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World Bank/IMF Annual Meetings PNoWB Delegation Report

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A. Summary and Orientation

The Parliamentary Network on the World Bank (PNoWB) sent a delegation comprised of four Board members, three Secretariat staff and a PNoWB Country chapter chairperson to the Annual Meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in Washington DC from 5-10 October, 2010. During this time, delegates participated in the Program of Seminars and the Civil Society Organisation (CSO) forum; met with a number of potential donor and partner organizations; held an informal, partial Board retreat; and organized a number of private meetings with World Bank and IMF senior leadership. For a number of these activities, *real-time reporting* of the event was available on the PNoWB website less than 12 hours following the session.

This report covers the PNoWB delegation's participation in the Program of Seminars and CSO forum as well as number of private meetings with senior leadership from the Bretton Woods institutions and the partial Board retreat.

PNoWB's participation in the Annual Meetings had two main focuses: 1) Preparing for the Network's Annual Conference; and 2) Mobilizing funding and support for PNoWB's work. Section B in this report provides background on PNoWB's progress in these focus areas over the past six months and an update *in blue italics* describes ways the issue was addressed by the PNoWB delegation throughout their week in Washington. Section C contains all of the *real-time reporting* stories published during the week. Section D details required follow-up from the week.

About the Annual Meetings of the IMF and World Bank

The Board of Governors of the IMF and the Boards of Governors of the World Bank Group normally meet once a year to discuss the work of their respective institutions. The Annual Meetings, which generally take place in September-October, have customarily been held in Washington for two consecutive years and in another member country in the third year.

At the Annual Meetings, the Boards of Governors make decisions on how current international monetary issues should be addressed and approve corresponding resolutions. The Meetings are chaired by a Governor of the Bank and the Fund, with the chairmanship rotating among the membership each year. At the conclusion of their meetings, the International Monetary and Financial Committee and the Development Committee, as well as several other groups, issue communiqués.

Because the Annual Meetings bring such a large number of member country officials together, they provide opportunities for consultations large and small, formal and informal. Numerous seminars are held in conjunction with the meetings, including seminars conducted by staff members for members of the press. The Annual Meetings Program of Seminars is designed to foster creative dialogue among the private sector, government delegates and senior Bank and Fund officials.

B. Participation Focuses

PNoWB's participation in the Annual Meetings had two main focuses: 1) Preparing for the Network's Annual Conference; and 2) Mobilizing funding and support for PNoWB's work.

1) Preparing for the Network's Annual Conference

Background

PNoWB's 2010 Annual Conference comes at a key moment for development cooperation. The world has five years remaining to meet the Millennium Development Goals amidst continued financial challenges, rapid urbanization in many of the world's poorest countries, a growing list of political, governance and security concerns, and an ever-increasing amount of large-scale natural disasters, to name just a few. In short: development effectiveness is more important than ever before.

Parliamentarians and their civil society counterparts have a key role to play realizing increased development effectiveness. From identifying and operationalizing alternative mechanisms for development financing and ensuring that development-related legislation is evidence-based, to increasing aid effectiveness through budgetary oversight, elected lawmakers are the key link between development policy, practice, and outcomes.

The themes of PNoWB's 2010 Annual Conference -- Financing for Development; Evidence-Based Policymaking in Development; Aid Effectiveness and Alignment; and MDG Review -- have been identified by the Board in consultation with the World Bank with the aim of engaging parliamentarians, partner organizations, civil society actors and International Financial Institutions in pressing issues at the intersection of development cooperation and governance.

Proposed conference themes and structure

Theme 1: Financing for Development

International aid given from one country to another is perhaps the most well-known form of development financing, but it is far from the only way that a country can raise funds for its poverty reduction strategy. As the 2002 Monterrey Consensus outlines, mobilizing domestic financial resources through taxation systems; attracting foreign direct investment and other forms of private capital; increasing trade revenues; reducing external debt; and cooperating on a global level to address international financial issues all contribute to sustainable financing for development. Furthermore, fighting corruption and increasing policy coherence also bring countries closer to sustainable development financing. Sessions in this thematic area could include:

- Expanding developing country tax revenues- legislators' roles in reforming domestic tax codes
- International trade reform
- Stemming illicit financial flows
- Pro-poor monetary policies

- Debt and development

Theme 2: Evidence-Based Policymaking in Development

Evidence-based policymaking is an approach that helps legislators and governments to make well-informed decisions about policies, programmes and projects by putting the best available evidence at the heart of policy development and implementation. Evidence-based policy is a rigorous approach that draws on data, lessons-learned, and quantitative as well as qualitative analysis. Researchers, policy makers and civil society actors must work together to ensure that development cooperation policy is informed by on-the-ground realities, community priorities and the latest research, and that all relevant stakeholders are politically invested in the policy's successful implementation. Sessions in this thematic area could include:

- Evidence-based policy models and alternatives
- The role of south-to-south exchange
- Fragile states- governance models/capacity building for parliaments in fragile states- what works?
- The role of regional parliamentary assemblies
- Strategies for consultation and community ownership
- Parliamentary capacity building for evidence-based policy

Theme 3: Aid Effectiveness and Alignment

The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action seek to reform the way development aid is delivered and managed in order to strengthen its impact and effectiveness and to accelerate the achievement of the 2015 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Both documents were signed at the High-Level Forum (HLF) on Aid Effectiveness -- at the 2nd HLF in 2005 and 3rd HLF in 2008 respectively—hosted by the OECD-DAC working party. As the development community prepares for the 4th HLF in early 2011 – which will take stock of progress made towards aid effectiveness principles as defined in these two documents—there is much speculation that the principles will be refined and updated. PNoWB members and partners have a vital role to play in increasing aid effectiveness by holding their own governments and IFI signatories, including the World Bank, to account for commitments made in the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda.

Sessions in this thematic area could include:

- Preparing for the 4th DAC High-Level Forum- increasing parliamentary and civil society participation and input
- International Financial Institutions and aid effectiveness
- IDA and Aid Effectiveness- presenting the IDA 15 mid-term review and PNoWB's IDA 16 and Aid Effectiveness campaign
- Domestic Accountability- building parliamentarians' capacity to oversee development programs and budgets

Theme 4: MDG Review

With only five years left to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, the world's leaders in September met to discuss progress in each of the eight areas. According to a 2010 report

by UNDP, despite significant advances, if the world continues to follow current trends, most developing countries will not meet many of the MDG targets. Particular challenges remain in reducing maternal and child mortality, providing the world's people with access to clean drinking water, and ensuring environmental sustainability. Policy choices, governance challenges and fiscal constraints are the largest barriers to achieving the targets. PNoWB's members and partners have an opportunity, and often a mandate, to address all three. Sessions in this theme will highlight both core MDG issues as well as related specialty areas. Sessions in this thematic area could include:

- Parliamentary engagement with the MDGs
- Food security- case studies on policies favoring domestic food security in developing countries
- Disaster risk reduction- best practices in legislating DRR
- Water resources management
- Meeting the Health MDGs

Annual Meetings update

PNoWB Board members and International Secretariat staff during the partial Board retreat discussed the upcoming Annual Conference.

Jerome Evrard informed the Members of the Board present at the meeting that the World Bank Office in Paris has agreed to provide PNoWB with an extra room for the preparations of the annual conference. He also informed them that a new temporary staff member has been hired (Manon Ballestero). Ms. Ballestero will be working from Brussels to help with the logistics for the annual conference.

In regard to invitations, the PNoWB Secretariat will send the invitations, after preparing a proposal on who to invite, how to invite them and for which parliamentarians PNoWB will provide financing. All members can be generally invited on their own expenses and the World Bank can finance some MPs. PNoWB will draft an invitation in the week of 18 October 2010. Concerning the elections of several new Board Members, Hugh Bayley suggested exploring the idea of a vote by the entire PNoWB Membership either through email or letters. Hugh Bayley proposed to re-elect one half of the Board rather than one third. This option remains to be explored.

2. Mobilizing funding and support for PNoWB's work

Background

PNoWB Secretariat has spent the past six months preparing proposals for a range of current and potential donors and restructuring the way it presents and reports on PNoWB's work. Clear programme presentation and reporting is a pre-requisite for securing funding from bilateral and multilateral funders as well as from private foundations.

Funding proposal update

PNoWB is expanding beyond its traditional bilateral funders in this next round of proposal development. The Network will approach the Gulf countries and a number of corporations

working in the resource-extraction sector to fund specific activities, provided that this funding is no-strings-attached. In addition, PNoWB has been contacted by the Gates Foundation, which has shown interest in possible cooperation on activities related to promoting multilateral aid. The Network will also continue to submit core-funding requests to past supporters including the Netherlands and the U.K. Proposals have also been prepared for Denmark and Norway.

PNoWB's programme menu

PNoWB has a new way of describing and reporting on its work using seven different programmatic streams as a structure:

1. Parliamentary Participation
2. Aid Effectiveness
3. Civil Society and Parliaments
4. Parliamentary Engagement with IFIs
5. Building Southern Capacity
6. Transparency in Resource Management
7. Development Education

International Monetary and Financial Committee (IMFC)

The IMFC is responsible for advising, and reporting to, the IMF Board of Governors as it manages and shapes the international monetary and financial system. The IMFC also monitors developments in global liquidity and the transfer of resources to developing countries; considers proposals by the Executive Board to amend the Articles of Agreement; and deals with unfolding events that may disrupt the global monetary and financial system.

The IMFC usually meets twice a year: at the Bank-Fund Annual Meetings and in March or April at the Spring Meetings. The Committee discusses matters of concern affecting the global economy and also advises the IMF on the direction of its work. At the end of the meetings, the Committee issues a communiqué summarizing its views. These communiqués provide guidance for the IMF's work program during the six months leading up to the next Spring or Annual Meetings. There is no formal voting at the IMFC, which operates by consensus.

The IMFC has 24 members who are central bank governors, ministers, or others of comparable rank and who are drawn from the governors of the Fund's 187 member countries. The membership reflects the composition of the IMF's Executive Board: each member country that appoints, and each group of member countries that elects, an Executive Director appoints a member of the IMFC. The group is currently chaired by H.E. Youssef Boutros-Ghali, the Minister of Finance for Egypt. A number of international institutions, including the World Bank, participate as observers in the IMFC's meetings.

Annual Meetings update

Throughout the week, PNoWB delegates' participation and comments focused on the above seven PNoWB programmatic areas.

During a private meeting with Colin Bruce, Director of Operations and Strategy for Africa at the World Bank, PNoWB delegates had the opportunity to enquire specifically about how the Bank intends to support civil society engagement in the development cooperation process. In response, Mr. Bruce said that the Bank is considering founding a 'Global Fund' to support civil society participation, similar to the model of the Global Fund To Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria (GFATM), whereby a number of donors contribute to a multilateral funding mechanism.

Board member Ndeye Fatou Touré during the CSO Orientation session to the Bretton Woods intuitions emphasized the importance not just of funding, but of job creation in her comments to World Bank and IMF presenters. She also pointed out that poverty is often a long-term condition and that economic growth does not necessarily translate to poverty reduction, especially for those who are lowest on the ladder and most affected by climate change (which affects agricultural production and transport—thus disproportionately affecting rural and subsistence farmers). In addition, Ms. Touré and PNoWB will follow up on a recent IMF mission to Senegal directly with the mission chief, Mr. Norbert Funke, to request a parliamentary briefing on the current economic and financial state of the county according to the IMF and any decisions made during the mission.

Board member Laode Ida focused on the current and potential role of parliamentarians in World Bank and IMF loan negotiations, especially in countries like Indonesia, which are increasingly receiving World Bank loans as opposed to grants. The World Bank, in cooperation with OECD-DAC, recently launched a new website, aidflows.org, to make country-by-country development aid information more accessible. Users can select individual donor countries and partner countries to track the sources and uses of aid funding. The Bank also will soon begin a pilot project to geomap all projects receiving Bank support in a country and make a comprehensive world map available online. In addition, there are plans to enable community members in program areas to provide real-time feedback by cell phone, which will then be posted directly on the geomap.

Henry Banyenzaki, Chairman of PNoWB's Uganda chapter, focused on the importance of building parliamentary oversight capacity and establishing/strengthening the relationship between civil society and parliament in a country. Mr. Banyenzaki participated in a panel, organized by PNoWB partner BIC, on transparency of extractive industry agreements and the role of legislative and civil society oversight, during which he spoke about the experience of Uganda's recent oil discoveries and the lack of transparency surrounding the legislative process governing oil extraction and future revenue management.

The Head of PNoWB's International Secretariat and the organisation's Policy Officer held a closed-door meeting with the World Bank's IDA resource mobilization team to learn about the progress of the IDA deputies meetings and the replenishment process in general. Immediately following the meeting, PNoWB published a real-time brief on the meeting's contents for its members and partners—the most up-to-the-minute update on IDA 16

replenishment negotiations available publicly (see page XX of this report for the full reporting on this event).

Private meetings with World Bank Senior Leadership

Meeting with Caroline Anstey, VP for External Affairs, World Bank Group

During this meeting, Hugh Bayley informed Caroline Anstey about the 2010 PNoWB Annual Conference as well as the Secretariat's activities in 2010. Caroline Anstey confirmed that Robert B. Zoellick will not be able to attend PNoWB's annual conference in person. Different arrangements could include a direct video conference or a pre-recorded message answering parliamentary questions. It is also likely that a World Bank Managing Director will attend the Conference in Zoellick's absence – this remains to be confirmed. A direct meeting between Zoellick and Parliamentarians could take place during the 2011 Spring Meetings.

Caroline Anstey informed PNoWB that World Bank Country Directors are working closer with Parliamentarians, especially in the area of parliamentary strengthening to improve parliamentarians' oversight capacity. In governments that are not very open, the Bank still tries to interact with Parliaments. She confirmed that it is crucial to have a country-based relationship with Parliaments.

Jerome Evrard proposed that WB Country Offices hold a 'Parliamentary Week' in each country where they could organise at least one event between the World Bank Country Office and the local Parliament. Caroline Anstey explained that the World Bank is currently carrying out an audit across the World Bank to see how different sectors engage with Parliaments. She then briefly presented the World Bank's new policy on access to information, including data. The WB could potentially organise a session on the Open Data initiative during PNoWB's annual conference.

Marie Rose Nguini Effa considers that the Bank needs to be more transparent in its actions. The Bank works mainly with the Executive part of government but it needs to explore further how it can work with Parliaments to build their capacity.

Meeting with Sri Mulyani Indrawati, Managing Director, World Bank Group

Sri Mulyani Indrawati during the meeting explained that the World Bank has intensified its relationship with parliamentarians in recent years. She went on to present the new Bank initiative on access to information and open data.

Hugh Bayley invited Sri Mulyani Indrawati to PNoWB's annual conference. He informed her that PNoWB will hold a video conference in cooperation with the Bank on its activities in the West Bank and Gaza.

Sri Mulyani Indrawati then talked about the post-crisis strategy of the Bank. She explained that developing economies are gaining in importance, which is why the Bank is focusing a large part of its strategy on capacity building and knowledge sharing. Parliaments need this in order to carry out efficiently their role of budget control. At the same time, the Bank tries

to respect Parliaments' demands as to what knowledge they need most. In addition, the Bank is trying to design software to make this data more easily available, as well as to train parliamentary staff on how to use it. The WB could potentially organise a session on the Open Data initiative during PNoWB's annual conference, which can include information on how to create parliamentary portals to access Bank information.

Finally, Sri Mulyani Indrawati confirmed that emerging economies are becoming big players in international development work and it is important that they know as much as possible about the activities of the World Bank. PNoWB can play a key role in diffusing the 'World Bank myth'. She also specified that stakeholders still have a very strong say in the Bank's strategy but the shareholder composition is currently changing with a greater representation of developing countries, which is influencing the 'flavouring' of the World Bank.

Development Committee (DC)

The Development Committee is a joint committee, tasked with advising the Boards of Governors of the IMF and the World Bank on issues related to economic development in emerging and developing countries.

The Development Committee has 24 members (usually ministers of finance or development) who together represent the full membership of the IMF and World Bank. The present chairperson is H.E. Sheikh Ahmed bin Mohammed Al Khalifa, Minister of Finance for the Kingdom of Bahrain.

The Joint Ministerial Committee of the Boards of Governors of the Bank and Fund on the Transfer of Real Resources to Developing Countries, better known as the Development Committee, was established in October 1974 to advise the Boards of Governors of the IMF and World Bank on critical development issues and on the financial resources required to promote economic development in developing countries. Over the years, the Committee has interpreted its mandate to include trade and global environmental issues in addition to traditional development matters. The Committee usually meets twice a year following the IMFC meeting.

The Development Committee at the 2010 Annual Meetings issued a communiqué following their deliberations.

C. Program of Seminars and CSO Program real-time reporting

RTR1

Towards A New Development Paradigm:

Rethinking the Concepts and Measures of Development and Social Progress

CSO Policy Forum, IMF/World Bank Annual Meetings, Washington, D.C.

6 October 2010

The Parliamentary Network on the World Bank's (PNoWB) delegation to the 2010 IMF/World Bank Annual Meetings in Washington, D.C. today began the week-long programme of meetings and panels with an eye-opening session looking at different ways of describing and defining poverty and progress towards poverty reduction in view of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The session, titled "Towards a New Development Paradigm: Rethinking the Concepts and Measures of Development and Social Progress," was chaired by Ms. Sara Burke of the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung Foundation, which also sponsored the event.

The highlights of the two-hour session included a presentation by Ms. Sabina Alkire, Director of the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative, on the creation of a multidimensional poverty index (MDI) that reflects the fact that poverty is more complex than whether a person lives on less than two dollars per day. The MDI takes into account an individual's health (nutrition status and child mortality of their offspring), their education (years of schooling, number of their children enrolled in school), and their living standard (access to cooking fuel, sanitation, water, electricity and assets; and whether their home has a floor). Once these factors are taken into account, if an individual is "deprived" in 30% or more of these areas, he or she is classified as "poor." The new index also takes into account both incidence and intensity of these factors, something that other poverty indexes do not.

Using the MPI, the Initiative has found that 51% of the world's poor live in South Asia; 28% in sub-Saharan Africa; and 15% in East Asia and the Pacific. In addition, according to the MDI, the eight poorest Indian states are home to more poor people than all of sub-Saharan Africa.

Following Ms. Alkire, Mr. Ben Leo of the Center for Global Development (CGD) presented the Center's MDG progress index, which aims to present a more nuanced view of global progress towards the MDGs. The index calculates the rate of improvement that individual countries would have to attain between now and 2015 to achieve the first seven MDGs. Using the new MDG progress index, CGD found evidence of "dramatic achievements" by countries such as Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Honduras, Laos, Nepal and Uganda towards the MDGs. According to Mr. Leo, the largest challenge during this project has been the lack of high-quality, long-term data available in many countries. In 2015, the world will not know if many countries achieved the MDGs due to a lack of baseline data, he added.

Mr. Leo cautioned participants not to assume that middle income countries (MICs) were making the most progress towards realizing the MDGs, instead, he said that low income countries (LICs) have accounted for nearly as much of the progress as MICs.

Susan Reichle of USAID's Bureau of Policy, Planning and Learning discussed the Presidential Policy Directive (PPD), the first of its kind issued by a U.S. President. The PPD elevates Development as a central pillar of U.S. national security, on par with diplomacy and defense. The PPD focuses on sustainable development outcomes, promoting new operational models, and using "modern architecture," such as new partnerships with U.S. Congress and interagency policy committees. The PPD also stresses evidence-based policy making.

Finally, Mr. Manuel Montes — Chief of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs' (UNDESA) Development Policy and Analysis Division — summarized key findings from the most recent World Economic and Social Survey, poignantly stating that "each time the development paradigm changes, we over-do it." According to the 2010 Survey, "the pattern of uneven development brought about by globalization so far has been sustainable neither economically nor environmentally, nor has it been feasible politically. Moreover, the global financial crisis has exposed serious weaknesses not only in the world economy but also in global economic governance."

RTR2

IDA 16 Update and Making Aid Harmonization, Alignment and Coordination Work for Africa

CSO Policy Forum, IMF/World Bank Annual Meetings, Washington, D.C.
7 October 2010

The CSO Policy Forum at the World Bank and IMF Annual Meetings today continued with a number of engaging sessions on aid system governance and development financing. The Parliamentary Network on the World Bank (PNoWB) delegation identified two sessions that stood out as being of particular relevance to the Network. The first was an update on the 16th replenishment of the International Development Association (IDA 16), and the second was a panel discussion on progress towards the aid alignment and harmonization agenda in African countries.

Axel van Trotsenburg, Vice President of Concessional Finance and Global Partnerships at the World Bank, during the IDA 16 session updated participants on progress in the replenishment negotiations and shared some of the new ways in which the Bank is approaching IDA funding. In order to make as much money available for IDA 16 as possible, the Bank is asking countries that have graduated from IDA but still have outstanding loans to "pre-pay" these loans (i.e. pay them sooner than they are due) to maximize available capital. According to Mr. Van Trotsenburg, IDA replenishment discussions will finish in December and donor country commitments will most likely be announced then.

Also during the IDA 16 session, Archbishop Ndunganeh of South Africa, President of the African Monitor, highlighted the importance of investing in women throughout the upcoming IDA 16 funding period, and prioritizing MDGs that most affect women. The Archbishop specified that development should not simply "target women," it should involve them. He added that women's inability to own land in many African countries poses a large challenge to their economic and social empowerment. The Archbishop concluded his remarks by emphasizing that Africa needs visionary, ethical leadership and that in order for

Africa to succeed, the global community must stop the hemorrhaging of illicit financial flows from South to North.

The IDA 16 session was followed by a panel examining how the aid alignment and harmonization agenda is being implemented. The short answer is: not much. According to panel member Vitalice Meja, Coordinator of the Reality of Aid Africa Network, donors have been resistant to implementing the principles in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action, and international aid remains driven largely by geopolitical interests. In addition, donor countries continue to be wary of using country systems, and harmonization of funding procedures at the country level is often not happening, Mr. Meja said. He added that, at the country level, involvement of CSOs in aid discussions remains “tokenistic,” and often consists of one-off consultations and debriefings. In addition, parliamentarians remain “totally eclipsed” from the dialogue around aid delivery and monitoring in many African countries.

Following Mr. Meja, Ms. Barbara Lee, Manager of the World Bank’s aid effectiveness team, spoke of the differences in uptake of the aid effectiveness agenda across various countries and the varying degrees to which bilateral and multilateral donors have reformed their ways of working. According to Ms. Lee, partner country ownership is key to advancing the Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda principles of aid alignment and harmonization.

Finally, Mr. Jen Sedemond of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) highlighted the importance of south-to-south exchange of good practice in donor coordination and stressed that although aid alignment is frequently regarded as a donor country issue, it is in actuality largely a partner-country issue.

RTR3

Open Development: Empowering Individuals to Change the World

IMF/World Bank Annual Meetings, Washington, D.C.

7 October 2010

During the 2010 IMF/World Bank Annual Meetings, the World Bank hosted the Open Forum, a special event featuring a 24-hour chat forum and live video coverage from the IMF/World Bank Annual Meetings, as well as studio-based panel discussions with experts.

The main focus of the discussion was how to use the power of free and open information, institutional transparency, and the mutual responsibilities that come with it to deliver greater effectiveness, innovation and accountability in the development process. Discussions also explored how to further empower individuals to create new solutions to address intractable global development challenges.

Moderated by Caroline Anstey, Vice President for External Affairs at the World Bank Group, the session included as panelists Hans Rosling, Professor of International Health at Karolinska Institute, Director of the Gapminder Foundation, Sweden; Sakiko Fukuda-Parr, Professor of International Affairs, The New School, United States; Vivek Kundra, Chief

Information Officer, White House, United States; and Rakesh Rajani, Founder and Head, Twaweza Tanzania, Tanzania.

Participants discussed how the power of open data can forge new solutions for development. Ms. Anstey took the opportunity to present the Bank's new access to information strategy, which includes the Bank's Open Data initiative, which makes 4000 economic indicators available to the general public free of charge. Data can be a powerful tool in revealing changes brought about by innovation and helping to fight corruption. Whether or not data can bring about better development outcomes depends on what data is made public and how it is presented. This brings about questions related to who ought to make the decisions as to what statistics are available, the potential pitfalls of numbers, and the cost of such initiatives. Moreover, many issues that affect development outcomes are not easily quantified or recorded (for example, violence against women or volatile employment).

Professor Rosling showed through a graphical model comparing child mortality in Sweden with several developing how the availability of data can help measure and compare development outcomes more precisely. Data alone, however, is not sufficient. Democratizing data must happen in a way that is "native" to the users in order to make it a power and useful tool.

Mr. Kundra considers that open data is about shifting power to citizens. For years, the public sector has collected data – often with the help of taxpayers' money – which has not been available to the population. Giving the example of the GPS industry and the human genome project, he showed that releasing previously unavailable data can bring about entirely new industries.

Panelists discussed how greater institutional transparency, at both the global and national levels, can transform development. Opening up data carries with it the concept of accountability– releasing data can bring about changes in government and usher in innovative and creative solutions that were not possible before.

According to Professor Fukuda-Parr, access to open data and information is a human right, as access to information and knowledge is part of the Declaration of Human Rights. Numbers are a very effective communication tool; however, they should be used very carefully. For instance, as in the Human Development Index, they tend to define development - a very complex issue - into simplified separate parts such as education and health. However, development is a complicated phenomenon with many dimensions that are difficult to measure and quantify, such as unpaid work carried out by women that is crucial for poverty eradication but for which there is not enough data. Furthermore, concepts such as property rights are becoming a development issue.

Panelists agreed that the empowerment of individuals starts with access to information. According to Mr. Rajani, citizens need access to data to be able to put pressure on local governments to bring about change. Open data allows people to compare their situations to others, to verify information and to communicate feedback to their governments. It also allows for increased civil society participation in the development process.

RTR4

Stimulate or Consolidate: How to Secure a Robust Global Recovery: BBC World Debate

Programme of Seminars, IMF/World Bank Annual Meetings, Washington, D.C.

7 October 2010

As part of the programme of seminars during the 2010 Annual Meetings, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the BBC jointly hosted the BBC World Debate on “How to Secure a Robust Global Recovery”.

The debate brought together high-level panellists, including George Papaconstantinou, Minister of Finance, Greece; Christina Romer, Professor, University of California at Berkeley, United States; Joseph E. Stiglitz, Professor, Economics, Columbia University, United States; Dominique Strauss-Kahn, Managing Director, IMF; and Xiaochuan Zhou, Governor, People’s Bank of China, People’s Republic of China. Nik Gowing, Main Presenter, BBC World Debate, moderated the discussion.

The on-going economic downturn still presents policy challenges for governments and central banks. Panellists presented their views on several questions on the best policies to stimulate resilient recovery. Should governments now cut spending and raise taxes or continue to maintain stimulus? What structural reforms will achieve sustainable growth that is fair, delivers jobs, and guarantees a recovery that will last? Is it possible to address these issues globally or are there different cures for different countries and regions? Is the world ready for emerging markets to take a leading role in rebalancing the global economy — and do they want to?

Several main arguments emerged during the debate. Mr. Papaconstantinou explained that following the Greek economic crisis, the country had no choice but to consolidate. In addition the country has been implementing extensive fiscal reforms in its attempt to return to a sustainable growth path. Professor Stiglitz, generally a critic of extensive state intervention in the economy, was of the opinion that, while Greece might not have had a choice in this case, a country such as the United States still does. The Greek strategy could not have worked for the United States, which still has the possibility to borrow in order to stimulate its economy, and it should do so before considering any kind of restrictive fiscal policies. Fiscal policies depend on a country’s assets. An expansionary fiscal position can be advantageous if there is sustainable investment. According to Mr. Zhou, fiscal stimulus is preferable but one has to take into account a country’s debt level.

Panellists agreed that the first round of stimulus issued by many governments has been critical to international economic recovery. However, considering how long it takes countries to get back on track, it might not have been enough and a second round of economic stimulus might be necessary. Professor Romer considers that the policies issued by the White House were essential and have to continue. Mr. Strauss-Kahn believes that the economic crisis has been difficult, however, it is not a depression and the international economy is on the right path to recovery. The real problem at the moment is how to create jobs. Professor Stiglitz noted that there is still not much public confidence and that the flow of credit has still not

been restored. He then touched upon the problem of campaign financing in the United States, which can lead to an over-representation of the interests of financial corporations and an under-representation of the interest of citizens. According to him, this democratic problem partly led to destabilising the United States economy.

While participants agreed that encouraging domestic demand is essential, they also considered that strong international cooperation is key to stabilising the global economy. Professor Romer stated that international cooperation goes beyond exchange rate policies. Economic policies are always conducted under a degree of uncertainty and the best way to eliminate uncertainty is to cooperate. In this context, multilateral institutions play an important role in providing a platform for discussions. Mr. Strauss-Kahn stated that there are no domestic solutions in a global economy and economic systems have to work together. The IMF is changing much of its way of working from bilateral discussions with countries to multilateral negotiations, while continuing to provide the research and study on the latest economic situation. In this way, economic problems can be better contained before they become political problems. Globalisation can be a win-win situation for all, provided that everyone plays by commonly agreed rules.

RTR5

Transparency of Extractive Industry Agreements: The Role of Legislative and Civil Society Oversight

CSO Policy Forum, IMF/World Bank Annual Meetings, Washington, D.C.

8 October 2010

There is a large difference between what governments say they do and what they actually practice in extractive industry contract transparency, according to a panel of civil society representatives, researchers and parliamentarians at today's World Bank and IMF Annual Meetings. Ugandan MP and Chair of the Uganda chapter of the Parliamentary Network on the World Bank (PNoWB), Hon. Henry Banyenzaki, was a featured panel speaker, discussing the on-the-ground reality with respects to legislation governing Uganda's recent discovery of vast, untapped oil reserves.

The session began with a presentation from Ms. Susan Maples, researcher at the Vale Columbia Center for Sustainable International Investment, Columbia University. In her presentation, Ms. Maples described which countries require that their parliaments examine resource extraction contracts. Of the countries studied, only 12 gave legislators access to the contracts, and nine require that resource extraction contracts be approved by parliament. Ms. Maples acknowledged that her research is based on the written laws, not on the reality of their enforcement, which are often vastly different. For example, according to Ghanaian law, legislators have access to resource extraction contracts. However, MPs in the country insist that in practice, this is not the case.

Ms. Maples was followed by Hon. Banyenzaki, who spoke about the reality of resource extraction legislation and contracts in Uganda, specifically in reference to the current processes surrounding the country's newly discovered oil fields. According to Hon. Banyenzaki, thus far, the government has been forming petroleum extraction laws and

entering into contracts without the involvement of parliament or civil society. He stressed the importance of cooperation between these two groups, citing the fact that civil society organizations often have the specialist knowledge in extractive industries transparency, but lack the ability to influence political decisions; whereas legislators have the political influence but often lack specialist knowledge to engage meaningfully in discussions. Together, these two groups can help to affect change.

Hon. Banyenzaki explained that in response to the lack of government transparency surround the newly discovered oil resources, the Ugandan parliament and members of civil society have organized the Parliamentary Forum on Oil and Gas to pressure the executive, demand more transparency throughout the oil contract and legislation process and hold the government accountable for its decisions and actions. He added that global advocacy groups such as Publish What You Pay and Revenue Watch play a key role in increasing country-level transparency as they help to alert the world to what is happening within countries and they can provide examples of best practices for increasing resource-extraction contract transparency. Hon. Banyenzaki concluded by stressing the importance of global advocacy networks to ensure that these issues rise to the global stage.

Mr. Antoine Heuty, Deputy Director of Revenue Watch Institute, followed by saying that parliament must ensure that the supremacy of the law is respected and followed with regard to resource management. Unfortunately, parliaments in many countries often do not feel that they have the specialist knowledge or the guaranteed safety to meaningfully engage with their government on issues of extractive industries contracts transparency and revenue management. He cautioned that in many situations, governments can pay for parliamentary approval, thus reinforcing systems of corruption and poor governance.

The panel was concluded by Mr. Alberto Barandiaran of the Advisory Counsel of the Citizens Movement Against Climate Change in Peru. Mr. Barandiaran spoke about the realities of resource extraction contracts in Peru, which are neither reviewed nor approved by the country's parliament. According to Mr. Barandiaran, one of the largest issues in his country is that the government can repeatedly amend contracts with no consultation and often under complete secrecy; even individual ministers can amend contracts, often without the knowledge or approval of the government as a whole.

RTR6

International Development Association (IDA) 16th Replenishment Update

IMF/World Bank Annual Meetings, Washington, D.C.

9 October 2010

The Parliamentary Network on the World Bank (PNoWB) today during the World Bank and IMF Annual Meetings held a private session with the IDA resource mobilization team to learn about the progress of the IDA deputies meetings and the replenishment process in general. Following the Parliamentary field visit to Mali in June—which took place immediately after the second IDA deputies meeting in Bamako and included a number of PNoWB members—the Network requested an update and further insight into the replenishment process on the occasion of the Annual Meetings.

According to Ms. Antonella Bassani, Director of the IDA resource mobilization department, the IDA resource mobilization team has been doing intensive outreach to all current and potential donors throughout the replenishment negotiations, including new and emerging donors such as Argentina, Chile, China, Mexico, Peru, Singapore and South Korea. This is part of an effort to present a package that does not place undue burden on traditional donor countries, who are themselves struggling to recover from the global financial crisis. In order to make as much money available for IDA 16 as possible, the Bank is also asking countries that have graduated from IDA but still have outstanding loans to “pre-pay” these loans (i.e. pay them sooner than they are due) to maximize available capital.

The 16th replenishment of IDA has also has an increased focus on identifying, measuring and reporting results, at the request of donor countries. Ms. Bassani added that IDA 16 will be the first time that the IDA results measurement system includes indicators on organizational and operational efficiency and effectiveness.

The third IDA deputies meeting will be held in Washington, D.C. on October 11 and 12. According to Ms. Bassani, during this meeting, representatives will bring policy discussions to a close and begin to set the stage for resource pledging at the fourth and final meeting in the second week of December.

Ms. Angela Furtado, Senior Communications Officer for the World Bank’s concessional finance and global partnerships department explained that a draft of the IDA deputies’ report on the negotiations to date will be made available for comment online for approximately two weeks beginning in early November. During this time, civil society representatives and parliamentarians are encouraged to access the document and offer their input and recommendations. The paper will then be amended and submitted for final approval in December.

At the conclusion of the hour-long discussions, the IDA resource mobilization team stressed the importance of direct accountability to both IDA donor and partner countries and the valuable role that the Parliamentarians in the Field programme has played in bringing legislators to the field and increasing their understanding of development cooperation on the ground. The IDA resource mobilization team looks forward to being involved in future parliamentary visits and meetings with legislators.

RTR7

Global Economic Governance

IMF/World Bank Annual Meetings, Washington, D.C.
9 October 2010

As part of the Program of Seminars during the 2010 IMF/World Bank Annual Meetings, the IMF organized a panel discussion on Global Economic Governance. The session was moderated by Maria Bartiromo from CNBC and included as panelists Professor of Economics Barry Eichengreen, University of California at Berkeley; Choongsoo Kim, Governor, Central Bank of Korea; George Soros, Founder, Quantum Fund Chairman, Soros Fund Management;

Min Zhu, Special Advisor to the Managing Director, IMF; and Guillermo Ortiz, Former Central Bank Governor, Mexico.

The discussion, as in many of this year's Annual Meetings seminars, focused on governance and the global economy as well as what standards should be applied to ensure a faster global economic recovery and prevent future crises. The general feeling among panel members was one of concern about short-term economic forecasts and measures to be applied at the international level through institutions to stimulate currently weak demand. The main danger of weak demand is protracted job creation and, as a consequence, low economic growth rates. According to Mr. Zhu, the main challenge currently faced by the global economy is balancing growth with fiscal consolidation, along with the right management of the financial markets.

Mr. Soros explained that the G20 has been divided by the question of whether to consolidate or stimulate economies during a slow recovery. At the last meeting, the Group had resolved that budget deficits should be cut by half by 2013. This consensus might not be the best idea as it means cutting government spending and will, therefore, prolong the global economic stagnation. The root causes behind the economic crisis have not been resolved, according to panelists; the United States continues to consume "too much" while China's consumption is "not enough." This causes an imbalance in trade, which needs to be removed through a fiscal stimulus in the United States. However, currently there is a tendency to move towards consolidation, which, according to Mr. Soros, is the wrong approach.

Mr. Kim considered that the bleak economic forecasts and the downward risk to economic growth are exaggerated. Strengthening financial regulation has been a positive initiative and economic growth is slowly returning. Economies are on the right track to recovery, they just need to be patient, according to Mr. Kim. At the last G20 meeting, Korea suggested two main pillars for the new economic governance structure: one is strengthening the global financial safety net and the other is a focus on development issues. These principles will likely be the basis for the next G20 meeting in Seoul as they represent challenges for emerging economies, which have to make an effort to diminish the gap with advanced economies and ensure social stability.

A further challenge faced by emerging economies is a new set of asset bubbles created by an inflow of financial capital. The risk, according to Mr. Ortiz, is an appreciation of the exchange rate. Governments generally try to solve the problem by intervening in the foreign exchange market and by applying capital controls. However, these measure work on a temporary basis and can be counterproductive, as seen in Brazil, where applying taxes on incoming capital resulted in an appreciation of the Real. Mr. Ortiz believes that international economic cooperation is the solution and not rules for exchange rate arrangements. He considers that countries currently speak globally but act unilaterally.

When credit collapsed during the economic crisis, the injection of liquidity served as artificial support but overleveraged banks and entire systems. Mr. Soros urged for these imbalances to be corrected, as these are the causes of a downward trend to recovery. The problem is lacking consent of how to tackle these imbalances. This can even be noticed at the level of

the IMF, where the ideas of the staff sometimes diverge with those of the Executive Board, which often remains skeptical to proposed policy changes.

Contrary to some of his colleagues' statements, Professor Eichengreen considers that what is needed is not necessarily an outbreak of international cooperation but an outbreak of common sense. According to Mr. Eichengreen, individual countries must follow policies that are right for the international economy without wondering if others will follow. In addition, governance reform in the World Bank Group and the IMF is crucial as it will give the institutions more credibility and legitimacy when making recommendations and pushing for sensible measures in national governments.

Panel participants highlighted that crisis management is equally as important as crisis prevention. In addition, they called for the IMF to work with local financial institutions in a country as these agencies will likely know more about the sources of a problem and the specificities of how a country might deal with it.

During the discussion period, PNoWB Board Member Ndeye Fatou Toure asked panelists how cooperation between international financial institutions, like the IMF, and national Parliaments can create better coordination between for economic crisis management in countries. Mr. Zhu indicated that national parliaments are becoming ever more important in the process of loan approval, especially in Latin America. However, the IMF still deals mainly with the executive part of government and central banks. Mr. Kim specified that development issues as well as including the views of non-G20 members will be a priority at the next G20 meeting.

PNoWB Member Henry Banyenzaki asked the panel how corruption in resource-rich developing countries should be addressed. In response, Mr. Soros agreed that there are many governance challenges associated with the 'resource curse' and noted the positive example provided by the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI). Once resources are present in a country, they should be captured for development purposes, according to Mr. Soros. However, in order to ensure that the benefits of exploiting such national resources are shared evenly, international standards on resource extraction transparency must be set, agreed to and implemented by both sending and receiving countries, he concluded. Mr. Soros specifically stated the importance of China's adherence to EITI principles; the country has not yet joined EITI owing to its policy of "non-interference" in domestic affairs of other countries. Mr. Kim also responded to Hon. Banyenzaki's question highlighting the importance of adopting open market policies and liberalizing economies when seeking to address corruption.

D. Required Follow-up from the Week

- PNoWB International Secretariat and Ms. Touré to contact the leader of the IMF mission to Senegal to request a briefing for the Senegalese parliament on the mission's content and findings.
- Parliamentary questions arising from the PNoWB delegation's participation in the Annual Meetings to be sent to relevant World Bank/IMF departments and responses published on PNoWB's website.
- PNoWB International Secretariat to follow up with the Bank Information Center (BIC) leading up to the PNoWB Annual Conference to arrange for cooperation during conference sessions.
- PNoWB Secretariat will enter all new contacts into the Network database and follow up with new contacts regarding potential involvement/attendance at the Annual Conference.
- PNoWB Secretariat will prepare an audited account statement for 2010 for the Board and its members, together with a comparison with 2008, so that it can be provided for the next Board meeting and eventually shared with PNoWB members at the annual conference. The statements should be circulated to Board members prior to the next Board meeting.
- PNoWB Secretariat will follow up with the World Bank in what form RBZ could participate in the annual conference.
- Should it be necessary, PNoWB will prepare the parliamentary questions to be answered by RBZ in a recorded message.
- PNoWB Secretariat will follow up with the World Bank in order to organise a meeting between Parliamentarians and the RBZ during the 2011 Spring Meetings.
- PNoWB Secretariat will further explore the idea of a parliamentary week between the WB Country Offices and local Parliaments.
- PNoWB Secretariat will send an invitation to Sri Mulyani Indrawati for PNoWB's annual conference.
- PNoWB Secretariat will follow up with the office of Sri Mulyani Indrawati to potentially organise a session in the WB Open Data initiative during PNoWB's annual conference.
- PNoWB will be in touch with the World Bank office in Paris regarding covering southern MPs' travel expenses for the Annual Conference.
- PNoWB Board and Secretariat will decide on the format of the Board elections and whether to re-elect one-third or one-half of the Board.

E. Annexes

Annex 1. List of PNoWB Participants

PNoWB Board members

Mr. Hugh Bayley, United Kingdom
Ms. Marie-Rose Nguini Effa, Cameroon
Ms. Ndeye Fatou Touré, Senegal
Mr. Laode Ida, Indonesia

PNoWB secretariat

Mr. Jerome Evrard, Head of Secretariat
Ms. Amy Dietterich, Policy Officer
Ms. Gergana Ivanova, Junior Policy Officer

Chairman of PNoWB Country Chapter

Mr. Henry Banyenzaki, Uganda

Annex 2. Agenda

Tuesday, 5 October	
07.30 pm 09.30 pm	Delegation dinner (For PNoWB Board members and registered MPs)
Wednesday, 6 October	
08.00 am 09.00 am	Welcome Breakfast for CSOs (CSO Policy Forum)
09.00 am 12.30 am	Orientation Session on the International Monetary Fund and World Bank Group (CSO Policy Forum)
03.00 pm 05.00 pm	Towards A New Development Paradigm - Rethinking the Concepts and Measures of Development and Social Progress (CSO Policy Forum) Panelists: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Birdsell, Nancy, President, Center for Global Development• Alkire, Sabina, Director, Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative, Oxford University• Montes, Manuel, Chief, Development Policy and Analysis Division, UNDESA• Subramanian, Arvind, Senior Fellow, Peterson Institute for International Economics and Center for Global Development Moderator: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Freeland, Chrystia, Editor at Large, Thompson Reuters
03.00 pm 05.00 pm	Online Training on Bank's New Access to Information Policy (CSO Policy Forum) Panelists: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• George, Hannah, Information Officer, WB• Hufbauer, Valerie, Translation Team Leader, WB• Smith, Jeannette, Information Analyst, WB• Ekdawi, Amy, Program Director, Bank Information Center
Thursday, 7 October	
08.00 am 08.30 am	Breakfast
09.00 am 10.30 am	IDA: Helping Countries Achieve Results and Accelerate Progress Toward the MDGs (CSO Policy Forum) Panelists: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Van Trotsenburg, Axel, Vice President, Concessional Finance and Global Partnerships, WB• Beckmann, David, President, Bread for the World

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archbishop Ndunganeh, President, African Monitor • Derryck, Vivian, President, Bridges Institute
09.00 am 11.30 am	<p>WBI Development Debate on Re-thinking Globalisation – How to Manage Capital Flows? (Programme of Seminars)</p> <p>Audience will comprise of visiting country delegations for the annual meetings, and participants from a few selected country sites (e.g. Brasilia (Brazil), Mexico (Tech De Monterrey), Pretoria (South Africa), Ankara (Turkey), and Warsaw (Poland)).</p> <p>The format will be a debate featuring high-level speakers who have extensive experience on the topic and it will be moderated by Ms. Minton-Beddoes, Zanny, Economics Editor at The Economist magazine.</p> <p>The event's transmission will be done from the World Bank's Preston Auditorium in Washington DC, and it will connect via video-conference centers in Brazil (Brasilia), Mexico (Tecnologico de Monterrey), Poland (Warsaw), South Africa (Pretoria) and Turkey (Ankara).</p>
09.45 pm 11.15 pm	<p>Breakaway Meeting with Obiageli Ezekwesili, World Bank Vice President for the Africa Region</p>
12.00 am 01.00 pm	<p>Open Development: Empowering Individuals to Change The World (Programme of Seminars)</p> <p>Panelists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fukuda-Parr, Sakiko , Professor, International Affairs, The New School, United States • Kundra, Vivek , Chief Information Officer, White House, United States • Rajani, Rakesh , Founder and Head, Twaweza Tanzania, Tanzania • Rosling, Hans , Director, Gapminder Foundation, Sweden <p>Moderator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anstey, Caroline , Vice President, External Affairs, World Bank Group
12.30 am 02.00 pm	<p>Advancing Gender Equality: Priorities and Challenges for IDA 16 (CSO Policy Forum)</p> <p>Panelists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buvinic, Mayra, Sector Director, Gender and Development, WB • Shalatek, Liane, Associate Director, Heinrich Boell Foundation • Ricciardone, Francesca, Policy Analyst, International Trade Union Confederation
2:00 pm 3:30 pm	<p>Jumpstarting Jobs and Productivity in an Uncertain World (Programme of Seminars)</p> <p>Panelists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auguste, Byron, Director, Social Sector Office, McKinsey & Company, Inc.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • O'Brien, Denis , Chairman, Digicel Group, Ireland <p>Moderator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wooldridge, Adrian , Wilson Columnist & Management Editor, The Economist, UK
2:00 pm 3:30 pm	<p>Aid and Accountability in Health: Does Effective Aid Lead to Domestic Accountability or Can Domestic Accountability Lead to Effective Aid? (CSO Policy Forum)</p> <p>Panelists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wild, Leni and Domingo, Pilar, Research Fellows, Overseas Development Institute (ODI) • Magalasi, Collins, Executive Director of the African Network on Debt and Development (AFRODAD) • Mpepo, Besinati, Child Health Manager, World Vision/UK • Meiro-Lorenzo, Montserrat, Senior Public Health Specialist, WB <p>Moderator :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ekpo, Gloria, Health Sector Specialist, World Vision/US
04.00 pm 05.00 pm	<p>Civil Society Townhall Meeting (CSO Policy Forum)</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strauss-Kahn, Dominique , Managing Director, International Monetary Fund • Zoellick, Robert B., President, World Bank Group <p>Moderator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TBC
04.00 pm 05.15 pm	<p>Green Growth And Development: Opportunities, Challenges, Experiences (Programme of Seminars)</p> <p>Panelists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Padoan, Pier Carlo , Deputy Secretary-General and Chief Economist, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, France • Sukhdev, Pavan , Study Leader, The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) and Special Advisor, UNEP Green Economy Initiative • Zaidi, Mohammad , Executive Vice President and Chief Technical Officer, Alcoa Technical Center, United States <p>Moderator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kay, Katty , Washington Correspondent, BBC World News America, United States
05.30 pm 07.00 pm	<p>Civil Society Reception (CSO Policy Forum)</p> <p>The reception will be hosted by Carolyn Atkinson (Director of the External Relations Department, IMF) and Caroline Anstey (Vice President for External Affairs, World Bank).</p>

Friday, 8 October

12.00 pm 01.15 pm	<p>BBC World Debate: Securing Global Prosperity: What are the Policy Challenges? (Programme of Seminars)</p> <p>Panelists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Romer, Christina , Professor, University of California, Berkeley, USA• Stiglitz, Joseph , Professor, Economics, Columbia University, United States• Strauss-Kahn, Dominique , Managing Director, International Monetary Fund• Xiaochuan, Zhou , Governor, People's Bank of China, China <p>Moderator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Gowing, Nik , Main Presenter, BBC World Debate, United Kingdom
12.30 am 02.00 pm	<p>Transparency of Extractive Industry Agreements: the Role of Legislative and Civil Society Oversight (CSO Policy Forum)</p> <p>Panelists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maples, Susan, Vale Columbia Center for Sustainable International Investment, Columbia University• Hon. Banyenzaki, Henry, Member of Parliament, Uganda• Barandiaran, Alberto, Advisory Counsel of the Citizens Movement against Climate Change, Peru• Heuty, Antoine, Deputy Director, Revenue Watch Institute
02.00 pm 03.30 pm	<p>Discussion of Initial Findings of World Development Report on Conflict and Development (CSO Policy Forum)</p> <p>Panelists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cliffe, Sarah, Co-Director, WDR Team• Other CSO speakers (TBC) <p>Moderator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coates, Lindsay, Vice President, InterAction
02.00 pm 03.30 pm	<p>Low Income Countries: How to Become Tomorrow's Emerging Economies (Programme of Seminars)</p> <p>Panelists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Duarte, Cristina , Minister of Finance and Public Administration, Cape Verde• Nankani, Gobind , Executive Director, International Growth Center, London School of Economics, United Kingdom• Ndulu, Benno , Governor, Bank of Tanzania, Tanzania• Ramos, Maria , Group Chief Executive, ABSA Bank Limited, South Africa• Sayeh, Antionette , Director, African Department, International Monetary Fund <p>Moderator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Akwetey, Emmanuel , Executive Director, Institute for Democratic Governance,

	Ghana
03.30 pm 04.00 pm	Meeting with Colin Bruce, Director for the Africa Region, World Bank (For PNoWB Board members only)
04.00 pm 05.30 pm	Post-MDG Summit: How to Achieve A Socially-Responsive Recovery after the Crisis? (CSO Policy Forum) Panelists: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Martin, Matthew, Director, Development Finance International • Pattillo, Cathy, Strategy, Policy, and Review Department, IMF • Pursey, Stephen, Senior Adviser, International Labor Organization • Ortiz, Isabel, Associate Director, Policy and Practice, UNICEF Moderator: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gomez, Pamela, Policy Advisor, Oxfam International
Saturday, 9 October	
11.00 pm 12.15 pm	Investment in Conflict-Affected & Fragile Countries (Programme of Seminars) Panelists: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Garver, Patrick , Mining Expert/Consultant, Former Executive Vice President, Barrick Gold Corporation, Canada • Girod, Desha , Assistant Professor, Department of Government, Georgetown University, United States • Sarabi, Habiba , Governor, Province of Bamyan, Afghanistan Moderators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bond, James , Chief Operating Officer, Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, World Bank Group
01.30 pm 03.00 pm	Global Economic Governance (Programme of Seminars) Panelists: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aganga, Olusegun , Finance Minister, Nigeria • Eichengreen, Barry , George C. Pardee and Helen N. Pardee Professor of Economics, University of California, Berkeley, United States • Kim, Choongsoo , Governor, Central Bank of Korea, South Korea • Lipsky, John , First Deputy Managing Director, International Monetary Fund • Soros, George , Founder of Quantum Fund and Chairman, Soros Fund Management, United States Moderator: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bartiromo, Maria , Anchor, CNBC's Closing Bell with Maria Bartiromo, United States

03.15 pm 04.45 pm	The Future of Global Financial and Monetary System (Programme of Seminars) Panelists: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beschloss, Afsaneh Mashayekhi , President and Chief Executive Officer, Rock Creek Group, United States • Camdessus, Michel , Former Managing Director, International Monetary Fund • Fischer, Stanley , Governor, Bank of Israel, Israel • Gang, Yi , Deputy Governor, People's Bank of China, People's Republic of China • Moghadam, Reza , Director, Strategy, Policy and Review Department, International Monetary Fund • Truman, Edwin M. , Senior Fellow, Peterson Institute for International Economics, United States Moderator: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landau, Jean-Pierre, Deputy Governor, Banque de France, France
06.30 pm 09.00 pm	Bank Information Center Dinner Reception With Boat Ride (For PNoWB Board members and registered MPs)
Sunday, 10 October	
04.00 pm 04.30 pm	Meeting with Carlos Braga, World Bank Special Representative to Europe (For PNoWB Board members only)
06.00 pm 06.30 pm	Meeting with Caroline Anstey, World Bank Group Vice President for External Relations (For PNoWB Board members only)
05.00 pm 07.00 pm	PNoWB Retreat 2010 Part. 1 (For PNoWB Board members only)
07.30 pm 10.00 pm	PNoWB Board Dinner hosted by Hugh Bayley (For PNoWB Board members only)
Monday, 11 October	
08.00 am 12.00 pm	PNoWB Retreat 2010 Part. 2 (For PNoWB Board members only)
10.00 am 10.30 am	Meeting with Sri Mulyani Indrawati, World Bank Group Managing Director (For PNoWB Board members only)

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