policies and practices of the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs). BIC advocates for greater transparency, accountability and citizen participation at the MDBs. BIC is supported by private foundations and organizations that work in the fields of environment and development, and is not affiliated with any of the MDBs.

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How to use the Resource Book

Suggestions for taking action are listed in bold here on the side margins.

Part I of the Resource Book provides fundamental information about the structure and policies of the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) that we as members of civil society need to know when we monitor and engage with the institutions. Part II of the Resource Book provides information about the World Bank's and the ADB's current engagement with Burma. Suggestions for taking action are provided in bold on the side margins.

We recommend reading Part I if the reader is not yet familiar with multilateral development banks (MDBs). Parts I and II can be used separately in a workshop or class. Suggested activities and discussion questions are listed at the end of each Part, as well as after the case studies in Appendix B.

There are many existing resources that provide further, more detailed information about the World Bank and the ADB that interested readers may turn to. Some of those resources are listed in Appendix C. Appendix C is organized according to the order and contents of the main text. For example, additional information about the contents of part I-3 of the Resource Book is listed in part I-3 of Appendix C.

Also in the Appendices are a glossary of terms, case studies of MDB-funded projects, and lists of key contacts at the World Bank, the ADB, and civil society organizations.

**The Resource Book also is available online at:
www.bicusa.org/bicusa/issues/misc_resources/l629.php**

A Burmese version is also available in print and online at the above location.

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Introduction

Multilateral development banks, or MDBs, are a significant source of economic assistance for developing countries. MDBs lend tens of billions of dollars to low and middle income countries each year. In the Asia-Pacific region, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) loans \$5 to 6 billion a year to its borrowing countries. If and when the MDBs decide to resume engagement with Burma, they could be a very large source of financial support for Burma's development agenda.

Furthermore, in recent years the World Bank and the ADB have projected themselves as well-suited to assist "post-conflict countries" or "transition countries" re-enter the global governance and economic systems. For example, they have led the economic reconstruction of countries like Afghanistan, Cambodia, and East Timor. The World Bank and the ADB likely will play a large role in the development of Burma once they decide that they are able to extend loans and financial assistance to the country. These institutions will be among the first to get involved in the country and start "reforming" its economy.

The World Bank and the ADB likely will play a large role in the development of Burma once they decide that they are able to extend loans and financial assistance to the country.

MDBs say that their operations and projects are intended to reduce poverty and to encourage economic development. Critics argue, however, that MDBs tend to impose economic principles that favor liberalization and privatization regardless of whether such principles are best suited for the situation in the country receiving assistance. Further, MDB projects are conducted often without genuine consultation with the affected people and civil society in the recipient country. MDB funding often fall prey to corruption. MDB-funded projects also have caused severe damage on the local environment and population. Because of MDB projects, citizens in many countries are facing problems such as reduction in jobs, rising cost of water, environmental degradation, and involuntary resettlement without adequate compensation.

Many of those in the movement to promote democracy in Burma have engaged in debates and discussions about whether or not economic assistance should be extended to the military regime at all, and how such assistance should be provided to ensure that it reaches intended recipients, and is used effectively. The Resource Book is meant to help expand this discussion to include the issue of multilateral assistance from MDBs. It is critical for those working toward democracy in Burma to learn about MDBs now, so that as the MDBs start to operate fully in Burma, we will be able to work to ensure that principles of sustainable development and good governance are incorporated in the MDBs' operations.

Part I: What are MDBs?

1. Introduction to MDBs

Hint: Loans must be paid back, often with interest. Grants do not have to be paid back.

“Multilateral development banks (MDBs)” provide financial support and advice for economic and social development activities in developing countries. MDBs are called “banks” but they are different from commercial banks in that they give *grants* in addition to *loans*. The grants and loans generally are for countries, not individual people. Here, “multilateral” means multiple countries, and MDBs are owned by different countries that pay money to be members (shareholders) of the MDBs. Assistance from MDBs is similar to economic aid from developed countries, but because the MDBs are owned by different countries, the decision-making process of MDBs is more complex.

Of the five MDBs, Burma is a member of the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank (ADB). This Resource Book focuses on the World Bank and the ADB.

A. The 5 major MDBs

MDBs include the following:

- World Bank Group (see Box: The World Bank Group)
- Four regional development banks
 - Asian Development Bank (covering Asia and the Pacific)
 - Inter-American Development Bank (Latin America and the Caribbean)
 - African Development Bank (Africa)
 - European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Central Europe and Central Asia)

Of the five institutions in the World Bank Group, Burma is a member of the first three (IBRD, IDA and IFC).

The World Bank Group

The World Bank Group is made up of the following five institutions:

- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
- International Development Association (IDA)
- International Financial Corporation (IFC)
- Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)
- International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID)

The name “World Bank” is used for the IBRD and IDA, which provide low-interest loans, interest-free credit, and grants to developing countries.

B. What do MDBs do?

MDBs give financial support to activities and projects in the context of national development of the recipient country. For example, MDBs may extend loans for an infrastructure building program (e.g. highway or a dam), or for reforming sectors in the recipient country’s so that the sectors will be administered more efficiently (e.g. water sector or agricultural sector). For developing countries, MDBs generally are a significant source of financial

support for their development plans.

MDBs fund:

- *Physical infrastructure:* Building roads, bridges, and dams; improving water utilities
- *Social infrastructure:* Promoting education, establishing rural clinics, training health care workers, integrating former soldiers into communities
- *Structural reforms in a sector or the economy as a whole:* Reform of legal or regulatory systems; adoption of a modern investment code; encouraging privatization

C. How does a country become a member?

The founding document of each MDB set forth the MDB's purpose, organization, and operations. To become a member, a country must: (1) sign the founding document; (2) meet the requirements set forth in the founding document; and (3) buy shares of the MDB. Countries must buy shares regardless of whether it is a donor country or a borrowing country.

To become a member of IDA, a country must be a member of IBRD. To be a member of the IBRD, a country must be a member of the IMF.

The difference between IFIs and MDBs

You may have heard or seen the word "IFI." Institutions like the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) are often called "international financial institutions," or "IFIs."

IFI is a generic name given to all financial institutions operating on an international level, including multilateral development banks, such as the World Bank and Asian Development Bank (ADB), and monetary authorities, such as the IMF, as well as export credit agencies (ECAs), such as the Export-Import Bank of each country.

The Resource Book focuses on the World Bank and the ADB, which are both banks. Therefore, the word "MDB" is used throughout the Resource Book.

The World Bank and the IMF

The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) were both created at a conference in 1944. The conference was held in Bretton Woods, U.S.A., so the two institutions are sometimes called the "Bretton Woods Institutions." Their headquarters in Washington, DC are located next to each other. They hold their Annual Meetings of the Boards of Governors together.

The IMF is supposed to provide policy advice and technical assistance for countries to maintain healthy economies. The IMF also makes loans to help countries with balance of payment problems. IMF loans are relatively short-term. The IMF can lend to any member country, not only to developing countries.

The World Bank provides technical and financial support to countries to reform certain sectors or to implement specific projects. Loans from the World Bank are generally long-term. The World Bank lends only to developing or transition countries.

When assisting a country, the World Bank and IMF staffs meet regularly and exchange information, and they also participate in each other's missions to the country. The World Bank and the IMF also have two major joint initiatives: Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative and the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) approach. See page 12 for more information on the HIPC and PRSP.

Hint: Look up "Bretton Woods Institutions" in the Glossary of Terms (Appendix A).

Table: MDB Fundamentals		
	World Bank (IBRD and IDA)	Asian Development Bank (ADB)
Membership	184 members in IBRD; 164 in IDA	63 members
Name of founding document	“Articles of Agreement”	“Agreement Establishing the Asian Development Bank”
Headquarters	Washington, DC, U.S.A.	Manila, Philippines
Burma joined	IBRD in 1952 and IDA in 1962	1973

D. How is a member country represented?

Each member country of the World Bank and the ADB is represented by one Governor, who is usually a government official at the ministerial level (e.g. Minister of Finance). This means that the number of Governors is the same as the number of member countries. The Governors sit on the Board of Governors, which meets once every year at the MDB’s annual meeting.

General, day-to-day operations of the MDBs are delegated to the Board of Executive Directors. For example, the Board of Executive Directors decides whether or not to approve most loans and grants. Executive Directors typically come from finance ministries of their home country. Each Executive Director has an “Alternate” (like a “vice” Executive Director) and is assisted by “Advisors.” The Executive Directors, Alternate Executive Directors, and the Advisors all work full-time at the headquarters of the MDBs.

At both the World Bank and the ADB, only certain countries (e.g. United States, Japan, China) have their “own” Executive Director. Most other countries are divided into different groups (constituencies) based on geographical proximity or cultural similarities, so that one Executive Director represents several different countries.

The MDBs do not use the system of “one country, one vote” unlike the United Nations General Assembly. The voting power of each member within the MDB is proportionate to the amount of shares held by that country, so that it is more like “one dollar, one vote.” For example, the contribution of the U.S. to the World Bank is the largest, so the U.S. has the largest voting power. (*See Table: Executive Directors and voting power.*)

Citizens of MDB member countries can contact their Executive Directors to share their concerns and complaints about MDB operations. The Executive Directors are supposed to be responsive and accountable to the citizens of the countries they represent.

Table: Executive Directors and Voting Powers		
	World Bank (IBRD and IDA)	ADB
Number of Executive Directors	24	12
Members with own Executive Director	U.S., Japan, Germany, France, U.K., China, Saudi Arabia, Russia	U.S., Japan, China
Burma's constituency	Burma, Fiji, Indonesia, Nepal, Thailand, Brunei Darussalam, Tonga, Vietnam, Singapore, Lao, Malaysia	Burma, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, and Nepal
Burma's voting power	0.17% in IBRD; 0.35% in IDA	0.758%
Largest shareholder (voting power)	U.S. (16.4% in IBRD; 13.9% in IDA)	U.S. and Japan (each has about 13%)

2. How do MDBs work?

A. Types of assistance

MDBs extend grants and loans, conduct research, and provide policy advice to developing country members. The financial assistance may be for specific activities aimed at poverty reduction and sustainable development, or for structural reforms in a sector or the economy of the country as a whole.

The world's low-income countries that cannot borrow money in international markets may receive grants, interest-free loans, and technical assistance from MDBs. MDBs have a certain process through which qualified countries may receive assistance on concessionary terms (low-interest loans with a long time to repay, and a long grace period). The International Development Association (IDA) at the World Bank and the Asian Development Fund at the ADB provide such concessionary loans. (*See Table: Concessionary loans.*)

The myth of the U.S. veto

Some members of the United Nations Security Council have the "right of veto." This means that at the Security Council, if a member with the right of veto opposes a proposal, even if every other member supports it, the proposal will not be adopted. There is no formal right of veto at the MDBs. The Board of Executive Directors prefers to make decisions "by consensus," but technically speaking, matters being considered by the Board of Directors are approved by a majority. The U.S. has the largest voting power both at the World Bank and at the ADB (although at the ADB, Japan has exactly the same voting power as the U.S.: about 16% at the World Bank (IBRD) and about 13% at the ADB). Thus, even if the U.S. opposed a proposal, if many other members supported the proposal, the proposal would be approved. Sometimes a proposal may not be submitted at all if it is foreseen that there will be strong opposition. In such cases, the developers of the proposal may revise the proposal so that it is more likely to be approved, or wait until a better opportunity arises for the proposal to be approved. This practice has led to the "myth" that the U.S. has the right of veto at the MDBs, but as described above, the U.S. has no such right.

Table: Concessionary loans		
	International Development Association	Asian Development Fund
Interest rate (period for repayment)	No interest (35-40 years)	No interest (32 years)
Grace period	10 years	8 years (1% interest during grace period)

Hint: Grace period is the period of time before the borrowing country must begin repaying a loan.

MDBs also conduct research on a country’s sectors and economy. The result of the research is reflected in the assistance strategies for that country. The assistance strategies become a basis for the level and content of the MDBs’ financial assistance to be provided to that country. (*See Table: Country Assistance Documents.*)

Table: Country Assistance Documents		
	World Bank	ADB
Name of country assistance strategy document; period covered	Country Assistance Strategy (CAS); usually three years	Country Strategy Program (CSP); usually five years
Does Burma have an assistance strategy document?	No	Burma had a Country Assistance Plan (CAP), a precursor to CSP

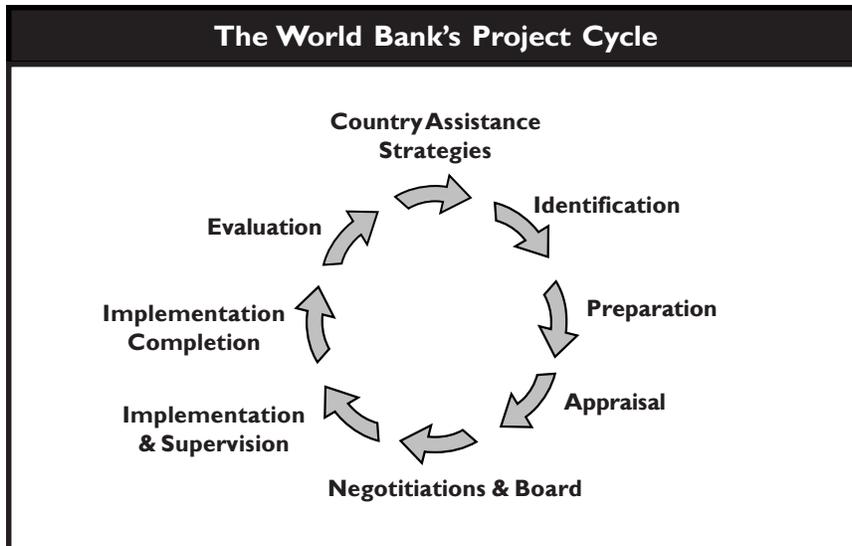
If there is a project near you, you can help make sure that it is properly done.

If you have concerns about a project that is being considered by the Board, you can communicate your concerns to the Board.

B. Project cycles

MDB projects are conceived, designed, and implemented according to a “project cycle.” After a proposal for a project is fully developed, it is usually submitted to the Board for formal approval. (*See Table: The World Bank’s project cycle.*)

Different documents are developed at each stage of the project cycle. Documents concerning the protection of the environment or the livelihoods of local peoples (such as resettlement plans or environmental impact assessments) are generated during project preparation. The formal decision to finance the project (approval) is usually made by the Board of Executive Directors.



3. Policies and compliance review

A. Policies

“Policies” guide the work of the MDBs. The MDBs are required to comply with the policies when they operate. Some of the policies are relevant to preventing or mitigating negative environmental and social impacts in the project area or local peoples. Such policies are called “safeguard policies.” (See Table: Selected Policies at the World Bank and the ADB.)

B. Ensuring compliance with policies

MDBs do not always comply with their policies, and this can cause problems in the recipient countries, particularly for the people living in the area where a project is implemented. For example, local people may not have enough access to crucial information about a project in a timely manner, or environmental and social impact assessments may be poorly done. Bad project design can lead to physical harm such as increase in flooding or environmental destruction. In such cases, local people can contact the MDBs to bring their demands and concerns to the MDBs’ attention, and to try to ensure that the MDBs comply with their policies.

Both the World Bank and the ADB have independent mechanisms to review whether the Banks have complied with their policies. At the World Bank, it is called the “Inspection Panel,” and at the ADB it is called the “Compliance Review Panel.” (The ADB’s mechanism used to be called the “Inspection Panel,” but as of December 2003, it is called the “Compliance Review Panel”). The Panels do not examine every project that the Banks finance; they examine projects that have been brought to their attention by the affected people. If people are harmed as a result of violations of policies, they may request that the Inspection Panel (or the Compliance Review Panel) examine the alleged violation of policies.

Citizens should monitor MDB-funded projects to make sure that the MDBs are following their safeguard policies.

For example, local people bring their problems to the MDBs’ attention by filing a request for compliance review. The request can be filed by representatives of the affected people, such as NGOs.

Table: Selected Policies at the World Bank and the ADB

	World Bank and ADB Policies	What can happen if violated?
Disclosure of information	Disclosure Policy (WB); Confidentiality and Disclosure of Information Policy (ADB)	Local people do not have access to project information
Protection of environment	Environmental Assessment Policy, Forestry Policy, Natural Habitats Policy, Pest Management Policy (WB); Environment Policy, Forestry Policy (ADB)	Damage to the environment in the project area
Resettlement	Involuntary Resettlement Policy (WB); Involuntary Resettlement Policy (ADB)	Involuntary resettlement of people without adequate compensation or rehabilitation
Protection of indigenous peoples	Indigenous Peoples Policy (WB and ADB)	Destruction of traditional livelihoods, loss of land
Monitoring	Benefit Monitoring and Evaluation Policy (ADB)	
Other	Cultural Property Policy, Policy on Safety of Dams, Policy on Projects on International Waterways, Policy on Projects in Disputed Areas (WB); Policy on Incorporation of Social Dimensions in Bank Operation (ADB)	Destruction of cultural heritage

4. Discussion topics and suggested activities

1. Look at the list of World Bank's member countries and their voting power. **What is the voting power of**

the United States?

Germany?

Japan?

Thailand?

China?

2. **Fill in the blanks** in the following table:

	World Bank (IBRD and IDA)	ADB
Established	IBRD in 1945; IDA in _____	1966
Membership	_____ members in IBRD; 165 in IDA	63 members
Headquarters	Washington, DC (U.S.A.)	
Financing	About 20 billion USD; assists countries worldwide	About _____ billion USD; assists countries in Asia and Pacific
Largest shareholder (voting power)	U.S.A. (16.4% in IBRD; 13.9% in IDA)	U.S.A. and Japan (each has about 13%)
Year Burma joined	IBRD in 1952 and IDA in 1962	
Burma's voting power	0.17% in IBRD; 0.35% in IDA	

3. The IBRD has 184 members. Does the Board of Executive Directors at the IBRD have 184 Executive Directors on it? **Explain your answer.**

4. If you worked for Burma's government and were negotiating with the World Bank or the ADB, **what kind of projects** would you request funding from them for?

5. **What do you think** the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank should be especially careful about when they start operating in Burma?

6. **Read** the case study on the Chashma Right Bank Irrigation Project in Appendix B and **discuss** the questions there.

Part II: Burma in the MDBs

1. Introduction

Burma has not received any new lending programs from the MDBs since 1986-87. Partly because of this, relatively small attention has been paid to the MDBs as a potential source of economic assistance. The World Bank and the ADB, however, are potentially a large source of financial support for Burma, and likely will try to lead the “reform” of its economy. Further, such re-engagement with Burma may happen as soon as they believe that it will be accepted by the international community.

Since the current military regime (State Peace and Development Council, or SPDC) announced its “roadmap to democracy,” both the World Bank and the ADB have begun to look for ways of re-engaging directly with Burma. In addition, while it does not have any lending programs for Burma, the ADB has been supporting Burma in several different ways, including a regional framework called the “Greater Mekong Subregion economic cooperation program.” Part II examines where Burma currently stands in its relationships with the MDBs. The examination provides hints about how the World Bank and the ADB may re-engage with Burma.

2. Burma in the World Bank Group and the IMF

A. Burma in the World Bank Group

The World Bank Group consists of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Development Association (IDA), the International Financial Corporation (IFC), the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) and the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID). Of the five institutions, Burma is a member of the first three (Burma became a member of the IBRD in 1952, IFC in 1956, and IDA in 1962).

Burma has borrowed more than \$700 million from the World Bank since 1956, but there have been no World Bank loans to Burma since July 1987. Since 1998, Burma has been in “**non-accrual status**” with the World Bank, meaning that there can be no new lending until all overdue payments are cleared (*see Box: Non-accrual status*). The World Bank, however, has a Watching Brief program on Burma based in Bangkok, Thailand, and has been in dialogue with “development partners” in Burma.

Non-accrual status

Putting a country in “non-accrual status” is a standard World Bank policy when payment on loans and credits is overdue by more than six months. When a country is in “non-accrual status,” all new loans and disbursements of existing loans are suspended. This means that all overdue payments must be cleared before there can be any new loans or credits, or resumption of disbursements on loans and credits already approved.

Hint: See Box: The World Bank Group, page 2.

The World According to the Bank

As of June 2004, the following statement is on the World Bank website (www.worldbank.org/mm):

“Given the fact that Myanmar is in arrears to the World Bank and the lack of economic and other reforms, the World Bank has no plans to resume its lending program with Myanmar. Because Myanmar is a member of the World Bank, we are maintaining our knowledge of the country, and are in regular touch with our development partners, especially with the United Nations. We continue to accompany the International Monetary Fund on their annual visits to assess the country’s economic situation. In March 2003, as part of the Bank’s regular efforts to keep on top of developments in member countries around the world, World Bank officials met with United Nations officials in Myanmar to discuss economic and social developments and the on-going programs of United Nations agencies.”

B. Burma in the IMF

Burma became a member of the IMF in 1952. The IMF performs a mandated annual “Article IV consultation” in Burma, albeit not every year. To conduct an “Article IV consultation,” IMF economists visit each member country to review a range of economic policies. The most recent consultation in Burma was held in March 2004. World Bank and ADB staff have participated in the IMF consultations in Burma. Reports of recent consultations have not been made public.

C. Process of re-engagement

Generally, re-engagement by the World Bank may take the following steps:

- (1) Watching Brief
- (2) Country Re-engagement Notes
- (3) Transitional Support Strategy
- (4) Country Assistance Strategy

Normally, a Country Assistance Strategy outlines the level and content of the World Bank’s assistance to each country. For countries emerging from conflict that do not have an updated Country Assistance Strategy, the World Bank prepares a Transitional Support Strategy, a short- to medium-term plan that precedes more comprehensive involvement by the World Bank.

Burma is at the Watching Brief stage, and does not have a Country Assistance Strategy. According to the World Bank, a country is determined as being in the Watching Brief stage when conflict is ongoing and prevents the World Bank from providing continued assistance or “other business as usual.” It is not clear if or when the World Bank would develop a Country Re-engagement Notes for Burma. Among other things, however, Country Re-engagement Notes can be used to support clearance of arrears (overdue payment).

Hint: See Table: Country assistance documents, Page 6.

Country Assistance Strategy documents are supposed to be developed in consultation with civil society, and are made public if the government agrees.

In the case of Afghanistan...

Afghanistan provides an example of how the World Bank re-engaged in a country after a long period of non-engagement. The World Bank pulled out of Afghanistan in 1979 following an invasion by Russian troops. The World Bank did not lend to Afghanistan throughout the 1980s and 1990s, although Afghanistan continued to repay its pre-1979 debt until June 1992. In 1998, the World Bank introduced a "Watching Brief" pilot program for Afghanistan. Under this program, the World Bank monitored developments in Afghanistan from Islamabad, Pakistan and conducted studies on health, education, and the economy in partnership with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP).

In November 2001, Afghanistan's Taliban government was defeated by U.S. and British forces. In December 2001, representatives from Afghanistan and the international community met in Germany and signed the Bonn Agreement. At the Bonn meetings, an interim Afghan government was selected and the international community pledged to support Afghanistan as it reengaged with the world. A schedule for selecting a transitional government and holding elections was also set.

During this time, the World Bank wrote a Transitional Support Strategy (TSS) for Afghanistan. The first TSS was approved by the World Bank's Board of Executive Directors in April 2002. The TSS had a timeframe of six to nine months. A second TSS was prepared and released in March 2003. The TSS has a timeframe that stretches until elections are held (currently scheduled for October 2004). The TSS focuses on improving livelihoods, fiscal strategy, governance and public administration, and private sector development. The major criticism is that when it developed the TSS, the World Bank consulted only a few ministries and a few NGOs based in Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan, and did not reach out far enough into Afghan civil society.

D. Applicable initiatives: LICUS, HIPC, and PRSP

LICUS stands for Low-Income Countries Under Stress. The LICUS Initiative is a framework for the World Bank to engage in countries with very weak policies, institutions and governance. The idea underlying the LICUS approach is that dis-engaging with such countries would perpetuate poverty and may contribute to the collapse of the state. Under the LICUS approach, the World Bank emphasizes building a knowledge base of the country and working with other development agencies and governments.

The LICUS approach lets the World Bank engage with a country even when the country is in arrears at the World Bank and cannot receive financial assistance. The World Bank maintains that there is no definitive list of LICUS, but it is fair to say that the World Bank regards Burma as LICUS.

Another initiative that likely will apply to Burma is the Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) Initiative, which was launched in 1996 jointly by the World Bank and the IMF. The HIPC Initiative is an arrangement to reduce the debt of the most heavily indebted countries in exchange for implementing certain economic reforms and poverty reducing policies.

Documents called the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP) outline national programs for poverty reduction, and serve as the basis for debt relief under the HIPC Initiative. A PRSP is supposed to be developed by the country and reflect the priorities identified by the country in its effort to reduce poverty. In reality, however, World Bank and IMF staffs assess the

PRSP to see if its objectives and policy content are consistent with the goals and policies of the World Bank and the IMF. The country will not receive financial and other support from the World Bank and the IMF unless its PRSP is deemed “credible” by the World Bank and the IMF. This has led many civil society organizations to voice concerns about both the process of PRSP development and the policies set forth in it.

3. Burma in the Asian Development Bank

A. Overview

The ADB lends \$5-6 billion a year to its borrowing countries in the Asia-Pacific region. The ADB is shaping the development agenda of many countries in the region. In addition, the ADB has been strongly promoting regional economic cooperation through the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS) program.

Burma became a member (shareholder) of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in 1973. As a member, Burma holds 0.551% of total shares (as of December 2003). To date, the ADB has provided 32 loans to Burma totaling \$530.9 million for 28 projects. No loans have been provided since 1986. (See Table: ADB’s lending to Burma up to 1986.)

Burma does not receive direct financial assistance from the ADB, but the ADB nevertheless is engaging with the military regime in many different ways. The ADB has started reviews of some of Burma’s sectors. The ADB also has a Country Assistance Plan for Burma, and a representative of the ruling military regime sits on the ADB’s Board of Executive Directors. Finally, the ADB is promoting plans for a deep-sea port, highways and a large dam to be built in Burma.

Table: ADB’s Lending to Burma up to 1986

Sector	# of loans	\$ (million)	percent of total
Agriculture and Natural Resources	16	316.1	59.5
Social Infrastructure	6	99.1	18.7
Transport and Communications	2	42.5	8.0
Energy	5	31.8	6.0
Industry and Nonfuel Minerals	2	21.4	4.0
Finance	2	20.0	3.8
TOTAL	32	530.9	100.0

B. Alternate Executive Director from Burma

Burma is currently represented in the ADB's Board of Executive Directors by Mr. Chaiyuth Sudthitanakorn of Thailand, who also represents Malaysia, Nepal, Singapore, and Thailand. The Alternate Executive Director for Mr. Sudthitanakorn is Dr. Sein Tin, formerly the Director General of the Central Statistical Organization under the Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development in Rangoon. His term, which started in July 2003, is three years. Burma's voting power in the Board of Directors is 0.758% of the total.

C. Sectoral review

The Asian Development Bank started reviews in 2002 of selected sectors (health, education, and agriculture) with respect to Burma, after pro-democracy leader Daw Aung San Suu Kyi was released from house arrest in May of that year. Sectoral reviews are conducted as one of the early steps in identifying potential projects and programs for the ADB (and other donors). The sectoral reviews also provide the ADB an opportunity to interact with the SPDC.

First drafts of the ADB's sectoral reviews were circulated to and reviewed by Burma's military regime. The ADB also circulated second drafts to the SPDC, and the ADB had planned to share these drafts with other donors, such as the World Bank and agencies of the United Nations, once SPDC had given its approval. This process is apparently stalled, but only because the SPDC has not yet commented on the drafts, and not because the ADB halted the process after events on May 30, 2003.

ADB assistance strategy documents

Typically, sectoral reviews form a basis of documents called "Country Strategy and Programs (CSP)," which the ADB prepares for each of its borrowing countries. The CSP identifies thematic and sectoral priorities, and lays out the ADB's assistance strategy for that country. In principle, CSPs are prepared with the borrowing country's participation, including consultation with the government, civil society, NGOs, and the private sector, as well as other aid agencies.

There currently is no CSP for Burma. The ADB does have a Country Assistance Plan (CAP) for Burma, which is a precursor to CSPs, but this CAP does not outline any specific area for targeting assistance from the ADB. Burma's CAP covers the period 2001-2003, and the next assistance strategy document for Burma presumably would be a CSP.

4. Greater Mekong Subregion Economic Cooperation Program

A. Overview

Burma is a full member of the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) economic cooperation program, which is strongly supported and facilitated by the ADB. The GMS has six members: Burma, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos and China's Yunnan Province. The objective of the GMS program is stronger economic integration in the region, backed by physical infrastructure development. Projects include the building of highways, bridges, and power lines to connect cities, ports, and sources of electricity.

As a member of the GMS, representatives of Burma's military regime participate in GMS-related activities at various levels. Furthermore, some GMS-wide technical assistance projects funded by the ADB include Burma in their scopes. Finally, several projects envisioned for the GMS are in Burma. For example, the ADB identifies the building of an industrial port at Moulmein in southern Burma on the Andaman Sea, as well as a road leading to it from the east (eventually connecting to Da Nang on the South China Sea in Vietnam). The port and road are a component of the "East-West Economic Corridor," which is one of the priority initiatives in the GMS (*See* page 17).

B. ADB technical assistance projects and Burma

The ADB funds some technical assistance projects whose scope includes Burma. (*See Table: GMS technical assistance projects that include Burma approved in 2001-2003*). In addition to the projects listed in the table on the next page, a GMS drug control project was nearly approved in 2002. Under this project, a significant part of the assistance provided would have gone to operations in the opium-growing areas in Burma.

All the projects listed in the Table were approved only by the ADB President because the grants provided were all less than \$1 million. (*See Box: Approval of technical assistance grants at the ADB*). Since these grants did not require approval by the Board, the Executive Directors had limited opportunities to be involved in the decision-making processes for these grants. The GMS drug control project, on the other hand, was considered by the Board on a no-objection basis, before being withdrawn from consideration.

Approval of technical assistance grants at the ADB

Generally, a proposal for a project is written up by staff member(s) in the ADB's operations departments (in the case of GMS projects, the Mekong Department). After going through several revisions within the departments, the proposal is sent either to the Board of Directors (consisting of twelve Executive Directors) or the President for formal approval. The approval procedure varies depending on the type of project. The ADB President has the authority to approve grants to fund technical assistance of up to \$1 million. For technical assistance by a grant that is more than \$1 million, the project is considered on a "no-objection" basis by the Board, meaning that the proposal will be approved without a Board discussion unless one or more Executive Directors object to the proposal, or call for a Board discussion.

GMS technical assistance projects that include Burma (approved in 2001-2003)			
Name of Project	Date of Approval* (Implementation period)	Type; amount of ADB assistance out of total project cost	Burma's involvement
Promoting partnerships to accelerate agricultural development and poverty reduction in GMS	2003 (June 2003-June 2005)	Grant; \$300,000 (82.27%) out of \$356,000	As a member of GMS. An official in each GMS country heads a working group, and coordinates activities in the agriculture sector of the country.
National performance assessment and sub-regional strategic environment framework in the GMS	December 2002 (January 2003-December 2005)	Grant; \$800,000 (33.3%) out of \$2,400,000	As a member of GMS. Representative from each GMS country sits on the steering committee for the project. A national committee coordinates activities for the project in each country.
Support to the GMS summit of leaders and related activities	2002 (May – November 2002)	Grant; \$500,000 (100%) out of \$500,000	As a member of GMS.
Rural, urban, and subregional linkages in the Mekong region: A holistic approach to development and poverty reduction	September 2003 (November 2003-December 2004)	Grant; \$400,000 (88.8%) out of \$450,000	As a member of GMS. Not as a primary subject of the project, but to be studied as “complementarities require.”
Capacity building for national institutions involved GMS	2001 (January 2002- June 2003)	Grant; \$500,000 (62.5%) from the Japan Special Fund, out of \$800,000	As a member of GMS. GMS national coordinator coordinates implementation in each country.
Facilitating cross-border trade and investment for small and medium enterprise development in the GMS	2001 (January – December 2002)	Grant; \$600,000 (66.6%) from the Japan Special Fund, out of \$900,000	As a member of GMS. Coordination committee established in each country. Ministry of trade or commerce and the customs department of each country implement project components.

*For all the projects in the table, approval was given by the ADB President.
 Hint: This table shows only a few of the technical assistance projects that Burma participated in.

C. The East-West Economic Corridor

The ADB has identified eleven “flagship initiatives” in the GMS, one of which is called the “East-West Economic Corridor (EWEC).” A key goal of the EWEC is to reduce significantly travel time and transport costs between the Andaman Sea and the South China Sea by establishing a land route through Burma, Thailand, Laos and Vietnam. The ADB identifies the building of an industrial port at Moulmein in southern Burma on the Andaman Sea, as well as a road leading to it from the east, eventually connecting to Da Nang on the South China Sea in Vietnam, as a component of the EWEC.

D. The Mekong Power Grid

In mid-2003 the ADB published the “Regional Indicative Master Plan on Power Interconnection in the GMS” (the Mekong Power Grid), which lays out a power connection program among the GMS countries. The ADB is strongly promoting this program. Under the program, broadly put, electricity generated by large-scale hydropower plants in China, Laos, and Burma will be exported and consumed in Thailand and Vietnam.

The sole hydropower project in Burma included in the Master Plan is the controversial Tasang project in Shan State. While acknowledging that Tasang is considered “very controversial from an environmental point of view,” the Master Plan nevertheless describes it as one of “the most promising interconnection projects investigated during the master plan study,” and goes on to identify Tasang as one of the sources of electricity to be exported to Thailand. The ADB has yet to address allegations of human rights abuses, such as forced labor, in relation to the Tasang Project.

5. Discussion topics and suggested activities

1. **Read** the ADB’s Country Assistance Plan (2001 – 2003) for Burma (www.adb.org/Documents/CAPs/MYA/default.asp). **What does the ADB recommend** to improve Burma’s economy? **What would you recommend** to improve Burma’s economy?
2. **Read** again the box on Afghanistan in *Part II 2.C*. **What could have been done** so that the World Bank consulted more NGOs? **Research** how the World Bank re-engaged with East Timor or Cambodia.
3. There is an opinion that the Tasang dam project would be done better if institutions such as the ADB were involved, because the ADB has safeguard policies that it has to comply with to protect the local people and environment. **What do you think** about this opinion? **What can civil society organizations outside of Burma do** to make sure that the ADB complies with the safeguard policies?
4. **What do you think** of the plan to build an industrial port at Moulmein? Do you think it will help promote trade and tourism? In your opinion, what kind of assistance would help the people in Moulmein?

Hint: The numbers at the end of each definition indicate the pertinent part in the main text.

Appendix A Glossary of Terms

Alternate Director

See Board of Directors

Article IV Consultation See also: *International Monetary Fund*

Generally once a year, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) conducts in-depth appraisals of each member country's economic situation. This appraisal is commonly called "Article IV consultation." *Part II 2.B. (Burma in the IMF)*

Asian Development Bank

See also: *World Bank*

A regional multilateral development bank with operations in Asia and the Pacific established in 1966. The ADB has 63 member countries. See www.adb.org *Part II 3 (Burma in the ADB)*

Board of Directors

At the World Bank, the Boards of Executive Directors are responsible for conducting the day-to-day business of the World Bank. The Boards are composed of 24 Directors, who are appointed or elected by member countries or by groups of countries. The President of the World Bank serves as the Chairman of the Boards.

At the ADB, the 12 members of the Board of Directors are elected by the Board of Governors. Eight of those 12 are elected by member countries from within the Asia-Pacific region, and the four others are elected by member countries from outside the region. Each Director appoints an Alternate. The President of ADB chairs the Board of Directors.

At both the World Bank and the ADB, Alternate Directors function as a deputy to the Executive Director and can exercise the same functions. *Part I 1.D. (How is a member represented?)*

Bretton Woods Institutions

See also: *World Bank, International Monetary Fund*

A collective name for the World Bank Group and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), institutions established in 1944 at Bretton Woods, U.S.A. See World Bank: www.worldbank.org, International Monetary Fund: www.imf.org, Bretton Woods Project (NGO): www.brettonwoodsproject.org *Part I 1.A. (Five major MDBs)*

Compliance review panel (CRP) See also: *inspection panel*

The forum in which project-affected people (and in special circumstances, any member of the Board of Executive Directors) can file a request for a review of whether the ADB complied with its own policies. See www.adb.org/Documents/Policies/ADB_Accountability_Mechanism/ *Part I 3.B. (Ensuring compliance with policies)*

Concessional loan

Low-interest loans with a long time to repay and a long grace period. The International Development Association (IDA) at the World Bank and the Asian Development Fund at the ADB provide such concessional loans to low-income countries that cannot borrow money in international markets. *Part I 2.A. (Types of assistance)*

Country Assistance Plans (CAP) See also: <i>Country Strategy and Program, Country Assistance Strategy</i>	The ADB's core planning document for operations in each of its developing member countries. Equivalent of the Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) at the World Bank. Since August 2001, the ADB has been replacing CAPs with Country Strategy and Programs (CSPs). See www.adb.org/Documents/CAPs For the most recent CAP for Burma, See www.adb.org/Documents/CAPs/MYA Part I 2.A. (<i>Types of assistance</i>)
Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) See also: <i>cf. Country Assistance Plan, Country Strategy and Program</i>	The World Bank's assistance strategy document, and equivalent to the Country Strategy and Program (CSP) at the ADB. CAS documents the World Bank's strategy in a country based on an assessment of priorities, and indicates the level and composition of assistance to be provided based on the strategy and the country's portfolio performance. See www.worldbank.org/cas Part I 2.A. (<i>Types of assistance</i>)
Country Operational Strategy Study (COSS) See also: <i>Country Strategy and Program</i>	A document that provides the basis for determining the ADB's thematic and sectoral priorities in its developing member countries. Since August 2001, the ADB has been replacing COSS with Country Strategy and Program (CSP). See www.adb.org/Documents/COSSs Part I 2.A. (<i>Types of assistance</i>)
Country Re-engagement Note (CRN)	A short-term strategy that the World Bank uses for a country that does not yet have a full-scale assistance strategy. CRN can be used to support clearance of arrears (overdue payment). Part II 2.C. (<i>Process of re-engagement</i>)
Country Strategy and Program (CSP) See also: <i>Country Assistance Plan, Country Assistance Strategy</i>	A plan made by the ADB for each developing member country to outline the programs and projects that will be implemented. Usually prepared once every five years and updated every year. See www.adb.org/Documents/CSPs Part I 2.A. (<i>Types of assistance</i>)
Developing member country (DMC) See also: <i>Asian Development Bank</i>	Members of the ADB that receive loans and equity investments for their economic and social development. See www.adb.org/Countries/default.asp#dmcs
East-West Economic Corridor (EWEC) See also: <i>Greater Mekong Subregion</i>	One of the eleven priority programs ("flagship initiatives") of the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) economic cooperation program. Its goal is to reduce significantly travel time and transport costs between the Andaman Sea and the South China Sea by establishing a land route through Burma, Thailand, Laos and Vietnam. Part II 4.C. (<i>The East-West Economic Corridor</i>)
Executive Directors	See Board of Directors
Export credit agency See also: <i>International financial institution</i>	A public agency that provides government-backed loans, guarantees and insurance to corporations from their home country that seek to do business overseas in developing countries and emerging markets. Most industrialized nations have at least one ECA. Export-Import Banks are ECAs. See ECA Watch (NGO): www.eca-watch.org/eca
Flagship initiative	See Greater Mekong Subregion, East-West Economic Corridor

Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) See also: *Asian Development Bank, East-West Economic Corridor*

A regional economic cooperation program promoted by the ADB. It comprises of six countries: Burma, Thailand, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia and China's Yunnan Province. Burma is a beneficiary of GMS-wide technical assistance from the ADB. The GMS has eleven priority programs called "flagship initiatives." See www.adb.org/GMS Part II 4.A. (*GMS Overview*)

Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) Initiative See also: *Initiative Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper*

A joint initiative by the World Bank and the IMF. An arrangement to reduce the debt of the most heavily indebted countries in exchange for implementing certain economic reforms and poverty reducing policies. See www.worldbank.org/hipc Part II 2.D. (*Applicable initiatives*)

Inspection Panel See also: *Compliance Review Panel*

A three-member body created in 1993 to provide an independent forum to private citizens who believe that they or their interests have been or could be directly harmed by a project financed by the World Bank. See www.worldbank.org/inspectionpanel Part I 3.B. (*Ensuring compliance*)

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) See also: *Bretton Woods Institutions, IDA (below)*

IBRD provides loans, guarantees, and non-lending services to middle-income and creditworthy poorer countries. With IDA, usually called the "World Bank." See www.worldbank.org/ibrd Part I 1.A. (*Five major MDBs*)

International Development Association (IDA) See also: *cf. Bretton Woods Institutions, IBRD (above)*

Offers assistance to the poorest countries, providing them with interest free loans, technical assistance and policy advice. With the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, usually called the "World Bank." See www.worldbank.org/ida Part I 1.A. (*Five major MDBs*)

International financial institution (IFI) See also: *Multilateral development bank, International Monetary Fund, export credit agency*

A generic name for financial institutions operating on an international level, ranging from multilateral development banks (MDBs), such as the World Bank and Asian Development Bank (ADB), and monetary authorities, such as the International Monetary Fund, and export credit agencies (ECAs).

International Monetary Fund (IMF) See also: *Bretton Woods Institutions, Article IV consultations*

An international monetary authority working to secure global financial stability, facilitate international trade, and to provide temporary financial assistance to countries to help ease balance of payments adjustment. See www.imf.org Part II 2.B. (*Burma in the IMF*)

Low Income Country Under Stress (LICUS) Initiative

The LICUS Initiative is a framework for the World Bank to engage in countries with very weak policies, institutions and governance. The LICUS approach lets the World Bank engage with a country even when the country is in arrears at the World Bank and cannot receive financial assistance. See www.worldbank.org/licus Part II 2.D. (*Applicable initiatives*)

Mekong Power Grid (Regional Indicative Master Plan on Power Interconnection in the GMS) See also: *Greater Mekong Subregion*

One of the priority programs ("flagship initiatives") of the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) economic cooperation program. A plan to establish a regional power grid among the GMS countries supported by large-scale hydropower plants in China, Laos, and Burma. Part II 4.D. (*The Mekong Power Grid*)

Multilateral development bank (MDB)	An international institution with governmental membership that provides financial support and advice for economic and social development activities in developing countries. The five major MDBs are: The World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and African Development Bank.
Non-accrual status policy	The World Bank's policy of placing all its loans and credits to, or guaranteed by, a country in non-accrual status if payment on any loan or credit is overdue by more than six months. The World Bank put all credits to Burma in non-accrual status in September 1998. <i>Part II 2.A. (Burma in the World Bank Group)</i>
Policy	Guidelines that multilateral development banks (MDBs) are required to comply with when they operate. Some of the policies are relevant to preventing or mitigating negative environmental and social impacts in the project area or local peoples. Those policies are called "safeguard policies." See the World Bank's page on its safeguard policies: www.worldbank.org/safeguards and the ADB's page on its policies: www.adb.org/Development/policies.asp <i>Part I 3.A. (Policies)</i>
Poverty reduction strategy paper (PRSP) <i>See also: HIPC Initiative</i>	A document that outlines national programs for poverty reduction, and serve as the basis for debt relief under the HIPC Initiative. A PRSP is supposed to be developed by the country and reflect the priorities identified by the country in its effort to reduce poverty, but the country will not receive financial and other support from the World Bank and the IMF unless its PRSP is deemed "credible" by the World Bank and the IMF. See www.worldbank.org/prsp <i>Part II 2.D. (Applicable initiatives)</i>
Regional Indicative Master Plan on Power Inter-connection in the GMS	See Mekong Power Grid
Safeguard policy	See policy
Structural adjustment loans	Loans given by multilateral development banks (MDBs) that require the borrower to follow the bank's advice and recommendation in order to help the country make an economic recovery. <i>I-1-b (What do MDBs do?)</i>
World Bank <i>See also: IBRD, IDA, World Bank Group</i>	A term that usually refers to the two institutions in the World Bank Group: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and International Development Association (IDA). <i>Part I 1.A. (Five major MDBs)</i>
World Bank Group <i>See also: World Bank</i>	A collective term for five institutions: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), International Development Association (IDA), International Finance Corporation (IFC), Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), and the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID). <i>Part I 1.A. (Five major MDBs)</i>

Appendix B

Why do we worry about MDBs? – Three case studies

MDB-funded projects can cause serious damage to the environment and communities in the project area. Large development projects can lead to violations of human rights and environmental destruction in countries that lack a strong civil society, solid rule of law, and the political will to prevent environmental and social harms. Despite all the talk of poverty reduction and all the safeguard policies, MDBs often fund projects that are harmful and create, rather than reduce, poverty. It should be noted here that in the case of loans, even if the project does not meet its stated goals, the recipient country, and ultimately the taxpayers of the country, are nevertheless obliged to repay the loan.

The case studies in Appendix B illustrate how some MDB-funded projects can be conducted badly, resulting in serious harm on the local environment and communities. This can be caused by various factors including deficient project design, insufficient consultation with the local communities, and corruption in the recipient government. In the projects described in the case studies, the projects are imposed on the local people without a thorough consultation. The safeguard policies of the MDBs are violated or are not implemented effectively.

The project affected people, however, are not always powerless in the face of development projects in their area. As you will see in the case studies, local people have made efforts to prevent or mitigate the problems caused by the projects by raising their concerns with the MDBs and government, often with a certain level of success. In the Pak Mun dam case, the local people's advocacy led to the opening of the gates of the dam. In the Chashma Right Bank Irrigation Project, the affected people organized a "people's tribunal" as an alternative forum to examine the project. *See Part I-3* for information about "safeguard policies."

Pak Mun dam (Thailand)

The project

The Pak Mun dam is a hydropower dam on the Mun River in Thailand, which is the largest tributary of the Mekong River. It was built by the Electricity Generating Authority (EGAT) of Thailand with US\$24 million in financing from the World Bank. The 17-meter-high dam was completed in 1994.

Problems

The project was highly controversial from the beginning because of the expected impacts on the rich fisheries of the Mun River on which the local people depended for their living. The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) was carried out in 1982, but the analysis of fisheries in this EIA was of poor quality. As a result, there was no accurate baseline data on fisheries in the Mun and Mekong Rivers before the start of construction. Similarly, no baseline studies were conducted on the means of livelihood or living standards of potentially affected people before the start of construction.

Hint: Effective fish ladders let fish swim and leap up a series of relatively low steps into the water on the other side of the dam. You can find photographs of fish ladders on the internet.

The dam blocked the migration of fish. A "fish ladder" was built after the dam was completed, which was supposed to facilitate the migration of fish, but it has proved ineffective. As a direct result of the dam, more than 20,000 people have been affected by drastic reductions in fish populations upstream of the dam site and other changes to their livelihoods. Villagers attempted on numerous occasions to bring their concerns to the attention of

World Bank staff and Executive Directors, but the World Bank failed to take the concerns into account.

Actions taken

Between 1990 and 1997, there was intense opposition to the dam by thousands of people living in local communities along the Mun River. Villagers seized the dam several times, demanding that the Thai government pay compensation for the loss of fish during the construction of the dam.

On March 23, 1999, more than 5,000 villagers occupied the Pak Mun dam site and established the “Long-lasting Mun River Village No 1.” They said that they would stay until the gates of the dam are permanently opened, thereby restoring the fisheries of the Mun River. In a victory for villagers, the Thai government agreed to open the dam gates in June 2001 while studies were conducted on fisheries, social impacts and the impact of the dam on Thailand’s electricity supply. The villagers conducted their own research and found that 152 species of fish had returned to the river after the gates were opened. The official study also recommended opening the dam gates for five years. The government, however, rejected the recommendation and decided to keep the gates closed for eight months each year.

For more information on the project, see the International Rivers Network’s Pak Mun Campaign page:
www.irn.org/programs/pakmun

Southeast Asia River’s Network’s Pak Mun Dam page:
www.searin.org/Th/pmd_en.htm

Rivers for Life

In November 2003, the Second International Meeting of Dam-Affected People and their Allies was held near the Pak Mun dam site. More than 300 people from 62 countries throughout the world attended the meeting. The conference adopted a resolution on Burma, which called for a halt to all dam-building in Burma until democracy is restored in the country. Rivers for Life resolutions (PDF)
www.irn.org/riversforlife/pdf/RFL_resolutions.pdf

Getting information from the Banks

One of the most important things for local people who face MDB-funded projects is having timely access to related information. In this regard, both the World Bank and the ADB have policies that specify the types of documents that the Banks are required to disclose. There are also guides for civil society about access to information.

The World Bank’s page on the disclosure of information:

Home > Projects > Information Disclosure or: <http://www1.worldbank.org/operations/disclosure>

Toolkit on Getting Access to Information from the World Bank (Bank Information Center):
www.bicusa.org/bicusa/issues/misc_resources/293.php

As of this writing, the ADB is in the process of revising its policy on information disclosure. The new policy, which is to be called the Public Communications Policy, is scheduled to be finalized after the fall of 2004.

The ADB’s page on its new Public Communications Policy: www.adb.org/Disclosure

Samut Prakarn Wastewater Management Project (Thailand)

The Project

Asian Development Bank (ADB) funded the planning and building of a wastewater treatment plant in Thailand, southeast of Bangkok, with additional support from the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) and the Thai government.

Problems

The project poses environmental and social impacts on 60,000 villagers living nearby. For example, the wastewater from the plant would pollute the water and reduce the level of salt in the sea. This would destroy the rich natural resources that these villagers, in particular fishermen, depend on for their livelihoods. The ADB approved the project for funding in 1995, but the local people did not know about the project until after construction began. The project also is fraught with allegations that corruption drove the cost of the project much higher.

Actions taken

Villagers protested against the project and lobbied the Thai government and the ADB to cancel the project. When they felt that the ADB did not respond adequately to their complaints, they submitted a request for an inspection at the ADB. They argued that the ADB violated its own policies, such as policies on environmental consideration and on involuntary resettlement. The request for inspection was granted, and the project became the first to be examined by the Inspection Panel at the ADB. The investigation by the Inspection Panel found that the ADB had violated its policies. Based on its findings, the panel recommended that the ADB take remedial actions and to negotiate compensation for the villagers. The ADB, however, has not taken action toward implementing these recommendations.

For more information on the project, see the Bank Information Center's page on the Samut Prakarn project: www.bicusa.org/bicusa/issuessamut_prakarn_wastewater_management_project_thailand

Hint: See Part I 3.B. for more information about the ADB's "inspection panel." Note that the Inspection Panel is now called the Compliance Review Panel. In addition, the procedures of the Panel have changed greatly.

Chashma Right Bank Irrigation Project (Pakistan)

The project

The ADB funded the construction of a 274-kilometer canal along the Indus River in northern Pakistan in order to improve the irrigation in the area. The communities in the area had previously depended on seasonal hill torrents for agricultural water supply.

Problems

The project design disregarded the local hydrology, and apparently did not take into account the fact that the River Indus would shift its course to the east over the decades since the construction of the canal first started in 1978. This has caused serious harms to the surrounding areas as a result. The main canal cuts through the paths of numerous natural hill-torrents from the

mountain range to the west. Flood carrier channels (FCCs) were built as part of the project to carry these torrents so that the flood water would drain into the Indus River. In reality, many of the FCCs do not function well. They block the passage of the natural hill-torrents, or, because the Indus River shifted its course since the project was originally designed, the FCCs do not reach the river and instead drain the water in the surrounding fields. The blocked torrents cause serious flooding in the monsoon season, destroying houses and killing people.

In the project area, residents traditionally have used the hill-torrents to irrigate their farms. This system has been the economic, social and cultural core of the local communities for centuries, and still supports a large portion of the local population. The Chashma project was implemented ostensibly to provide residents better access to water through a canal-based irrigation system, but now many communities *outside* of the area to be irrigated by the main canal no longer have access to the traditional floodwater. Even within the canal command area, the cost of conversion from hill-torrent irrigation to canal irrigation is very high, especially for small-scale farmers that constitute most of the local population. The FCCs also severed communities, and the insufficient number of bridges over FCCs disrupted the mobility of the residents.

During the planning and building of the project, authorities refused to share relevant documents and information with the local communities. Construction was begun without informing the communities even though it involved the destruction of farms and crops. There was no effective public participation in the acquisition of more than 19,000 acres of land. Corruption in the land compensation process in Pakistan is widespread, and the affected villagers claim that far more land than is needed for the project was acquired. A large number of affected people have not been compensated at all, and those who have received compensation say that the amount is far less than the market value.

Actions taken

In November 2002, local communities, alleging that the ADB had failed to implement its environment and social policies, submitted a request for the project to be reviewed by the Inspection Panel at the ADB. An inspection was authorized, but its start was delayed until December 2003 to allow a government committee to try to solve problems caused by the project. The committee was meant to document and settle issues of land acquisition, resettlement, and compensation, but there were serious problems with the composition of committee members and its terms of reference, and the problems remained largely unsolved. The delayed inspection started in February 2004, and the Panel found that the ADB violated several of its policies. It remains to be seen, however, how the Panel's recommendations will be implemented.

The local communities were disenchanted with the prospect of trying to have the ADB address their complaints about the project, and organized a

For more information on the project, see the Chashma Struggles website: www.chashma-struggles.net

What does the ADB say? The ADB's page on the Chashma project: www.adb.org/Projects/Chashma

“People’s Tribunal” in March 2004. There, a group of “judges” from around the world heard “evidence” presented by the local peoples about the harm they have suffered from the project.

Did you notice?

- *All three of these cases have one thing in common:* Lack of “genuine” consultation with the local people. This coupled with other defects (e.g. inadequate design, corruption, and insufficient compensation) lead to disastrous projects.
- *Every cloud has a silver lining:* Projects with much negative impacts nevertheless may lead to certain constructive outcomes. Criticisms of the Samut Prakarn project, for example, led to a drastic revision of the ADB’s accountability mechanism, as well as investigations into the alleged corruption within the Thai government.

Discussion topics and suggested activities

1. **What do you think** the World Bank and the ADB **could have done** to conduct each of the above projects better? If you were a Bank staff, **what would you do differently?** **Choose** a case study and do **further research**, starting from the suggested websites.
2. **Do you think** that the actions taken by the local people made a difference in any way?
3. Corruption in Thailand and Pakistan is mentioned as one of the factors that complicated the problems caused by the Samut Prakarn project and the Chashma project. **What do you think** the Banks need to do in order to avoid problems caused by corruption in the recipient countries?
4. **Why do you think** the affected people in Chashma decided to organize a “People’s Tribunal”?
5. The Pak Mun dam is 17 meters high. The planned Tasang Dam in Shan State is slated to be about 180 meters high, and the Wei Gyi dam on the Thai-Burmese border is slated to be about 170 meters. **What kinds of impacts** do you think the Tasang and Wei Gyi dams may have?
6. Pretend that you are a Bank staff, and you plan to fund the construction of (1) a wastewater management plant near Rangoon, or (2) an irrigation canal in the central dry lands of Burma. **What will you do** to ensure that the projects meet their goals and that the local people’s rights are not violated?
7. **Do you know of any other infrastructure project** that has had a negative impact on the local community? You might consider organizing a meeting with the people who have been involved in the projects described above, or in similar projects, or visiting the project sites.

Appendix C

Useful websites and other resources

Appendix C is organized in the same way as the main text. For example, Part I 1. of Appendix C contains references for the contents of Part I 1. of the main text.

Certain pages have very long web addresses (URLs). For those pages, we have provided information about how to go to those pages from the organization's home page, as well as the URLs themselves.

Part I: What are MDBs?

I. Introduction

Background on MDBs (Bretton Woods Project)

www.brettonwoodsproject.org/background

Glossary of terms related to MDBs (Bretton Woods Project)

www.brettonwoodsproject.org/glossary

What is the World Bank? (Bank Information Center)

www.bicusa.org > Banks > World Bank > What is the World Bank?

www.bicusa.org/bicusa/issues/world_bank/index.php#intro

Toolkits for Activists about the World Bank (Bank Information Center)

www.bicusa.org/toolkits

What is the Asian Development Bank? (Bank Information Center)

www.bicusa.org > Banks > World Bank > What is the Asian Development Bank?

www.bicusa.org/bicusa/issues/asian_development_bank/index.php#introduction

A Guide to Understanding the Asian Development Bank (Bank Information Center and NGO Forum on the ADB)

www.bicusa.org/bicusa/issues/misc_resources/1630.php

I.A. Five major MDBs

The World Bank Group

www.worldbank.org

Asian Development Bank

www.adb.org

Inter-American Development Bank

www.iadb.org

Part I:
What are MDBs?

I.A. Five major MDBs

African Development Bank
www.afdb.org

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
www.ebrd.org

Box: The World Bank Group

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
www.worldbank.org/ibrd

International Development Association (IDA)
www.worldbank.org/ida

International Financial Corporation (IFC)
www.ifc.org

Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)
www.miga.org

International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID)
www.worldbank.org/icsid

I. B. How does a country become a member?

The World Bank's page about its members
www.worldbank.org > About Us > Organization > Member Countries
<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTABOUTUS/0,,contentMDK:50004946~menuPK:271153~pagePK:34542~piPK:329829~theSitePK:29708,00.html>

The World Bank's Articles of Agreement (IBRD)
www.worldbank.org > About Us > Organization > Articles of Agreement > IBRD Articles of Agreement
<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTABOUTUS/0,,contentMDK:20049557~menuPK:63000601~pagePK:34542~piPK:36600~theSitePK:29708,00.html>

The World Bank's Articles of Agreement (IDA)
www.worldbank.org > About Us > IDA > Background > Articles of Agreement
<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTABOUTUS/IDA0,,contentMDK:20052323~menuPK:115747~pagePK:83988~piPK:84004~theSitePK:73154,00.html>

Part I:
What are MDBs?

I. C. How does a country become a member?

The ADB's page about its members
www.adb.org/About/members.asp

The Agreement Establishing the ADB
www.adb.org/Documents/Reports/Charter

Box: The World Bank and the IMF

The International Monetary Fund (IMF)
www.imf.org

The IMF's page on the World Bank
www.imf.org/external/np/exr/facts/imfwb.htm

The World Bank's page on the IMF
www.worldbank.org > About Us > Partners > International Monetary Fund
<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTABOUTUS/0,,contentMDK:20040608~menuPK:41689~pagePK:43912~piPK:44037,00.html>

I.D. How is a member represented?

The World Bank's page on its Board of Governors
www.worldbank.org > About Us > Organization > Governors
<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTABOUTUS/0,,contentMDK:20040582~menuPK:63000026~pagePK:34542~piPK:36600~theSitePK:29708,00.html>

The World Bank's page on its Board of Directors
www.worldbank.org/boards

The World Bank's list of its current Executive Directors
<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/BODINT/Resources/b-eds.pdf>

The World Bank's page on the voting power of its members
www.worldbank.org > About Us > Organization > Boards of Directors > Voting Powers
<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTABOUTUS/ORGANIZATION/BODEXT/0,,contentMDK:50004947~menuPK:64020035~pagePK:64020054~piPK:64020408~theSitePK:278036,00.html>

The World Bank's page on the voting power of its members
www.worldbank.org > About Us > Organization > Boards of Directors > Voting Powers
<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTABOUTUS/ORGANIZATION/BODEXT/0,,contentMDK:50004947~menuPK:64020035~pagePK:64020054~piPK:64020408~theSitePK:278036,00.html>

Part I:
What are MDBs?

1.D. How is a member represented?

The ADB's page on its Board of Governors (including the list of current Governors)

www.adb.org/GOV

The ADB's current Executive Directors (including the list of current Executive Directors)

www.adb.org/BOD

The ADB does not have a list of voting powers. A country's voting power is stated in each country's page.

Burma's voting power at the ADB is listed here:

www.adb.org/Documents/Fact_Sheets/MYA.asp?p=ctrymya#shareholding

2.A. Types of assistance

The World Bank's page on its financing instruments

www.worldbank.org > Projects > Financing Instruments

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/PROJECTS/0,,contentMDK:20120721~menuPK:232467~pagePK:41367~piPK:51533~theSitePK:40941,00.html>

The ADB's page on the Asian Development Fund

www.adb.org/ADF

The World Bank's page on Country Assistance Strategies

www.worldbank.org/cas

The ADB's page on Country Strategy Programs

www.adb.org/CSPs

The ADB's Country Assistance Plan for Burma (2001-2003)

www.adb.org/Documents/CAPs/MYA/default.asp?p=ctrymya

2.B. Project cycles

The World Bank's page on its project cycle

www.worldbank.org > Projects > Project Cycle

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/PROJECTS/0,,contentMDK:20120731~menuPK:115635~pagePK:41367~piPK:279616~theSitePK:40941,00.html>

The Bank's Project Cycle Explained (Bretton Woods Project)

[www.brettonwoodsproject.org/article.shtml?cmd\[126\]=x-126-62712](http://www.brettonwoodsproject.org/article.shtml?cmd[126]=x-126-62712)

The ADB's page on its project cycle

<http://www.adb.org/Projects/cycle.asp>

Part I:
What are MDBs?

3.A. Policies

The World Bank's page on its safeguard policies

www.worldbank.org/safeguards

The ADB's page on its policies

www.adb.org/Development/policies.asp

ADB Policies Monitor (NGO Forum on the ADB)

www.forum-adb.org/policies

3.B. Ensuring compliance with policies

The World Bank's Inspection Panel

www.worldbank.org/inspectionpanel

Citizen's Guide to the World Bank Inspection Panel (Center for International Environmental Law)

www.ciel.org/Publications/citizensguide.pdf

Strategic Guide to the World Bank Inspection Panel (Friends of the Earth International)

www.foei.org/publications/pdfs/strategic_guide.pdf

The ADB's page on its Compliance Review Panel

<http://compliance.adb.org/>

How to file a claim with the ADB's Compliance Review Panel (Bank Information Center)

www.bicusa.org/bicusa/issues/adb_accountability_mechanism/index.php#crp

4. Question 1

The World Bank's page on the voting power of its members

www.worldbank.org > About Us > Organization > Boards of Directors > Voting Powers

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTABOUTUS/ORGANIZATION/BODEXT/0,,contentMDK:50004947~menuPK:64020035~pagePK:64020054~piPK:64020408~theSitePK:278036,00.html>

4. Question 2 and 3

See *Part 11.C.* and *Part 11.D.* of the Resource Book.

Part II:
Burma in the Multilateral Development Banks

2.A. Burma in the World Bank Group

The World Bank's page on Burma
www.worldbank.org/mm

Burma's status in multilateral development banks (Bank Information Center)

www.bicusa.org > Regions > Special Country Projects > Burma > Status of Burma at the MDBs
www.bicusa.org/bicusa/issues/status_of_burma_at_the_mdb/index.php

World Bank Places Credits to Union of Myanmar in Non-Accrual Status (press release)

www.worldbank.org > News > Press Releases > By Region / Country > World Bank Places Credits to Union of Myanmar in Non-Accrual Status
<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/NEWS/0,,contentMDK:20012096~menuPK:34466~pagePK:34370~piPK:34424~theSitePK:4607,00.html>

2.B. Burma in the IMF

The IMF's page on Burma
www.imf.org/external/country/mmr

2.C. Process of re-engagement

The World Bank's page on Conflict Prevention and Reconstruction
www.worldbank.org/conflict

World Bank, IMF: Helping peace or creating conditions for war? (Bretton Woods Project)

[www.brettonwoodsproject.org/article.shtml?cmd\[126\]=x-126-43345](http://www.brettonwoodsproject.org/article.shtml?cmd[126]=x-126-43345)

In the case of Afghanistan...

Rush to Re-engagement in Afghanistan: The IFIs' Post-Conflict Agenda (Bank Information Center)

www.bicusa.org/bicusa/issues/Afghanistan_Report_Trip1.pdf

2.D. Applicable initiatives: LICUS, HIPC, and PRSP

The World Bank's page on LICUS
www.worldbank.org/licus

The World Bank's page on HIPC
www.worldbank.org/hipc

The World Bank's knowledge roles: dominating development debates (Bretton Woods Project)

[www.brettonwoodsproject.org/article.shtml?cmd\[126\]=x-126-51862](http://www.brettonwoodsproject.org/article.shtml?cmd[126]=x-126-51862)

Part II:
Burma in the Multilateral Development Banks

**2.D. Applicable initiatives:
LICUS, HIPC, and PRSP**

The World Bank's page on PRSP
www.worldbank.org/prsp

Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers: A Poor Package for Poverty Reduction (Focus on the Global South)
http://host84.ipowerweb.com/~focusweb/postnuke/html/pdf/PRSP_2003.pdf

**3.A. Burma in the ADB
Overview**

The ADB's page on Burma
www.adb.org/Myanmar

List of ADB documents related to Burma
www.adb.org/Publications/country.asp?id=39

Burma's section in the ADB's Annual Report 2003
http://adb.org/documents/reports/annual_report/2003/mya.asp

**3.A. Burma in the ADB
Overview**

Burma's status in multilateral development banks (Bank Information Center)
www.bicusa.org > Regions > Special Country Projects > Burma > Status of Burma at the MDBs
www.bicusa.org/bicusa/issues/status_of_burma_at_the_mdbs

**Box: ADB assistance
strategy documents**

The ADB's page on Country Strategy Programs
www.adb.org/CSPs

The ADB's Country Assistance Plan for Burma (2001-2003)
www.adb.org/Documents/CAPs/MYA/default.asp?p=ctrymya

**4.A. Burma and the GMS
Overview**

ADB's page on the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS)
www.adb.org/GMS

GMS map (ADB website)
www.adb.org/GMS/gmsmap.gif

GMS Calendar (ADB website)
www.adb.org/Documents/Events/Mekong

**4.C. The East-West
Economic Corridor**

ADB's page on the East-West Economic Corridor
www.adb.org/GMS/Projects/flagshipB.asp

Part II:
Burma in the Multilateral Development Banks

**4.D. The Mekong Power
Grid**

ADB's page on the Mekong Power Grid
www.adb.org/GMS/Projects/flagshipE.asp

**Trading Away the Future: The Mekong Power Grid
(International Rivers Network)**
www.irn.org/programs/mekong/030620.powergrid-bp.pdf

**NGO letter to the ADB about the inclusion of Tasang in the
Mekong Power Grid (RWESA)**
www.rwesa.org/tasang01.html

Appendix D Key Contacts at the World Bank and the ADB

The World Bank

**Vice President of the East
Asia and Pacific Region**

Jemal-ud-din Kassum
Vice President, East Asia and Pacific Region
The World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20433 U.S.A.

Country Manager for Burma

Jeffrey Gutman
Director, Strategy and Operations
East Asia and Pacific Region
The World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20433 U.S.A.
Phone: +1 202 458-0454 FAX: +1 202 477-0169

Country Director for Burma

Ian Porter
The World Bank Resident Mission in Thailand
14th Floor, Diethelm Tower A
93/1 Wireless Road
Bangkok, 10330 Thailand

The Asian Development Bank

**The postal address for all
ADB contacts:**

Asian Development Bank
6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City
P.O. Box 789
0980 Metro Manila, Philippines

Vice President

Liqun Jin
Vice President, Operations 1

**Mekong Department
(in charge of Burma)**

Rajat Nag
Director General, Mekong Department
Phone: +63 2 632-6201 FAX: +63 2 636 2232

Nirmal Ganguly
Programs Economist, Mekong Department
Phone: +63 2 632-5685 FAX: +63 2 636 2226
(Mr. Ganguly is the desk officer for Burma)

The ADB will open a Resident Mission in Bangkok in 2005. Check the Bank Information Center website for an updated address (www.bicusa.org).

Contacting The Asian Development Bank Board of Executive Directors

Members of the Board of Directors periodically change. For the current list, see:
www.bicusa.org/bicusa/issues/misc_resources/111.php (Bank Information Center)

The table below lists all the Executive Directors and their Alternates at the ADB. The postal address is the same for all those in the list. Their room numbers are shown after their names.

When writing to Board members, use the following format::

Full Name, Title
Asian Development Bank
6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City
P.O. Box 789
0980 Metro Manila, Philippines

Executive Director, Alternate, and Contact Information	Countries Represented
<p>Masaki Omura Location: East, Suite 12, Room 9742 Tel: (632) 632-6095 Fax: (632) 632-6176 Email: momura@adb.org <i>Alt: Mr. Masaichiro Yamanishi, Tel: (632) 632-6096, 632-6099 Fax: (632) 632-6176 Email: myamanishi@adb.org</i></p>	<p>Japan</p>
<p>Paul W. Speltz Location: South, Suite 7, Room 9464 Tel: (632) 632-6050 Fax: (632) 636-4003/ 636-2084 Email: pspeltz@adb.org <i>Alt: Troy B. Wray Tel: (632) 632-6054 Fax: (632) 636-2084 Email: twray@adb.org</i></p>	<p>United States</p>
<p>Ashok Saikia Location: South, Suite 10, Room 9644 Tel: (632) 632-6040 Fax: (632) 632-5780 <i>Alt: M. Saiful Islam Tel: (632) 632-6041 Fax: (632) 632-5780 Email: msislam@adb.org</i></p>	<p>India, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Tajikistan</p>
<p>Ju Kuilin Location: West, Suite 6, Room 9324 Tel: (632) 632-6026 Fax: (632) 636-2052 Email: jukuilin@adb.org <i>Alt: Yang Shaolin Tel: (632) 632-6034 Fax: (632) 636-2052 Email: yshaolin@adb.org</i></p>	<p>China</p>
<p>Stephen Sedgwick Location: West, Suite 4, Room 9232 Tel: (632) 632-6098 Fax: (632) 636-2072 Email: ssedgwick@adb.org <i>Alt: Richard Moore, Tel: (632) 636-2072 Email: rmoore@adb.org</i></p>	<p>Australia, Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Hong Kong, China, Kiribati, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu</p>

Executive Director, Alternate, and Contact Information	Countries Represented
<p>Jusuf Anwar Location: West, Suite 5, Room 9316 Tel: (632) 632-6055 Fax: (632) 636-2076 Email: janwar@adb.org <i>Alt: Richard Stanley</i> Tel: (632) 632-6058 Fax: (632) 632-5095 Email: rstanley@adb.org</p>	<p>Cook Islands, Indonesia, Fiji Islands, Kyrgyz Republic, New Zealand, Samoa, Tonga</p>
<p>Chaiyuth Sudthitanakorn Location: South, Suite 8, Room 9464 Tel: (632) 632-6081 Email: chaiyuths@adb.org <i>Alt: Sein Tin</i> Tel: (632) 632-6080 Fax: (632) 636-2081 Email: stin@adb.org</p>	<p>Thailand, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Singapore</p>
<p>Rolf Eckermann Location: East, Suite 11, Room 9716 Tel: (632) 632-6075 Fax: (632) 636-2056 Email: reckermann@adb.org <i>Alt: David Taylor</i> Tel: (632) 632-6079 Fax: (632) 636-2056 Email: dtaylor@adb.org</p>	<p>Austria, Germany, Turkey, UK, Luxembourg</p>
<p>Michelle Miari Fulcis Location: South, Suite 9, Room 9612 Tel: (632) 632-6035 Fax: (632) 636-2044 Email: mmiarifulcis@adb.org <i>Alt: Pascal Gregoire</i> Tel: (632) 632-6036 Fax: (632) 636-2044 Email: ph_gregoire@adb.org</p>	<p>Belgium, France, Italy, Spain, Switzerland</p>
<p>Chol-Hwi Lee Location: East, Suite 1, Room 9144 Tel: (632) 632-6045 Fax: (632) 632-5599 <i>Alt: Batir Mirbabayev</i> Tel: (632) 632-6046 Fax: (632) 632-5599 Email: bmirbabayev@adb.org</p>	<p>Republic of Korea, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka, Taipei, China, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Vietnam</p>
<p>Marita Magpili-Jimenez Location: North, Suite 2, Room 9152 Tel: (632) 632-6030 Fax: (632) 636-2041 <i>Alt: Akram Malik</i> Tel: (632) 632-6031 Fax: (632) 636-2040 Email: mamalik@adb.org</p>	<p>Republic of Korea, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka, Taipei, China, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Vietnam</p>
<p>Emile Gauvreau Location: North, Suite 3, Room 9224 Tel: (632) 632-6060 Fax: (632) 636-2048 Email: egauvreau@adb.org <i>Alt: Trygve Gjerdal</i> Tel: (632) 632-6061 Fax: (632) 636-2048 Email: tgjerdal@adb.org</p>	<p>Finland, Canada, Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden</p>

President & Chair of the Board of Directors

President Tadao Chino

Tel: (632) 632-6005; direct line (632) 632-6000 Fax: (632) 636-2000 Email: tchino@adb.org

Contacting The World Bank Board of Executive Directors

Members of the Board of Directors periodically change. For the current list, see:
www.bicusa.org/bicusa/issues/misc_resources/92.php

The table below first lists the top five shareholders of the Bank. All other shareholders are organized alphabetically according to the Executive Director's country of origin. For those Executive Director offices with shared representation, the first country listed is the Executive Director's country of origin, although the ED represents all of the countries in that box. Their room numbers are shown after their names.

When writing to Board members, use the following format:

Full Name, Room Number, World Bank Group
 1818 H Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20433, USA

*Two Executive Directors are housed at the IMF, 700 19th Street, Washington, DC 20433, USA

Executive Director (ED) Contact Information	ED's Country of Origin Countries Represented	ED's Country of Origin Countries Represented
Top 5 Shareholders (arranged by % shares held)		
Carole Brookins, MC 13-525 Tel: 202-458-0110 Fax: 202-477-2967 Email: cbrookins@worldbank.org <i>Alt: Robert B. Holland, III, Tel: 202-458-0115</i> <i>Email: rbolland1@worldbank.org</i>	United States	16.41 13.91
Yoshio Okubo, MC 12-305 Tel: 202-458-0098 Fax: 202-522-1581 Email: yokubo@worldbank.org <i>Alt: Toshio Oya</i> <i>Tel: 202-458-0100 Email: toya@worldbank.org</i>	Japan	7.87 10.92
Eckhard Deutscher, MC 11-125 Tel: 202-458-1183 Fax: 202-477-7849 Email: edeutscher@worldbank.org <i>Alt: Walter Hermann, Tel: 202-458-1190</i> <i>Email: whermann@worldbank.org</i>	Germany	4.49 7.02
Thomas Scholar, IMF 11-120* Tel: 202-623-4560 Fax: 202-623-4965 Email: tscholar@worldbank.org <i>Alt: Rosmary Stevenson, Tel: 202-623-4555</i> <i>Email: rstevenson@worldbank.org</i>	United Kingdom	4.31 5.00
Pierre Duquesne, IMF 13-118* Tel: 202-623-6505 Fax: 202-623-4951 Email: pduquesne@worldbank.org <i>Alt: Anthony Requin, Tel: 202-623-6502</i> <i>Email: arequin@worldbank.org</i>	France	4.31 4.34

Executive Director (ED) Contact Information	ED's Country of Origin Countries Represented	Voting Power in IBRD Voting Power in IDA
Other Shareholders (alphabetical by ED's country of origin)		
Alieto Guadagni, MC-561 Tel: 202-458-2066 Fax: 202-477-3786 Email: aguadagni@worldbank.org <i>Alt: Alfonso C. Revollo, Tel: 202-458-2065</i> <i>Email: arevollo@worldbank.org</i>	Argentina <i>Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay</i>	2.32 1.77
Thomas John Austin, MC 11-745 Tel: 202-458-1018 Fax: 202-477-2007 Email: jaustin@worldbank.org <i>Alt: Terry O'Brien (Australia), Tel: 202-458-1025</i> <i>Email: tobrien1@worldbank.org</i>	Australia <i>Cambodia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of Korea, Mongolia, New Zealand, Republic of Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu</i>	3.45 3.06
Kurt Bayer, MC 12-541 Tel: 202-458-4661 Fax: 202-522-3453 Email: kbayer@worldbank.org <i>Alt: Gino Alzetta, Tel: 202-473-6840</i> <i>Email: galzetta@worldbank.org</i>	Austria <i>Belarus, Belgium, Czech Republic, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Luxembourg, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Turkey</i>	4.80 4.45
Otaviano Canuto dos Santos Filho, MC 12-319 Tel: 202-458-0090 Fax: 202-522-1551 Email: ocanuto@worldbank.org <i>Alt: Gil S. Beltran, Tel: 202-458-0094</i> <i>Email: gbeltran@worldbank.org</i>	Brazil <i>Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Panama, Philippines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago</i>	3.60 3.00
Marcel Masse, MC 12-175 Tel: 202-458-0077 Fax: 202-477-4155 Email: mmasse@worldbank.org <i>Alt: Gobin Nauth Ganga (Guyana), Tel: 202-458-0079</i> <i>Email: gganga@worldbank.org</i>	Canada <i>Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Ireland, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenadines</i>	3.85 4.24
Guangyao Zhu, MC13-111 Tel: 202-458-0058 Fax: 202-522-1579 Email: gzhu@worldbank.org <i>Alt: Wu Jinkang, Tel: 202-458-0052</i> <i>Email: jwu1@worldbank.org</i>	China	2.79 1.99
Thorsteinn Ingolfsson, MC13-531 Tel: 202-458-1081 Fax: 202-477-6818 Email: tingolfsson@worldbank.org <i>Alt: Inkeri Hrivensalo, Tel: 202-458-1079</i> <i>Email: ihrivensalo@worldbank.org</i>	Denmark <i>Finland, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Sweden</i>	3.34 4.97

Executive Director (ED) Contact Information	ED's Country of Origin Countries Represented	Voting Power in IBRD Voting Power in IDA
Other Shareholders (alphabetical by ED's country of origin)		
<p>Paulo F. Gomes, MC 13-335 Tel: 202-458-1153 Fax: 202-522-1585 Email: pgomes@worldbank.org Alt: Louis Philippe Ong Seng, Tel: 202-458-7126 Email: pongseng@worldbank.org</p>	<p>Guinea-Bissau Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia (informally), Togo</p>	<p>2.00 2.99</p>
<p>Chander Mohan Vasudev, MC 12-151 Tel: 202-458-1046 Fax: 202-522-1553 Email: cmvasudev@worldbank.org Alt: Akbar Ali Khan, Tel: 202-458-1054 Email: akhan5@worldbank.org</p>	<p>India Bangladesh, Bhutan, Sri Lanka</p>	<p>3.40 4.34</p>
<p>Biagio Bossone, MC 13-751 Tel: 202-458-1169 Fax: 202-477-3735 Email: bbossone@worldbank.org Alt: Mr. Nuno Mota Pinto, Tel: 202-458-2540 Email: nmotapinto@worldbank.org</p>	<p>Italy Albania, Greece, Malta, Portugal, San Marino</p>	<p>3.51 3.66</p>
<p>Mahdy Ismail Aljazzaf, MC 12-125 Tel: 202-458-1030 Fax: 202-477-3537 Email: maljazzaf@worldbank.org Alt: Mohammed Amr, Tel: 202-458-1027 Email: mamr@worldbank.org</p>	<p>Kuwait Bahrain, Arab Republic of Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Maldives, Oman, Qatar, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Republic of Yemen</p>	<p>2.72 2.16</p>
<p>Ad Melkert, MC 13-433 Tel: 202-458-2052 Fax: 202-522-1572 Email: amelkert@worldbank.org Alt: Tamara Solyanyk, Tel: 202-473-4562 Email: tsolyanyk@worldbank.org</p>	<p>Netherlands Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Georgia, Israel, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, Romania, Ukraine</p>	<p>4.47 3.64</p>
<p>Tanwir Ali Agha, MC 13-137 Tel: 202-458-1084 Fax: 202-477-9052 Email: tagha@worldbank.org Alt: Sid Ahmed Dib (Algeria), Tel: 202-458-1084 Email: sdib@worldbank.org</p>	<p>Pakistan Afghanistan, Algeria, Ghana, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Morocco, Tunisia</p>	<p>3.38 1.98</p>
<p>Per Kurowski, MC 12-453 Tel: 202-458-2089 Fax: 202-522-1575 Email: pkurowski@worldbank.org Alt: Maria Jesus Fernandez, Tel: 202-458-2095 Email: mfernandez1@worldbank.org</p>	<p>Republica Bolivariana de Venezuela Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Spain</p>	<p>4.50 2.16</p>

Executive Director (ED) Contact Information	ED's Country of Origin Countries Represented	Voting Power in IBRD Voting Power in IDA
Other Shareholders (alphabetical by ED's country of origin)		
Alexy Kvasov , MC 13-635 Tel: 202-458-7080 Fax: 202-477-4274 Email: akvasov@worldbank.org <i>Alt: Eugene Miagkov, Tel: 202-458-0066</i> <i>Email: emiagkov@worldbank.org</i>	Russian Federation	2.79 0.28
Yahya Adbullah M. Alyahya, MC 12-525 Tel: 202-458-0191 Fax: 202-477-1759 Email: yalyahya@worldbank.org <i>Alt: Abdulrahman M. Almojadbi, Tel: 202-458-0188</i> <i>Email: aalmojadbi@worldbank.org</i>	Saudi Arabia	2.79 3.55
Pietro Veglio, MC 13-227 Tel: 202-458-7050 Fax: 202-477-9110 Email: pveglia@worldbank.org <i>Alt: Jacob Karnowski, (Poland) Tel: 202-458-7060</i> <i>Email: jkarnowski@worldbank.org</i>	Switzerland Azerbaijan, Kyrgyz Republic, <i>Poland</i> , Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan	2.97 3.78
Rapee Asumpinpong, MC 13-175 Tel: 202-458-1197 Fax: 202-477-4116 Email: rasumpinpong@worldbank.org <i>Alt: Hadiyanto (Indonesia), Tel: 202-458-1201</i> <i>Email: hadiyanto@worldbank.org</i>	Thailand Brunei Darussalam, Fiji, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Singapore, Tonga, <i>Vietnam</i>	2.54 2.82
Louis A. Kasekende, MC 12-341 Tel: 202-458-2105 Fax: 202-522-1549 Email: lkasekende@worldbank.org <i>Alt: J. Mills Jones, Tel: 202-458-2107</i> <i>Email: jmjones@worldbank.org</i>	Uganda Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Eritrea, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Kenya, Lesotho, <i>Liberia</i> , Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe	3.41 3.98

Appendix E

List of civil society organizations that monitor MDBs

Action Aid U.S.A.

1112 16th Street NW Suite 540
Washington, DC 200036
U.S.A.
Website: www.actionaidusa.org
Phone: +1 202-835-1240
Email: office@actionaidusa.org

Aid/Watch

19 Eve Street
Erskineville NSW 2043
Australia
Website: www.aidwatch.org.au
Phone: +61 02 9557 8944
Email: aidwatch@aidwatch.org.au

Bank Information Center

733 15th Street NW Suite 1126
Washington, DC 20005
U.S.A.
Website: www.bicusa.org
Phone: +1 202-737-7752
Email: info@bicusa.org

Bretton Woods Project

c/o Action Aid
Hamlyn House
Macdonald Road London
N19 5PG
United Kingdom
Website: www.brettonwoodsproject.org
Phone: +44 20-7561-7610
Email: info@brettonwoodsproject.org

50 Years is Enough

3628 12th St NE,
Washington, DC 20017
U.S.A.
Website: www.50years.org
Phone: +1 202-463-2265
Email: info@50years.org

Focus on the Global South

c/o CUSRI, Chulalongkorn University
Wisit Prachuabmoh Building
Bangkok 10330
Thailand
Website: www.focusweb.org
Phone: +66 2-2187363-65
Email: admin@focusweb.org

Mekong Watch

2F Maruko Bldg 1-20-6 Higashi Ueno
Taito-ku, Tokyo 110-0015
Japan
Website: www.mekongwatch.org
Email: info@mekongwatch.org
Phone: +81 3 3832 5034

NGO Forum on the ADB

85-A, Masikap Ext., Central District
Diliman, Quezon City, 1101
Philippines
Website: www.forum-adb.org
Phone: +63 2-921-4412
Email: forum@pacific.net.ph