



# **The Inspection Panel**

## **Accountability for better development outcomes**

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The views and interpretations expressed in this presentation are entirely those of the author. They do not necessarily represent the views of – and should not be attributed to – any former or current employer.

# Origins

- Created by the Board of Executive Directors in 1993 to:
  - Provide an opportunity for affected people to complain when World Bank projects cause or can cause harm to them or their environment.
  - Ensure compliance with Bank policies and procedures and Management's accountability.
- Independent process and findings.
- First of its kind across IFIs. Today 18 members of the Independent Accountability Mechanisms Network.



# The Panel at a glance

Reports only to the Board of Executive Directors. Independent from Bank Management.

Three Panel Members, appointed for a five-year non-renewable term. Small permanent Secretariat at the World Bank.

Focus on the World Bank as an institution. Does not investigate governments or implementing agencies.

Concerns must have been brought to Management's attention prior to the submission of a Request.

All reports prepared by the Panel and Management as part of the Panel process are made public.

# Who are the Requesters?

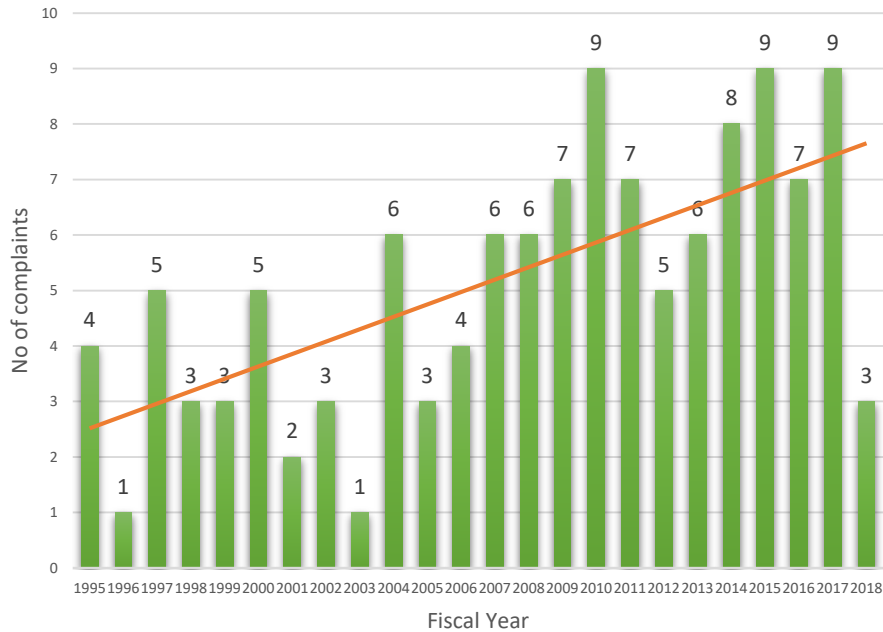
- Local community or at least two people who share interests and concerns and are affected by project activities, or local organization or other representative, on behalf of affected people.
- Foreign organization on behalf of affected people, in exceptional circumstances, if local representation is not available.
- An Executive Director of the World Bank.



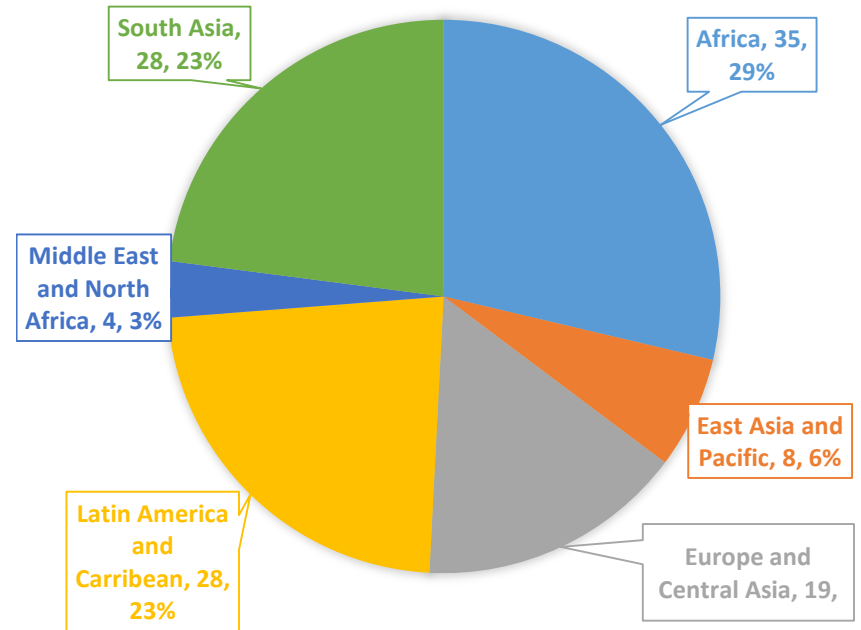
# Panel Cases

123 Requests Received through April 2018  
3 Ongoing Cases

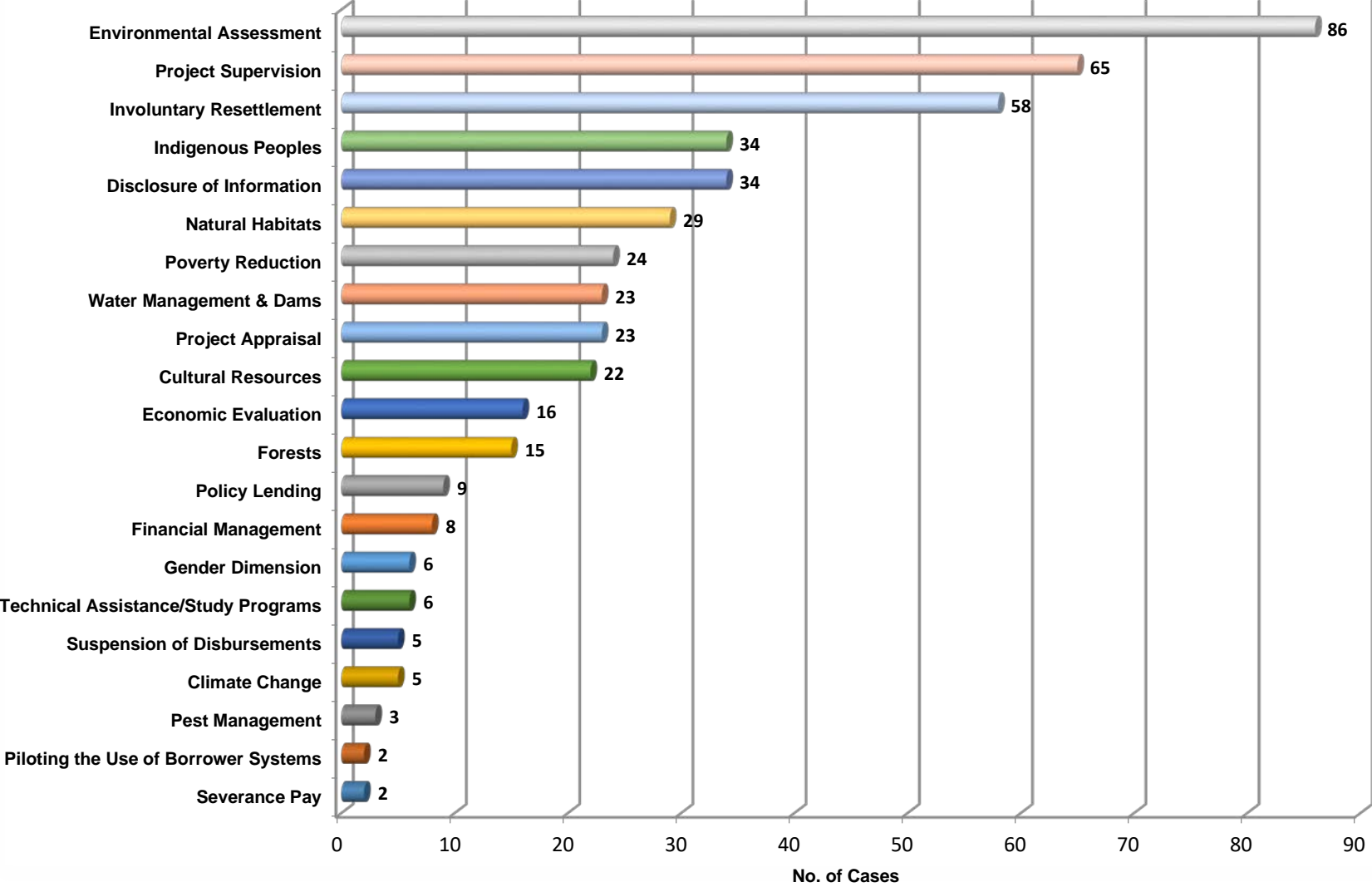
Requests Received per Fiscal Year



Regional Distribution of Requests



# Policy-Related Issues in Panel cases (as of April 2018)



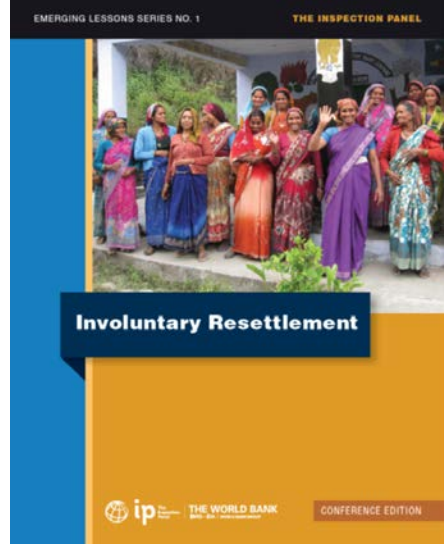
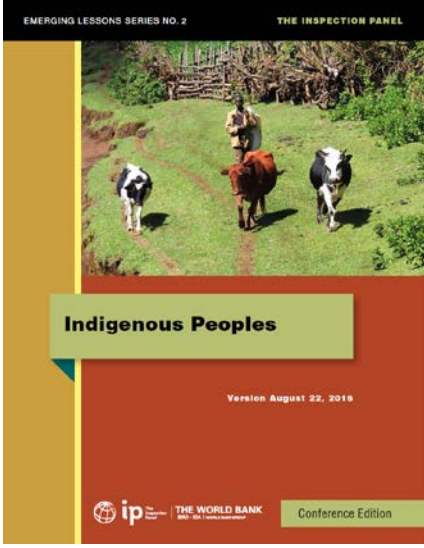
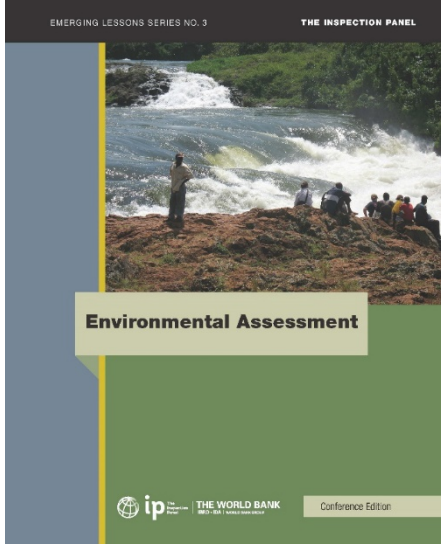
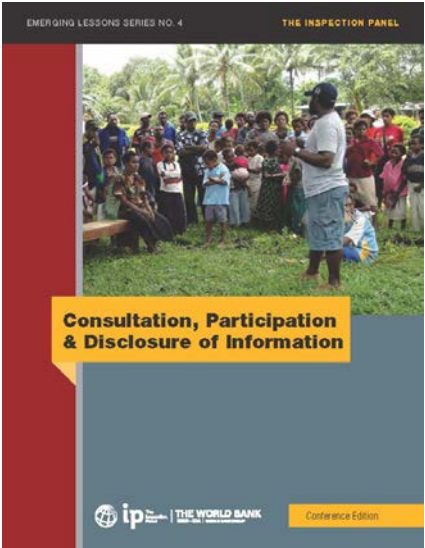


# How does the Panel define a positive outcome of its process?

- Redress of harm to affected people as resulting from Bank non-compliance (Management Action Plan).
- Broader Implications:
  - Policy clarifications and improved guidance
  - Strengthening of safeguard capacity
  - Review of broader issues affecting projects (land management and administration, indigenous peoples, consultation, labor influx risks, supervision)
  - Institutional learning



# Emerging Lessons Series from 25 years of experience





# Case Studies

# Early Solutions Pilot: Paraguay Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development Project

- Requesters claimed project did not facilitate consultation/participation of IPs.
- Management proposed Action Plan.
- Requesters agreed to Pilot Approach.
- Panel postponed decision on registration for 3 months.
- Requesters informed Panel that they were satisfied with outcome of Pilot process.
- Panel conducted field visit and issued Notice of Non-Registration.



# Non-Registration: Vietnam Livestock Competitiveness and Food Safety Project

- Request submitted by 2 animal protection organizations.
  - Project failed to consider animal welfare issues.
  - Lack of consultation with animal welfare organizations.
- Panel did not register → absence of a currently applicable policy and procedure against which compliance could be determined.
- Panel recognized and highlighted the importance of animal welfare in Notice of Non-Registration.



# Investigation: Kenya Electricity Expansion Project (Olkaria)

- Resettled Maasai community concerned about:
  - Exclusion of some households from resettlement
  - Inadequate livelihood restoration measures
  - Inadequate representation in consultations
  - Delays in provision of resettlement infrastructure and communal land title
  - Culturally incompatible housing
- Panel and EIB-CM investigation:
  - Many positive aspects, but most vulnerable people suffered harm
  - Non-application of IP Policy had impacts
  - Inadequate Supervision
- Mediation process leading to Mediation Agreement and Action Plan.



# Investigation: Uganda Transport Sector Development Project

- Requesters claimed roads project led to:
  - Teenage pregnancies, harassment, increase of sex workers, spread of STIs
  - Inadequate resettlement practices
  - Lack of occupational and road safety
  - Child labor
- Bank cancelled project.
- Panel investigation found:
  - Inadequate assessment/mitigation of labor influx risks
  - Harm to women and children (sexual abuse, pregnancies)
  - Lack of health and safety measures leading to accidents
  - Delayed and insufficient compensation
  - Inadequate Supervision and lack of appropriate expertise
- Major institutional changes, incl. establishment of Global Gender-Based Violence Task Force.







Thank you

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