



The World Bank

## Procurement Policy Review Feedback Summary

**Date:** September 6, 2012

**Venue:** Quetta, Pakistan

**Total Number of Participants:** 12

<b>Specific Feedback from Stakeholders</b>	
<b>1. The analysis presented in the Initiating Discussion Paper captures the key issues and concerns that should be addressed in the review. Are there other challenges which the review should try to address?</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a perception that it is compulsory in every Bank project to hire consulting firms. Some firms have lesser capacity than the client. Project design should be suited to the needs of the specific project.</li> </ul>
<b>2. Taking into account the new concepts of public procurement and the broader context of public sector management best practices, what type of changes should the Bank take into consideration in modernizing its procurement policies?</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community participation should be adequately assessed in design.</li> <li>• A project-based 'framework' of pre-qualifications may be considered.</li> <li>• There should be no project units. Project implementation should be streamlined in the main departments.</li> </ul>
<b>3. In light of various levels of risks and capacity among borrower agencies, how can the Bank best ensure that funds provided by the Bank are used for the purpose intended?</b>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quarterly reviews should be posted with a focus on outputs as well as contract management rather than compliance.</li> <li>• Hiring a third party for an ex post review is not effective to quickly fix problems.</li> <li>• Formal avenues of social accountability should be supported and established.</li> </ul>
<b>4. The Initiating Discussion paper highlights the multiplicity of demands and contexts procurement is serving today –diverse sectors, instruments, delivery mechanisms and clients with varying institutional frameworks and governance conditions. What recommendations could help the Bank best tailor its procurement requirements to meet these diverse and varying demands and needs?</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Better linkage of procurement plan with accounting systems (e.g., PIFRA).</li> <li>• Proactive capacity building is required rather than a project specific approach.</li> <li>• The Bank should lead procurement capacity building initiatives in Balochistan. One of the reasons for low investments in the province is the absence of credible procurement systems and capacities.</li> <li>• The Bank should identify means of developing sustainable country systems and take lead in this process.</li> <li>• The Bank should not shy away from funding even if risks due to political, security, economy and capacity reasons are high.</li> <li>• No reward/incentive is given to good performing projects/entities. There could be a country /regional rating system, which should be accessible to the public.</li> </ul>
<b>5. What could the Bank do to simplify and streamline its current policies and to take advantage of the potential gains offered by e-procurement and IT-based tools?</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
<b>6. International consensus calls for use of country systems and harmonization among development partners. What can the Bank do to advance the use of country systems and harmonization among partners?</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
<b>7. What suggestions do you have to monitor and evaluate the Bank’s Procurement policies and assess their impact and effectiveness?</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
<b>8. Do you have other suggestions to help the Bank develop a proposal for a new policy framework and guiding principles for revisions to the Bank’s procurement policies?</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>