

Annual Conference

Brussels 2010



PARLIAMENTARY NETWORK
ON THE WORLD BANK



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Executive Summary

The Parliamentary Network on the World Bank (PNoWB) is a global, action-oriented network of legislators from both donor and partner countries advocating for transparency and accountability in international development. The network provides MPs with direct access to senior-level leadership in the World Bank; publishes regular policy resources to help inform legislators in their work; and implements a number of programs including parliamentary field visits and global advocacy campaigns. PNoWB is a platform for law makers and civil society actors to hold not only International Financial Institutions (IFIs) such as the World Bank to account for development outcomes, but also their own governments.

PNoWB's Annual Conference is a both an annual general meeting for members as well as a development conference, bringing together MPs, civil society actors, and representatives from IFIs and development agencies. The Annual Conference is a time for reflection and discussion among various development stakeholders, as well as an opportunity to identify the Network's policy foci for the coming year.

The 2010 Annual Conference and 10th Anniversary Celebration were held in Brussels on 2-4 December. Hosted by the Belgian Government and the Belgian Presidency of the EU, the conference welcomed over 220 participants, including 130 parliamentarians from 70 countries in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America.

The Conference came 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, a growing list of political, governance and security concerns, and an ever-increasing amount of large-scale natural disasters. In short: development effectiveness is more important than ever before.

The wider development community in recent years has embraced the concept of strengthening active citizenship to help build effective states and a more equitable development environment. Development cooperation has become about fostering community ownership through participation, oversight and input, and parliamentarians have a key role to play. From identifying and operationalizing alternative mechanisms to finance development and ensuring that development-related legislation is evidence-based, to increasing aid effectiveness through 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; aid effectiveness and alignment; and MDG review -- were identified by the Board in consultation with the World Bank with the aim of engaging parliamentarians, partner organizations, civil society actors and IFIs in pressing issues at the intersection of development cooperation and governance.

Over the course of three days of discussion and interaction, four main policy axes emerged, roughly corresponding to the Conference themes:

1. Rethinking development financing.
2. Access to information and empowering MPs to strengthen in-country oversight/evaluation of development programs.
3. Increasing the poor's access to financial services as key to meeting the MDGs.
4. Opening PNoWB up to the IMF.

1. Rethinking development financing

Participants agreed that an entirely new vision of development financing is needed. The concept of development assistance as "charity" must give way to a new paradigm of sustained growth, with global-level regulations that foster

transparency and encourage cooperation between the public and private sector.

Within this overarching consensus, there were a number of priority sub-issues identified by participants, these include:

- The role of parliaments in mobilizing the necessary national and international political support required for innovative financing mechanisms.
- The need for greater global financial transparency and the role of the World Bank, IMF, Parliaments, Governments and the private sector in this area.
- How G20 summits and their focus on financial inclusion will shape development in the short, medium and long term.
- Parliament's role in ensuring that private-sector opportunities/involvement in development are not abused and misused, and that social and environmental concerns are addressed.

2. Access to information and empowering MPs to strengthen in-country oversight/evaluation of development programs

Participants identified the gap between donor-country priorities and partner-country priorities as a challenge to the evaluation process. Which one is evaluated when the World Bank looks at its programming? Sub-issues identified include:

- The importance of strengthening and institutionalizing relationships between CSOs and MPs to reinforce the development-oversight capacity of both.
- The need to recognize, acknowledge and address the gap between donor-country priorities and

partner-country priorities as a challenge to the development evaluation process. Which one is evaluated when the World Bank looks at its programming? Partner-country MPs pointed out that their citizens often do not share the opinions of World Bank evaluators.

- The need to build the capacity of countries themselves to monitor and evaluate World Bank-funded development programs and development cooperation in general. Connected to this issue is also the need to increase legislators' access to data and information.
- Whether development and loan agencies should provide MPs directly with the information they need to hold the Executive branch to account.
- How the World Bank and IMF can fully involve parliamentarians in their programmatic processes.
- How parliamentarians will help to define the agenda for, and participate in, HLF-4.

3. Increasing the poor's access to financial services as key to meeting the MDGs

Participants discussed the role of legislators, governments and funding institutions in increasing the inclusiveness of a country's financial systems. Sub-issues included:

Whether aid conditionalities should ever be used to help reach the poorest of the poor.

- Whether current microcredit programs are truly empowering women.
- If the entire development discourse and set of approaches should be re-aligned to reach the ultra poor.
- The future of G20 conferences in emphasizing financial inclusion, especially for the poorest of the poor.
- The role of MPs, CSOs and funding agencies in ensuring that funds reach rural areas, instead of pooling in urban areas.

4. Opening PNoWB up to the IMF

Finally, PNoWB members showed great interest in opening up the Network to the IMF, thus widening the Network's focus to reflect priority issues identified by members; increasing MPs' access to senior leadership in both of the Bretton Woods institutions; and providing a recognized platform for the IMF to dialogue with legislators. There was also mention of increasing the Network's activities with the World Trade Organisation, in effect making PNoWB a one-stop-shop for parliamentary dialogue with the World Bank, IMF and WTO, thus reducing the amount of time and travel needed to engage with all three institutions.

These emerging policy axes will inform PNoWB's programmes and policy priorities in the coming two years, strengthening the Network's results-based approach by providing a framework for precise and measurable outcomes. They will also contribute to PNoWB's overarching aim of increasing parliamentary participation in the development cooperation process at country, regional and global levels

Foreword



The 2010 Annual Conference and 10th Anniversary Celebration of the Parliamentary Network on the World Bank (PNoWB) were held in Brussels on 2-4 December. Hosted by the Belgian Government and the Belgian Presidency of the EU, the conference welcomed over 220 participants, including 130 parliamentarians from 70 countries in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America.

The themes of PNoWB's 2010 Annual Conference – financing for development; evidence-based policymaking; aid effectiveness and alignment; and MDG review – were identified by the PNoWB Board with the aim of engaging MPs, partner organizations, civil society actors and International Financial Institutions in pressing issues at the intersection of development cooperation and governance.

The three-day program comprised 12 sessions, including dialogues with Managing Directors of the IMF and World Bank. In addition, **Kristalina Georgieva**, European Commissioner for International Cooperation, Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Response, and **Charles Michel**, Belgian Minister for Development Cooperation, addressed participants during the opening reception, while speakers from the OECD, World Trade Organisation, African Development Bank and United Nations Development Program, among others, were featured along-

side MPs and Civil Society Actors on plenary and break-out panels. On the final day, **Mr. André Flahaut**, Speaker of the Belgian House of Representatives, and **Mr. Didier Reynders**, Belgian Minister of Finance, addressed participants.

Organized entirely by the Network – in collaboration with a number of partner organizations including the World Bank Group, the International Monetary Fund, the Belgian Chamber of Representatives, the European Parliament and the City of Brussels – PNoWB's 2010 gathering came 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, a growing list of political, governance and security concerns, and an ever-increasing amount of large-scale natural disasters. In short: development effectiveness is more important than ever before, and parliamentarians and their civil society counterparts have a key role to play.

PNoWB would like to extend a special thank you to the Belgian Government and the Presidency of the EU for hosting and co-funding the 2010 Annual Conference. The Network would also like to thank the World Bank and IMF, and the partner organizations that helped to make possible the participation of MPs from partner countries.

Acronyms

AfD	Agence Française de Développement
AFDB	African Development Bank
AFPPD	Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
AWEPA	European Parliamentarians with Africa
CAS	Country Assistance Strategy
CCM	Country Coordinating Mechanism
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CEMAC	Communauté Economique et Monétaire de l'Afrique Centrale
CGAP	Consultative Group to Assist the Poor
CISLAC	Civil Society Legislative Advocacy Centre (Nigeria)
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DAC	Development Assistance Committee (OECD)
EU	European Union
FERDI	Foundation for Study and Research in International Development
FSAP	Financial Sector Assessment Program
G20	Group of 20 Twenty (19 countries + the EU)
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFATM	Global Fund for AIDS, TB and Malaria
GFI	Global Financial Integrity
HLF	High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness
ICPD	International Conference for Population and Development
IDA	International Development Association (World Bank)
IEG	Independent Evaluation Group of the World Bank
IFC	International Financial Corporation (World Bank Group)
IFI	International Financial Institution
IMF	International Monetary Fund
LIC	Low Income Country
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MP	Member of Parliament
MSH	Management Sciences for Health
NDI	National Democratic Institute
ODA	Official Development Assistance
ODI	Overseas Development Institute
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PBA	Performance-Based Allocation
PNoWB	Parliamentary Network on the World Bank
RAPID	Research and Policy in Development
SUNY CID	State University of New York Center for International Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
WBI	World Bank Institute
WTO	World Trade Organisation

Introduction



This report serves as a record of key learnings emerging from PNoWB's 2010 Annual Conference. It is intended as a tool both for those who were in Brussels as well as those who were not able to join us.

Each session is captured with a focus on emerging policy issues and reported using the following structure:

- Session title, moderator and speakers
- Context and summary
- Presentations and main messages
- Discussion highlights and key points for follow up

Sessions are listed individually by their titles in the table of contents. A conclusion section providing principal policy themes emerging throughout the conference is provided at the end of the report, immediately preceding the annexes.

We invite you to browse the report in its entirety, or to focus on sessions of specific interest to you and your organisation. We encourage you to share this report with your colleagues and hope that it will stimulate discussion, reflection and change in your parliament, agency or organization.

Opening Reception



SPEAKERS

- **Bertin Mampaka**, Deputy Mayor, Head of international cooperation, City of Brussels
- **Alain Destexhe**, MP, Belgium, Vice-Chairman, PNoWB
- **Charles Michel**, Belgian Minister for Development Cooperation
- **Kristalina Georgieva**, European Commissioner for International Cooperation, Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Response
- **Hugh Bayley**, MP, UK, Chairman, PNoWB

Mr. **Mampaka** welcomed all participants to PNoWB's Annual Conference and 10th Anniversary celebration. In addition, he outlined the themes for discussion in the coming days, making special reference to the role of PNoWB, the World Bank, the European Union and Belgium in leading the global dialogue on development.

Mr. Destexhe, PNoWB Vice-Chairman, served as a master of ceremonies for the opening session, introducing speakers and welcoming participants. In his remarks, he focused on the role of parliamentarians in development cooperation, including operationalizing local ownership of the development process. **Mr. Destexhe** also read out a welcome message from **Mr. Michel**, who was un-

able to join the reception as planned due to personal matters. In his message to participants, Mr. Michel emphasized the need to look to the private sector in developing countries for economic growth opportunities.

Ms. Georgieva spoke of the importance of global solidarity, specifically with those in need, generosity in spite of economic hardship, and transparency and accountability in development assistance. She noted that the EU is among the most generous donors in the world and that according to a recent survey carried out by the European Commission, eight out of ten Europeans support funding for humanitarian assistance and nine out of ten support investment for long-term development. She also highlighted ways that the EU works to

ensure its support is transparent and accountable, which includes working with credible partner organizations, regularly reviewing projects, and allocating assistance to those most in need.

Finally, **Mr. Bayley** applauded progress made by the organization and its members over the past ten years. He stated that the organization's focus remains on increasing parliamentarians' capacity to engage with international financial institutions and increasing aid effectiveness. **Mr. Bayley** concluded the opening remarks by reiterating the Network's commitment to bringing together legislators and international financial organizations.

Welcome Address



SPEAKER

- **Hugh Bayley**, MP, UK, Chairman, PNoWB

Mr. **Bayley** began the day's proceedings by welcoming colleagues from Parliaments around the world; thanking the Belgian Parliament and its staff for hosting a large part of the Conference program on Friday and Saturday; and recognizing PNoWB Secretariat for their hard work and sustained effort in organizing the conference. He highlighted the progress made by PNoWB in recent years and its ongoing commitment to promote transparency and accountability in development cooperation.

Mr. Bayley stressed the importance of the Network's Annual Conference in providing an occasion for MPs from around the world to exchange information that they can then take back to their home Parliaments and Governments. He also

underlined the importance of development cooperation in meeting the MDGs, citing the example of the up-coming announcement of IDA 16 funding levels. According to **Mr. Bayley**, it is critical that the World Bank secures the necessary resources to support countries as they seek to accelerate development towards the 2015 MDG deadline. However, development assistance must be spent in a way that maximizes poverty reduction and promotes long-term sustainable development, he cautioned.

Mr. Bayley emphasized PNoWB's evolution over the past two years: the Network has strengthened its financial position; become fully independent from the World Bank; and established its own, fully-funded Secretariat. Throughout the IDA 16 replenishment process, PNoWB

in its own advocacy campaign has persuaded parliamentarians to press their Governments on the importance of supporting the final IDA funding round before the MDGs come due, and to ask their executives challenging questions about aid effectiveness and development funding priorities.

In PNoWB's 10-year existence, the World Bank has become more open to cooperation with parliaments and civil society organizations, **Mr. Bayley** said, adding that the Bank has also become more transparent by making a significant portion of its data publically available. This is essential for country-by-country comparison and has resulted in better development practice, he concluded.

Parliament's Role in Financing for Development



MODERATOR

- **Alain Destexhe**, MP, Belgium, Vice-Chairman, PNoWB

PRESENTATION TITLES & SPEAKERS

Aid and innovative financing mechanisms

- **Carlos Braga**, Director, Economic Policy & Debt in the Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Network (PREM), World Bank Group

International trade reform and regional trade

- **Said el Hachimi**, Counselor, World Trade Organisation (WTO)

Stemming illicit financial flows from South to North

- **Raymond Baker**, Founder and Director, Global Financial Integrity (GFI)

Context and summary

Official Development Assistance (ODA) is perhaps the most well-known and closely monitored form of development financing, but it is far from the only option that a country has to raise funds for poverty reduction and development programs.

Development finance has changed dramatically in the past decade. Today, sustainable financing for development includes mobilizing domestic financial resources through taxation systems; attracting foreign direct investment and other forms of private capital; increas-

ing trade revenues; reducing external debt; and cooperating on a global level to address international financial issues. Furthermore, fighting corruption and increasing policy coherence also bring countries closer to sustainable development financing.

Parliaments have a critical role to play in mobilizing the national and international political support required for innova-

tive financing mechanisms. This session stimulated discussion on the various development financing tools available

to countries, and the role of legislators in mobilizing both internal and external funding for development.

Presentations and main messages

Mr. Braga stressed that the world finds itself at a critical juncture, with only five years remaining to achieve the MDGs. The private sector has the potential to be a key partner for development, however, donor countries must maintain, if not increase, their commitments. In addition, both donor and partner countries must reinforce their commitments to aid effectiveness and transparency principles. According to **Mr. Braga**, developing countries during the global financial crisis were able to create a buffer by implementing sound economic policies that made them more resilient to external shocks. In addition, debt relief campaigns have reduced costs associated with servicing sovereign debt. However, persistent shocks originating in OECD countries remain an important challenge to the economic well-being of developing countries.

Mr. Hachimi agreed that ODA is just one piece of the puzzle; the real issue is how

to achieve sustainable financing for development. WTO, through the Doha Process and Aid for Trade initiative, seeks to help countries implement the necessary regulatory frameworks to allow even small countries to reap the benefits of international trade. Yet, prudent risk-assessment policies are necessary on the domestic level to prepare countries for market opening as well as to build export capacity. A lack of infrastructure as well as the inability to comply with developed-country import standards can negatively affect the competitive advantage of small developing countries. WTO has a strong interest in enhancing communication with parliamentarians to support them in strengthening their capacity to oversee their governments' decisions in the area of trade for development. A modest one percent reduction in worldwide trade transaction costs has the potential to generate US\$43 billion in worldwide welfare gains, of which 65 percent would accrue to non-OECD

countries, **Mr. Hachimi** concluded.

Stemming illicit financial flows is another important factor in maximizing financial resources for development, according to **Mr. Baker**, who emphasized the indispensable role of parliamentarians in curtailing these practices. In the period of 2002-2006, illicit financial outflows from developing countries totaled almost US\$1 trillion annually - ten times the amount of total aid received by these nations during the same period. The Global Financial Integrity Task Force proposes a program for restricting financial outflows through a series of modules such as enhanced contract administration, bank certification, tax control, regulatory prevention of abusive pricing of imports and exports, accounting measures, tax administration with major trading partners and new rules to prevent the laundering of money accrued from criminal activities such as drug trafficking.

Discussion highlights and key points for follow up

Parliamentarians from Austria, Cameroon, the Congo, Denmark, Indonesia, Kenya, Morocco, Zambia and Zimbabwe raised a number of questions and issues on the need for greater financial transparency. In response, **Mr. Baker** said that regulatory rules on a global scale are required to stem illicit financial outflows. Anti-money-laundering laws—which are often inadequate even in the most developed countries—should be harmonized. Unknown financial entities must be investigated, tax information should be regularly shared between countries and globally operating companies should be subject to greater surveillance.

According to the panelists, to help improve financing for development as well as development results, parliamentarians in both donor and partner countries should strive to make their governments more accountable to tax payers. Extensive cooperation is needed on the domestic and global level as development financing should lead to tangible results achieved through both financial as well as knowledge flows. Domestically, improved legal frameworks will allow countries to tackle issues such as “price dumping” (when a manufacturer exports its product to another country at a price that is below the cost of pro-

duction) and to strengthen credit access for medium and small businesses. On the global level, organizations such as WTO can also help by strengthening rules governing international norms and standards, according to **Mr. el Hachimi**.

Overall, participants agreed that an entirely new vision of development financing is needed. The concept of development assistance as “charity” must give way to a new paradigm of sustained growth, with global-level regulations that foster transparency and encourage cooperation between the public and private sector.

Making the Private Sector an Engine for Development



MODERATOR

- **Oliver Griffith**, Head of Communications for Western Europe, International Financial Corporation (IFC), World Bank Group

PRESENTATION TITLES & SPEAKERS

[The place of public policy in the development of the private sector](#)

- **Hervé Gallepe**, Parliamentary liaison, Agence Française de Développement (Afd)

- **Neil Gregory**, Director, Chief Strategy Officer, International Finance Corporation (IFC), World Bank Group

- **Henry de Harenne**, Spokesperson, The Forrest Group (GFI)

- **Bert Koenders**, Former Minister for Development Cooperation, the Netherlands, Founding member and first Chairman, PNoWB

Context and summary

The relationship between economic growth and poverty alleviation is not necessarily a linear one. While more traditional approaches to poverty alleviation emphasize the role of the government and the public sector, newer approaches are

emerging that recognize the private sector as an engine for growth and development.

This session engaged panelists and participants in a discussion about 1) how the private sector can be a tool for

development, 2) what role parliamentarians can play in this process and 3) responsible ways to encourage private sector growth in developing countries.

Presentations and main messages

As the moderator of the session, **Mr. Griffith** in his opening comments emphasized the importance of emerging markets and their potential for private-sector growth as a new development catalyst. He also touched on public-private partnerships and their role in sustainable private-sector development.

Mr. Gregory outlined what governments can do to promote private-sector development and the role of parliamentarians in creating investment-friendly business climates, promoting access to finance, and reforming laws to include women in business. He noted that the private sector can be used as a tool for development, for example, by enhancing the efficiency of, and access to, utilities including electricity and water, thereby driving down costs and mak-

ing them more available to the poor. The private sector can also catalyze innovation that is needed for sustainable, long-term growth.

Mr. Gallepe focused on private-sector competitiveness and social business. He explained that private sector businesses must be both competitive and responsible in order to ensure long-lasting, sustainable development. The role that parliamentarians can play to promote this dichotomy includes upgrading infrastructure and support services, upgrading the business environment, and upgrading enterprises while ensuring social and environmental sustainability.

Mr. de Harenne spoke on behalf of the Forrest Group, which is a leader in development within the Democratic Republic

of Congo. He too stressed the need for government and outside investors to make sure that their business strategies do not lead to the negative, unintended consequences that may accompany economic growth, such as environmental degradation and corrupt business practices.

Mr. Koenders focused on job creation as potentially the most important objective of development. Job creation in the private sector can decrease the 'dependency cycle' of developing countries, giving them greater ownership of the development process. Moreover, job creation catalyzes a trickle-down effect by which increased employment leads to economic growth, greater innovation, and an overall increase in living standards.

Discussion highlights and key points for follow up

The session concluded with a number of thought-provoking questions to the panel. An Indian MP raised the issue of the challenge posed to the country's development by population growth, despite the proliferation of microfinance institutions and the country's unprecedented economic growth. Panelists responded that the issue highlights the fact that growing the private sector cannot be considered a panacea for

development challenges, but rather, this measure must be pursued in coordination with other sectors for a holistic approach to poverty alleviation.

The session also raised a number of lingering questions, including how recent G20 summits and their focus on financial inclusion will shape development in the short, medium and long term. Participants also queried how exploita-

tion of private-sector opportunities can be curbed, and who is responsible for seeing that social and environmental concerns are addressed. In addition, participants raised concerns around innovations in the private sector bypassing the government and enhancing the informal economy. To what extent should local governments and those providing investment interfere with the growth of the private sector?



Building Partnerships Between Parliaments and Civil Society for Increased Oversight and Development Effectiveness



MODERATOR

- **Alain Destexhe**, MP, Belgium, Vice-Chairman, PNoWB

PRESENTATION TITLES & SPEAKERS

[The role of civil society in legislative strengthening and development oversight](#)

- **Scott Hubli**, Director of Governance Programs, National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI)

[Increasing dialogue between parliament and civil society, Nigeria's experience](#)

- **Auwal Ibrahim Musa**, Executive Director, Civil Society Legislative Advocacy Centre (CISLAC), Nigeria

[Building partnerships between parliaments and civil society](#)

- **Olivier Pierre-Louveaux**, Parliamentary Development Knowledge Manager, Agora Portal for Parliamentary Development (Agora)

[Increasing Case studies in parliamentary/CSO cooperation for increased development effectiveness](#)

- **Mark Baskin**, Former Research Professor, Center for International Development, State University of New York (SUNY/CID)

[Parliaments and CSO cooperation in the changing aid architecture](#)

- **Jeff Balch**, The Association of European Parliamentarians with Africa (AWEPA)

Context and summary

The wider development community in recent years has embraced the concept of strengthening active citizenship to help

build effective states and a more equitable development environment. Development cooperation has become about fostering community ownership

through participation, oversight and input.

As part of the focus on country ownership, development actors at all levels are waking up to the importance of reinforcing parliament's oversight capacity; strengthening local civil society

actors; and fostering stronger relations between these two entities.

This session presented examples of how parliamentary/CSO cooperation is lead-

ing to improved development outcomes in a variety of settings, and suggested good practices that may be replicated in other countries.

Presentations and main messages

Mr. Hubli informed participants that using technology to improve development and transparency efforts is a growing trend. Individuals are able to take pictures of their flooded street to indicate where weaknesses exist; to monitor MP's voting records on specific issues; and to learn more about parliamentary-based development programs such as campaign development funds (CDFs) and campaign finance. However, these tools can increase expectations on MPs without strengthening their capacity, which can do more to build cynicism than to strengthen motivation for reform. According to **Mr. Hubli**, direct dialogue between parliaments and organizations is needed to ensure that online tools and technology contribute to positive reforms, rather than frustrations.

Mr. Musa began his presentation by explaining that due to the governance legacy of military-style regimes in Nigeria, the legislature has not been allowed to grow and mature. Nigerian civil society perceives the government as anti-CSO, and the government perceives civil society as anti-government. The gap between the two autonomous conversations must be bridged. Mr. Musa established CISLAC to bring together civil society and parliamentarians to discuss legislation, implementation, and more broadly to increase knowledge about what parliament does and how it works. Parliament must recognize that civil society organizations are not all anti-gov-

ernment, Mr. Musa said, adding that the legislature must ensure that civil society is involved in various stages of the policy-making process.

Mr. Pierre-Louveaux during his remarks explained that the Millennium Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action outline inclusive participation in parliamentary development as part of the political process. MPs have an obligation to be responsive to civil society and civil society in-turn has an obligation to engage in parliamentary capacity building. Agora was developed in an effort to centralize knowledge of parliamentary capacity building programs and measures. It is a part of a series of new initiatives on parliamentary development that seeks to promote parliamentary institutions as drivers for change in development. It consists of program mapping, a library, an information/inquiry function (i.e. ask the expert), and a secured area of the site that is available in English, French, Russian, and soon, in Arabic.

Mr. Baskin presented the results of a State University of New York (SUNY) Center for International Development (CID) research project on constituency development funds (CDFs). CDFs are monies provided to MPs for development projects in their local area; approximately 30 countries currently implement CDFs. The aim of SUNY's CDF research project is to strengthen democratic development by collecting data on how CDFs

function and developing a suggested list for international CDF standards. Civil society organizations have an important role to play in helping to shape the development of CDFs, in both oversight and more generally in helping to contribute to strong and effective democratic development.

Mr. Balch began his presentation by stating that many MPs have never read the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, yet it is a key document for development cooperation. Civil society is often far more aware than parliament itself of the Declaration and how it can be used to increase parliamentary oversight of the development cooperation process. This was evidenced by attendance at the pre-HLF 4 working group meeting in Paris this fall, where representatives from over 42 CSOs attended, compared with three MPs. According to **Mr. Balch**, to date, funding has not been made available for a single MP to attend HLF 4 in South Korea next year. However, there is a clear opportunity to cooperate with civil society as funds are already earmarked for 100 CSO representatives to participate in the Forum. Mr. Balch concluded his remarks by reminding MPs that they have the next six months to ensure that they're "at the table" for the Fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (HLF 4), and by underscoring the need to strengthen relationships between civil society and parliament.

Discussion highlights and key points for follow up

Participants pointed out that abiding by the old 'division of powers' principle can often have negative consequences in that it prevents the cross-fertilization of ideas and promotes distrust among various groups. The executive branch may be mistrustful of the parliament, parliament may have difficulty finding a way

to cooperate effectively with CSOs, and CSOs may be wary of both the executive and legislative branches of government. **Mr. Hubli** in response mentioned that Agora makes available on its website a series of materials on norms and standards in democratic parliaments, including guidance on the relationship

between parliaments and CSOs.

Following **Mr. Musa's** presentation on the relationship between Nigerian parliament and CSOs, participants were eager to hear more about how this evolution took place. **Mr. Musa** explained that Nigerian civil society worked hard to

open the dialogue between CSOs and parliament. After years of frustration, Nigerian civil society came together and identified the need for an organization that would bridge the gap between themselves and policy makers, hence, in 2004, the Civil Society Legislative Advocacy Centre (CISLAC) Nigeria was born. CISLAC has allowed Nigerian MPs and CSO to “sit down side by side, agree and disagree and come up with resolutions,” according to **Mr. Musa**. MPs now regularly visit CISLAC offices, whereas previously, MPs generally did not think that civil society was relevant to the legislative process. According to **Mr. Musa**, MPs now recognize that parliament and civil society groups are often advocating for the same interests.

Participants also commented that parliaments in developing countries are

often not well regarded by civil society, who may sometimes feel that MPs seek to impose their agenda on CSOs. **Mr. Hubli** responded that relationships and cooperation between legislative bodies and CSOs is complex, and not easily centralized because democracy is inherently plural. Most importantly, cooperation between parliaments and CSOs must support democratic, participatory processes.

The session concluded with several suggestions from the panel on ways that partnerships between parliaments and civil society can be improved for increased oversight and development effectiveness:

- Encourage parliament to pass a resolution that requires civil-society involvement.

- Encourage parliament to establish a committee on CSO relations.
- CSOs, which often have the time to collect and analyze data, should focus on making more policy briefs available to parliamentarians in an accessible format.
- The media should be trained in how to report on legislative issues
- Hold the next PNoWB Annual Conference in Korea, immediately before HLF 4.
- Create a permanent structure for parliament to be in contact with CSOs.
- Clarify the role of the opposition party in parliamentary/CSO relations.



Evidence-Based Policymaking for Development



MODERATOR

- **Hugh Bayley**, MP, UK, Chairman, PNoWB

PRESENTATION TITLES & SPEAKERS

[The role of open data in evidence-based policy making](#)

- **Caroline Anstey**, Vice President for External Affairs, World Bank Group

[From research to policy: lessons learned in policy-influencing strategies](#)

- **Enrique Mendizabal**, Head of Research and Policy in Development (RAPID), Overseas Development Institute (ODI)

[Completing the evidence-based cycle: ensuring that evaluation findings and recommendations inform development cooperation strategies](#)

- **Marvin Taylor-Dormond**, Director Independent Evaluation Group (IEG), World Bank Group

Context and summary

Evidence-based policymaking is an approach that helps legislators and governments to make well-informed decisions about policies, programs and projects by putting the best available evidence at the heart of policy development and implementation.

It is a rigorous approach that draws on data, lessons-learned, and quantitative as well as qualitative analysis. In evidence-based policy making, researchers, policy makers and civil society actors work together to ensure that development cooperation policy is informed by on-the-ground realities, community pri-

orities and the latest research.

This session provided legislators with an overview of how they can work with academics, institutions, citizens and colleagues from neighboring countries to better inform national-level policy making.

Presentations and main messages



Ms. Anstey began her presentation by explaining that the World Bank Group has instituted an access-to-information program that includes “open data, open knowledge and open solutions” in order to increase accountability and oversight within World Bank-funded programs. The Bank has operationalized its commitment to access to information by making data, software and technology available for free, which allows institutions and individuals to do their own economic forecasting. Of specific interest to MPs is the new “Mapping for Re-

sults,” function (<http://maps.worldbank.org/>), which visualizes the location of World Bank-funded projects and provides access to information about indicators, sectors, funding and results on a project-by-project basis. This new function allows legislators, as well as people in communities in which projects are being implemented, to see where the Bank’s projects are, how much money has been allocated and progress made to date. In the near future, it will also allow community members to give feedback on whether the projects are well implemented, creating a kind of real-time feedback on project implementation and results.

Mr. Mendizabal in his remarks addressed the wider issue of evidence-based policy making. Evidence-based policymaking is the ideal and it is important to understand that communication, context and luck all have a role to play in creating evidence-informed policies. According to **Mr. Mendizabal**, there is an assumption that MPs do not want to communicate with researchers and members of civil society, and that they refuse to use evidence in their policymaking. However, in reality, it is often a lack of understanding on the part of researchers and civil society actors of how to appeal to MPs – as well as a lack of understanding on the part of MPs of how to access data, information and evidence that accounts for many missed opportunities. Researchers and civil society must seek to better understand the various policy stakeholders, the policy-making process, and the role

of political parties and the media before approaching legislators. Lawmakers in turn should not hesitate to reach out to research organizations and CSOs during the policy-making process, as these groups often have the time to delve deeper into key issues affecting specific policy areas.

Mr. Taylor during his presentation addressed the increasing need for evidence-based policymaking given the challenges the world faces in meeting the MDGs by 2015, and in light of the increased focus on program evaluation. Evidence shows that projects that engage in evaluation and translate the findings into programmatic and policy change produce higher quality results than those that do not. However, evaluation for evaluation’s sake represents a lost opportunity; the evaluation cycle is only fully complete once findings inform policy and program structure, leading to a continuous feedback loop. According to **Mr. Taylor**, there is currently a gap between project performance and country evaluation. Addressing this means closing the policymaking loop and ensuring that programs are well designed, implemented and evaluated, and that the results of those evaluations are incorporated in subsequent program planning rounds. Improved results are an outcome of good planning. Thus, programs should begin with an end in mind; recognize that good evaluation cannot overcome bad management; and follow up on evaluation findings and recommendations.

Discussion highlights and key points for follow up

Participants during the Q&A period highlighted the gap between donor-country priorities and partner-country priorities as a challenge to the evaluation process. Which one is evaluated when the World Bank looks at its programming? Partner-country MPs pointed out that their citizens often do not share the opinions of World Bank evaluators. Evaluations of World Bank projects conducted by World Bank evaluators are often very positive. However, this does not necessarily reflect the opinions of project ben-

eficiaries on the ground. Participants wanted to know where the World Bank gets its data and whether it includes local CSOs in the evaluation process.

In response, **Ms. Anstey** agreed that validating data at the ground level is extremely important. She added that one of the reasons the Bank is releasing data is so that people outside the Bank can check the data themselves and determine if it seems to be accurate and reflective of the situation on the ground.

In addition, the World Bank Institute (WBI) has a number of programs aimed at building the oversight capacity of MPs on finance and budget committees.

Ms. Anstey clarified that when the Bank refers to “country ownership,” it does not mean government ownership, but rather ownership of the development process by those directly affected by it.

Mr. Mendizabal pointed out that it is vital to build the capacity of countries themselves to monitor and evaluate

World Bank-funded development programs and development cooperation in general. He recognized that limited capacity is a big issue for many countries, but pointed out that there are evaluation models that work in these settings.

Mr. Taylor stated that the IEG is both objective and independent, aiming to be free of bias in its work. The IEG reports directly to the World Bank's Board of Directors, not to management. In addition, the IEG evaluates the World Bank's performance in a given country, not the country itself.

Participants also touched on the issue of World Bank conditionality. **Ms. Anstey** responded by explaining that World Bank conditionality reached a peak in the 1980's, and that since then, the Bank has removed the majority of conditionalities. Those that remain are largely related to preventing corruption. Civil society actors in developing countries often come to the Bank requesting more conditionalities, explaining that

CSOs have no way of knowing how the government is spending aid money, **Ms. Anstey** said. She added that this raises the larger question of "who is pulling the strings." She also made the point that the World Bank is financed by tax payer money from the US, UK, France, Switzerland, etc, and the citizens of these countries --who are themselves facing challenging economic times-- want to make sure that their money is well spent. This adds a layer of complexity to the issue of conditionalities.

Finally, participants inquired about how to increase legislators' access to data and information. **Ms. Anstey** replied that all of the data she referred to in her presentation is already available online through the Mapping for Results portal. However, and perhaps more importantly, the Bank's field staff should be working with MPs to facilitate their access to the Bank's information resources, according to **Ms. Anstey**. She added that the Bank should also work with PNoWB and CSOs, who are themselves working

to ensure that MPs use available data and information. **Ms. Anstey** noted that in the coming two years, the World Bank will seek to build an on-line "parliamentary portal," containing information specifically targeted towards MPs in each country. Finally, **Ms. Anstey** highlighted the importance of having a two-way information flow, saying that it's not solely about the Bank putting out information, rather, some of the most important information the Bank has comes in the form of feedback from parliamentarians, CSOs, and program beneficiaries.

Mr. Taylor added that the World Bank is increasingly engaging with partner country CSOs and communities during the evaluation process, something which is new in the Bank's evaluation practice over the past two years. He also reminded MPs that in order to complete the evidence-based policy cycle, a more proactive approach is needed from parliaments.



Policy Solutions to Reach the Poorest of the Poor



MODERATOR

- *Kathryn Imboden*, Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP)

PRESENTATION TITLES & SPEAKERS

[Principles for innovative financial inclusion - from G-20 principles to policy action](#)

- *Kathryn Imboden*, Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP)

[A three point agenda for pro-poor development finance](#)

- *Nuria Molina*, Director, European Network on Debt & Development (Eurodad)

[Programmatic examples: reaching the poorest of the poor](#)

- *Hassan Zaman*, Lead Poverty Economist, World Bank Group

Context and summary

Nearly three billion poor people in developing countries lack access to the basic financial services needed to help them manage their precarious lives. Access to financial services—whether in the form of savings, credit, money transfers, or insurance—is a fundamental tool for improving a family’s well-being and productive capacity. It empowers the poor

by reducing their vulnerability and offering them opportunities to improve their lives.

From the founding of the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh in 1976 to the exponential growth of microfinance programs today, promoting financial inclusion of the “poorest of the poor” has gained increasing traction in efforts to alleviate

poverty.

This session examined a number of policy solutions to reach excluded populations, and ways that recent G20 recommendations on increasing access to financial services are being translated into on-the-ground, pro-poor policies.

Presentations and main messages

Ms. Imboden, who served as both moderator and speaker, began the discussion by directing participants' attention to recent G20 summits, particularly the G20 held in Seoul in November, during which countries adopted nine principles for innovative financial inclusion. She suggested that parliamentarians review these principles and discuss how to promote them in their own contexts. She also emphasized a common theme throughout the conference: the potential of new technology to serve the poorest of the poor.

Second to speak was **Ms. Molina**, who said that although the MDGs have succeeded in rallying unprecedented support for development by identifying achievable goals and a time frame in which to reach them, the MDG agenda has been less successful at addressing the root causes of poverty. According to **Ms. Molina**, International Financial Institutions (IFIs) responded well to the global financial crisis, making sizable financial injections into developing countries' budgets that allowed them to maintain pro-poor spending and public

investments. Another positive trend is the reduction in the number of conditionalities attached to World Bank loans. However, it remains to be seen how far IFIs will go in changing their policy advice to continuously support pro-poor policies that address structural problems of equity and economic and social justice. IFIs are extremely influential actors in shaping poor countries' policies. Therefore, it is crucial that their advice does not hinder, but rather supports pro-poor development, **Ms. Molina** said. She concluded by suggesting three main areas for development finance improvement in order to reach the world's poorest:

- Taxation: fighting illicit flows and enhancing domestic resource mobilisation
- Procurement policies: using aid to strengthen developing countries' socio-economic fabric
- Private sector finance: supporting developing countries' small and medium enterprises

The final speaker, **Mr. Hassan**, said that

the world's poorest --in addition to facing an environmental, food and financial crisis-- are also facing a 'silent' malnutrition crisis. He reminded participants that the "poorest of the poor" are those who need assistance to meet the most basic of human needs, including nutritional needs. Progress in combating malnutrition has been significantly slower than that towards reducing poverty. According to **Mr. Hassan**, social safety nets are some of the most effective ways to address this silent, chronic malnutrition crisis, including food-for-work programs, food rations, food stamps and school feeding programs. **Mr. Zaman** also cited innovative examples of social safety nets, including Brazil's Bolsa Familia Program, Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Program, and the use of technical innovations such as cell phones and smart cards in the fight against malnutrition. In addition, simple, low-cost solutions should also be employed, including fortifying food staples such as wheat and rice, and distributing vitamin supplements

Discussion highlights and key points for follow up

To begin the discussion period, **Ms. Imboden** invited participants to discuss ways that the nine principles of innovative financial inclusion could be operationalized to provide the poorest populations with access to basic financial services.

Ms. Molina emphasized the importance of reforming corporate tax policies and public procurement systems. In response, **Mr. Zaman** also suggested focusing on attracting foreign direct investment, as this may be easier than reaching a consensus on corporate tax policies.

Participants during the Q&A period enquired whether aid conditionalities

should ever be used to help reach the poorest of the poor. A number of participants brought up past debt-inducing conditionality policies practiced by both the World Bank and IMF. **Mr. Zaman** responded by saying that current World Bank loan conditionalities are targeted towards public sector reform. In addition, panelists spoke of the growing understanding that the ultra-poor require different development strategies than other groups, such as projects dedicated to basic-needs provision and financial inclusion mechanisms that target savings over credit.

Panelists concluded the session by stating that developing-country legislators play a key role in increasing the inclusive-

ness of a country's financial systems. A number of areas for follow-up emerged from the discussions, including further investigation of the following issues:

- Whether current microcredit programs are truly empowering women.
- If the entire development discourse and set of approaches should be re-aligned to reach the ultra poor.
- The future of G20 conferences in emphasizing financial inclusion, especially for the poorest of the poor.
- The silent crisis of malnutrition in poor countries and ways in which it traps people in the poverty cycle.

PNoWB 10th Anniversary Reception



SPEAKERS

- **Caroline Anstey**, Vice-President for External Affairs, World Bank Group
- **Hugh Bayley**, MP, UK, Chairman, PNoWB
- **Bert Koenders**, Former Minister for Development Cooperation, the Netherlands, Founding member and first Chairman, PNoWB

The PNoWB 10th Anniversary Reception took place at the Sofitel Hotel and was hosted by the World Bank. After a short introduction by Mr. Bayley, who thanked the World Bank for its support, Ms. Anstey addressed the attendees and began by congratulating PNoWB on its 10th anniversary.

In her speech, **Ms. Anstey** acknowledged the role of Mr. James Wolfensohn, former President of the World Bank Group, in opening the Bank up to non-traditional stakeholders, including parliamentarians and civil society actors. As noted by **Ms. Anstey**, the role of PNoWB in this regard has proven indispensable. The Network has served as a valuable platform to facilitate dialogue between the Bank and MPs, with the shared end goal of en-

sureing that development aid reaches the poorest. **Ms. Anstey** also reminded delegates of the important steps in internal reform that the Bank has taken in order to promote inclusiveness, innovation, efficiency, effectiveness and accountability. The World Bank has undertaken recent reforms to enhance the voice and representation of developing and transition countries in Bank governance, including adding an additional Board seat for Sub-Saharan Africa and increasing the voting power of developing countries to 47 percent. In addition, all of the World Bank's Managing Directors are developing country nationals. **Ms. Anstey** concluded her remarks by acknowledging **Mr. Bayley's** exceptional leadership of PNoWB over the past four years, and by thanking the over 150 parliamentarians who made the trip to Brussels for

the Network's Annual Conference and 10th anniversary celebration. She confirmed that the World Bank Group will continue to deepen its engagement with legislators at both the global and local level, and will strive to provide MPs with enhanced access to information to help strengthen their oversight capacity.

Mr. Bayley then passed the podium to Mr. Koenders, thanking him for his tremendous contribution to the Network as its founder and first Chairman.

Mr. Koenders began his remarks by stating that parliamentarians have long been excluded from the dialogue between the World Bank, IMF and governments. PNoWB has undoubtedly played a role in helping to reverse this trend, thereby improving transparency

and accountability in the international development-cooperation process. Development can no longer be governed by technocrats, **Mr. Koenders** stressed. Parliamentarians must be empowered to serve as development advocates and to exercise their full oversight mandate. **Mr. Koenders** noted that the World Bank has achieved immense progress in becoming more open and responsive to a variety of external stakeholders, including MPs. He added that this trend must continue as the world approaches the MDGs due-date, which also coincides with the IDA 16 funding window, whose replenishment has been negotiated with donors around the world. However, funding commitments are not enough, **Mr. Koenders** stressed. Efforts at the macro-level must be reflected at the local level, ensuring that aid monies reach those who are most in need. **Mr.**

Koenders concluded his comments by reminding all present that “big talk” by IFIs and other donors must be turned into practical, implementable measures at the local level, and that this cannot be sustainably realized without the help and engagement of parliaments.

To conclude the evening’s program, **Mr. Bayley** addressed the attendees. He began by reflecting on the progress the World Bank has made in working with parliamentarians. Three-quarters of the Bank’s country offices now have contact with local MPs, whereas when PNoWB began, that figure was closer to one-quarter. While the World Bank is to be congratulated for this progress, there is still much room for improvement, **Mr. Bayley** said, most notably in building the capacity of local parliaments to oversee World Bank-funded programs

and IMF engagements in their countries. This also represents PNoWB’s largest challenge moving forward: how to support the building of country capacity to engage with the Bretton Woods institutions, with the end result of improving development sustainability, transparency and accountability, as well as country ownership of the development process. **Mr. Bayley** concluded his remarks by emphasizing that the relationship between the World Bank and PNoWB is a win-win situation. Well-informed MPs with the capacity to meaningfully engage in development discussions become advocates for development projects in their domestic parliaments, which can further translate into increased public support for multilateral development cooperation



Africa Towards 2015



MODERATOR

- **Frederic Fritz Baffour**, MP, Ghana

PRESENTATION TITLES & SPEAKERS

MDGs and accountability, what role for MPs?

- **Gabriel Negatu**, Director of Governance and Reform, African Development Bank (AfDB)

- **Christian Mumssen**, Division Chief, Strategy, Policy and Review Department, International Monetary Fund (IMF)

- **Shanta Devarajan**, Chief Economist for Africa, World Bank Group

- **Martin Krottmayer**, Senior Advisor, EU and International Development, International Red Cross

Context and summary

With five years remaining on the MDG clock, Africa has an unprecedented opportunity to make considerable headway towards achieving the goals. Alongside the recent acceleration in economic growth, progress towards meeting the MDGs has been sufficiently robust that many African countries are likely reach some, if not most, of the goals by 2015 or shortly thereafter.

But Africa still needs to address a number of persistent, long-term development challenges as part of efforts to reach the MDGs, including low levels of human capital, limited legal and property rights for African women, poor service delivery, infrastructure deficits, and climate change. Good governance --including greater transparency and accountability in the management of limited public resources-- is also cen-

tral to realizing Africa's opportunities to achieve the MDGs.

This session, organized by the World Bank, engaged panelists and participating MPs in a discussion about 1) priorities for international assistance to Africa; and 2) the role of parliamentarians in securing sustainable, balanced growth and achieving the MDGs in an African context

Presentations and main messages

Mr. **Mumssen** opened the session by pointing out that low-income countries (LICs) were more resilient during the recent global financial crisis than was previously the case, which he put down to the sound macroeconomic policy frameworks that many African countries put in place prior to the downturn. **Mr. Mumssen** said that throughout the crisis, government spending in LICs tilted towards priority areas including health, education and infrastructure, and was maintained in real terms during the downturn. He projected that real spending will continue to increase over the medium term in Africa and leading up to 2015, which is important for development and to meet the MDGs. **Mr. Mumssen** concluded by saying that African countries should build domestic revenues in order to increase their ratio of fiscal revenue to GDP. African countries currently have on average 14 percent fiscal-revenue to-GDP ratio, compared with 40 percent in wealthier countries.

Following **Mr. Mumssen**, **Mr. Devarajan** outlined progress made on the continent towards the MDGs. He began by acknowledging the importance of continuous cash flow to Africa via various funding mechanisms, including ODA (both bilateral and multilateral) and increased private capital flows. He then pointed out that progress towards meeting the MDGs is also due to improved

macroeconomic policy environments in many African countries. He praised legislators for creating a cycle of policy reform, growth and poverty reduction. According to **Mr. Devarajan**, the financial crisis interrupted this cycle, however, complete collapse was avoided because African policymakers followed prudent economic policies. He highlighted a number of key remaining systemic challenges to meeting the MDGs in the African context, including lack of productive employment, enormous infrastructure deficits, and the low quality of health and education. In primary schools in Uganda, for example, teachers are absent 20 percent of the time, and some children finish school unable to read and write. The problem, according to **Mr. Devarajan**, is not always a lack of resources, but poor governance and accountability. Absenteeism can be stemmed by action from central governments, he added. In Rwanda, for example, doctors are paid a bonus based on the number of children they immunize. This resulted in a 33 percent decrease in child mortality between 2004 and 2008. **Mr. Devarajan** concluded his presentation by stating that he believes Africa is on the road to meeting the MDGs, if not by 2015, then soon after.

Following **Mr. Devarajan**, **Mr. Negatu** praised Africa's ability to weather three consecutive crises (food, fuel, financial) over the past 10 years, and agreed that

macroeconomic stability resulting from prudent policy has helped. Expenditure on health and education has also been maintained on average, and countries including Ethiopia and Ghana have committed to maintaining service delivery to the poorest in society. However, underlying, far-reaching issues remain and must be addressed. According to **Mr. Negatu**, these are largely related to governance. He stressed the vital role of parliamentarians in promoting greater efficiency, transparency and accountability in public-resource management, and in holding the executive branch to account for spending domestic resources as well as ODA effectively.

The session's final speaker, **Mr. Krottmayer**, stressed the importance of spending ODA effectively and in a way that maximizes benefit to the African people. In 2007-08, ODA increased by 10 percent, but the total amount still falls far short of targets set by the UN. According to **Mr. Krottmayer**, this is compounded by the fact that needs are increasing faster than funding levels. According to the US Government, 75 percent of food assistance has been for emergency needs. **Mr. Krottmayer** argued that assistance should be provided before disasters happen, and that aid should be focused on supporting household income, putting coping strategies in place and investing in basic services and infrastructure.

Discussion highlights and key points for follow up

A number of African MPs questioned the capacity of African Governments to collect reliable statistics and of parliamentarians to hold the Executive branch of government to account. Several suggestions emerged from the MPs themselves:

- IFIs should reach out to parliamentarians, so that their executives take them seriously.
- Development agencies should provide parliamentarians directly with the information they need to hold the Executive branch to account.

- The World Bank and IMF should fully involve parliamentarians in their programmatic processes. Currently, the country-level reality is that both of these key funding institutions primarily engage with the Executive branch and often have little meaningful engagement with the Legislative branch.

Mr. Devarajan responded that MPs should insist on reliable statistics from ministries and the Executive branch, which in turn would help the World Bank to act upon their findings. **Mr. Mumssen** accepted that in the past, the

IMF effectively acted as a confidential adviser to Ministers. However, the Fund now believes that it is in the interest of both IFIs and Governments to be transparent about development advice. He highlighted the IMF's achievements in strengthening dialogue with stakeholders outside of the Executive branch, including parliamentarians. This was countered by a Kenyan MP, who said that the Kenyan Parliament is often not aware of loans undertaken by the Government. He asked how parliamentarians are expected to oversee and scrutinize development programs when many African countries have very powerful Execu-

tive branches but weak parliamentary systems. **Mr. Negatu** pointed out that parliamentarians have a mandate to raise issues with their executives and that organizations like the World Bank have supported Parliaments by providing them with access to libraries and research centers. He added that Kenya has one of the most vibrant Parliaments of any country in the world, where parliamentarians have exposed corruption and made significant contributions.

Mr. Devarajan said that the World Bank makes information about all of its loans to Kenya freely available on its website.

Fund allocation was also a topic of discussion. An MP from Gabon said that in his country, money tends to go to major national projects in cities, but does not reach rural villages, such as the constituency he represents. The Kenyan MP pointed out that it is difficult to address the problem of absentee doctors

and teachers when the financial crisis has resulted in a freeze on employment in these areas, which he argued goes against the protection of priority services in Kenya, making it difficult to meet the MDGs. **Mr. Mumssen** responded by saying that investment effectiveness depends upon a country's institutional capacity, accountability mechanisms and transparency levels with regards to development spending.



Meeting the Health MDGs



MODERATOR

- **Marleen Temmerman**, Senator, Belgium, Medical Doctor, University of Gent

PRESENTATION TITLES & SPEAKERS

[The Global Fund and parliamentarians: partners in saving lives](#)

- **Svend Robinson**, Division Senior Advisor, Parliamentary Relations, Global Fund for AIDS, TB and Malaria (GFATM)

[Political action on health MDGs: learning from best practices](#)

- **Marleen Temmerman**, Senator, Belgium, Medical Doctor, University of Gent

- **Paul Charles Waibale**, Chief Project Director, Prevention organizational systems AIDS Care & Treatment Project, Management Sciences for Health, Nigeria

- **David Hercot**, Senior Health Policy and Financing Unit, Department of Public Health, Institute of Tropical Medicine, Antwerp, Belgium

Context and summary

Ten years ago, the world's governments committed to reduce child mortality, improve maternal health and combat HIV/AIDS,

TB and malaria. Yet, a child born in a developing country is still over 13 times more likely to die before the age of five than one born in a developed country;

a woman dies in childbirth nearly every minute; and for every two people who begin HIV treatment, five others become newly infected with the virus.

The success of the Millennium Declaration and the MDGs requires major improvements in health systems and health outcomes across the developing world. Achieving the health MDGs is a complex and challenging task. Rapid progress is needed if these goals are to

be achieved by 2015. This is a demanding agenda even in stable, well-governed low income countries. The situation is particularly difficult in countries with poor and deteriorating economic and social conditions, weak governance and ineffective government-donor rela-

tionships.

This session was a conversation between health systems researchers, legislators and on-the-ground programmatic experts discussing what is needed to meet the health MDGs by 2015.

Presentations and main messages

Mr. Robinson began by providing a general introduction to the Global Fund for AIDS, TB and Malaria (GFATM). Since the Global Fund was founded in 2002, it has changed the way the world addresses these three diseases, according to **Mr. Robinson**. Although it is still early to see a significant global reduction in disease burden, results have been achieved in terms of increasing the number of HIV-positive people receiving anti-retroviral treatment (ART) and scaling-up malaria prevention and treatment programs as well as TB treatment programs. This suggests that the Global Fund model -- with its inclusive partnerships, high service coverage and results-based funding -- is having a positive impact. In total, six million lives have been saved since 2002 with the help of the Global Fund. However, the recent lower-than-expected Fund replenishment will negatively affect programs funded by GFATM and their ability to reach as many people as possible, **Mr. Robinson** said. Although many donors, including the EU and the US, have met their commitments, others, such as the Netherlands and Spain, have reduced their contributions to the Fund. Italy has not contributed since 2009. In order to meet the funding challenge, developing country MPs must pressure the international community for more resources and innovative funding mechanisms. They must also play a strong role in ensuring transparency at the country level. According to **Mr. Robinson**, one of the ways they can do this is by participating in their respective Country Coordinating Mechanism (CCM). **Mr. Robinson** concluded his remarks by recognizing that the policy challenges associated with meeting the health-related MDGs are enormous. Parliamentarians play a vital role in creating legislation that increases access to affordable medicines and health services. It is also the duty of MPs to speak out openly against stigmatiza-

tion of HIV-positive people and individuals affected by other diseases.

Mr. Waibale during his remarks emphasized the importance of leadership and sound managerial capabilities in health system strengthening. He emphasized that skilled leaders are trained, rather than born. Management Sciences for Health (MSH)'s Leadership Development Program was created to train developing country health professionals and provide them with an inspirational vision. The program's key messages revolve around the importance of the work climate, management systems and the ability to respond to change. Addressing these three areas helps healthcare providers to improve health services, and in turn, health outcomes, towards meeting the health-related MDGs. With the help of MSH, state Ministries of Health in Nigeria came together to address joint challenges in HIV/AIDS. Consequently, the first AIDS treatment centers have been established using government funds in Nigeria. Parliamentarians as elected leaders should be champions of positive change, **Mr. Waibale** said. Through their leadership, they should advocate for stronger health systems in their communities and beyond. **Mr. Waibale** also focused on the importance of information transfer and the active involvement of stakeholders and communities in the legislative process. He touched on the importance of building the capacity of policy makers to be leaders in health system strengthening, emphasizing that this is not a matter of constructing an expensive training program, but rather of developing advocacy skills and enabling knowledge transfer through basic models.

Following **Mr. Waibale**, **Ms. Temmerman** stated that some progress has indeed been achieved on the health

MDGs, but that the picture differs vastly from country to country. According to **Ms. Temmerman**, in order to help them meet the health-related MDGs, countries should have specific outcome targets for access to contraception and family planning services, access to antenatal and neonatal care, access to emergency obstetric care, skilled birth attendance, access to immunization, access to safe and legal abortion and gender equality. Every minute, a woman dies giving birth; this must change, **Ms. Temmerman** said, adding that most of these lives could have been saved using low-cost prevention and treatment measures. It is often lack of political will, lack of funding, and lack of capacity that prevents action. The cost of reaching the health MDGs by 2015 in low-income countries is estimated at only US\$ 60 per capita; donors must keep their commitments. There is also much advocacy work to be done within program countries. Due to societal, cultural, religious, and economic factors, women in developing countries often do not have the same rights as their male counterparts. As a consequence, they are often denied access to health services. These issues still appear to be low priority for many governments, **Ms. Temmerman** concluded, adding that parliamentarians must exert pressure on the executive branch on behalf of their constituents.

Mr. Hercot was the final panelist, focusing on challenges in health financing given the backdrop of what the IMF refers to as "fiscal space constraints" -- a country's capacity to allocate and spend ODA. He began by explaining that LIC governments are often reluctant to push for increased spending in health because aid flows to the sector are often volatile in the medium- and long-term. Thus, there is a gap between the amount of budgetary spending

that governments could direct towards strengthening domestic health systems, and the actual amount spent. Throughout sub-Saharan Africa, out of every additional foreign assistance US dollar allocated since the Millennium Declaration, the IMF has recommended that only 27 cents be used for increased expenditures. Although foreign donors

assume that 100 percent of their assistance is spent, this has not been the case in many countries due to the budgetary ceilings imposed externally by organizations including the IMF. According to **Mr. Hercot**, MPs should examine the current situation in their country and question their government about budgetary ceilings and fiscal space constraints.

Mr. Hercot added that there is a risk that donors might gradually reduce their assistance to countries if robust results are not shown, which could then result in further funding losses if the IMF feels justified in advancing its fiscal space constraints theory in a country.

Discussion highlights and key points for follow up

During the ensuing discussion period, which was cut short due to time constraints, **Mr. Robinson**, in response to questions about how to improve local-level health systems and services, highlighted the importance of accountability at the local level and the key role that MPs can play in their community institutions. In response to a series of questions related to funding for health and appropriate health programming, panelists agreed that more funding is needed to accelerate global efforts to achieve the

health-related MDGs, and that increased funding must be accompanied by increased political will on both the donor side and the partner-country side. A representative from GAVI indicated that there is growing confusion about health MDGs and many people confuse the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria with the Global Health Fund, which will have an expanded mandate to address also MDG 4 (reduction of child mortality) and MDG 5 (reduction of maternal mortality). Panelists

also pointed out that large improvements in a population's health can be achieved with low-cost, low-technology interventions, such as vitamin A supplements and bed nets. However, in all cases, well-trained professionals are indispensable. The discussion concluded with panelists emphasizing that in order to reach the MDGs, the right to health must be recognized and fully instituted in each country.



Disaster Risk Reduction: An Instrument for Achieving MDGs



MODERATOR

- **Sálvano Briceño**, Director, United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR)

PRESENTATION TITLES & SPEAKERS

[Effective investment in disaster risk reduction through global partnership](#)

- **Saumura Tioulong**, MP, Deputy Chair, Second Standing Committee on Sustainable Development, Finance and Trade, Inter-Parliamentary Union

[Protecting the environment through disaster risk reduction](#)

- **Abdou Sane**, MP, Chair of National Parliamentarian Network for Disaster Risk Reduction and UNISDR Champion for Disaster Risk Reduction in West Africa, Senegal

[Argentina's experience in local DRR legislation](#)

- **Dr. Nelly Gray de Cerdán**, Senator of Mendoza, Argentina

Context and summary

The devastating and lasting impact of the 2010 Haiti earthquake and flood in Pakistan is a strong reminder that disasters pose a serious threat to achieving the MDGs. Each year, disasters push millions of people back into severe poverty, poor health, and limited access to clean water

and food. Around 85% of people affected by earthquakes, cyclones, floods and droughts live in developing countries, and the direct costs of dealing with natural disasters in the past ten years have amounted to nearly a trillion dollars, excluding the additional billions of dollars required for disaster relief and recovery.

Changes are required to ensure that investments in MDG initiatives and socio economic development will be disaster resilient and protect people and their livelihoods. Such changes demand strong commitment and political leadership, for which parliaments are strategically positioned.

This session, organized by the United Nations Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) discussed how Parliamentar-

ians can play a strategic role in creating synergies between disaster risk reduction and climate-change adaptation,

and in making disaster risk reduction an instrument for achieving the MDGs.

Presentations and main messages

Ms. **Tioulong** began by stating that issues related to disasters, climate change and the MDGs are complex and trans-boundary. Global partnerships are key to addressing these issues, as is investing in disaster risk reduction. Together, countries can help turn disaster vulnerabilities into disaster resilience, and disaster risks into opportunities for sustainable socio-economic development. **Ms. Tioulong** called on governments and the international community to increase investment in disaster risk reduction. She emphasized that effective investment should not be limited to financial investment, but should also include political investment and investment in knowledge. She concluded her remarks by underscoring the importance of political will in addressing global challenges and shared a number of examples of good practice in disaster risk reduction from Bangladesh and the Philippines.

Ms. de Cerdán then followed by pointing out that incorporating disaster risk reduction in development is an uphill challenge, but that local parliaments can play an important role. She added that legislators are well positioned to assist governments in mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in the context of regional policies. **Ms. de Cerdán** specified six ways that local parliaments can champion disaster risk reduction: 1) by identify-

ing opportunities to generate synergistic processes for promoting disaster risk reduction; 2) by involving regional and local governments and communities; 3) by establishing mechanisms for disaster risk reduction in local-development processes; 4) by developing laws for continuity of disaster risk reduction; 5) by making tools and mechanisms available to monitor the process of disaster risk reduction; and 6) by facilitating knowledge transfer between governments.

Mr. Sane shared his views that disaster risk reduction and environmental protection are essential to achieving the MDGs, especially in West Africa. He emphasized that protecting biodiversity, grasslands, forests, coastal wetlands, reefs and dunes is an important element of protecting human settlements from drought, desertification, landslides, floods, sea-level rise and storms. Governments and the international community should foster synergies between disaster risk reduction and environmental protection, he added. **Mr. Sane** concluded his comments by citing his own country, Senegal, as an example of the importance of increasing efforts to reduce people's vulnerability to floods and droughts by implementing large-scale reforestation in environmentally degraded areas.

Mr. Briceño concluded the panel presentations by summarizing the key

points mentioned by speakers as well as adding his own reflections. He reminded participants that disasters not only challenge food security among poor populations, but also threaten human security. According to Mr. Briceño, disasters will continue to increase as urban density increases and events triggered by climate change become more common. Governments are under scrutiny when disasters strike, especially when these events cause heavy human and economic losses. Mr. Briceño emphasized the link between disaster risk reduction and achieving the MDGs, saying that disaster risk reduction protects gains made towards achieving the MDGs. For example, making schools safer from disasters protects children and accelerates the realization of universal education; making disaster risk reduction gender sensitive protects gender equality in development; and reducing disaster vulnerabilities is imperative to improve people's living conditions. **Mr. Briceño** concluded the session by reminding participants that investments in disaster risk reduction through global partnerships can accelerate achievement of the MDGs as well as adaptation to climate change. He added that parliamentarians play a vital role in addressing climate change and disaster risk reduction as they bring the concerns of the people to the Government and are often in a position to influence national spending, laws and policies.

Discussion highlights and key points for follow up

A number of participants from Indonesia, Nepal, the Philippines, Sweden and Uruguay agreed that the major question is how to address the increasing impact of disasters such as floods and droughts,

which can be amplified by climate change. Participants from Nepal and Uruguay emphasized that more support at the country level is needed to raise awareness among parliamentarians on the subject. An Indonesian participant

mentioned the importance of capacity building for disaster risk reduction, while participants from the Philippines and Sweden expressed their interest in promoting the importance of disaster risk reduction in achieving the MDGs.

Economic Development and the MDGs, is Population a Factor?



MODERATOR

- **Pinit Kullavanijaya**, Senator, Thailand, Medical Doctor, AFPPD Secretary-General

PRESENTATION TITLES & SPEAKERS

Beyond the numbers: The role of population in economic development and the health MDGs

- **Eduard Bos**, Lead Population Specialist, Health, Nutrition and Population Unit of the Africa Region, World Bank Group

Gender, MDGs and Population Factor

- **Donya Aziz**, Medical Doctor, MP, Pakistan

- **Janette Garin**, MP, Philippines, PNoWB Board member

Context and summary

If we consider the major global issues facing us today: climate change, energy scarcity, severe poverty, food price volatility, and the financial crisis, why should we be concerned about population? The simple answer is that virtually

all of these issues relate in some critical way to population growth.

The world's population is projected to top nine billion in the next 50 years. Compare that to the fact that in 1960—

only 50 years ago— the total human population was three billion. In a single century, the human population will have tripled. This staggering statistic should make us pause.

This session, organized by Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (AFPPD), focused on parliamentary advocacy in support of the

International Conference for Population and Development (ICPD) Program of Action. By educating and empowering women, and giving them access to

sexual and reproductive health, we can save lives, fight poverty, and accelerate progress to achieve the MDGs.

Presentations and main messages

Mr. **Kullavanijaya** in his function as moderator opened the session by stating that he believes that having a large population affects scarcity, and that knowledge of how population affects economic development will help parliamentarians to create appropriate and effective legislation for responsible growth. In a few years, world population will exceed seven billion. According to **Mr. Kullavanijaya**, the global community must first understand the effect of population growth on economic growth and sustainability - only then can we address population-related issues on a country-by-country basis.

The first speaker, **Mr. Bos**, argued that more emphasis should be placed on population as a development factor. According to **Mr. Bos**, the extent of the population challenge is easily obscured depending on the way the data is presented. For example, comparing current population growth rates to those of the 1950s, 60s, 70s and 80s can make the numbers seem less significant than they actually are. Although growth rates have slowed across the world, the baselines we're currently dealing with are tremen-

dous, and the number of human beings added to the planet year-on-year continues to increase, despite falling growth rates. Access to reproductive health services is essential to slow population growth, **Mr. Bos** said, adding that the poorest 20 percent of the world's people do not have access to health care.

Next to speak, **Ms. Garin** sees population growth as a particular problem in her country, the Philippines. The country's growth rate was 2.04% in 2007, down from 2.36% in 2000. The population growth rate has slowly declined, but the number of people continues to increase and currently stands at 92 million, with a high percentage living in poverty. Population in the Philippines is both an internal and external problem, according to **Ms. Garin**. The government is tasked with addressing population-related issues; however, external influences, including global religious leaders, often affect how childbearing is perceived and encourage couples to have large families. According to **Ms. Garin**, to tackle population-related issues, legislators must focus on creating programs that are feasible within the local cultural context.

As the session's final speaker, **Ms. Aziz** demonstrated the importance of reducing population growth by representing a country's available resources as a pie: the pie can only be divided into so many slices before it is completely consumed. It is difficult to convince countries to reduce population growth when they see the economic growth and success that countries like China and India -- the world's most populous nations -- are currently experiencing. According to **Ms. Aziz**, we must also frame the population issue as one of women's and children's health as this will help countries to shift their thinking. Pregnancy is seen as a normal occurrence in all societies and is "expected" of women in many countries. However, the risks of pregnancy to both mother and child are not given sufficient attention. **Ms. Aziz** concluded by stating that health education and increasing access to contraception are vital tools in the effort to reach the health MDGs and stabilize the world's population growth. She emphasized the importance of tailoring messaging and programming in each country to the local context.

Discussion highlights and key points for follow up

Several participants raised issues around resource allocation to meet the health-related MDGs: exactly how much is needed? **Mr. Bos** replied that each country will require a different amount depending on that country's health structure, disease environment, and whether or not general health services are part of the public or private structure. **Ms. Garin** added that health service provision must go hand-in-hand with accompany-

ing health education programs, and that those costs should be figured in when estimating total health budget requirements. Panelists agreed that if existing health financing monies are not sufficient, then changes must be made to legislation to ensure that more support is funneled towards meeting the health needs of the country's population.

Participants also inquired about how to most effectively reach the poor with

reproductive health services. **Mr. Bos** suggested conditional cash transfer programs to encourage women to see health professionals for family planning needs as well as care during pregnancy. In addition, he suggested creating incentives for doctors to make themselves more available for the poor when they need reproductive health services.

Dialogue with the International Monetary Fund



SPEAKERS

- Opening remarks by **Mr. André Flahaut**, Speaker, Belgian House of Representatives, and **Mr. Didier Reynders**, Belgian Minister of Finance

- **Dominique Strauss-Kahn**, Managing Director, IMF

Mr. **Flahaut** opened the session by observing that PNoWB is a positive model of ways that MPs from around the world can advocate for increased transparency in development cooperation—both in their own countries and on a regional and global level. According to **Mr. Flahaut**, the MDGs will only be achieved in solidarity with the people, not against them. He welcomed Mr. Strauss-Kahn, reiterating the importance of the IMF as an institution in the wake of the global financial crisis. **Mr. Flahaut** concluded his remarks by questioning whether it is overly utopian to hope that the IMF will also be a leader in key development issues including health, education and women's empowerment.

Following **Mr. Flahaut**, **Mr. Reynders** emphasized the importance of continu-

ing to focus on and discuss the MDGs. However, politicians must do more than just talk, discussions must turn into commitments by governments and parliaments to do more and react faster. **Mr. Reynders** concluded his remarks by recognizing the positive role that the IMF plays in helping countries to meet the MDGs.

Mr. Strauss-Kahn began his remarks by considering the ability of low-income countries (LICs) to reach the MDGs in the aftermath of the global financial crisis. Prior to the crisis, there was strong growth and macroeconomic stability in most low-income countries—driven mainly by sound policy, an enabling international environment and debt relief. This led to falling poverty and improving social indicators. During the global downturn, LICs were more resilient than

in the past. The crisis hit hard, but growth stayed positive in two-thirds of low-income countries. Thanks to the buffers in place, growth was supported by a robust countercyclical policy response in many countries. Almost 90 percent of countries with an IMF-sponsored program increased real spending, compared with 67 percent of non-program countries. In 2009, real spending on health and education was up by 10 percent, and public investment increased by 17 percent.

However the news is not all good. Because of the crisis—not only the financial crisis but also the food and fuel crisis—the world has lost years of progress, **Mr. Strauss-Kahn** said. The World Bank estimates that about 70 million fewer people will have escaped from poverty by 2020 due to global economic setbacks. And many millions more will

suffer the consequences of prolonged unemployment and underemployment. South Africa alone lost close to a million jobs during the crisis. According to **Mr. Strauss-Kahn**, looking ahead, everything hinges on the restoration of balanced, sustainable global growth. This is the main task for the advanced and major emerging economies. The recovery in low-income countries is projected to follow the rest of the world closely. Unlike in previous crises, trade and financial openness is helping the recovery, which is driven by the pick-up in global demand, foreign-direct investment, and remittances.

Moving forward, all must play their part—the developing countries themselves, advanced economies, and international institutions. Cooperative action can boost world growth by 2½ percentage points over five years, create 30 million new jobs, and lift 33 million people out of poverty, according to a recent G20 analysis. Advanced economies must keep Gleneagles promises on aid, and find ways of channeling financial support to help low-income countries overcome the challenges of climate change. In addition, trade should be further opened—this comes without budgetary cost and has the potential to unleash a wave of productivity and growth, **Mr. Strauss-Kahn** stated. Ad-

vanced countries should also redouble their efforts to help fragile states, including with greater financial and technical assistance, he added.

For developing countries, success begins at home, and they must restore strong growth and make this growth more resilient to future shocks. Rebuilding “policy buffers” will increase resilience and can be done in a way that still allows for space to invest in growth-enhancing infrastructure and to strengthen social safety nets. A key priority must be to strengthen domestic revenues. It is also important to raise domestic savings and develop local financial markets, which would help make these economies more “shock resilient” and would foster private sector activity, **Mr. Strauss-Kahn** commented.

The role of the IMF in all of this is in providing policy advice, financing and special help for LICs, **Mr. Strauss-Kahn** said. Insofar as policy advice is concerned, the IMF will advise countries to strengthen all aspects of surveillance, combining rigor with evenhandedness. More emphasis should be placed on the multilateral dimension and the financial sector, including instating mandatory Financial Sector Assessment Programs (FSAPs) and spillover reports. In terms of financing and special help for LICs, more

emphasis will be placed on crisis prevention: making the Flexible Credit Line more predictable and flexible; introducing the new Precautionary Credit Line; and working on gaps in the global financial safety net. In addition, the IMF will promote greater synergies with regional financing arrangements, **Mr. Strauss-Kahn** explained.

Finally, **Mr. Strauss-Kahn** spoke about the IMF’s continuing governance reforms, which he sees as key for the institution’s legitimacy. Building on an earlier reform in 2008, IMF members this year approved a six percent shift in quota shares to dynamic emerging market and developing countries, while protecting the voting shares of the poorest members. The major emerging markets of Brazil, China, India, and Russia are now among the Fund’s top ten shareholders. In addition, advanced European countries will give up two seats on the Executive Board. According to **Mr. Strauss-Kahn**, this is a momentous change, unparalleled in the IMF’s history. However, these changes will take time to implement. Countries must first approve the 2008 reforms, followed by the latest round. **Mr. Strauss-Kahn** stressed the key role that parliamentarians play in timely ratification of these changes.

Discussion highlights and key points for follow up

Following **Mr. Strauss-Kahn’s** remarks, there was ample time for questions from the audience. There were nearly twenty ques-

tions posed to **Mr. Strauss-Kahn**, all of which were interesting and relevant. In order to capture all issues raised, as well as **Mr. Strauss-Kahn’s** responses, the

complete list of questions and answers is available in Annex 1.



Development Effectiveness: Towards 2015 and Beyond



MODERATOR

- **Janette Garin**, MP, Philippines, PNoWB Board member

PRESENTATION TITLES & SPEAKERS

Preparing for the 4th High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness: increasing parliamentary participation

- **Alexandra Trzeciak-Duval**, Head of the Policy Co-ordination Division, OECD Development Co-operation Directorate

Parliamentary engagement with the MDGs

- **Kevin Deveaux**, Parliamentary Development Policy Advisor, United Nations Development Program (UNDP)

IDA and aid effectiveness: lessons learned in multilateral financing

- **Axel van Trotsenburg**, Vice President of Concessional Finance and Global Partnerships, World Bank Group

- **Patrick Guillaumont**, President, Foundation for Study and Research in International Development (FERDI)

Context and summary

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 MDGs. Both documents were signed at the High-Level Forum (HLF) on Aid Effectiveness—2005 and 2008 respectively—hosted

by the OECD-DAC working party.

As the development community prepares for the 4th HLF in the end of 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.

This session focused on the role of legislators in increasing aid effectiveness and in holding their own governments— as well as institutional signatories including the World Bank— to account for commitments made in the Paris Declaration, the Accra Agenda and the UN Millennium Declaration

Presentations and main messages

Ms. *Trzeciak-Duval* focused her presentation on preparations for (HLF 4) in the end of 2011, organized by the OECD Development Assistance Committee (OECD DAC). According to **Ms. Trzeciak-Duval**, the participation of as many stakeholder groups as possible during agenda preparation will help to ensure a successful outcome for the Forum. **Ms. Trzeciak-Duval** also focused on the growing complexity of development cooperation over the past decade. The number of donors has increased dramatically, including a number of former aid-recipient countries that have become donors. As such, coordination is more important than ever before. **Ms. Trzeciak-Duval** emphasized the importance of focusing on evidence-based results and outcomes when examining development cooperation in its various incarnations, and including all stakeholders in the evaluation process. It is important to change the technocratic character of aid towards a more politicized process in order to reflect its complexities, she said. However, aid is not a magic bullet; countries must focus on building capable state institutions and mobilizing domestic resources for development, while also addressing challenges posed by climate change. **Ms. Trzeciak-Duval** concluded her remarks by requesting that MPs participate in defining the HLF-4 agenda in order to make the process more democratic and to enhance country-level accountability.

Following **Ms. Trzeciak-Duval**, **Mr. Guillaumont** spoke about how aid effi-

ciency could be improved by revisiting the geographical allocation of resources. According to **Mr. Guillaumont**, aid should be allocated according to how far behind the country is in reaching the MDGs. In addition, countries with lower human capital should be prioritized. IDA allocations, which operate largely on a performance-based allocation (PBA) system, do not meet any of these criteria, he said. He reminded participants that exogenous factors and countries' vulnerabilities play an important role in assessing performance, thus countries that suffer from bad governance are often punished by aid-giving institutions. **Mr. Guillaumont** concluded his presentation by proposing that development aid should be a proactive, sustained and constructive process that is determined by both political and technical factors in a country.

Mr. Deveaux in his presentation stressed the role of UNDP in helping countries to build self-sustainable state functions in more than 70 partner parliaments. UNDP's principles for action are aligned with the principles agreed to in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and include prolonged educational exchanges among parliaments, rather than short seminars, to ensure knowledge transfer. **Mr. Deveaux** then spoke briefly about parliament's role in increasing aid effectiveness at the country level, which he said can be accomplished using a mixture of approaches, such as seeking advice from experts; including civil society in the policy-formation process; having solid institutional and legal frame-

works; and guaranteeing continuous information flow at all levels. He concluded his remarks by reminding participants that the same principles also apply to donor country parliaments.

Finally, **Mr. van Trotsenburg** addressed participants, highlighting the changing development landscape with respect to the evolving aid architecture. According to **Mr. van Trotsenburg**, recent financial crises have put traditional donors into deep fiscal stress. Consequently, countries receiving aid assistance should proactively enact strategies in anticipation of changes to funding levels and types. **Mr. van Trotsenburg** emphasized the importance of analyzing aid sustainability and emphasized that this information should then be disclosed to the public. He called for the discrepancy between aid rhetoric and reality to be eliminated. Donor countries must simplify their efforts and invest in sustainable institution building. **Mr. van Trotsenburg** reminded participants that as IDA celebrates its 50th anniversary, all 50 IDA donor countries and the 79 IDA recipient countries must nurture an open dialogue by sharing their expectations and perspectives on development partnership. He emphasized that reflecting on the nature of development assistance should not be the exclusive domain of OECD countries and that only through increased engagement with all stakeholders will the Paris Declaration principles be fully implemented.

Discussion highlights and key points for follow up

The question and answer portion of the session did not take place due to time constraints. Participants were encouraged to approach discussants individually following the session, or to submit their questions in writing to the relevant speaker.

Dialogue with the World Bank Group



SPEAKERS

- Opening remarks by **Hugh Bayley**, MP, UK, Chairman, PNoWB

- **Sri Mulyani Indrawati**, Managing Director, World Bank

Ms. **Indrawati** began by extending World Bank President **Robert Zoellick's** apologies for not being able to address the conference in person and passed his warm congratulations to PNoWB Chairman **Hugh Bayley** and the Network's membership on the occasion of PNoWB's 10th anniversary.

Ms. Indrawati then focused her remarks on the World Bank's parliamentary engagement and how it has changed over the past decade. According to **Ms. Indrawati**, the world is changing, and World Bank is changing with it by listening, learning and adapting. The world is becoming multi-polar, with growth in developing countries sustaining the global economy. We have moved beyond the old dichotomies of North and South and have an opportunity to build new modes of global cooperation. The

World Bank sees this new world as an opportunity to "democratize development." As President **Zoellick** noted in a recent speech in Washington, "a new multi-polar economy requires multi-polar knowledge... and with the end of the outdated concept of a Third World, the First World must open itself to competition in ideas and experience. The flow of knowledge is no longer North to South, West to East, rich to poor."

Democratizing development is in part about taking knowledge gained from development experience in one place and finding ways to share it with other countries facing similar challenges, **Ms. Indrawati** continued. It is about helping to connect people facing similar development challenges, and opening ourselves up to new networks of ideas and information. The World Bank is operationalizing this concept through its

"Open Data, Open Knowledge, and Open Solutions" initiative, which is essentially a tool that will help development co-operation partners, including legislators, to learn from global knowledge in real-time. It is about learning from what works – whether the lesson comes from Mexico or Ghana, China or Botswana. As a global institution, the World Bank Group can play an important brokering role, bringing together ideas, expertise and experts across countries and across time. For example, many countries are increasingly looking to Malaysia for its experience with Islamic finance, while others look to Mexico and Brazil for their experience with conditional cash transfers. Indonesia offers strong examples of community driven programs via the Female Heads of Households Empowerment Program (PEKKA).

Ms. Indrawati continued her comments by recognizing that legislators are an important part of the global knowledge and experience web because they grapple with development problems and solutions on a daily basis. The World Bank's efforts to understand the countries it operates in benefit significantly from dialogue with parliaments. Parliaments provide a vital link between constituents, who are also the Bank's stakeholders, and the government policies and decisions that determine support for development activities. PNoWB in turn provides a vital link between the parliamentary community and the Bank. As a former Finance Minister, **Ms. Indrawati** explained that she knows and understands the important role that legislators play in validating loans and credits and championing policies and reforms. She also highlighted the fact that her fellow managing directors at the World Bank, **Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala** and **Mahmoud Mohieldin**, are former ministers of Finance and Investment respectively, from Nigeria and Egypt – and their appointments, like hers, are symptomatic of the modern, listening and learning Bank.

According to **Ms. Indrawati**, the World Bank seeks to involve parliamentarians continuously in its country work. In December 2009, the Bank surveyed Country Office engagement with MPs, following up on a similar survey in 2004. The survey found that parliamentary involvement in the Bank's Country Assistance Strategies (CAS), the Bank's main lending framework for a given country, is increasing:

- CAS consultations with parliamentarians happened for 76% of CAS's in 2009 vs. 62% in 2004.
- Three out of four Country Offices

had developed a communications plan or strategy for working with parliamentarians, compared to one of four in 2004.

- In 2004, 60% of Country Offices reported that they were contacted by parliamentarians, while in 2009, over 90% of Country Offices reported that MPs had contacted them.

Ms. Indrawati encouraged participating MPs to get in touch with their World Bank Country Office and stated that the Bank would like to see the dialogue between Parliaments and the World Bank grow even further.

MPs are powerful advocates for development, **Ms. Indrawati** continued. Legislators debate national policies and hold governments accountable for their actions, including for World Bank financed programs. In many countries, Bank projects are subject to parliamentary approval directly through ratification or indirectly through budget approval. In some cases, parliamentarians create new legislation linked to World Bank-supported reform programs.

In donor countries, parliaments approve foreign aid budgets. In addition, parliaments are an increasingly vital part of governance and transparency processes that ensure that international development institutions such as the World Bank Group are responsible stewards of the funds provided to them. The World Bank wants to ensure that the funds entrusted to it by member countries are used in the best possible way. It also wants to ensure that the efforts of country-level legislators and policy makers to help move their country forward yield the best possible results. **Ms. Indrawati** reminded participants that good gov-

ernance applies equally to the World Bank itself. The Bank must be efficient, results-oriented and strategic. Most importantly, "we truly need to be the World Bank, not just a 'some countries of the world' Bank," she said.

Ms. Indrawati drew her session to a close by outlining the Bank's post-crisis priorities:

- Targeting the poor and vulnerable
- Creating opportunities for growth
- Promoting global collective action
- Strengthening governance
- Managing risk and preparing for crisis

In pursuing this agenda, the World Bank Group will remain strategically focused where it can add the most value, has a governance framework appropriate for the 21st century, is financially strong, and continues to be responsive, innovative, flexible and accountable to its clients and shareholders. This requires a World Bank Group that is locally responsive and globally connected, equally effective in serving country clients, delivering global public goods, and partnering with external stakeholders. The poor cannot be "objects" of development efforts, but should instead be the "drivers" of development, as citizens and as voters, through parliamentarians.

Ms. Indrawati recognized PNoWB for its efforts to share development knowledge and to ensure that knowledge is used to the best possible effect. She concluded her remarks by welcoming continued collaboration between the World Bank Group and PNoWB.

Discussion highlights and key points for follow up

In the question and answer session that followed, a number of participants had the opportunity to raise questions relevant to the situation in their own home country with respect to development challenges and the role of the World Bank. A common theme was the role of parliamentarians in ensuring accountability and transparency in local

development processes. **Ms. Indrawati** insisted that it is the responsibility of parliamentarians to hold their governments to account for appropriate aid allocation and effectiveness.

Another topic of concern for many participants, including parliamentarians from Uganda and Pakistan, was the

World Bank's policy on fighting corruption within a government. **Ms. Indrawati** said that fighting corruption is intimately tied to good governance and that there is an urgent need to strengthen public finance management. The World Bank, with the support of local parliamentarians, promotes policies that strengthen legal and regulatory frameworks.

Ms. Indrawati's reference to global crises raised the complex, related issues of land-grabbing, rising food prices and global economic volatility. **Ms. Indrawati** informed participants that the World Bank has a focus on equitable tax policies to "even playing field" in world food prices. Food is always related to the social, political and economic en-

vironment in a country and, as a result, the World Bank is working with national governments to promote democracy at the local level.

Finally, **Ms. Indrawati** took the opportunity to encourage all MPs to play an increasing role in relaying their development priorities to the World Bank as this

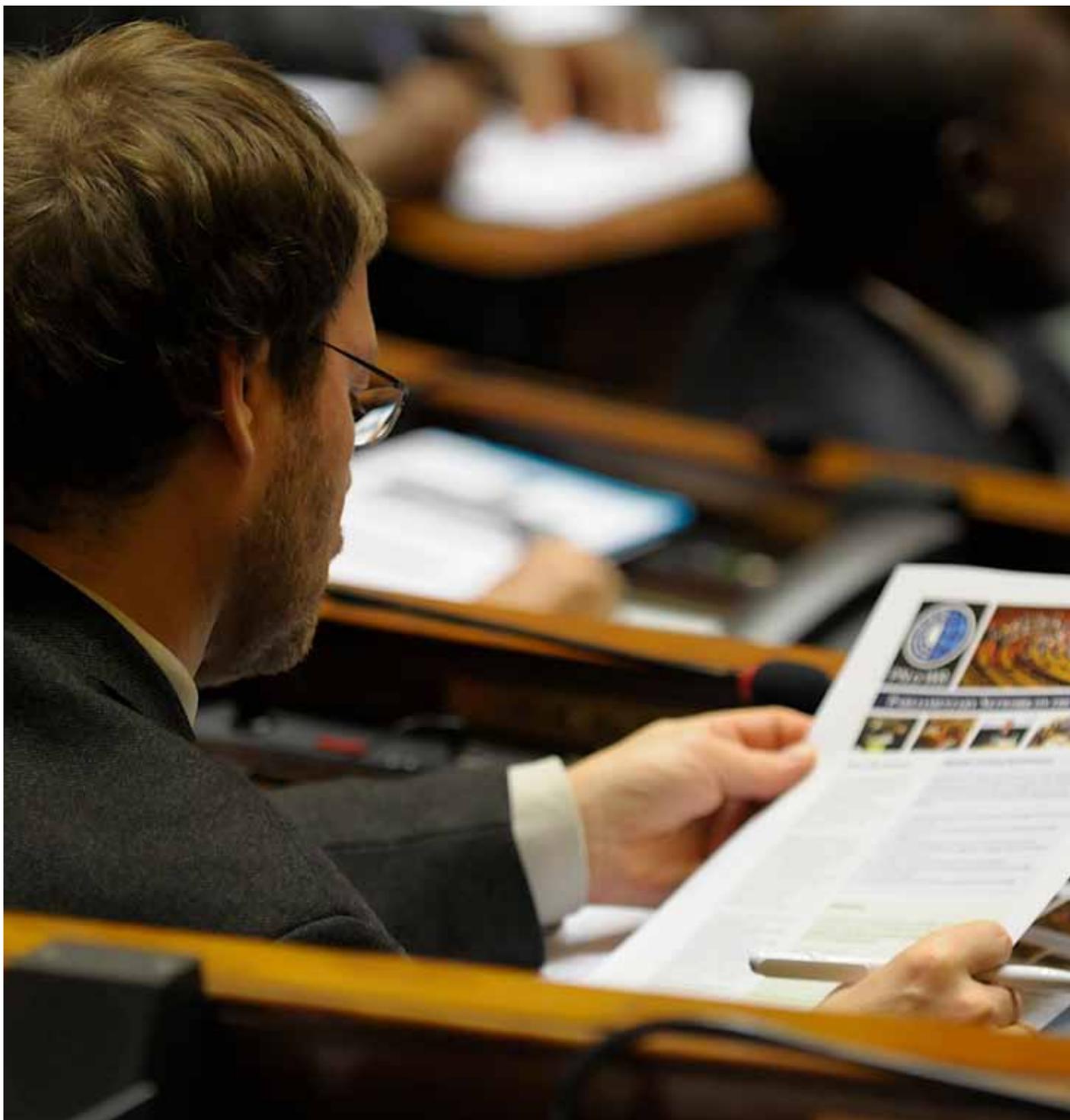
will help to ensure that development efforts are coordinated and delivered in the most efficient and pro-poor way. The World Bank belongs to both developing and developed countries, and all must come together to achieve the goal of development and financial inclusion for all.



Final Plenary Session & Closing Remarks

Mr. Bayley thanked everyone for their participation in this year's Annual Conference and 10th anniversary celebration, saying that the individual contributions of each person present helped to make this a valuable and engaging event. He extended his appreciation to PNoWB staff and board mem-

bers for pulling the conference together, and to the Belgian Parliament for hosting the event. Finally, he recognized the interpreters for their assistance in the sessions. Following these remarks, **Mr. Bayley** officially closed the 2010 Annual Conference of the Parliamentary Network on the World Bank.



Conclusions

Overall, four main policy axes roughly corresponding to the Conference themes emerged from the three days:

1. Rethinking development financing.
2. Increasing access to information and empowering MPs to strengthen in-country oversight/evaluation of development programs.
3. Increasing the poor's access to financial services as key to meeting the MDGs.
4. Opening PNoWB up to the IMF.

1. Rethinking development financing

Participants agreed that an entirely new vision of development financing is needed. The concept of development assistance as "charity" must give way to a new paradigm of sustained growth, with global-level regulations that foster transparency and encourage cooperation between the public and private sector.

Within this overarching consensus, there were a number of priority sub-issues identified by participants throughout the conference. These issues include:

- The role of parliaments in mobilizing the necessary national and international political support required for innovative financing mechanisms.
- The need for greater global financial transparency and the role of the World Bank, IMF, Parliaments, Governments and the private sector in this area.
- How G20 summits and their focus on financial inclusion will shape development in the short, medium and long term.
- Parliament's role in ensuring that private-sector opportunities/involvement in development are not exploited, and that social and environmental concerns are addressed. In addition, participants raised concerns around innovations in the private sector bypassing the government and enhancing the informal economy.

2. Access to information and empowering MPs to strengthen in-country oversight/evaluation of development programs

Participants identified the gap between donor-country priorities and partner-country priorities as a challenge to the evaluation process. Which one is evaluated when the World Bank looks at its programming? Partner-country MPs pointed out that their citizens often do not share the opinions of World Bank evaluators. The priority policy sub-issues identified include:

- The importance of strengthening and institutionalizing relationships between CSOs and MPs to reinforce the development-oversight capacity of both.
- The need to recognize, acknowledge and address the gap between donor-country priorities and partner-country priorities as a challenge to the development evaluation process. Which one is evaluated when the World Bank looks at its programming? Partner-country MPs pointed out that their citizens often do not share the opinions of World Bank evaluators.
- The need to build the capacity of countries themselves to monitor and evaluate World Bank-funded development programs and development cooperation in general. Connected to this issue is also the need to increase legislators' access to data and information.
- Whether development and loan agencies should provide MPs directly with the information they need to hold the Executive branch to account.
- How the World Bank and IMF can fully involve parliamentarians in their programmatic processes.
- How parliamentarians will help to define the agenda for, and participate in, HLF-4.

3. Increasing the poor's access to financial services as key to meeting the MDGs

Participants during the three days discussed the role of legislators, governments and funding institutions in increasing the inclusiveness of a country's financial systems. Sub-issues included:

- Whether aid conditionalities should ever be used to help reach the poorest of the poor.
- Whether current microcredit programs are truly empowering women.
- If the entire development discourse and set of approaches should be re-aligned to reach the ultra poor.
- The future of G20 conferences in emphasizing financial inclusion, especially for the poorest of the poor.
- The role of MPs, CSOs and funding agencies in ensuring that funds reach rural areas, instead of pooling in urban areas.

4. Opening PNoWB up to the IMF

Finally, PNoWB members showed great interest in opening up the Network to the IMF, thus widening the Network's focus to reflect priority issues identified by members; increasing MPs' access to senior leadership in both of the Bretton Woods institutions; and providing a recognized platform for the IMF to dialogue with legislators. There was also mention of increasing the Network's activities with the World Trade Organisation, in effect making PNoWB a one-stop-shop for parliamentary dialogue with the World Bank, IMF and WTO, thus reducing the amount of time and travel needed to engage with all three institutions.

These emerging policy axes will inform PNoWB's programmes and policy priorities in the coming two years, strengthening the Network's results-based approach by providing a framework for precise and measurable outcomes. They will also contribute to PNoWB's overarching aim of increasing parliamentary participation in the development cooperation process at country, regional and global levels

Annex 1

Dominique Strauss-Kahn: Questions & Answers

Question 1, 2, 3: *Pierre Ongolo*, President of CEMAC parliament

1. Our six countries over the last four decades have made efforts to clean up the macroeconomic sphere. These efforts have had the effect of canceling sovereign debt; however, we continue to face the economic/financial crisis. What are the practical measures that the IMF has in mind to strengthen countries like ours so we don't fall back into the debt cycle?
2. Very often, the IMF has been criticized because it took care of the economic dimension and did not engage the social. Are you aware of this criticism? What is your reaction?
3. China now has gone into double digit growth, whereas the US has difficulty obtaining 3%. Could we say that China today is on the point of overtaking the US?

Response:

1. To delimit this approach would be to limit the low income countries. We have to tackle and work with the loans and the problems of the debt. We have done this in changing our approaches. It is related to the informal economy, implementation, and metaphysical tools.
2. The IMF is aware of this. The IMF acts like a physician that gives you medication and tells you that you have to change your behavior. You have to adopt certain measures. It doesn't mean that there aren't other solutions. It is often about the necessity to save money. It is not often done on behalf of the poor.
3. There are a billion inhabitants in China. Thus, the role of China is on the rise, but there is a lot to be done on development. The US still accounts for 25% of world income. The Chinese today represent a major part of the world economy, which comes with responsibility. You cannot stay outside and take advantage of the global economy. You are accountable to that system.

Question 4: *Ndeye Fatou Toure*, MP, Senegal and PNoWB Board member

4. What is the share that has been reserved for Africa, when it comes to the volume of debt, in three or five years, in absolute and relative value? What is the financing mode that will be given to us and in what sectors?

Response:

4. It depends on the volume in loans, or aid in subsidizing. In loans it is still quite moderate. Loans are according to the GDP, so African countries receive fewer loans. However, the subsidization is 100% for countries in Latin America and Asia. Many developing countries are trying to reduce the rates. It is up to the World Bank to work on projects. We work on the macroeconomic progress. In the macroeconomic view, you need the banking sector. But it is not just about one sector.

Question 5, 6: MP, Benin

5. The MDGs are impossible without peace and democracy. The conditionality has changed as we have discussed. I am not an economist, I am a legal expert but these parameters have changed also. What is the evaluation of the IMF with regard to recent elections in the Ivory Coast? What is happening there is very dangerous. This can be contagious.

Response:

5. I am not here to take a stand on the internal situation of the Ivory Coast. The IMF will acknowledge a government recognized by the international community.

6. The image of the IMF in Africa poses a problem. The institution's advice has not always led to positive changes in a country and has some times led to increasing debt levels, take Benin for example. How will the IMF try to change this?

6. The IMF does not determine the measures that governments take. We determine a macroeconomic framework. Thereafter we say that the government needs to take some measures. For example, the deficit is 10%, it needs to become 3%, how should you do this? But it is the country that takes the measures to make the changes. Fundamentally, it is the country that is choosing its way out of this. You need to know the process of the IMF as an MP. The choice is fundamentally a national choice. We are dealing more and more with CSOs, parliamentarians.

Question 7, 8: Jeppe Kofod, MP, Denmark and PNoWB Board member

7. Coming from Europe, I wonder what your recommendation can be to Europe and North America. Any policy recommendations?
8. The issue of transparency in the global financial system – what will the IMF do to put more spot light on the global financial system? Illicit flows of money cause a huge problem in developing countries.

Response:

7. Frankly, six months ago I would have said “maintain public spending where possible”. Today, it is becoming less true and we are in a situation where there is no room anymore. It is difficult to believe but lot can be done. But a big boost cannot really happen through fiscal policy. One thing is clear, the institution of the EU works well in quiet times, and doesn't work well in the storm. The EU is very different from a single state. Structural reforms are needed. For example, to address the high level of unemployment in Spain. There are collective bargaining policies that can be reformed.
8. We work on that directly. We are working on money laundering. We are in the process of developing a list of countries that are not fulfilling their obligations. Some progress has already been made. Fighting against money laundering can be very technical at times. It is a process, as is fighting drug trafficking. Containing it is the goal, eradicating it is nearly impossible.

Question 9: Suresh Keswani, MP, India

9. An enormous amount of money finds itself in Western Banks, whether stolen out of corruption, evaded taxes, or drug money. All of these countries keep our accounts in Western currencies as a reserve for ours, based on the global architecture. When the global financial architecture is threatened, is it not time that the Western world rethinks the system? If we in India are going to pay \$1 and \$2 per day and you will pay \$18 per hour, this is unsustainable. How will the IMF and World Bank address these issues?

Response:

9. This is a great question also because this system was built just after WWII. We have to think together to rebuild a new international monetary system. Academically, coming up with a system is less difficult than doing it politically. I see a possible evolution. I think we can move to a more multi-currency system but I don't see the role of the U.S. dollar disappearing. If we had this meeting three years ago, just before the economic crisis and you asked what we would do if a US-led crisis happens, we would have all said, “the value of the dollar would have diminished because of lack of trust in the currency.” But it didn't happen that way because the best place to put your money is still in the US dollar. However, things will change with a stronger role for the Renminbi, Euro...etc.

Question 10: MP, Kenya

10. The public spending caps imposed on Africa in the last few decades create problems in these societies. Public service employment was affected. This will undermine achievements of MDGs. Who imposed these restrictions on African countries? Is there a way to review these restrictions? We cannot employ teachers and doctors.

Response:

10. This question is more for the World Bank than the IMF. Sometimes we are leading and the WB is following and sometimes vice versa. This problem, I accept very candidly, falls in the sphere of the WB. It would be ridiculous to have the two institutions fighting to do the same things. However, it doesn't mean we don't have any input.

Question 11: MP, Seychelles

11. We have a small economy, an island state. Is there any lesson learned that you can share with us here, comment on the consultation done with Parliament? And the role of the Bank regarding this reform? And if discoveries of any corruption issues were passed on to parliament?

Response:

11. We have a program there and I think it is quite well run. In many countries there is a lot of corruption but it is not a specialty of developing countries; it is also something that takes place in advanced countries. There needs to be a sanction process.

Question 12: MP, Morocco

12. The structural adjustment programs of the IMF, privatization, fiscal changes etc., were advocated for countries but results were quite moderate. Are global development models also arcane? Should there be a new strategy for developing countries? Taking into account the reform of the IMF, will the IMF have the same concerns in the future, knowing that the basis of this work has been determined in the Bretton Woods agreement and the convertibility issue for the dollar?

Response:

12. Structural Adjustment is far past now. The Washington Consensus doesn't exist anymore. The fund was seen as liberal-dominated. We have changed. It is in terms of cooperation, this is the lesson to be learned: cooperation amongst states and the G20 is not sufficient. However, it is because the G20 countries that faced the crisis adopted similar stimulus policies that we can call it a recession and not a depression. The Fund is coming back to its roots. The mission of the Fund is to use a whole set of tools for growth. The Fund is not an observer; we are there to help guarantee growth and employment. Now we are back to our roots with a major mission.

Question 13, 14: Donya Aziz, MP, Pakistan

13. Would the IMF consider involving opposition party leaders during loan negotiation?
14. Do you envision the IMF playing a role in helping developing countries to achieve technology-related goals as under WTO agreements?

Response:

13. Frankly, it is not our rule to talk to the opposition party. I see no reason that would prevent us from discussing with opposition MPs but at the end of the day, it is the government who is in charge. If the government wants to build ownership, they will invite opposition leaders. Our direct members are the legal authorities.
14. No response.

Question 15: MP, Ghana

15. How does the IMF support parliaments in developing countries to build their budgetary and oversight roles, given constitutional constraints? Weak capacities exist.

Response:

15. Two ways: first, the way mentioned by the chairman – we have a lot of training programs, mainly attended by civil servants. Generation after generation of high-level civil servants have been trained by the IMF. I see no reason why MPs who would like to follow issues on fiscal control should not also benefit from this training system. It could be helpful. Secondly, very often we try to deal with the country when we have a program to increase parliamentary oversight. Kenya is an example. We have done it on individual and institutional bases.

Question 16: *Geri Mueller*, MP, Switzerland and PNoWB Board member

16. If you are a doctor and you tell the patient not to smoke, yet you smoke, how is that credible? Places, like the U.S., that are dependent on southern countries for things like oil, often talk about corruption, while there have been attacks on its own financial system. Can we try to regulate to avoid any recurrence?

Response:

16. I don't think we can go too far with the analogy or else it would be useless. The power of the IMF is really limited. The power is to tell the truth. The U.S. does not ask for our help. We only have intervention capabilities in countries that ask for our help.

Question 17: MP, Cameroon

17. We are aware of the difficulty of your mission. What is the relationship of the IMF to the G20? The G20 has promised a lot and there is not much to show for it. The MDGd held many promises but it seems the accountability is mainly devoted to developing countries. Is the IMF involved in regulation, or is it dependent upon the United States?

Response:

17. The G20 is very useful. It represents 80% of the world's GDP. They are decisive. On the other hand, there are 187 members of the IMF, 167 of them remain outside when the G20 meet. So we need to find a solution. Gradually, we would like to organize convergence. It is not normal that a country that is bigger than others has a lower voting right. The IMF is the basis of the monetary aspect. The G20 itself must maintain the legitimacy it has. The test will be to see if the countries will continue to cooperate after the crisis.

Annex 2

Annual Conference Program

Thursday, 2 December – hosted by the European Parliament

- 14.00 - 18.00 PNoWB annual general meeting (plenary)
- 19.30 - 21.00 Opening reception – Hosted by the City of Brussels at the Grand Place

Friday, 3 December – hosted by the Belgian Parliament

- 09.00 - 09.30 Welcome address by Hugh Bayley, Chairman, PNoWB (plenary)
- 09.30 - 10.45 Parliament's Role in Financing for Development (plenary)
- 10.45 - 11.15 Break
- 11.15 - 12.45 Simultaneous Breakout Sessions
- Making the private sector an engine for Development
 - Building partnerships between parliaments & civil society for increased oversight & development effectiveness
- 13.00 - 14.00 Lunch
- 14.15 - 15.30 Evidence-Based Policymaking for Development (plenary)
- 15.30 - 16.00 Break [Board elections open]
- 16.00 - 17.15 Policy solutions to reach the poorest of the poor (plenary)
- 17.30 [Board elections close]
- 19.30 - 21.30 PNoWB 10th Anniversary Reception & Board Elections Results
Hosted by the World Bank Group at Hotel Sofitel Europe, Place Jourdan

Saturday, 4 December – hosted by the Belgian parliament

- 09.00 - 10.30 Simultaneous Breakout Sessions
- Africa towards 2015
 - Meeting the health MDGs: A conversation between researchers, legislators and programmatic experts
 - Disaster risk reduction: An instrument for achieving MDGs
 - Economic development and the MDGs, is population a factor?
- 10.30 - 11.00 Break
- 11.00 - 12.15 Dialogue with the International Monetary Fund
With Dominique Strauss-Kahn, Managing Director (plenary)
- 12.30 - 13.30 Lunch reception at the Cercle Gaulois
- 13.45 - 15.00 Development Effectiveness: Towards 2015 and Beyond (plenary)
- 15.00 - 15.15 Break
- 15.15 - 16.30 Dialogue with the World Bank Group
With Sri Mulyani Indrawati, Managing Director (plenary)
- 16.30 - 17.00 Final plenary session & closing remarks

Annex 3

Conference Participants

Last Name	First Name	Country	Organization
ABBA SIDDICK	Amine	Tchad	Parliament
ADHIKARI	Shanti Basnet	Nepal	Parliament
ADJANOHOOUN	Celestine Clotaire	Benin	Parliament
ALAMRANI	Ali Ahmed M.	Yemen	Parliament
AMURI KIBISHA	Serge	DRC	Parliament
ANSTEY	Caroline	UK	World Bank
ARNAUT	José-Luis	Portugal	Parliament
AYIECHO OLWENY	Patrick	Kenya	Parliament
AYUS	Intsiawati	Indonesia	Parliament
AZIZ	Donia	Pakistan	Parliament
BAFFOUR	Frederic Fritz	Ghana	Parliament
BAKER	Raymond	USA	GFIP
BALCH	Jeff	Netherlands	AWEPA
BALLESTERO	Manon	Belgium	PNoWB
BANYENZAKI	Henry	Uganda	Parliament
BASKIN	Mark Allan	USA	SUNY
BATHILY	Nayé	Senegal	World Bank
BAYLEY	Hugh	UK	Parliament
BISPING	Jennifer	Germany	OECD
BLIDAR	Horia	Romania	Parliament
BOS	Eduard	Netherlands	World Bank
BOUBACAR	Diarra	Mali	Parliament
BOUKPESSI	Payadowa	Togo	Parliament
BOULIF	Mohammed Najib	Maroc	Parliament
BOURGOU	Alexis	Burkina Faso	Parliament
BRAGA	Carlos	Brazil	World Bank
BREDENKAMP	Hugh William	UK	IMF
BRYNILDSEN	Oygunn Sundsbo	Norway	EURODAD
CARRET	Stéphanie	France	PNoWB
CASTRO	Rocio	UK/Peru	World Bank
COOK	Meghan	USA	PNoWB
COPPENS	Mara	Belgium	Government
CORBIN	Robert H.O.	Guyana	Parliament
CRETU	Corina	Romania	Parliament
CRUSNIERE	Stéphane	Belgium	Parliament
DAS SEELAM	Jesu	India	Parliament
DAVIS	Asha	USA	German Marshall Fund
DE CLOEDT	Jean-Jacques	Belgium	IBIS - IADC
DE COMARMOND	Jean-Baptiste Charles	Seychelles	Parliament
DE LA MARCHE	Lieven	Belgium	Government
DE VRIEZE	Franklin	Belgium	UNDP
DE WANDEL	Erwin	Belgium	Government
DENOËL	Stéphanie	Belgium	Parliament
DESTEXHE	Alain	Belgium	Parliament
DEVARAJAN	Shantayanan	USA	World Bank
DEVEAUX	Kevin	Canada	UNDP
DHARCONO	Poppy Susanti	Indonesia	Parliament
DIETTERICH	Amy	USA	PNoWB
DOBSON	Chad	USA	Bank Information Center
DONCHEVA TOTEVA	Tatyana	Bulgaria	Partner
DORMOND	Marvin Taylor	Costa Rica	Parliament
DRABO KANYOULOU	Joséphine	Burkina Faso	Parliament
EDJANG	Miguel	Equatorial-Guinea	Parliament

Last Name	First Name	Country	Organization
EFUMAN NCHAMOL	Santiago Nsobeya	Equatorial-Guinea	Parliament
EKINDI	Jean-Jacques	Cameroon	Parliament
ESSELET	Bienvenu	Congo	Parliament
ETONG	Hilarion	Cameroon	Parliament
EVRARD	Jérôme	France	PNoWB
FABRIZIO	Stefania	Italy	IMF
FEROCI	Lorenzo Nelli	Belgium	IFC
FLAHAUT	André	Belgium	Parliament
FORH	Edward S.	Liberia	Parliament
FROYMOVICH	Riva	USA	Press
FURTADO	Angela	Brazil	World Bank
GALLEPE	Hervé	France	AFD
GALLIOT	Guillaume	France	PNoWB
GEORGIEVA	Kristalina	Bulgaria	European Commission
GERARD	Philippe	Belgium	Government
GIELIS	Bart	Belgium	World Bank
GIOREV	Daniel	Bulgaria	European Commission
GLAVECKAS	Kestutis	Lithuania	Parliament
GOBET	Georges	France	AFP
GOERENS	Charles	Luxembourg	Parliament
GOMINA-PAMPALI	Laurent	Central African Rep.	Parliament
GOZELIE	Tellie	Indonesia	Parliament
GRANDJACQUES	François	France	Press
GRANT	Simone Dale-Ann	USA	PNoWB
GRAY DE CERDAN	Nelly Amalia	Argentina	Parliament
GREGORY	Neil	UK	IFC
GRIFFITH	Oliver	USA	IFC
GUERRY	Michel	France	Parliament
GUILLAUMONT	Patrick	France	FERDI
GUYAUX	Xavier	Belgium	Partner
HADI	Rahman	Indonesia	Parliament
HANG	Ho Thi Thu	Vietnam	Parliament
HAROON RASHID	Jamal Mohideen	India	Parliament
HELIN	Martine	Belgium	Press
HERCOT	David	Belgium	Institute of Tropical Medicine
HONKANIEMI	Nora	Finland	EURODAD
HUBLI	K. Scott	USA	National Democratic Institute
IANCU	Alexandra	Romania	Parliament
IBALA-OK	Roger	Congo	Parliament
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INDRAWATI	Sri Mulyani	Indonesia	World Bank
IOULONG	Saumura T	Cambodia	Parliament
ISSAKOU	Seiny	Tchad	Parliament
IVANOVA	Gergana	Bulgaria	PNoWB
JAMES	Bujung Bede	Cameroon	Parliament
KABEYA SABUA	Pascal	DRC	Parliament
KAELIN	Irène	Switzerland	Parliament
KADIA	Patrice	Congo	Parliament
KALBANSOU	Dersou	Tchad	Parliament
KAMI	Jules	Gabon	Parliament
KAN	Feng Min	China	UNISDR
KESWANI	Suresh	India	Parliament
KHARE	Shiv	India	AFPPD
KHUMALO	Thabitha	Zimbabwe	Parliament
KOENDERS	Bert	Netherlands	Government
KOFOD	Jeppé	Denmark	Parliament
KOMORUDIN	Jafaar	Malaysia	Parliament
KOPPERUD	Jakob	Norway	World Bank
KOSTURIK	Juraj	Slovakia	PNoWB

Last Name	First Name	Country	Organization
KOUAKOU AKISSI	Colette	Ivory Coast	Parliament
KPOYI	Kossi Enyonam	Togo	Parliament
KROTTMAYER	Martin	Austria/Netherlands	Red Cross EU Office
KRUKOWSKA	Ewa	Poland	Press
KULLAVANIJAYA	Pinit	Thailand	Parliament
KUNDER	James	USA	German Marshall Fund
LEAY	Martin	UK	Parliament
LECLUYSE	Michel	Belgium	Parliament
LO	Amadou Ndiaye	Senegal	Parliament
LORENZINI BASSO	Pablo	Chili	Parliament
LORETO GARIN	Janette	Philippines	Parliament
LUBINDA	Given	Zambia	Parliament
MACLEOD	Ingrid	India	Parliament
MAIGA	Touré Kadidiatou Tacko	Mali	Parliament
MALLET	Pascal	France	Press
MARSONO	Conakry	Indonesia	Embassy of Indonesia
MATANDA MWIDIKA	Sébastien	DRC	Parliament
MAVOUNGOU BOYOU	Vincent	Gabon	Parliament
MENDIZABAL	Enrique	Peru	ODI
MESSAGER	Violaine	France	GAVI Alliance
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MOLDOVAN	Raluca	Romania	Parliament
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MONNI	Salvatore	Italy	University of Roma
MORIAU	Patrick	Belgium	Parliament
MSIBI	Themba	Swaziland	Parliament
MÜLLER	Gerhard	Switzerland	Parliament
MUHONGAYIRE	Jacqueline	Rwanda	Parliament
MUMSSEN	Christian	Germany	IMF
MUSA	Auwal Ibrahim	Nigeria	CISLAC
MWENYA	Musenge	Zambia	Parliament
NAMARA KIBOIJANA	Margaret	Uganda	Parliament
NANDALA-MAFABI	Nathan	Uganda	Parliament
NASRUN	Laodé	Indonesia	Parliament
NGOLO	Pierre	Congo	Parliament
NGUINI-EFFA	Marie-Rose	Cameroon	Parliament
NILSSON	Ulrik	Sweden	Parliament
NOUGANGA	Jean-Baptiste	Central African Rep.	Parliament
NOUMBA	Serge Simeon	Cameroon	Parliament
NOUREDDINE	Lazrek	Maroc	Parliament
NYANKIYE	Isabelle	Belgium	Parliament
OSPARA	Jacob Jack	Indonesia	Parliament
OYANE-ONDO	Paulette	Gabon	Parliament
PADILLA	Carlos	Philippines	Parliament
PAKNINRAT	Sirisaranya	Thailand	AFPPD
PANAH	Ali Eslami	Iran	Parliament
PEDZINSKI	Alexandra	Poland-USA	PNoWB
PEETERS	Emilie	Belgium	Parliament
PIERRE-LOUVEAUX	Olivier	Belgium	UNDP
PINKRAH	Kwabena Appiah	Ghana	Parliament
PIRAQUIVE	Alexandra Moreno	Colombia	Parliament
PIRKLHUBER	Wolfgang	Austria	Parliament
PISOEIRO DE FREITAS	Miguel Yoao	Portugal	Parliament
POLUNEIEV	Yurii	Ukraine	Parliament
PRASAD	Mahendra	India	Parliament
RAMIREZ-RIGO	Ernesto	Spain	IMF
RAOULT	Eric	France	Parliament
REYNDERS	Didier	Belgium	Government
REZALI ZIARANI	Mohammed Reza	Iran	Embassy of Iran

Last Name	First Name	Country	Organization
RICE	Gerry	UK	IMF
ROBINSON	Svend	Canada	The Global Fund
ROJAS	Fabio Molina	Costa Rica	Parliament
RUSYIDI	Zulmiar Yanri	Indonesia	Parliament
SAHINGUVU	Yves	Burundi	Parliament
SALCEDA	José MA. Clementes S.	Philippines	Parliament
SALVANO	Briceno	Venezuela	United Nations
SAMBASIVA RAO	Kavuru	India	Parliament
SANE	Abdou	Senegal	Parliament
SAUM	Robert	USA	World Bank
SAWADOGO OUEDRAOGO	Marie Blandine	Burkina Faso	Parliament
SCHRADER	Michaela	Germany	IMF
SEIDU	Alhaji Amadu	Ghana	Parliament
SENOO	Masaru	Japan	Press
SERPOS	Tidjani	Benin	Parliament
SHABA	Rabson Chihaula	Malawi	Parliament
SIDIBE	Konimba	Mali	Parliament
SIDIS	Samy	Belgium	Parliament
SIMANGO	Lutero Chimbirombiro	Mozambique	Parliament
SIPOS	Sandor	Hungary	World Bank
SOURI	Einollah	Iran	Embassy of Iran
STRAUSS-KAHN	Dominique	France	IMF
SZTENGEL	Serge	Belgium	Partner
TAYLOR	Rachel	Belgium	World Bank
TEMMERMAN	Marleen	Belgium	Parliament
THALEMANN	Andrea	Germany	Press
THEODORIDIS	Silvia	France	PATH
THORELL	Olof	Sweden	Parliament
THORLUND	Ana-Christina	Costa Rica	UNISDR
TIXERONT	Marie-Noelle	France	World Bank
TOURE	Ndèye Fatou	Senegal	Parliament
TRZECIAK-DUVAL	Alexandra	UK	OECD
VAN DER MAELEN	Dirk	Belgium	Parliament
VAN DER STOELLEN	Peter	Belgium	Treasury Ministry
VAN TROTSBURG	Axel	Austria/Netherlands	World Bank
VERHAEGHE	Robert	Belgium	Government
VIENNE	Christiane	Belgium	Parliament
VIVIER	Céline	Belgium	Parliament
VUNDAVALLI	Aruna Kumar	India	Parliament
WAIBALE	Paul Charles	Uganda	MSH
WHITE	Jonathan M.	USA	German Marshall Fund
WINDMANEGUEDA	Song-Naba	Burkina Faso	Parliament
ZAMAN	Hassan	Bangladesh	World Bank
ZAMORA-APSAY	Carmen	Philippines	Parliament
ZEBALLOS GAMEZ	Washington	Peru	Parliament
ZRIHEN	Olga	Belgium	Partner

Annex 4

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- World Bank Group
- International Monetary Fund
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- European Parliamentarians with Africa (AWEPA)
- United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR)
- Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (AFPPD)
- Bank Information Center

Annex 5

PNoWB Conference Team

- **Mr. Jerome Evrard**, Head of Secretariat
- **Ms. Amy Dieterich**, Policy Officer and Lead Rapporteur
- **Ms. Gergana Ivanova**, Junior Programme Officer
- **Ms. Manon Ballestero**, Project Officer
- **Mr. Guillaume Galliot**, Project Officer
- **Ms. Stephanie Carret**, Project Officer
- **Ms. Alexandra Pedzinski**, Rapporteur
- **Ms. Simone Grant**, Rapporteur
- **Ms. Meghan Cook**, Rapporteur
- **Mr. Martin Leay**, Rapporteur
- **Mr. Juraj Kosturik**, Rapporteur
- **Mr. Horia Bildaru**, Brussels Support Team
- **Mr. Samy Sidis**, Brussels Support Team
- **Ms. Celine Vivier**, Brussels Support Team
- **Ms. Stephanie Denoel**, Brussels Support Team
- **Ms. Isabelle Nyankiye**, Brussels Support Team
- **Ms. Alexandra Iancu**, Brussels Support Team
- **Ms. Raluca Moldovan**, Brussels Support Team

Annex 6

PNoWB Board

- **Dr. Alain Destexhe**, Belgium, PNoWB Chair

Dr. Alain Destexhe has been a member of the Belgian Parliament since 1995. He is a former Secretary General of Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), former President of the International Crisis Group (ICG) and former President of Parliamentarians for Global Action (PGA). After graduating from the Liège University Medical School, he obtained a diploma in International Affairs from the Paris Institute of Political Studies (IEP) and a certificate in management from the INSEAD in Fontainebleau. As medical doctor and Secretary General of MSF, **Alain Destexhe** was involved in major humanitarian crises in the 80s and 90s, notably in Central America, Ethiopia, the Gulf, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Rwanda and Somalia. He then worked

with the Crisis Group on peace-building measures in the Balkans and led the PGA campaign to ratify the Rome Treaty on the International Criminal Court (ICC). He is the author of several books on humanitarian issues and international relations. His main areas of interest are development, electoral observation and international justice. **Alain Destexhe** joined the Parliamentary Network on the World Bank (PNoWB) in 2000 and chairs its twelve-member Board since December 2010.

- **Ms. Marie Rose Nguini Effa**, Cameroon, PNoWB Vice Chair

Marie Rose Nguini Effa is a member of the National Assembly in Cameroon, the Vice-Chair of the Social, Cultural and Familial Affairs Committee and she sits in the Cameroon-France Friendship Group. **Marie Rose Nguini Effa** is also a representative of her country in the Pan African Parliament. Active in the civil society and NGO community, she chairs the National Commission for the fight against HIV/AIDS,

- **Dr. Janette Garin**, Philippines, PNoWB Vice Chair

Dr. Janette L. Garin is a member of the Philippines House of Representatives since 2004 for the Lakas-Christian Muslim Democrats Party. She is the Vice-Chair of three Committees:

- **Mr. Eric Raoult**, France, PNoWB Treasurer

Mr. Raoult was first elected deputy in 1986 and has been the mayor of Le Raincy since 1995. He was the Minister for Integration and the Fight Against Exclusion in 1995 and the Vice-President of the National Assembly from 2002 to 2007. **Mr. Raoult** is a member of the Foreign Affairs committee in

- **Dr. Laode Ida**, Indonesia

Dr. Laode Ida is the Deputy Speaker of the Indonesian Upper House since 2004. He began his career as social worker and journalist. He then joined the NGO and civil society community and held several management and leadership positions in the Institute for Social Economic Studies and Guidance (LEPPSEK), the Center for Regional and Development Studies (PSPK) and the Indonesian Forum for Transparency in Budget (FITRA), sponsored by the Ford Foundation and

- **Mr. Jeppe Kofod**, Denmark

Jeppe Kofod is a member of the Danish Parliament, where he represents the Bornholm County constituency since 1998. He serves in the Folketinget European Affairs Committee, the Environment Committee and is the Deputy Chairman of the Foreign Policy Committee. Moreover, **Jeppe Kofod** is

- **Ms. Ndeye Fatou Toure**, Senegal

Ms. Ndeye Fatou Toure is a member of the Senegalese Parliament since 2007. She is involved in several committees: the Decentralization, Work and Human Rights Laws Committee; the Finance, General Economy, Planning and Economic Cooperation Committee; and the Delegations from the National Assembly Committee. In addition, she is particularly active in several parliamentary organizations, especially the network against sexual abuses of children and the network

Malaria and Tuberculosis. She is the Honorary President of a Cameroon Red-Cross chapter and a founding member of the Association of Mefou and Akono Women for Development too. **Marie-Rose Nguini Effa** holds a BA in Economics from the Paris Sorbonne Nouvelle University and the International School of Geneva.

Health, Agriculture and Food, and Aquaculture and Fisheries Resources. **Janette Garin** is also a physician.

the French Assembly and is President of the France-South Africa friendship group. He is also the UMP National Secretary in charge of overseas territories. **Mr. Raoult** was elected as a PNoWB Board member in December 2010.

the Asia Foundation. From 2000 to 2003, he also served in several UNDP and World Bank projects in Indonesia. A political sociology expert, he was appointed a member of the Constitutional Committee of the Republic of Indonesia in order to review the amended Constitution in 2003. **Dr. Laode Ida** holds a Master in Sociology and a PhD in Political Sociology from the University of Indonesia in Jakarta.

the Foreign Affairs spokesman in the Social Democratic Party and is the Vice President of AWEPA, a civil society organization, which builds bridges between European Parliamentarians and Africa. **Jeppe Kofod** studied social science in Roskilde University and graduated from Harvard University MPA.

for population and development at the National Assembly. At the same time, she is also the representative of the National Assembly in the Senegalese human rights committee. Since 1988, Ms. Ndeye Fatou Toure is a lawyer and she intervenes in professional workshops and conferences regularly. **Ms. Ndeye Fatou Toure** graduated in Law from the University Cheikh Anta Diop in Dakar and is a laureate of the Senegalese Bar exam.

- **Prof. Najeeb S. Ghanem**, Yemen

Prof. Najeeb Saeed Ghanem Aldobai graduated with a Ph.D in Medical science (Pharmacology) from London University (UCL) in 1988. Back in Yemen, he served as pharmacology professor in the Faculty of Medicine and Health Science at Sanaa University. He was then appointed as Minister for Health

from 1993 to 1997. **Professor Ghanem** was elected in the Parliament in 2003 and is the Chair of the Health and Population Committee since that time. "Information is the key of knowledge, and knowledge is the basis for sustainable development."

- **Mr. Robert Corbin**, Guyana

Mr. Corbin is the leader of the People's National Congress (PNC) in Guyana. He was educated in social work and law at the University of Guyana and the Hugh Wooding Law School and worked as a social worker from 1966 to 1977. **Mr. Corbin** was first elected to the National Assembly of Guyana in 1973,

and has since held a number of government ministries, including the office of Deputy Prime Minister from 1985 to 1992. He was elected as PNC Chairman in 2000. Mr. Corbin was elected as a PNoWB Board member in December 2010.

- **Dr. Yves Sahinguvu**, Burundi

Dr. Yves Sahinguvu has been a Member of the Burundi Parliament since 2005 and is currently a Member of the Committee on Good Governance. From November 2007 to August 2010, he was the First Vice President in charge of political and administrative affairs. In this role, he also chaired the Committee on the Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding for Burundi in accordance with the principles of cooperation agreed with the United Nations. He coordinated the regional integration

policy of his country in various regional economic communities. **Dr. Sahinguvu** was also a Member of the Senate from 2000-2005. He trained as a medical doctor specializing in ophthalmology at the Catholic University of Leuven, Belgium. Following his studies, he worked as an Assistant Professor at the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Kinshasa, DRC. Dr. Sahinguvu was elected to PNoWB's Board in December 2010.

- **Mr. Hugh Bayley**, United Kingdom

Hugh Bayley acted as Chair of the Parliamentary Network on the World Bank from 2007-2010, and remains a Board member as of its Annual Conference 2010. Following his election as a Member of Parliament in 1992, **Mr. Bayley** was a member of the House of Commons Health Select Committee for five years. In July 2001, **Mr. Bayley** was appointed to the International Development Select Committee and re-appointed following the 2005 and 2010 elections. He is Chair and found-

ing member of the Africa All Party Parliamentary Group, Vice President of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly and Labour Group Leader of the UK delegation. He chairs the Assembly's Economics and Security Committee. He was formerly a UK representative at the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly. He holds an undergraduate degree in Political Science from the University of Bristol and a postgraduate degree in Southern African Studies from the University of York.

- **Mr. Geri (Gerhard) Müller**, Switzerland

Mr. Müller began his political career as part of Team Baden, the local group of the Greens in the municipality of Baden. Since 2006, he is Vice-President of the external commission as well as Town-Councilor and Vice-Mayor of the town Baden, Switzerland. In 2006, **Mr. Müller** was an EU election observ-

er for parliamentary elections in Palestine as well as for the president election in the Democratic Republic of Congo. In the Swiss Parliament, **Mr. Müller** is a Member of the Security Committee and the Foreign Affairs Committee, where he also served as Chairman from 2008 to 2009.

Annex 7

About PNoWB

The Parliamentary Network on the World Bank (PNoWB) strives to increase transparency and accountability in the development cooperation process by fostering the “watchdog” oversight role of parliaments and civil society, most notably in the global south.

PNoWB has a specific focus on multi-lateral development finance and an historical focus on the work and *modus operandi* of the World Bank Group, the world’s largest multilateral funder. PNoWB provides a platform for MPs and civil society to hold to account their own governments, as well as International Financial Institutions (IFIs), for development outcomes.

Founded in 2000, the Network is an independent, non-governmental organization that provides a platform for parliamentarians from over 140 countries to advocate for increased accountability and transparency in development cooperation. PNoWB— via its international secretariat, regional chapters and country chapters— reaches over 2000 parliamentarians in Africa, Asia, Europe and the Americas.

PNoWB’s principal work streams

PNoWB aims to increase country ownership of the development cooperation process in line with the principles of aid effectiveness outlined in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action. To do this, the Network has seven principal work streams:

1. Supporting parliamentary participation in all stages of development cooperation
2. Advocating for increased aid effectiveness in World Bank-funded programs
3. Fostering relationships between MPs and civil society actors
4. Increasing parliamentarians’ capacity to engage with international financial institutions
5. Focusing on the Network’s partner-country chapters
6. Promoting good governance in ex-

tractive industries by supporting increased oversight

7. Bringing MPs to the field to foster country-to-country exchange

Advocacy

PNoWB in its current IDA 16 and Aid Effectiveness global campaign calls on the World Bank to deepen commitment to aid effectiveness through increased engagement with donor and partner country parliamentarians in four key areas throughout IDA 16:

1. Country ownership
2. Country statistical/results measurement systems
3. Peer-review of Country Assistance Strategy progress reports
4. Health, nutrition and population programs

These priority areas reflect the aid effectiveness principles outlined in the Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action and are based on findings and recommendations emerging from the IDA15 mid-term review and the most recent Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration.

Field visits

The Parliamentarians in the Field program gives MPs unique access to a World Bank country office and its development programs and partners, including the host country’s parliament. During visits, delegates are briefed on the Bank’s in-country activities by the local field office. Visiting MPs meet with the host-country’s parliament to discuss development priorities; delegates also meet with local NGOs, civil society organizations and small business owners. At the conclusion of a visit, the delegation shares its observations and recommendations on the host country’s development program and the support provided by the local World Bank country office in a comprehensive report.

More than 175 MPs from 50 countries have participated in over 20 visits to countries in Africa, Asia, the Balkans, Latin America and the Middle East since

the program began in 2001. For donor-country parliamentarians, the program represents an opportunity to see development cooperation in practice. Borrowing-country MPs can use field visits as benchmarking exercises and opportunities to exchange views and experiences.

Policy resources

PNoWB produces a number of policy resources to support parliamentarians in their advocacy for good governance and increased aid accountability. The Network’s Parliamentarians and Development series presents key issues in development cooperation, aid effectiveness and international financial institutions in a succinct, accessible format including a short analysis. PNoWB has also begun capturing case studies from its partner-country chapters to illustrate how relationships between MPs, civil society and local World Bank offices can lead to greater transparency and improved development outcomes. Field visit reports are a valuable policy resource, summarizing the views and recommendations of visiting MPs to the World Bank country office and national Parliament. In addition, PNoWB regularly produces topic-specific briefings after attending conferences, meetings or consultations of interest to the parliamentary community, or when an event of global importance occurs.

Joining PNoWB

Membership is free of charge and open to all elected parliamentarians from World Bank member states who currently hold a mandate. PNoWB members represent themselves and their constituents, not their countries, parliaments or governments. To join the Network, please visit our website, www.pnowb.org.

As a network member, you will receive PNoWB’s quarterly Network Review publication and the Parliamentarians and Development series. You will also be eligible to attend the Annual Conference and participate in the Parliamentarians in the Field country visit program.

Annex 8

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