



THE PARLIAMENTARY NETWORK

On The World Bank & International Monetary Fund

World Bank/IMF Annual Meetings

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SUMMARY

The Parliamentary Network on the World Bank & International Monetary Fund (the Parliamentary Network or PN) participated with a delegation comprised of six Board members and sixty Parliamentary Network members in the Annual Meetings of the World Bank Group (WBG) and International Monetary Fund (IMF), held in Washington D.C. from 8-10 October. The workshop was hosted in affiliation with Women In Parliaments (WIP), placing emphasis on the need for inclusive development and leadership. During this time, delegates took part in a parliamentary workshop, met with senior representatives from the World Bank Group and IMF in bilateral meetings, as well as with representatives from non-governmental organizations.

This report covers all the sessions and the delegation's participation in meetings with WBG & IMF representatives and partners. Major topics of exchange for this year's Annual Meetings included inclusive growth and inequality, youth employment, jobs, the new WBG Country Partnership Framework, social safeguards, the Ebola epidemic, and climate change.

The following report details the points touched upon during the WBG and IMF Spring Meetings. Discussion questions and responses are included after a brief summary of each workshop and meeting. The annexes comprise the official programme and the final list of Parliamentary Network delegates.

PARLIAMENTARY WORKSHOP

This year's workshop gave once again the opportunity to parliamentarians to interact directly with World Bank Group and IMF officials and discuss some of their policies. The sessions pertained to *The Imperative of Robust and Sustained Growth*, *World Bank Reforms*, a meeting with *IMF Executive Board Members*, *Climate and Energy Pricing*, *Africa – Economic Impact of the Ebola Outbreak*, *Environmental Safeguards*, *Regional Economic Outlooks*, *World Bank Governance Agenda and the Role of Parliaments*, and *The Future of the Parliamentary Network on the World Bank & IMF*.

Opening Remarks by Madame Christine Lagarde

Christine Lagarde, Managing Director, IMF

Madame Lagarde, Managing Director of the IMF, took the stage to set the tone for the 2014 Annual Meetings in Washington, D.C. She stressed the subpar, mediocre nature of growth around the world. She noted how international growth has become uneven and brittle, citing concerns of global (200 million people, increasing by 30 million since the global recession began), youth (13% worldwide, equating to 75 million young people), and women's (46% cannot find a in the Middle East job) unemployment. The reality to her was clear: the IMF has the capacity to act, and will in the near and distant future.

Madame Lagarde emphasised the Article IV Consultations, where roughly half in 2012-2013 included unemployment and income distributions in their analysis. In addition, such consultations are given as guidance and principle for IMF staff in achieving their daily work. She concluded by stating the Fund will continue to work on such issues as key priorities of the IMF's role in years ahead.

The Imperative of Robust and Sustained Growth

Moderator: **Adam Posen**, President of the Peterson Institute for International Economics

Panelists:

John Fernald, Senior Research Adviser, Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco

Paul Romer, Professor of Economics, Director, The Urbanization Project, NYU/STERN

Michael Spence, Nobel Laureate, William R. Berkley Professor in Economics & Business, NYU/STERN

Ernesto Zedillo, Director for the Study of Globalization, Yale University, and former President of Mexico

Adam Posen began by introducing the speakers of the panel. The discussion consisted of opinion polls among the audience, and the following questions were asked during the session (included are the highest percentages of response):

- "How confident are you that the emerging market economies will continue to converge with advanced economies over the next decade?" 43% of respondents answered 'somewhat confident'.
- "Do you expect the US economy to maintain its role as the primary engine of economic growth?" 52% of respondents answered 'no'.

- “How important is international cooperation as a means of promoting sustaining global growth” 70% of respondents answered ‘very important’.

Dr. Romer began by stating that our time today is very similar to the 1970s - a time of stagflation, productivity slowdown, and of great pessimism among the global population that growth would cease - which was a “dépjà-vu all over again” moment. . The issues of our time become political constraints. We need to focus on creating ambitious strategies to break the political impasse. Finally, he briefly noted the value of urbanisation (“Cities are worth more than they cost to build”) and employment for our youth, concluding that we should invest in the human potential of our youth.

Dr. Spence focused his thoughts on growth, its robustness, and leadership. “If everyone does their job, the situation will not change,” said Dr. Spence, urging European leadership and the European Central Bank to play a more crucial role in regional growth prospects.

Mr. Fernald discussed growth in the United States, where it began to slow in 2003 and 2004, years before the great recession commenced. His solution: “The increase in growth is done through the reorganization of the process.” Flexibility of employment, reallocations of resources and restructuring become crucial to increasing productivity growth, because “we have to be able to make decisions for the better.” The uncertainty of the American economic situation is very high, but concluded by noting the future of information technology in our world.

Former President Ernesto Zedillo began by stating that the process of convergence is full of negative outcomes, as the time of riding on the shoulders of China, the USA, and Europe to push global growth is over. He cited Managing Director Lagarde’s use of ‘mediocre growth’, citing that “our growth perspectives are mediocre because polices are the same.” He finished by stating that a number of emerging countries have a large degree of complacency because they merely ‘survived’ trying economic times.

Discussion

Former President Zedillo focused on domestic ownership of policy; “the primary responsibility is within the countries themselves.” Without the capacity to have inclusive growth (leadership, ideas, and a functioning political system), the efforts of international collaboration are futile. Dr. Zedillo critiqued the leadership of the G20, citing that they have not honoured their agreements for further macroeconomic coordination, multilateral institution strengthening, coherent financial reform, and the preservation of an open trading system.

Adam Posen asked what can be done at the global level, and what were the international components of our current economic state? Dr. Romer again emphasised urbanisation, stating that not only are people moving faster into urban spaces than ever before. Dr. Spence highlighted the success of the European Union in adapting to cohesion programmes; the EU does well in not just focusing on regional inequalities, but people who are being left behind everywhere.

The first question from the audience came from Jeremy Lefroy, Chair of the Parliamentary Network. He asked what can parliamentarians, representing constituencies, do to help? Ernesto Zedillo without hesitation responded that parliamentarians need to recognize the critical nature of adapting labour laws and social security systems. Paul Romer added that we must broaden the political

debate, giving a rather controversial anecdote: if working for a year at Toyota gives a student more skills than going to high school, should the student take a zero wage and do such a task?

Nancy Donaldson, Director of Staff at the International Labour Organization (ILO), directed her question towards Dr. Romer and his comments regarding unpaid labour. She asked about human dignity in this debate of global economic growth. Specifically, she wanted to know “What is job-rich and inclusive growth and what does it mean in the context of the macroeconomic discussion among the panelists?”

Dr. Romer was given the opportunity to respond to his prior remarks and the question of Ms. Donaldson; he argued that some people would be better off hypothetically, because if someone in South Africa cannot perform tasks as people in China (with regards to labour and acquiring skills), starting the process of becoming part of the market economy becomes the goal. Dr. Posen added that people are disenfranchised from entering the market, and the breaking down the privilege of labour force participants in the workforce would allow for equilibrium market productivity.

The next question came from a Board Member of the Parliamentary Network, Nathan Nandala Mafabi from Uganda. He cited at 80% youth unemployment number in his region of the world, and asked if we are on a ticking time bomb. Further, he asked what ideas the panelists had for countries that have no social benefits for young, energetic people. Dr. Zedillo began by stating that the answer is not found in the World Bank or IMF; “What are we doing to strengthen institutions?” The reality was stressed that there is no foreign answer if domestic ownership does not take root at home.

Ms. Sijeny, a MP from Kenya, asked a question related to youth unemployment. She wondered if programmes can actually solve such issues. Dr. Romer emphasised that many components must come together, and that structural reform is necessary as well. Dr. Romer concluded that although national systems or programme are a good idea, the focus must be on investing into human capital.

Ms. El Said from Cairo University asked a question, looking to understand the main challenges of public investment and infrastructure from the panel’s perspective. Dr. Spence focused on best practices, as Ms. Zita Gurmai from WIP made this comment prior. He understands that public sector investment must be paid for, primarily through debt when no other option is available. Dr. Fernald joined the conversation by exemplifying the short-term (employment) and long-term (solid infrastructure) benefits of the US interstate highway system. Dr. Romer made it a point to suggest that an investment deal can be done, because investors are afraid of stagnating surpluses.

The last question came from Alejandro Lara of Colombia. He asked what Dr. Zedillo would do to break the ‘vicious cycle’ of growth in Latin America. Dr. Zedillo responded by stating prospects are not as good as the politicians wanted their constituents to believe. Obviously, “Latin America is much better off than we were 15-25 years ago.” However, the complacency of surviving the great recession has not been helpful. He believed that more needs to be done because today’s challenge is greater.

Dr. Posen concluded the panel discussion by stating some clear messages. He believed when properly completed, there is not a trade-off between structural reform and demand. He felt that agenda of public investment was good and solid, but diversified investment of public and private would be better. Finally, he felt that job-rich and inclusive growth can certainly be possible for our globe.

Introductory Session of the Parliamentary Network, World Bank, and the IMF

Jeremy Lefroy, President, Parliamentary Network on the World Bank & IMF

Sabina Bhatia, Chief, Public Affairs, IMF

Jill Wilkins, Manager, Global Engagement, World Bank Group

Angelica Silvero, World Bank Speakers Bureau Head, World Bank Group

Zita Gurmai, Founding Member of Women in Parliaments (WIP)

The Introductory Session served to be very valuable to MPs who have had little prior interaction with the Parliamentary Network, World Bank or IMF. President of the Parliamentary Network Jeremy Lefroy spoke to participants about the mission of the Parliamentary Network. Further, the Network looks to make jobs, livelihood and job creation as part of its mission in the future. The Chief of Public Affairs at the IMF, Sabina Bhatia, presented the IMF. She discussed the institution's history and its current mandate (maintain global economic and financial stability). Ms. Bhatia wanted to place an emphasis on new areas of work from the IMF, including: inequality; jobs and inclusive growth; climate change and energy pricing; gender; and partner engagement. She truly showed how the IMF is changing because the studies coming from the Fund are more commensurate with societal norms.

Jill Wilkins of the World Bank emphasised the strong tradition of the Parliamentary workshop. She explained the aims of the World Bank are to end extreme poverty, yield shared prosperity, and improve access to life essentials. Additionally, "Oversight in ensuring that international organizations are responsible stewards of funds and maximum impact on the ground" becomes the mission for MPs globally. Finally, Ms. Wilkins concluded that the Bank is creating innovative solutions to ensure more precise oversight over the plethora of programmes.

Angelica Silvero, the Head of the World Bank Speakers Bureau, gave an introductory presentation of the Bank's history and evolution into the organization of today. Further, Ms. Silvero gave an overview of the World Bank Group's structure. Finally, Ms. Silvero gave examples of how the World Bank has expanded its competencies into the private and public sector over the years, showing how organs of the Bank can provide invaluable services to those in the most extreme economic situations.

Finally, Ms. Zita Gurmai presented a speech of her organization, Women In Parliaments (WIP). It consists of 9,000 women, striving to find new ways to address global challenges through the lenses of a woman. She also discussed her role as the President to the Party of European Socialists (PES), which seeks to create leadership and leaders for socially democratic women all over the world. She strives for economic independence, decent work, and more protective social security for all women.

World Bank Reforms: What is new at the Bank? The Global Practices, New Country Partnership Framework and More

Cyril Muller, Vice President, External and Corporate Relations, World Bank Group

Vice President Muller addressed the participants, directing his presentation towards changes at the World Bank since 2013. The Bank adopted a streamlined strategy for the private and public sector as one in 2013. The goal was to "change the way the World Bank could generate, curate, share and deploy knowledge." In this sense, the World Bank began organizing itself into a set of Global

Practices so that countries could learn from the experiences of the Bank's staff and leadership. The new approach is now to ask, "Who in the world has solved this specific problem and how did they do it?" He hopes the new strategy will differentiate what is perceived and what actually exists in the world. In this sense, Vice President Muller becomes an advisor and shows his expertise, not only someone who has a preferred mechanism to solve a problem. Vice President Muller then pointed to the success stories of Conditional Cash Transfer (CCTs) programme as an example of how shared knowledge and learning can reduce extreme poverty. Vice President Muller and other leaders at the Bank look to think in this manner going forward as a means to achieve the goals of the World Bank.

Finally, Mr. Muller addressed other concerns, stressed that although the Bank's budget is trimming, this allows for the "financial firepower" in the event of a crisis such as Ebola, earthquakes or other natural disasters. He wishes to review the way the World Bank creates Country Partnership Frameworks, which will aim to finance programmes which provide the biggest difference in ending extreme poverty and sharing prosperity. This cannot be done without the blending of private and public sector activities. In conclusion, Mr. Muller illustrated the power of working together as a means to come up with solutions to the human challenges of our day.

Discussion

Dr. Khalil Abdullah, MP from Kuwait asked, "How much influence do the IMF and World Bank have?" Vice President Muller agreed that the question asked by MP Abdullah was legitimate. He continued by stressing ownership of World Bank programme in the country. Göran Pettersson, MP from Sweden, as well spoke directly to Dr. Abdullah, expressing the importance of the Parliamentary Workshop and conferences alike, as the knowledge-sharing process is vital for MPs.

Ms. Femiari Wadada, MP from Uganda, asked Vice President Muller how the World Bank would solve legitimate poverty. Mr. Muller responded by pointing back to CCTs in Tanzania, where 200,000 households were impacted due to the programme success. The CCTs are set to increase to 2 million households because they work. Other countries would be considered for a similar, tailored programme.

Mr. Boniface Emanalo, parliamentary staff from Nigeria suggested that "bad parliaments bring about bad governments." Vice President Muller addressed Mr. Emanalo's critique by raising country-specific constraints of the World Bank. The Bank is looking to increase its engagement with host countries across political boundaries, as neglecting the opposition party is poor policy.

Ms. Beatrice Atim, MP from Uganda, stated that poverty reduction is driven through women. She asked also how the World Bank creates linkages on climate change, and how it is possible for the Bank to fund undemocratic governments. Vice President Muller stressed building in feedback loops to ensure that programmes work effectively, whether climate change or gender equality, as involvement in the international conversation with regards to gender equality and climate change is desired. Finally, he emphasised that parliamentarians are allies in building a true dialogue.

Luncheon Remarks

David Hawley, Deputy Director for External Relations, IMF

Cyril Muller, Vice President, External and Corporate Relations, World Bank Group

Mr. Hawley gave some introductory remarks about the IMF, his role at the Fund, and how External Relations and Communications are changing at the IMF. Then, both he and Mr. Muller fielded questions from the MPs of the Parliamentary Workshop over lunch. MPs expressed their desire to join the Parliamentary Network in order to create a more intensive relationship with Senior World Bank and IMF Officials. Mr. Hawley and Mr. Muller seconded such ideas, as the progress that can be made in development objectives requires the work of parliamentarians across the globe.

Session with IMF Executive Board Members

Steve Field, Executive Director for the IMF, United Kingdom

Göran Pettersson began by introducing Steve Field, who gave a short presentation of the IMF from his perspective as an ED. He described the ways in which EDs can represent a country or region. Then, Mr. Field discussed the ways in which the work of the IMF intersected with the work of MPs globally: Article IV Consultation and financial assistance. First, the Article IV Consultations are undertaken to collaborate with the IMF in promoting global economic stability, as financial assistance packages are provided if a country has significant economic problems. Mr. Field kept his comments brief, as he wanted to have comprehensive interaction with the participants.

Discussion

MP Pettersson from Sweden asked for a clarification of the Article IV Consultation. Alternate ED Catsambas provided additional commentary and background on the Article IV Consultation, stating in previous years, "It was unheard of for the IMF to meet with parliamentarians." He concluded by that Article IV Consultations are meant to explain the process of both the country's situation and the Fund's advice for solving the problem. The second question came from Dr. Khalil Abdullah, MP from Kuwait. "Do they (programmes) actually work?" he posited to the EDs. Ms. W. Abdelati, Senior Advisor for Middle Eastern Countries, prefaced her answer to Dr. Abdullah by noting the IMF can say with certitude if the country is following the advice given and its success.

Mr. Alpha Sila Bah, MP from Guinea, made a comment about the formalization of parliamentary relations with the IMF. He felt that because the process has not been formalized, this causes confusion. Mr. Kajikawa, ED for Japan, noted that engagement is different between parliament and government, and from country to country. Ms. Abdelati stated that engagement is not uniform and is not formal, but does take place. Mr. Pettersson joined the conversation; "If Parliament wants to have interaction with the IMF, Parliament should make its right of way and make this happen." Mr. Field explained, "We need to be more intelligent about the way we engage with countries." Although the accountability rests with the government, he sees the benefit of speaking with parliamentarians on a host of issues. Mr. Mohan, ED for Bangladesh, Bhutan, India and Sri Lanka, looked at practical issues of parliamentarian/IMF engagement. Specifically, with which MPs does the IMF engage (one representative from each party, the ruling or opposition party exclusively, etc.)? Mr. Groenn, ED for Northern European Countries, explained the idea of traction: "How can the IMF shape discussion and influence decisions?" Although the IMF is neutral, it can do cross-country comparison. In this manner, the IMF has a wealth of information to advise countries with questionable fiscal policy. Primarily, however, ownership of program must be present. "The medicine might still taste bad, but it is still tailored to the patient." If IMF programmes are effective, the country leaves the programme because assistance is no longer necessary.

Dr. Yusuf Irbeç, MP from Turkey and Board Member for the Parliamentary Network, was curious to know what would be the expectations for developing and developed countries with regards to IMF reform? Mr. Mohan noted that "there has been much greater thinking of how we cope with things taking place within the context of the global economy." A Senior Advisor, Mr. Brunelle-Côté, continued answering the MP from Turkey's question. He pointed out that the 'cookie-cutter' approach of the IMF is not true; advice for the country by the IMF is sensitive for the country. The Fund put together an agenda for 33 developing countries with less than 1.5 million people. Mr. Yves Sahinguvu, MP from Burundi and Parliamentary Network Board Member, was interested to know the logistics of choosing an ED. An Advisor answered by specifying sometimes groups of countries operate on separate political agreements. Mr. Groenn exemplified his own particular situation by showing his group operates on a 16 year rotation schedule, where Norway will have the chair for the next 3 years. Further, the representative of each country is nominated by the national government and then appointed by the IMF, where each group of countries must approve.

Gaston Komba, MP from Cameroon, posed a question dealing with infrastructure. He noted that structural adjustment programmes can incur significant amounts of debt; now, MPs are being told to invest in infrastructure, but we know this will be through debt. This creates a paradox for MPs; what will be the consequence of this action? Senior Advisor Brunelle-Côté responded by saying that properly executed infrastructure will pay for itself because it grows economic activity for both today and tomorrow. "There is huge potential for private investment for infrastructure." Mr. Pettersson from Sweden concluded by asking for a "wish list" from EDs. Mr. Mohan concluded, "When a country gets into a balance of payments problem on the fiscal side, the government spends more than the taxes brought in. They take debt. One wish for parliamentarians is for MPs to control government from spending too much."

Session on Climate and Energy Pricing

Helen Mountford, Programme Director, The New Climate Economy, The Global Commission on the Economy and Climate, and Director of Economics, World Resources Institute

Chas Feinstein, Director, Global Practice on Energy & Extractives, World Bank Group

Ian Parry, Principal Environmental Fiscal Policy Expert, Fiscal Affairs Department, IMF

Dr. Yusuf Irbeç, MP from Turkey, chaired the session on Climate and Energy Pricing. He gave the floor to Ms. Helen Mountford for a presentation on the New Climate Energy Partnership. She briefly described her commission, its membership, and its purpose: to achieve green economic growth. She discussed that economic growth and climate mitigation can be achieved together, as one “cannot have one without the other.” The benefits include health as well as access to energy. Further, she expressed the urgency of taking action now.

Specifically, Ms. Mountford focused on three components of climate change: cities, land use and energy. The example of Atlanta and Barcelona were given; these two cities have similar populations and wealth levels, yet Atlanta’s footprint on the atmosphere is significantly larger. Why? In Barcelona, smart transport has been an exceptional means of travel since 2000. In this way, Barcelona is exemplifying the way our cities should be mapped in the future. The study also gave significant attention to land use. If only 12% of land is restored from degradation by 2030, 200 million people could be fed due to this productivity increase. Ms. Mountford showed that halting deforestation and forest reproduction will improve our environment significantly. The study’s third focus was energy, showing that renewable energy can compete with fossil fuels (when subsidization does not exist). The global cost to use alternative energy sources is not so far egregious that it would warrant a lack of change. She documented that the ‘high-carbon economy’ receives between \$629-664 billion in subsidies globally, compared to \$82 billion for renewable energy sources.

Chas Feinstein from the World Bank Group (WBG) discussed a 2013 paper which has transformed the Bank’s energy perspective. Sustainable Energy For All (SE4ALL), an initiative between the United Nations and World Bank, seeks to show the economic and health benefits of using renewable energy sources. A “scale-up” engagement in natural gas and a recommitment to hydropower (for people living in places without electricity) and renewable energy sources would serve the interests of globe more effectively. The World Bank looks to commit resources towards low-cost technologies that are energy efficient, and support countries to wean themselves off of energy sources that are environmentally unfriendly. The reality remains that energy subsidies depress growth, transform the economy into one of energy-intensive resources, place pressure on fiscal balances, and reinforce inequality. Thus, his conclusion was to “Fill your reform with communication. Why and what are the positive benefits for making decisions related to energy pricing and subsidies?”

Finally, Ian Parry of the IMF gave a quick presentation on energy pricing. “Fiscal instruments must be center stage. Ministers of Finance can play a vital role in energy pricing.” He discussed estimates of ‘perfect’ taxes on types of poor energy consumption for 150 countries. The results were astonishing: a 63% decrease in air pollution deaths, 23% reduction in CO₂ emissions, and a 2.6% increase of revenue in global GDP terms. “Carbon pricing is in the country’s interest irrespective of the international situation.”

Discussion

Ms. Pana Pappas Merchant, Senator from Canada was curious to know more regarding nuclear energy and ethanol; specifically, where exactly these items fit into this particular discussion? Ms. Mountford stated that it is appropriate to keep all options on the table, and nuclear energy certainly is one of them. Mr. Feinstein added that the World Bank neither finances nor provides technical assistance for nuclear energy due to its expensive total life cycle cost. Regarding Ms. Merchant's question of ethanol, both Ms. Mountford and Mr. Feinstein raised issues with the use of the energy source. For Ms. Mountford, using ethanol leads to competition with agricultural crops for food security, providing little benefit to using it. Mr. Feinstein echoed its ineffectiveness as well.

Dr. Abdullah, MP from Kuwait, stated that if there are no alternatives of sustainable energy were available but regulatory policies translating into taxation, he would be opposed to such a plan if the policies do not translate into success. Mrs. Mountford agreed with Dr. Abdullah; a country should not just tax without energy alternatives. If small-scale projects can help provide alternative as well, they should be discussed. Mr. Feinstein added to Ms. Mountford's comments by stating as a guiding principle, a country should rest on the diversification of energy sources (including renewable energy in our ever-increasing globalized world).

Ms. Beatrice Atim, MP from Uganda, wanted to know what is being done to invest in waste management systems globally. Mr. Feinstein answered her question by first stating the reality that biomass decomposes. Secondly, he noted the Green Growth Fund, which provides a global environment facility to tackle issues of waste management. In short, he agreed that waste management services need to be more robust in order to tackle such a problem.

Mr. Ramos Preto, MP from Portugal, stated the need for a low-carbon economy. He wanted to know the issues in summation so that he could better understand everything that had been discussed. Ms. Mountford made an excellent remark to end the session, stressing the need to reform subsidies; in short, a high-carbon subsidy cannot allow a low-carbon economy come to fruition.

Session on Africa – Economic Impact of the Ebola Outbreak

Francisco H. G. Ferreira, Africa Region Chief Economist, World Bank Group

Mr. Yves Sahinguvu, MP from Burundi, chaired this session on a topic affecting the lives and economic prospects for countries in Africa. Mr. Ferreira gave a brief presentation of Ebola's exponential growth since its outbreak, as well as the estimates of economic loss from the epidemic. The estimates for the three core countries affected by the Ebola outbreak (Sierra Leone, Guinea and Liberia) were compiled to show the direct and indirect effects of Ebola on the economy. There is a "fear factor" existing in these countries from the epidemic. "In short, economic consumption and demand will underperform." In sum, the estimated foregone GDP (lost growth) for 2014 is expected to be 2.5-3% of GDP. This equates to \$360 million in lost economy activity.

Further, Mr. Ferreira looked towards the regional implications of a continued Ebola epidemic, and the numbers are as well startling. If Ebola is not contained in the near-future, the region where this epidemic began will lose \$32 billion in the next two years. There are several economic forecasts

because it is uncertain how the virus will be contained. Regardless, the impact is already sizeable and will be greater if it is not stopped. There must be a commitment to restore investor confidence in the three countries, provide fiscal support to contain the epidemic, and strengthen health systems in the long-term throughout the region.

Discussion

Mr. Sahinguvu thanked Mr. Ferreira for his presentation, and turned questions and comments to the Parliamentary Workshop participants. Dr. Abdullah, MP from Kuwait, asked “How much will the Ebola crisis cost to stop?” Mr. Ferreira answered by stating his mandate was to ask about the economic impact, and whether one truly existed or not. He rhetorically asked who should pay for the containment and take responsibility, noting that the effort should be joint and global, as this is a concern to everyone in the world.

Ms. Helen Kuyembeh, MP from Sierra Leone commented on her significant experience on the ground. She stated: “Whether it is a human or a dollar perspective, what is shocking from my experience is the underestimation of the gravity of the situation.” When Ebola became an issue, according to her, it was not taken seriously. Now that it has become a serious issue and timing is important. Mr. Ferreira agreed with her assessment, stating that now the international community must make up for the delay of action and speed up the response dramatically. He mentioned the World Bank’s \$230 million immediate response, but also notes that the scale of containment has become greater.

Mr. Mpuuga, MP from Uganda, asked if there were “whispers” in the World Bank for future funding of human health in Africa. Mr. Ferreira answered with a sense of assurance, noting that there were not just rumors at the Bank, but a joint effort happening to strengthen health systems and programme in Africa. Further, Mr. Ferreira expressed his opinion that, “Without a spotlight, it makes it very difficult to get anything done.” Due to internal conflicts within the three countries in recent history, a lack of investment was already the reality in Sierra Leone, Liberia and Guinea.

President of the Parliamentary Network, Jeremy Lefroy wondered if the Ebola outbreak was a wakeup call so that we could see a change in perspective from development partners worldwide. Mr. Ferreira agreed that a collateral benefit might exist due to the current epidemic, but the reality is that such a task is very large. In order to properly tackle the issue, starting small and creating centers for treatment of all health issues (not solely Ebola) would be a step in the right direction for strengthening health systems in Africa.

The Role of the US Congress in Development Organizations

Jim Kolbe, Former US Congressman, Senior Transatlantic Fellow, The German Marshall Fund of the United States

Ms. Zita Gurmai of WIP chaired this morning session on Thursday, 9 October 2014. The premise of this discussion was to ask how the USA works in multilateral institutions. He outlined his presentation with regards to the role of Congress in multilateral development and international financing institutions. Mr. Kolbe wanted to investigate how Congress sees its role in the aforementioned

prompt, how Congress operates as an overseer of the government, and finally end with current international trade issues in the USA.

“The Founding Fathers did not want to have all the power in the hands of one person or body,” stated Kolbe, realizing that many Presidents in the USA ‘move to accumulate more power’ during their tenure in office. Regardless, it is the Congress by law which authorizes American participation in international organizations such as the World Bank through budgeting and oversight. From here, Mr. Kolbe made the distinction between authorization and appropriation.

Oversight and the Treasury are the key departments with regards to the World Bank and IMF. Because Congress cannot call a staff member from the WBG of IMF to testify before congress on oversight, government organs such as the Treasury Department become the first place to have experts comment on international financial institutions (IFIs).

Mr. Kolbe then discussed the Export/Import Bank of the USA, which serves the interest of promoting US sales in other countries where a bank in the home country cannot provide resources. He discussed this example to illustrate how the Congress can vote on issues of international development. For the moment, the Congress reauthorized this bank, but only until June 2015. If the funding for this bank cannot be attached to a piece of legislation, it will have to be separately voted upon, which would be very difficult to pass.

Regarding trade issues, Mr. Kolbe outlined two trade agreements where the American government is currently in negotiation (Trans-Pacific Partnership – TPP, and Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership – TTIP). TTIP is progressing at a better pace, but also commenced later than the TPP. Given that several European countries are questioning the agreement’s legitimacy, making the negotiations uncertain. Further, the President of the USA has not asked for trade promotion authority (TPA) to move the negotiations more swiftly. Thus, the Congress is rather uniformed about the process because the President will not sign for the authority; further, negotiations cannot be finished without the President requesting for such an authority.

Discussion

Mr. Pettersson, MP from Sweden and Board Member of the Parliamentary Network, asked a question regarding future participation of the Congress in the Parliamentary Workshop. He was eager to understand what could be done to generate further engagement with the United States Congress, as he and the other participants understood the importance of such a crucial dialogue.

Mr. Kolbe gave a very thorough answer, noting that the Congress has parliamentary assemblies, but they are informal and not necessarily within the jurisdiction of the Congress itself. Also, the Congress has a “World Bank Caucus” which was formed about the time that Mr. Kolbe left Congress. Members of this particular informal Caucus are committed to supporting multilateral institutions. Mr. Kolbe finished his response by expressing that MPs should make a point to see Members of Congress and their staff. He is certain that Congressional Staff have institutional knowledge that can help aid the process of bringing a US Congressperson to Parliamentary Workshops in the future.

Jeremy Lefroy continued by asking Mr. Kolbe if he thought the USA would lift its development standards and budgeting on malaria to bring the disease to an end. Mr. Kolbe was very honest in his

answer by insisting this would not happen due to budget constraints. He felt that the commitment to HIV/AIDS support would increase, but insisted the importance of public-private partnerships in lieu of non-action from the government. Further, he stressed that adjusting regulatory frameworks to increase trade in the places where malaria is rampant would be helpful in ending the disease's strength.

Mesila Doda, MP from Albania and WIP representative, asked Mr. Kolbe about ISIS and the effectiveness of NATO in its fight against the group in Syria and Iraq. She wanted to know his opinion of the global economic impact of having such a group presently in the world forum. He felt that the USA did not do enough to understand the threat of ISIS from the outset. American soldiers can help train those who are fighting, but the general public does not have the appetite for war.

Dr. Irbeç, Board Member of the Parliamentary Network and MP from Turkey, expressed his concern for developments in the Middle East. "Turmoil could be a big trap for the management of energy resources," given that 60-70% of energy comes from the Middle East. He asked Mr. Kolbe what is the way out in this situation. Mr. Kolbe agreed with the analysis of the MP from Turkey, adding there could be a looming energy crisis on the horizon, which would be a better reason to become energy independent.

One of the MPs from Cameroun, Gaston Komba, was eager to understand what the future role of the USA in the international economy, the American attitude of its global role in the future, and American investment on the African continent. Mr. Kolbe believes that America cannot walk away from its responsibilities in the world. With regards to American investments into Africa, he mentioned how the USA investment in the Millennium Challenge Cooperation (MCC) has been successful. The programme is country-owned and allows the USA to oversee and provide advice. The programmes will provide 'long-lasting results' to the African continent.

Finally, Ms. Klodiana Spahiu, MP from Albania and representative of WIP, asked if Mr. Kolbe thought members of the Parliamentary Network have to assist and insist on the improvement of health services in the lowest-income countries. Mr. Kolbe remarked that health infrastructure needs to be improved without question. At the same time, however, jobs become the primary subject he has with foreign leaders.

Session on Environmental and Social Safeguards

Mark Alan King, Chief Environmental and Social Standards Officer, World Bank Group

Charles D. Leva, Chief Counsel, World Bank Group

Mr. King gave a comprehensive presentation on the Safeguard Review which was chaired by Ms. Pana Pappas Merchant, Senator from Canada and Board Member of the Parliamentary Network. "Societies expectations have changed dramatically with regards to the environment. It is now time for the Bank to join as well." Thus, the Phase 1 consultation process took place in 2012 and 2013.

Most importantly, the consultations asked stakeholders what they thought of the safeguards process, which raised several issues of critical concern. The proposed framework consists of Environmental and Social Standards (ESS), where the goal was to ensure that communities and implementers of projects are able to give communities broad and enhanced protections. The focus is

risk-driven (looking to appraise key issues and avoid analyzing every aspect of a project) and outcomes-based (how people are affected and not how many documents can be 'frontloaded'). The goal is to reinvigorate the relationship between the Bank and borrower, creating an intensive relationship to achieve success. Complex issues arise, such as the diversity of member states and their views towards sexual orientation, labour and working conditions, and indigenous peoples. Specifically, indigenous peoples become a complex task, as some countries prefer to refer to all peoples as indigenous and not just one group. He concluded by stating that the framework is a draft and nothing has been set in stone.

Discussion

Ms. Merchant began by asking Mr. King what the Bank is doing to have a gender-specific set of lenses in the framework presented above. Further, Ms. Beatrice Atim, MP from Uganda, also stressed the need for a gender component of this discussion. Mr. King noted the importance of considering gender, while Mr. Di Leva added there is now a gender cross-cutting solutions portfolio. The group is headed by Caren Grown, to look at all Bank operations with regards to gender equality.

Mr. Komba mentioned that he, as a member of the Commission of Finance in Cameroon, sees the review is not functioning well. He felt the system was too rigid, not giving much room to adapt. Mr. Di Leva responded by stressing the changes in the World Bank as an organization; such a change reflects country dialogues as well. He agreed MPs and CSOs need access to the process at the Bank.

Jeremy Lefroy, President of the Parliamentary Network, asked if the level of the framework's complexity would force actors to seek different sources of funding besides the World Bank. Mr. King responded that the World Bank is committed to drafting requirements based on the larger needs of society, and not a race to the bottom. Further, world development needs are in the trillions of dollars; thus, there is enough work to be done by all partners, and not only the World Bank.

Beatrice Atim, MP from Uganda, asked how one can truly engage in inventions such as solar energy when they are so expensive. Further, she expressed her concern over youth unemployment and how safeguards will affect the youth. Mr. King answered by agreeing that solar energy is expensive because the payback on investment is very long and the upfront expenses are very costly. Further, he added that involving the younger generations in conservation is a great way to gain employment and instill values.

Session on Regional Economic Outlook (REO)

Kevin Chang, Asia-Pacific Department, IMF

Sebastián Sosa, Western Hemisphere Department, IMF

Isabell Adenauer, Africa Department, IMF

Yan Sun, Europe Department, IMF

The session on REO proved to be very fruitful to economically forecast four regions, discussing the challenges that may arise in the near future. First, Mr. Chang presented how the IMF comes up with such forecasts; assumptions of economic output are turned into models in a 'bottom-up' process. Afterwards, analysis is sent to the IMF and the process continues until those making the forecasts are

satisfied with the results. Mr. Chang inferred that Asia as a region will grow at 5.5% for 2014-2015. However, the external environment (a geopolitical crisis, the US domestic 'normalization' policy of the money supply) could impact financial costs, but the focus for Asian countries, "Continues to be structural reforms and lifting regulatory impediments. Strong fundamentals and policy space are very important, acting as a buffer when the external environment deteriorates."

Mr. Sosa expects the lowest growth rate in 12 years (disregarding 2009) at 1.3% in 2014 for Latin America and the Caribbean; this is due to policy uncertainties, supply-side constraints and a reduction in external demand. He then discussed sub-regions (beginning with South America); suggesting growth in Brazil has stagnated into a technical recession, while Chili and Peru will continue to flourish once structural reforms are put on the table. There are large macroeconomic imbalances in Argentina and Venezuela, and negative growth is expected from both countries. Central America, however, is expected to grow at 3% due to a recovering US economy and increased coffee royalties. The Caribbean, due to long-standing issues of competitiveness, is expected to have weak growth for the year. In short, Mr. Sosa emphasised there was not a compelling case for fiscal stimulus, but that structural reforms must take place throughout the regions.

Ms. Adenauer discussed her publication; expressing that Sub-Saharan Africa is still a success story due to the non-resource production which has increased steadily of late. Since macroeconomic stability and policies are taking hold, the growth is to her mind "virtuous" and can see continued growth in the future. In the near-term, if countries have fiscal rule and are not affected by the Ebola outbreak, she advised that such countries in Sub-Saharan Africa should spend to their needs.

Mr. Yan Sun, who forecasted euro-area countries in the REO, provided an overview for the entire continent. Whereas growth in euro-area countries is minimal and bigger economies outside of the EU are slowing down (Ukraine, Russia, and Turkey), there are bright spots of outstanding growth in Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, and Romania. Mr. Sun was concerned with the potential "bust" stage of this current cycle, given that such countries are to a certain extent tied to growth in the euro-area countries. Finally, energy and geopolitical concerns over Russia and the Ukraine were mentioned, as the situation could adversely affect the region as a whole.

Discussion

Mr. Isa Galaudu, MP from Nigeria, began the discussion by asking what the means were for achieving inclusive growth. Further, he was interested to know about the impact of Quantitative Easing on development goals. Mr. Sosa began by stating he was not an expert of Africa, but noted that inclusive growth is now a truly important issue for everyone working in development. He pointed towards his region of expertise, adding there was an increase in the growth rate and social indicators for his region; thus when successful social programme are enacted, development and growth can harmoniously go together. Mr. Chang agreed that perhaps Mr. Galaudu's critique was accurate 20 years ago. Today, inclusive growth as a precept is on the rise at the IMF.

He continued by answering Mr. Galaudu's question about Quantitative Easing. He said that countries in the region of his expertise have taken time to implement structural reforms in order to not be shocked exogenously if an announcement on Quantitative Easing was made. "It is very important to strengthen fundamentals in order to weather one among external shocks." Mr. Sosa expected

neither increased financial costs for developing countries nor an exceptional increase of interest rates in the USA in the near future.

Ms. Maki Ortiz, MP from Mexico, commented on the rule of law in her region of the world, in that many items can be taken care of in her country; however, without the rule of law, goal achievement remains limited. Mr. Ramos Preto, MP from Portugal asked for thoughts on the respect for rule of law as a challenge in many countries. Specifically, what measures were being taken to implement and achieve the goals set out by the United Nations in this respect? Mr. Sosa responded by stating three components were necessary for growth: infrastructure, education, and business environment. To his estimation, the rule of law is intrinsically linked to the business environment; thus, rule of law is absolutely vital in development and achieving broader goals of inclusive development.

Finally, MP Komba from Cameroon was keen to understand the risks in Africa in the eyes of the presenters. Mr. Sosa responded by stating the moderation of commodity prices will sustain overall prices of the region. Further, in his estimation, the geopolitical risks have a different impact, typically leading to higher prices in oil.

Session on the World Bank's Governance Agenda and the Role of Parliaments

Jeff Thindwa, GII Practice Manager, Governance Practice, World Bank Group

Mario Marcel, Director, Governance Practice, World Bank Group

A presentation was given by Mr. Thindwa, focusing on the Parliamentary Strengthening Programmes (PSP). It is done to enhance the capacity of parliaments worldwide (MPs and staff) and draw linkages between parliamentary institutions and global stakeholders. Through execution and oversight, MPs and staff can have a greater knowledge to positively impact local communities on sector-specific issues such as extractive industries. Further, Mr. Thindwa enforced his sentiments about global and regional networks such as the Parliamentary Network. He truly believes in providing support to such networks in budgeting expertise, capacity training, and knowledge sharing to make World Bank programme more effective to local recipients of aid.

Mr. Marcel spoke to the Parliamentary Workshop from his past experience in ensuring budgetary excellence in his native Chili as well as the Senior Director of Governance Practice at the WBG. He was fervent in his opinion that shared prosperity requires good governance. Mr. Marcel's focus was on creating structures that are effective in organizing inclusive institutions. Projects from his office look to be as concrete as possible in order to measure feedback based on indicators, create virtuous circles, and engage with all development actors. How do MPs play a role in this process? "The better parliament works, the better governance will be." He hopes to be active and responsive in governance work in the future, knowing that his mandate has been successful in his previous experience.

Discussion

Mr. Nandala Mafabi, MP from Uganda, chaired this session and asked the first question. He asked how far the Bank has gone since 1992, where governance was based on the type of political regime, their view of development, and the capacity of the government to be effective. Mr. Marcel thought the change since 1992 has been dramatic. Specifically, governance was previously linked to economic

growth, but now the emphasis on inclusive institutions, smarter regulation, system of governance, and the role of each institution is considered more appropriate and the strategy of the Bank.

Ms. Helen Kuyembeh, MP from Sierra Leone, raised two issues with the speakers. First, she described first-hand experience of the World Bank and her government having disagreements which lead to a programme being dropped. She felt this truly negatively impacted people, and wanted to know how this could be avoided. Secondly, she has experienced situations where her parliament legislates, asks for World Bank funds, and by the time the Bank agrees, the programme is already finished. Mr. Marcel addressed the pulling of funds as an extreme case, and new strategies were in place to monitor programmes more intensely and prepare for bumps in the road. Addressing timing of projects, Mr. Marcel stressed that each country has a different process for working with the Bank. However, greater transparency before a project begins and during its implementation is a focus for Governance Practice.

Both the MP staff from Nigeria and a MP from Côte d'Ivoire raised the issue of budgets and capacity; although the presentations given were rich, access to such information is limited in countries with budgetary needs. Further, how can the Bank help reinforce capacity and support budgetary discussions? Mr. Thindwa responded by stating if parliaments can make budgets easier to understand, then the WBG can properly assess how to provide information to those who need it most. Further, with regards to the MP's question, budget allocations vary in practice from country to country. He stressed the need for domestic political actors to understand the importance of a sound budget so that capacity building can take place. However, it is imperative to train MPs so they can do their job most effectively, and access to information is equally crucial. Both Mr. Emenalo (MP from Nigeria) and the chair of this session agreed that MPs and staff can be impactful when given proper resources.

Göran Pettersson, MP from Sweden, truly believes that good governance is the way to develop; further, he encouraged Mr. Marcel and Mr. Thindwa to think of a plan regarding the role of the Parliamentary Network to assist in their most important work. Both speakers agreed and were encouraged in exploring new ways to obtain more substantial and concrete feedback in the future from MPs.

Luncheon Remarks

Caren Grown, Senior Director for Gender, WBG

Ms. Caren Grown, Senior Director for Gender at the WBG gave some remarks about her work at the Bank. Specifically, she pointed towards Gender Innovation Labs, which evaluate a programme through the lenses of gender equality. She expressed her passion to "establish a mutual relationship between MPs and the Bank's Gender Group." Commentary was made by Zita Gurmai from Women in Parliaments Global Forum (WIP), as she expressed the need for gender equality in legislative leadership around the world. Questions and comments were given by MPs about how such an initiative can be turned into a reality, as Hon. Moutymbo Rosette Ayayi, the first female Head of the Finance Committee in Cameroon, was given applause from the MPs for her exemplary leadership.

The Future of the Parliamentary Network on the World Bank & IMF – Where do we go from here? A discussion on the opportunities and challenges

Jeremy Lefroy, President, Parliamentary Network on the World Bank & IMF

President Lefroy of the Parliamentary Network was eager to have a discussion on the topic of the Parliamentary Network's future. He briefly discussed what the Parliamentary Network does, how MPs can get involved, and where the Network should go in the future. Thus, he kept his comments short and pointed towards a "Policy Primer" publication from the Network and the upcoming Network Review, showing the innovative ways in which Parliamentary Network will foster future dialogue.

Discussion

Dr. Abdullah, MP from Kuwait, began the discussion portion by expressing how his thoughts and opinions of the World Bank and IMF have changed since participating in the Workshop. He asked if all PowerPoint presentations could be available to the MPs. He asked if he could join the Parliamentary Network as a means to share knowledge, information and expertise. Ms. Zipporah Kittony, MP from Kenya, emphasised the importance of access to information as well. Further, she commented on the importance of women in the future discussions regarding the Parliamentary Network. President Lefroy agreed and said he hopes for more positive contributions from WIP in the future.

Mr. Ramos Preto, MP from Portugal, stated the need for MPs to be more informed and have a global vision of the world. He proposed the next conference or meeting discusses a particular item which would be, "What Is the role of governments in hindering development?" Board Member Yves Sahinguvu from Burundi echoed the concern of MP Ramos Preto. He felt that a theme would engage MPs, the World Bank and IMF more thoroughly. Mr. Yusuf Irbeç as well felt a theme would be beneficial, citing the Millennium Development Goals and the plethora of items that the Network could work on. From there, President Lefroy agreed and appreciated the input. Further, he suggested professional presentations from members of the Network as part of the Parliamentary Workshop in the future.

Ms. Maki Ortiz, MP from Mexico and Mr. Alpha Sila Bah, MP from Guinea, both stressed the importance of budgetary analysis. They both believed that further analysis of this topic in future events would be incredibly helpful for MPs in effectively carrying out development programmes. Further, Mr. Sila Bah felt the lack of funds for monitoring effectiveness of projects can truly inhibit MPs from making an impact. He suggested a programme for unemployed youth to monitor and evaluate development projects. President Lefroy noted this was an interesting idea and suggested for Mr. Sila Bah to write an article on the subject.

MP Atim from Uganda and MP Kuyembah from Sierra Leone both stressed the roles of domestic political structures. On one hand, Ms. Atim truly wanted to know how the World Bank and IMF deal with opposition parties in government. President Lefroy emphasised how the Parliamentary Network is a great way to engage and have access to the World Bank and IMF. "If you feel you are being shut out of discussion by the World Bank and IMF, take that up and perhaps let us know." On the other hand, Ms. Kuyembah wanted to know more about mentorship programs of collaboration in

knowledge-sharing, as she was concerned that knowledge-sharing is difficult to transfer from the Network to domestic parliament. Board Member Nandala Mafabi from Uganda documented his experience in knowledge-sharing for not only his native country, but also for his region. He showed how a group of MPs can begin a chapter at the Parliamentary Network and begin to influence the debate in their domestic political structure. Further, he took the opportunity to address the need to change the bylaws of the Parliamentary Network's constitution. Mr. Lefroy added that at the moment, the Network does not have the capacity for mentorship programs. However, he realized the importance of it and wished to examine such an idea at the appropriate time.

Mr. Göran Pettersson was encouraged by the participants at the Workshop, noting their willingness to discuss. He emphasised Good Governance as a continuing theme of the Network, stressing, "Formally, the parliament has the power. But we need the knowledge and guts to take leadership." Finally, he noted that the discussion did not have to end at the conference; rather, MPs could write an article for the Newsletter, where we can continue to share knowledge and engage as a true Network. President Lefroy echoed such sentiments and also suggested that articles in other languages would be accepted.

President Lefroy ended by explaining plans for the upcoming year. A field visit to Peru and a potential conference on employment in Uganda are currently being worked on. Further, he encouraged MPs to prepare presentations for the next conference as a full session, and mentioned the need to vote on a new Membership Board in the coming months. He thanked everyone for their efforts.

Bank Information Centre (BIC) Session on Climate Change Safeguards

Chad Dobson, Executive Director, Bank Information Center

Sasanka Thilakasiri, Policy Advisor, International Financial Institutions and Economic Justice, Oxfam International

Mr. Dobson gave a brief presentation on Climate Change Safeguards and the BIC's role in such a process. He presented the history of previous policies, citing the lack of rules about collateral damage towards the environment and people in the past. In some ways, the BIC and World Bank agree on the issues presented in the framework for safeguards. On the other hand, Mr. Dobson discussed: monitoring of projects, labour standards, indigenous people, and human rights. He stressed that such issues are trying to be clarified with the Bank and BIC. Mr. Thilakasiri briefly discussed how Oxfam is involved in the debate over environmental and climate change safeguards. He stressed the opportunity gain when due diligence is applied to safeguards, citing the \$1.8 trillion in savings when operations are maximal. He felt the ambiguous language and vagueness of terminology in the current World Bank proposal would lead to eventual problems in the future.

Discussion

Mr. Göran Pettersson began by asking how BIC is able to handle human rights' questions in the realm of local politics. Mr. Dobson noted that a country has the right to make decisions on human rights, but the Bank also has the right to give a country funds. In short, if a person is displaced due to a government project funded by the World Bank, this person must be compensated. He noted the success story of China in this regard, because if citizens are not happy, an internal political problem

ensues. However, with regards to the new framework, the Bank's document does not mention who has responsibility in such a circumstance; thus, the Board of Directors at the World Bank does not endorse the current proposal. Rather, they are asking for comment from development partners.

Mr. Lefroy asked if Oxfam has ever used a more proactive approach to their competencies. He cited an example of financing and building a dam instead of allowing a government to do the same project in good faith of respecting Oxfam's values. Mr. Thilakasiri stated that Oxfam is not ideological in terms of particular projects, but rather Oxfam's mission is to ensure adequate provisions are in place to benefit impoverished people. Mr. Dobson added that Oxfam can be relatively proactive, but "everywhere at every time." Further, the Bank in his estimation has difficulty learning from examples. Thus, institutions like the BIC and Oxfam are proactively engaging so that the new framework is clear and concrete in substance.

MP Beatrice Atim from Uganda asked for comment on extractive industries and the role of the BIC in such an instance. Further, Nathan Nandala Mafabi from Uganda asked why there is less shared information than one would assume. Mr. Dobson answered that the funding for capacity in Africa is not currently present; however, politicians can look at current safeguards from the World Bank and match these standards with their own countries for further engagement in the political process.

Mr. Lefroy was interested in knowing the BIC's opinion on the role of parliaments in the current safeguard debate. Mr. Dobson was supportive of a much larger role, as countries are invariably responsible for their own safeguards. However, he noted the lack of transparency among Board Members at the World Bank, citing how citizens in countries affected by Bank projects have little knowledge of what is being discussed prior.

ANNEX 1: Programme

<p>World Bank/IMF Annual Meetings The Parliamentary Network delegation in partnership with the Women in Parliament (WIP) Network PROGRAM 8-10 October 2014</p>

Program

Tuesday, 7 October 2014		
Upon arrival	WB/IMF Annual Meetings Registration and badge pick-up	Venue: World Bank I building, 1850 I Street NW
Wednesday, 8 October 2014		
7.30 am – 8.00 am	Late badge pick-up for Participants	Venue: World Bank I building, 1850 I Street NW
8:00 am	Meeting point for all participants- Departure from I building to first session	Venue: World Bank I building, 1850 I Street NW
8.30 am – 10.45 am	IMF Conference on Challenges of Job-Rich and Inclusive Growth	Venue: George Washington University, Jack Morton Auditorium; 805 21st St NW
8.45 am	MPs to be seated by 8:45 am	
9:00 am	Christine Lagarde, Managing Director, IMF, Opening Remarks	Venue: George Washington University, Jack Morton

<p>9.15 am – 10.45 am</p> <p>10:20 am</p>	<p>Session 1: The Imperative of Robust and Sustained Growth</p> <p>Moderator: Adam Posen, President of the Peterson Institute for International Economics</p> <p>Panelists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John Fernald, Senior Research Adviser, Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco • Paul Romer, Professor of Economics and Director, The Urbanization Project , New York University Stern School of Business • Michael Spence, 2001 recipient of the Nobel Prize in Economics and William R. Berkley Professor in Economics & Business, NYU Stern School of Business • Ernesto Zedillo, Director for the Study of Globalization, Yale University, and former President of Mexico <p>Audience Questions and Answers</p>	<p>Auditorium; 805 21st St NW</p>
<p>11.00 am – 11.15 am</p>	<p>Coffee</p>	<p>Venue: World Bank Main Complex, 1818 H street; Room MC 4-800 (4th floor, room 800)</p>
<p>11.15 am – 12.00 pm</p>	<p>Introduction</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jeremy Lefroy, President, Parliamentary Network on the World Bank & IMF • Jill Wilkins, Manager, Global Engagement, World Bank Group • Sabina Bhatia, Chief, Public Affairs, International Monetary Fund • Zita Gurmai, WIP 	<p>Venue: World Bank Main Complex, 1818 H street; Room MC 4-800 (4th floor, room 800)</p>
<p>12.00 pm – 12.45 pm</p>	<p>Update : World Bank Reforms: What is new at the Bank? The Global Practices, new Country Partnership Framework and more</p> <p>Speaker:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cyril Muller, Vice President, External and Corporate Relations, World Bank Group 	<p>Venue: World Bank Main Complex, 1818 H street; Room MC 4-800 (4th floor, room 800)</p>
<p>1.00 pm – 2.30 pm</p>	<p>Luncheon with Remarks to be Delivered by :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cyril Muller, Vice President, External and Corporate Relations, World Bank Group 	<p>Venue: World Bank Main Complex, 1818 H street; MC C1 Dining Room East</p>
<p>3.00 pm – 4.00 pm</p>	<p>Session with IMF Executive Board Members</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting Host: Steve Field, Executive Director for 	<p>Venue: IMF Headquarters 2 Building, 1900 Pennsylvania Ave NW,</p>

	the United Kingdom	Room 01A-280A&B
4.15 pm – 5.30 pm	<p>Session on Climate and Energy Pricing</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chas Feinstein, Director, Global Practice on Energy & Extractives, World Bank Group • Ian Parry, Principal Environmental Fiscal Policy Expert, Fiscal Affairs Department, International Monetary Fund • Helen Mountford, Programme Director, The New Climate Economy, The Global Commission on the Economy and Climate, and Director of Economics, World Resources Institute 	Venue: World Bank Main Complex, 1818 H street; Room MC 4-800 (4 th floor, room 800)
5.30 pm – 6.30 pm	<p>Session on Africa - Economic Impact of the Ebola outbreak</p> <p>Speaker:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Francisco H. G. Ferreira, Africa Region Chief Economist, World Bank Group 	Venue: World Bank Main Complex, 1818 H street; Room MC 4-800 (4 th floor, room 800)
6.30 pm – 8.00 pm	Reception	Venue: The District Commons, 2200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW

Thursday, 9 October 2014

8.00 am – 9.30 am	<p>Breakfast Session with former Congressman Jim Kolbe (R-Arizona), on How the U.S. Congress Sees its Role in U.S. Foreign Policy, Foreign Assistance, and its Relationship with the IFIs</p> <p>Speaker:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Honorable Jim Kolbe, Senior Transatlantic Fellow, German Marshall Fund of the United States, and former Chairman of the House of Representatives' Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs (which oversees all funding for U.S. foreign assistance) 	Venue: World Bank Main Complex, 1818 H street; Room MC 4-800 (4 th floor, room 800)
9.30 am – 10.30 am	<p>Session on Environmental Safeguards</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mark Alan King, Chief Environmental and Social Standards Officer, World Bank Group • Charles D. Leva, Chief Counsel, World Bank Group 	Venue: World Bank Main Complex, 1818 H street; Room MC 4-800 (4 th floor, room 800)
10.30 am – 10.45 am	Coffee	Venue: World Bank Main Complex, 1818 H street; Room MC 4-800 (4 th floor,

		room 800)
10:45 am – 12.00 pm	Session on Regional Economic Outlook Speakers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Europe • Western Hemisphere • Asia-Pacific • Africa (TBC) 	Venue: World Bank Main Complex, 1818 H street; Room MC 4-800 (4 th floor, room 800)
12:00 pm – 13:00 pm	The Bank’s Governance Agenda and the Role of Parliaments Speaker: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jeff Thindwa, GII Practice Manager, Governance Practice, World Bank Group • Mario Marcel, Director, Governance Practice, World Bank Group 	Venue: World Bank Main Complex, 1818 H street; Room MC 4-800 (4 th floor, room 800)
13.00 pm – 2.30 pm	Lunch	Venue: World Bank Main Complex, 1818 H street; Room MC C1 Dining Room ABC
2.30 pm – 3.40 pm	The Future of the Parliamentary Network on the World Bank & IMF – where do we go from here? A discussion on the opportunities and challenges Speakers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jeremy Lefroy, President, Parliamentary Network on the World Bank & IMF 	Venue: World Bank Main Complex, 1818 H street; Room MC 4-800 (4 th floor, room 800)

Bank Information Centre (BIC) Session on Climate Change Safeguards
Time: 4.00 pm - 5.30 pm
Venue: Open Society Foundation, 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, 7th Floor

The World Bank is currently updating each of its safeguard policies – including Environmental Assessment – and will be consolidating them into a new policy framework. As such, a new Environmental Assessment policy will serve as an important cornerstone of this framework. Because of its central role in how safeguard requirements are applied to strategic changes early in the project cycle, to the design of any individual project – and what sub-projects they apply to – strengthening the Environmental Assessment policy is a key priority for the Bank Information Center and other CSOs to ensure a rigorous and coherent application and implementation of all of its safeauards.

Friday, 10 October 2014

All day	Annual Meetings Program of Seminars and CSO Forum	Venue: IMF and World Bank Buildings
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ANNEX 2: PARLIAMENTARY NETWORK DELEGATES

Participants

PN Board Members

Country/Organisation	Name	Committee
1. United Kingdom	Jeremy LEFROY	MP, Chair of the PN, Committee for International Development
2. Burundi	Yves SAHINGUVU	MP, PN Board Member, Former Vice President for Burundi
3. Canada	Pana Pappas MERCHANT	Senator, PN Board Member, Committees for Agriculture and Forestry; Social Affairs, Science and Technology; Transport and Communications
4. Sweden	Goran PETTERSSON	MP, PN Board Member, Committee for Finance
5. Turkey	Yusuf Ziya IRBEC	MP, PN Board Member, Executive Board Member of the Parliamentarians for Global Action (PGA)
6. Uganda (WIP)	Nathan NANDALA-MAFABI	MP, PN Board Member, Leader of the Opposition

Members of Parliament/Senators

Country/Organisation	Name	Committee
7. Albania (Women in Parliament (WIP))	Mesila DODA	MP, Chair of Women MPs Alliance, Chair of Friendship Group Albania – Iceland, Member of National Security Standing Committee
8. Albania (WIP)	Klodiana SPAHIU	MP, Committee on Labor, Health and

		Social Affairs
9. Albania (WIP)	Monika KRYEMADHI	MP, Former Council of Europe Delegate
10. Cameroun	Rosette MOUTYMBO AYAYI	MP, President, Finance Commission
11. Cameroun	Gaston KOMBA	MP, Finance Commission
12. Chad (APF)	Salibou GARBA	MP, Chair, APF Committee for Cooperation and Development
13. Chad (WIP)	Epaïnete Djiminia ASSIL	MP, Committee for Political Affairs
14. Congo (APF)	Sylvestre OSSIALA	MP, 2nd Vice President of the National Assembly of Congo (Brazzaville)
15. Denmark	Trine PERTOU MACH	MP, Committee for Foreign Affairs; Fiscal Affairs; Food, Agriculture and Fisheries; Children and Education; Defense; Member of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly and of the Parliamentary Assembly of the European Council
16. Denmark	Jakob ELLEMANN-JENSEN	MP, Committee for European Affairs; Defence; Conditions in Greenland; and Foreign Affairs
17. Denmark	Mads RØRVIG	MP, Chair Committee for Fiscal Affairs
18. DRC	Olivier Endundo EVELE	MP
19. France	Frédéric LEFEBVRE	MP, Committee for: National Defense and Army Forces; Inquiry of Exile Forces of France
20. Guinea	Alpha Ibrahima SILA BAH	MP, Chair of the Committee for Information, Communication, Telecom, Arts and Culture
21. Haiti	Jocelerme PRIVERT	MP, Senator of Nippes Department in Haiti, President of the Senate Committee on Economy and Finance
22. Kazakhstan	Omarkhan OXIKBAYEV	MP, Committee for Finance and Budget
23. Kenya (WIP)	Joy GWENDO	Senator, National Organizing Secretary of the Kenya Young Parliamentarians Association
24. Kenya (WIP)	Naisula LESUUDA	Senator, Chairperson of the Joint Parliamentary Broadcasting and Library Committee, Vice Chairperson to the Session Committee on Devolved Government, Deputy Chairperson of the

		Kenya Women and Parliamentary Association (KEWOPA), Organizing Secretary of the Pastoralists Parliamentary Group (PGG)
25.Kenya (WIP)	Judith Achieng SIJENY	Senator, MP, Committee Member for: Delegated Legislation (Vice-Chair), Roads, Transport and Infrastructure, Legal Affairs and Human Rights
26.Kenya (WIP)	Zipporah KITTONY	Senator, Former Goodwill Ambassador for the Kenya Society for the Mentally Handicapped (2009-2014), Chairperson for Maendeleo ya Wanawake (1996-2007)
27.Kuwait	Khalil Abdullah ALI ABDULLAH	MP, Committee for Complaints and Petitions, Chairman of the 7th Kuwaiti Parliamentary Friendship Group
28.Mexico (WIP)	Maki Esther ORTIZ DOMINGUEZ	Senator, President, Committee for Health
29.Moldova (WIP)	Corina FUSU	MP
30.Nauru (WIP)	Charmaine SCOTTY	MP, Minister of Education, Youth and Land Management; Minister for Women; Permanent Secretary in Ministries for: Health; Home Affairs; Justice
31.Nigeria	Bassey OTU	Senator, Committee for: Banking, Insurance and Other Financial Institutions (Chairman), Petroleum Upstream
32.Nigeria	Isa GALAUDU	Senator
33.Nigeria	Jones ONYERERI	MP
34.Nigeria	Haruna MANU	MP, Committee for: Banking & Currency (Vice-Chairman); Appropriations; Army; Constituency Outreach; Petroleum Upstream; Population; Works
35.Nigeria	Ini UDOKA	MP, Committees for: Public Relations (Vice-Chairman); Banking & Currency; Constituency Outreach; Education; Federal Capital Territory; National Planning and Economic Development; Poverty
36.Nigeria	Suleiman SALISU	MP

37.Philippines (WIP)	Henedina Razon ABAD	MP, Deputy Speaker
38.Portugal	António Ramos PRETO	MP, Chair of the Committee on Environment, Territorial Planning and Local Government
39.Romania (Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean (PAM))	Ninel PEIA	MP, Vice-Chairperson of the Committee for Romanian Communities Living Abroad, Environmental Protection Agency of Bucharest
40.Russia	Anatoly AKSAKOV	MP
41. Serbia (WIP)	Marija OBRADOVIC	MP, Committee Member for: Foreign Affairs; Defense and Internal Affairs (Chairperson); European Integration (Deputy Member); Women Parliamentary Network (Chairperson)
42.Serbia (WIP)	Dubravka FILIPOVSKI	MP, Vice President of New Serbia Party; Member of Commission for: Culture and Information; Children’s Rights; Human Rights of Minorities; Gender Equality; European Integration.
43.Sierra Leone	Helen KUYEMBEH	MP
44. Slovenia	Andrej ŠIRCELJ	MP, Chairman of the Commission for Budgetary and Other Public Finance Control; Finance and Monetary Policy; Foreign Policy.
45.Somalia (WIP)	Dahir Haji GELLE FARAH	MP
46.Spain (WIP)	María DEL CARMEN DUEÑAS MARTÍNEZ	Senator, President of Equality Committee, Committee Member for: Justice; Conflicts
47.Spain (WIP)	María DE LOS ÁNGELES ARMISÉN PEDREJÓN	Senator, Spokeswoman for the Equality Committee, Secretary of the Finance Committee
48.Spain (WIP)	Coralí CUNYAT BADOSA	Senator, Spokeswoman for the Equality Committee, City Councilor for Girona City
49.Spain (WIP)	Encarnación LLINARES CUESTA	Senator, Spokeswoman for the Equality Committee
50.Uganda (WIP)	Beatrice ATIM ANYWAR	Shadow Min. Water & Environment;
51.Uganda	Mathias MPUUGA	Committee for Gender Equality
52.Uganda	Femiar WADADA	MP, Committee Member for:

		Presidential Affairs; Rules, Discipline and Privileges
53.Uganda	Geoffrey EKANYA	MP, Committee Member for: Health; Equal Opportunities
54.Uganda	Stephen Adyeeri BIRAAHWA MUKITALE	MP, Committee Member for: Finance, Planning and Economic Development; Budget

Partner Organisations/Parliamentary Staff

Country/Organisation	Name	Committee
55.India	Suresh KESWANI	Parliamentary Staff
56.Kenya (WIP)	Consolata W. MUNGA	Deputy Senior Clerk
57. Mexico	Carlos PENA	Consultant
58.Nauru (WIP)	Ann-Marie CAIN	Clerk of Parliament
59.Nigeria	Boniface EMENALO	Parliamentary Staff
60.PES Women	Zita GURMAI	President
61. PES Women	Lesia RADELICKI	Coordinator
62. Russia	Alexander AKSAKOV	Financial Advisor
63.Spain (WIP)	María JOSÉ FERNÁNDEZ OSTOLAZA	Official Lawyer of the Senate of Spain
64.Uganda	Dinah MUHANGI	PA to Leader of the Opposition in Parliament
65. Women in Parliament	Silvana Koch-MEHRIN	Founder
66.Women in Parliament	Alexandra ROSÉN	Senior Director

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