

## The World Bank

## Procurement Policy Review **Feedback Summary**

Date: September 28, 2012

Venue: Islamabad, Pakistan

**Total Number of Participants:** 9

## **Specific Feedback from Stakeholders**

- 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?
  - The system should be open to change, to promote country systems, and aim at the most efficient implemention of projects.
  - Before the policy is changed, the suggested changes should be presented in a statement that compares the old policy with the revised policy, This should be shared with stakeholders again.
- 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?
  - The importance of value for money needs to be highlighted.
  - Guidelines should foster mutual trust, confidence and partnership; the current systemimparts the impression that the Bank does not trust the borrower, and the client does not trust the contactors.
  - There should be periodic post reviews rather than prior reviews.
  - There should be flexibility for addressing the local requirements and the project specific conditions.

The guidelines should be brief and detailed SOPs should be provided for guidance. 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? • Shopping guidelines must be more detailed. • There should be more guidance on the shortlisting of consulting firms. 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? • The Bank should support overall governance reform and capacity of the public sector. • Support should be given to governments to develop better planning capacities, estimation and contract management. 5. What could the Bank do to simplify and streamline its current policies and to take advantage of the potential gains offered by eprocurement and IT-based tools? • The of the private sector for e-procurement should be assessed. • E-procurement can be implemented in a phased manner; arge scale infrastructure projects and consultancies may be best suited for piloting e-procurement. 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? • Country systems should be supported and reformed. • There is a need to build capacity of auditing; the surrent approach to auditing is responsable for a very conservative, risk averse and compliance focused approach. • There are questions raised in the Public Accounts Committee regarding the appropriateness of maintaining multiple streams of funding (multiple donors and public funds). There is a need to have a single pool of money and a single set of rules applicable to all funds. • Donors should harmonize their rules as well as their engagement. 7. What suggestions do you have to monitor and evaluate the Bank's Procurement policies and assess their impact and effectiveness? • Seek periodic feedback from borrowers. 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?

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