

(A) monitor nutrition levels in a timely manner; and

(B) measure the impact an adjustment loan, and the policies and activities in support of which such loan is made, has on the living standards of the country's population, especially the poorest; and

(3) indicate specifically what steps the borrower will take to—

(A) mitigate any adverse effect the policies and activities in support of which an adjustment loan is made are expected to have on the living standards of the poor (including the use of the proceeds of any adjustment loan, project aid, or other compensatory measure to mitigate such effect); and

(B) maximize the extent of the participation of the poor in the economic benefits resulting from an adjustment loan.

**(c) Report to member governments by United States Executive Director of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and by International Development Association**

The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association to request the management of the respective institutions to prepare a report for distribution to member governments no later than June 30, 1988, that—

(1) assesses the impact on the poor of structural adjustment in countries to which structural adjustment lending has been made; and

(2) specifies the steps that have been or will be taken by the respective institution to—

(A) mitigate any adverse effect of adjustment lending, and the activities in support of which such lending is made, on the living standards of the poor in the countries to which such loans are made; and

(B) ensure the participation of the poor in the economic benefits resulting from adjustment lending and the activities in support of which such lending is made.

**(d) "Adjustment lending" defined**

For purposes of this section and section 262m-1 of this title, the term "adjustment lending" means nonproject lending in support of structural macroeconomic reforms or sectoral economic reform.

(Pub. L. 95-118, title XVI, § 1601, as added Pub. L. 100-202, § 101(e) [title I], Dec. 22, 1987, 101 Stat. 1329-131, 1329-134.)

**CODIFICATION**

Section 1601 of Pub. L. 95-118 is based on section 701 of title VII of H.R. 3750, One Hundredth Congress, as introduced Dec. 11, 1987, and enacted into law by Pub. L. 100-202.

**DEFINITIONS**

The definitions in section 262p-5 of this title apply to this section.

**§ 262p-1. Grassroots Collaboration Program**

**(a) Proposal for establishment; private involvement; projects or policies for alleviation of poverty and promotion of environmental protection**

The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association to initiate discussions with other directors of such institutions and to propose the establishment of a Grassroots Collaboration Program to develop improved mechanisms for involving, directly or indirectly, nongovernmental organizations in the design, implementation, and monitoring of development projects financed by, or development policies established by, such bank or association in order to alleviate poverty and promote environmental protection, including—

(1) encouraging nongovernmental organizations in borrowing countries to participate in all stages of project planning and country strategy activities to—

(A) minimize any adverse impact of such projects or activities on the poor people of such country;

(B) minimize any adverse impact of such projects or activities on the environment of such country; and

(C) maximize the extent to which such projects or activities will benefit the poor people of such country;

(2) increasing the direct involvement of nongovernmental organizations in project design, implementation, or monitoring whenever such organizations have a distinct comparative advantage over other entities in providing such services by virtue of their grassroots involvement with poor people, especially women, in a borrowing country;

(3) providing microenterprise credit for small scale economic activities through nongovernmental organizations;

(4) supporting the enhancement of the institutional capacity of nongovernmental organizations in borrowing countries as development practitioners; and

(5) establishing or supporting jointly funded intermediary mechanisms with nongovernmental organizations to facilitate increased collaboration between such bank or association and nongovernmental organizations in borrowing countries.

**(b) Implementation and financing of program**

It is the sense of the Congress that the Grassroots Collaboration Program described in subsection (a) of this section should be implemented and financed as part of the normal operations of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association.

**(c) Flexible financing; initial grant**

To the extent the activities under the Grassroots Collaboration Program described in subsection (a) of this section need more flexible financing, it is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) such activities could be funded through a grant from the net income of the Inter-

national Bank for Reconstruction and Development; and

(2) an initial grant of not less than \$50,000,000 should be made for such activities with subsequent annual allocations of such additional amounts as may be necessary to allow the Grassroots Collaboration Program to maximize collaboration with nongovernmental organizations in the alleviation of poverty and the protection of the environment.

**(d) Repealed. Pub. L. 101-240, title V, § 541(d)(4), Dec. 19, 1989, 103 Stat. 2518**

**(e) Annual reports to Congress**

Each annual report to the Congress by the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Policies shall describe the status of the establishment and operation of the Grassroots Collaboration Program described in subsection (a) of this section, the activities under taken by the Program and the sum of the amounts expended by the Program.

(Pub. L. 95-118, title XVI, § 1602, as added Pub. L. 100-202, § 101(e) [title I], Dec. 22, 1987, 101 Stat. 1329-131, 1329-134; amended Pub. L. 101-240, title V, § 541(d)(4), Dec. 19, 1989, 103 Stat. 2518.)

CODIFICATION

Section 1602 of Pub. L. 95-118 is based on section 701 of title VII of H.R. 3750, One Hundredth Congress, as introduced Dec. 11, 1987, and enacted into law by Pub. L. 100-202.

AMENDMENTS

1989—Subsec. (d). Pub. L. 101-240 struck out subsec. (d) which related to initial reporting requirements by Secretary of the Treasury.

DEFINITIONS

The definitions in section 262p-5 of this title apply to this section.

**§ 262p-2. Instructions to United States Executive Directors for extension of credit**

**(a) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; International Development Association; access of poor to formal sources of credit; identification and removal of barriers to extension of credit generally and to provisions of credit to microenterprises**

The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association to initiate discussions with other directors of such Bank or Association and to propose that—

(1) in carrying on the activities of the Bank or Association, the Bank or Association take such steps as may be necessary to increase access for the poor people of a borrowing country to formal sources of credit; and

(2) the Bank or Association include a requirement in all appropriate project and non-project agreements, as a condition for assistance under such agreements, that the borrowing country identify and remove unreasonable legal and regulatory barriers to—

(A) the establishment or operation of organizations which extend credit; and

(B) the provision of credit to microenterprises for small scale economic activities.

**(b) African Development Bank and Asian Development Bank; provision of credit to microenterprises**

The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Directors of the African Development Bank and the Asian Development Bank to initiate discussions with other directors of the respective banks and to propose that each such bank—

(1) examine the Program for the Financing of Small Projects of the Inter-American Development Bank and the steps taken by such bank to link the Program to the mainstream operation of the bank; and

(2) explore ways and means to establish similar programs within the respective banks to provide credit to microenterprises for small scale economic activities.

**(c) Annual reports to Congress; inclusion of status of microenterprise credit promotion activities**

Each annual report to the Congress by the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Policies shall describe the status of the microenterprise credit promotion activities of each of the institutions referred to in subsection (a) or (b) of this section.

(Pub. L. 95-118, title XVI, § 1603, as added Pub. L. 100-202, § 101(e) [title I], Dec. 22, 1987, 101 Stat. 1329-131, 1329-134.)

CODIFICATION

Section 1603 of Pub. L. 95-118 is based on section 701 of title VII of H.R. 3750, One Hundredth Congress, as introduced Dec. 11, 1987, and enacted into law by Pub. L. 100-202.

DEFINITIONS

The definitions in section 262p-5 of this title apply to this section.

**§ 262p-3. Participation of women in economic, social and policy development activities**

**(a) Congressional declaration of policy**

Congress hereby declares that it is the policy of the United States that multilateral development banks should—

(1) fully involve women in borrowing countries in the identification, planning, implementation, and evaluation of mainstream development activities financed by such banks;

(2) recognize and support women's direct and indirect roles in the economic development of their countries and communities;

(3) recognize and support women's direct and indirect roles in the education and social development of, the maintenance of the health of, and in the provision of adequate nutrition for, family members and communities, especially children;

(4) work to remove legal and customary barriers which impede the full participation of women in economic and social development, such as lack of access to credit, property rights, education, health care, and government services; and

(5) involve women's groups in borrowing countries in project identification and prepa-