



The World Bank

Procurement Policy Review Feedback Summary

Date: September 19, 2012

Venue: Karachi, Pakistan

Total Number of Participants: 18

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?	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The policy review should take into account the hierarchy of various guidance notes. If Procurement Guidelines will be shorter in the future, there would be a need for a detailed manual. • Overall, governance is an issue. Planning is not very robust and may be compromised by political interests.
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?	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines should focus on contract management and capacity building. • There is no clear guidance regarding very low cost of bids. • Guidelines should have implementation mechanisms for procurement complaint management systems. • The Bank should hold biannual public hearings to get feed back on various projects. • The turnaround time in procurements is not adequately monitored. There are delays in various evaluations which compromiso the efficiency of project implementation. Procurement plans should be proactively

	<p>monitored.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The guidelines do not address cost comparisons.
<p>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?</p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Third party monitoring of implementation quality, cost, and Schedule should be required. • Cost should be confidential even in PADs. • Bank should be at least an observer in evaluations. • At times, procurement plans are not linked with project activities. Some goods are procured which sit idle because there is no upstream activity for which they can be used and they may end up never being used.
<p>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?</p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training should be only for relevant project officers. • PC-I to PC-V should be streamlined, aligned with the project designs and published online. • Planning process and budgeting should be integrated. Moreover, planning should be robust; there are major issues in estimated costs being unrealistically low and the actual cost turning out to be much higher. • Overall technical capacity should be developed. • Setting up of procurement units and procurement professionalization is essential for a sustained capacity. • Bank should support overall good governance.
<p>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?</p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate disclosure is necessary until a contract is completed. e-procurement actions should be made a part of the portfolio
<p>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?</p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply PPRA rules to all bank projects. TI Pakistan has influenced US AID to apply PPRA rules to all aid projects. There is an integrity pact in these rules which is a good deterrent of integrity violations. • A database should be developed that keeps track of qualifications and performance of firms. • Rules should be harmonized across donors; likewise all PPRA should have similar rules.
<p>7. What suggestions do you have to monitor and evaluate the Bank's Procurement policies and assess their impact and effectiveness?</p>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•
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?	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•