

## PLATFORM SUMMARY



- 1. Institutional reform to make openness, full public accountability and the participation of affected populations in decision-making standard procedure at the World Bank and the IMF.**
  - Full openness and systematic consultation by the World Bank and IMF with local populations potentially affected by the policy reforms, programs and projects they support.
  - Full disclosure of information at the World Bank and IMF.
  - Legal and structural changes at the IMF to permit an increase in its openness and accountability.
- 2. A shift in the nature of economic-policy reform programs and policies to support equitable, sustainable and participatory development.**
  - A halt to World Bank and IMF structural adjustment programs as currently constituted so as to limit further damage to poor and working people and the environment.
  - The reorientation of World Bank and IMF lending for economic-policy reform to support development that is equitable and sustainable and that addresses the root causes of poverty.
- 3. An end to all environmentally destructive lending and support for more self-reliant, resource-conserving development that preserves biodiversity.**
  - The reorientation of all World Bank and IMF lending to ensure consistency with the agreements reached at the 1992 United Nations "Earth Summit."
  - An immediate moratorium on the preparation of any World Bank-supported project involving forced resettlement in countries that do not have in place policies and legal frameworks that will lead to income restoration for those who will be resettled.
  - A moratorium on World Bank funding for the construction of large dams.
  - Substantial shifts in World Bank lending towards alternative, cost-effective, resource-conserving energy, water-supply, transportation and sanitation projects.
  - A shift in World Bank lending away from agricultural export production and operations which directly or indirectly accelerate forest destruction.

**4. The scaling back of the financing, operations, role and, hence, power of the World Bank and the IMF and the rechanneling of financial resources thereby made available into a variety of development assistance alternatives.**

- The denial of future capital requests for the IBRD and the IMF's Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility (ESAF).
- The removal of the International Development Association (IDA — the World Bank's soft-loan window) from World Bank management, and the establishment of an independent IDA, operationally and financially separated from the World Bank.
- The establishment of a Global Environment Facility that is legally, operationally and financially independent of the World Bank.

**5. A reduction in multilateral debt to free up additional capital for sustainable development.**

- The immediate cancellation of 100 percent of the outstanding debt owed the IBRD and IMF by Severely-Indebted Low-Income Countries and 50 percent of that owed by Severely-Indebted Lower-Middle Income Countries.
- The write-off of World Bank loans made for projects and programs that have failed in economic terms, particularly those which have had severe adverse impact on local populations and the environment.
- An international agreement to ensure that future borrowing by governments from the IMF and World Bank is based on the informed consent of its citizens to accept and repay the debt. □

