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| Name of organisation / group | The world bank | Logo / Brand              Image result for the world bank |
| Year Established | 1944 |
| Brief History of the organisation / Group including any recent member changes. | |
| The World Bank is an international financial institution that provides loans and grants to the governments of poorer countries for the purpose of pursuing capital projects. It comprises two institutions: the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the International Development Association. | |
| Country of Base / Headquarters. | Washington D.C. | |
| Recent News Story Notes | Example of how it is a co-operation or aims to influence policies and on what scale. | |
| → Resources from the International Development Association (IDA) supported significant results in a fragile and challenging environment in Haiti.  → With IDA support, the Government of Haiti was able to maintain and improve education and health services, resulting in expanded access to quality primary education to 240,000 children, increased access to maternal and child health services to over 1.2 million people, and significant interruption in cholera transmission.    **Approach:**  To sustain development outcomes, IDA has supported the government to improve transparency, accountability, and effectiveness in public investment, while strengthening institutional capacity to produce key data, manage sectors, set evidence-based policy priorities, and build fiscal sustainability. | The World Bank has been attacked for funding the Western Poverty Reduction Project in China that opponents of Chinese control of Tibet say will resettle 37,000 ethnic Chinese in the territory of Tibet. | |
| Criticisms of the organisation / group activities | Key powers identified for criticism. | |
| Under the 1947 Marshall Plan the WB provided loans to European countries helping them to rebuild after World War 2. The loans were used for major infrastructure projects such as ports, road systems, power plants and other projects that would generate the income necessary to pay back the loans.   * It was only in the late 1960s and early 1970s that the WB began to shift its focus towards funding projects in LICs. Ironically, loans from the IMF and WB contributed to the growing burden of debt in LICs which was growing at an annual rate of 20% per annum in the 1970s. * During the late 1960s and 1970s that the WB became associated with funding 'mega-projects'. These controversial projects were criticised in that they contributed to economic development but they did little for human development. * In the 1980s the WB began to lend to debt-stricken countries to help service (pay the interest on) their debts (the WB being one of the main creditors).   The WB was severly criticised from all sides for its development and lending policies of the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s. Even other UN bodies such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) reported that the SAPs required by the WB had brought reduced living standards to millions of children in LICs.  Since 1989 the WB has responded to criticism by working with environmental groups to mitigate the impacts of its development projects on the environment. | As of November 2018, the largest recipients of World Bank loans were India ($859 million in 2018) and China ($370 million in 2018), through loans from IBRD. | |
| Map to show spatial spread of influence of the organisation / group | Memorable photo from recent event linked to the organisation / group | |
| Image result for map showing spatial spread of influence the world bank has | Image result for events with the world bank | |