



THE WORLD BANK

WORKING FOR
ALGERIA
2018

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WHO WE ARE

Brief overview of the World Bank Group

The World Bank Group has set two ambitious goals: end extreme poverty in a single generation and promote shared prosperity. These twin goals aim, respectively, to:

- Decrease the percentage of people living on less than \$1.90 a day to 3 percent by 2030; and
- Foster the income growth of the bottom 40 percent for every country.

The World Bank Group is a key source of financial and technical assistance to developing countries. It receives requests for assistance from around the world to gain access to its data, knowledge, and research to foster innovation and boost countries' development potential. In addition to the loans it provides at preferential rates, the Bank also provides local capacity building and analytical support, and shares its expertise in international best practices.





WHO WE ARE

Brief overview of the World Bank Group

The World Bank Group comprises five institutions managed by their member States. Established in 1944 and headquartered in Washington, D.C, the World Bank Group has some 15,000 employees in over 120 offices worldwide.

The five World Bank Group institutions are:

- **The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development - IBRD**

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development lends to governments of middle-income and creditworthy, low-income countries.

- **The International Development Association - IDA**

The International Development Association provides interest-free loans (credits) and grants to governments of the poorest countries.

Together, IBRD and IDA make up the World Bank.

- **The International Finance Corporation - IFC**

The International Finance Corporation provides loans, equity, and advisory services to stimulate private investment in developing countries.

- **The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency - MIGA**

The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency provides guarantees to investors against losses caused by noncommercial risks in developing countries.

- **The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes - ICSID**

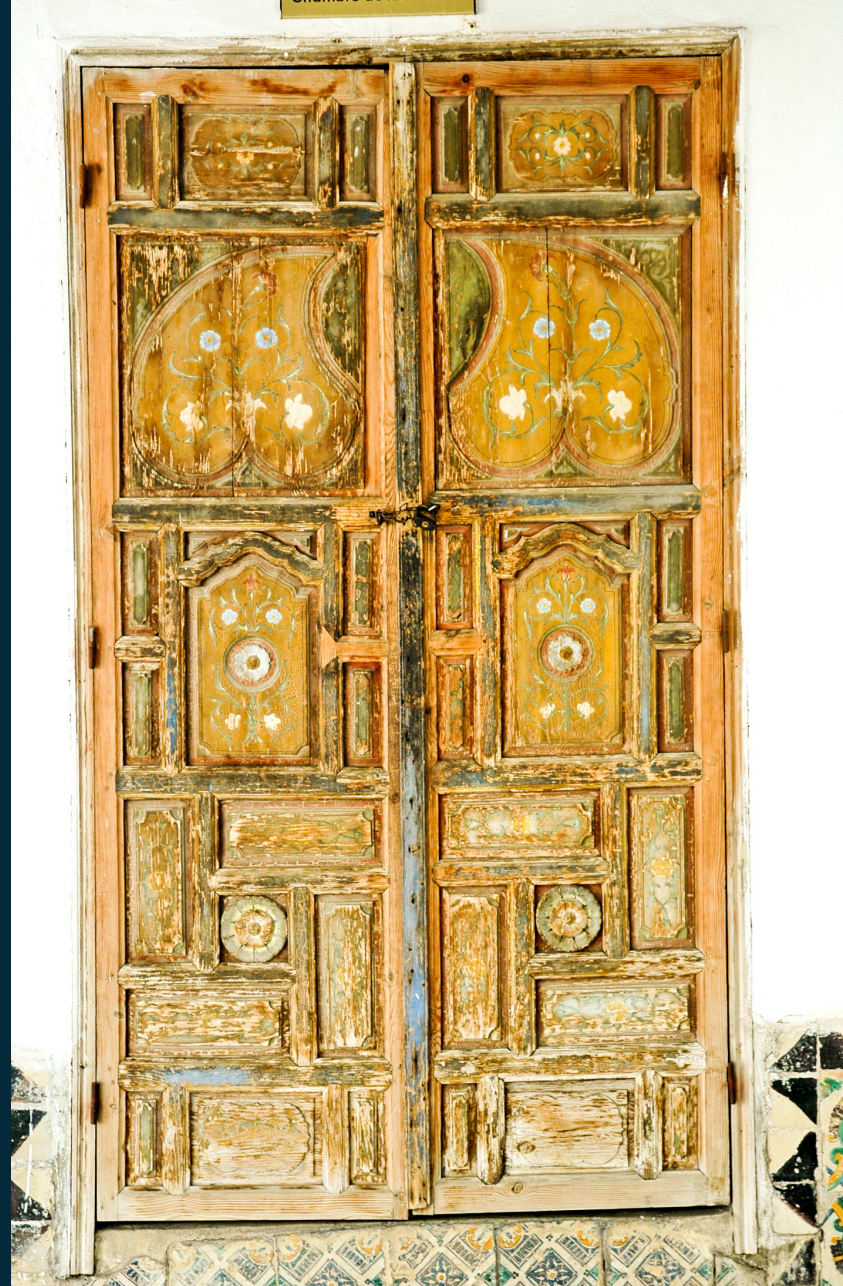
The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes provides international facilities for conciliation and arbitration of investment disputes.

What does financial and technical support to developing countries entail?

Innovative knowledge sharing

We support developing countries through policy advice, research and analysis, and technical assistance. Our analytic work often underpins World Bank financing and helps inform developing countries' own investments. We also support capacity building in the countries we serve. We host, sponsor, or participate in numerous forums and conferences on issues of development, often in collaboration with partners.

To ensure that countries can access the best international expertise and help generate cutting-edge knowledge, the Bank Group is constantly seeking to improve the way it shares its knowledge and engages with its clients and the general public.



Our priorities in this area are as follows:

Results

We continue to sharpen our focus on helping developing countries deliver measurable results.

Reform

We are working to improve all aspects of our work—how projects are designed, how information is made available, and how to bring our operations closer to client governments and communities.

Open development

We offer a growing range of free, easy-to-use tools. Our Open Data web site offers free access to comprehensive, downloadable indicators about development in countries around the globe. We have also made World Bank Live—live discussions open to participants worldwide—a key part of our Spring and Annual Meetings with the International Monetary Fund.

Financial products and services

We provide low-interest loans, zero-interest credits, grants, and reimbursable advisory services to developing countries.

These types of financing support a wide array of investments in such areas as education, health, public administration, infrastructure, financial and private sector development, agriculture, and environmental and natural resource management. Some of our projects are co-financed with governments, other multilateral institutions, commercial banks, export credit agencies, and private sector investors.

We also provide or facilitate financing through trust fund partnerships with bilateral and multilateral donors. Many partners have asked the Bank to help manage initiatives that address needs across a wide range of sectors and developing regions.

ALGERIA

The World Bank's Engagement



Since 2010, the strategic partnership framework between the World Bank and Algeria has been based on advisory services (Reimbursable Advisory Services – RAS), which are offered by the Bank in response to requests from the country for support with their development priorities.



This portfolio is composed of 10 technical assistance projects in six sectors:

Agriculture and rural development

In light of Algeria's goal to reduce its dependence on imports of staples such as milk and cereals, the Bank is helping the authorities develop the mechanisms needed to boost local production. To secure a sustainable model, this support seeks to generate production that is driven not only by existing demand, but also by a fully operational supply chain from the field to the consumer.

Finance

In connection with the modernization of the financial sector, the World Bank is working with the Government of Algeria to develop a stable, resilient, and inclusive financial sector. To this end, the World Bank supports the Algerian Government's reform efforts on many fronts, including governance of public banks, the modernization of the credit bureau, and strengthening of the supervisory capacity of the Bank of Algeria.

Investment climate

As part of its efforts to help boost growth and increase economic diversification, the Bank is working with the Government of Algeria to promote a better business climate. This project seeks to strengthen institutional capacity and support the implementation of reforms designed to promote the private sector.

Social protection

The Bank is working with its Algerian counterparts on appropriate targeting and compensation mechanisms to more effectively meet the social protection needs of the population, while adapting to economic reforms.

Integrated desert management

The conservation of desert ecosystems and the improvement of the livelihoods of their populations are critical to inclusive and sustainable development of desert regions. This project seeks to build the capacity of national institutions and beneficiaries and lay the necessary foundation for integrated desert management.

“ALGERIA VISION 2035”

Under this project, technical assistance to design and draft its Vision 2035 is provided to the Government of Algeria, including analytical tools and advisory services relating to key economic sectors (governance, financial sector, human capital, productive capital, infrastructure and macroeconomic policy).

Vision 2035 aims to produce a report that provides a picture of what a prosperous Algeria could look like in 2035 and how to realize this goal. This report will review reforms implemented by other countries to achieve high-income, less oil-dependent economies.





These programs seek to:

- Boost growth through economic diversification,
- Promote sustainable development and reduce territorial disparities,
- Strengthen economic planning, monitoring and evaluation institutions.

Reimbursable advisory services are complemented with several analytical and technical assistance activities financed by the World Bank and other resources. These activities relate to subsidy reform, agriculture value chains (milk), and rural development, as well as improvements in the business environment and the *Doing Business* indicators.

Reimbursable services being provided to the *Crédit populaire d'Algérie*, Algeria's leading State-owned bank, are the most substantive ever offered by IFC.

What are reimbursable advisory services (RAS)?

RAS are programs offered by the World Bank to its clients in middle- and high-income countries. Unlike lending products, RAS is an instrument designed to deliver specific assistance to eligible clients.

Under RAS programs, the World Bank works with countries at their request, providing technical advice, analytical services, and implementation support. The Bank is then reimbursed for the cost of these advisory services.

Reimbursable advisory services are flexible and easily adaptable to meet country needs, and can take many forms, including development policy advice; analytical and diagnostic work; donor aid coordination and impact evaluation; program implementation support; training; and knowledge sharing and peer learning.

