



# World Bank/IMF Spring Meetings PNoWB Delegation Report

Washington DC  
22-27 April 2010



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## ***A. Summary and Orientation***

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The Parliamentary Network on the World Bank (PNoWB) sent a delegation comprised of four Board members and one Secretariat staff to the Spring Meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in Washington DC from 22 to 28 April 2010. During this time, delegates attended the Civil Society Organisations (CSO) side program organized by the Bank and the Fund; met with a number of potential donor and partner organizations; held two informal, partial Board meetings; met with members of the World bank's IDA 16 replenishment team; and attended a two-day parliamentary training hosted by the World Bank.

This report covers the PNoWB delegation's participation in the CSO program from 22 April through 25 April and the parliamentary training on 26 and 27 April. The remaining activities (meetings with potential donors, partners and the IDA 16 team as well as informal Board meetings) are covered in a separate, shorter report.

PNoWB's participation in the Spring Meetings had four main focuses: 1) IDA16 and aid effectiveness; 2) extractive industries and the EITI; 3) good governance and anti-corruption measures; and 4) climate change. Throughout the CSO program sessions and Parliamentary training, PNoWB Board members posed questions and highlighted issues related to these focuses. Section B in this report provides background on PNoWB's involvement in these focus areas over the past 12 months and an update *in blue italics* describes ways the issue was addressed by the PNoWB delegation throughout their week in Washington. Section C recounts highlights from CSO program sessions and the Parliamentary Training

In the final section, the report identifies key areas for follow up before the Annual Meetings of the Bretton Woods institutions in October 2010. These areas include re-submitting PNoWB delegate's questions that were not addressed or answered during the CSO program to the World Bank and IMF via the parliamentary questions mechanism; ensuring that PNoWB delegation members are represented on future CSO panels by working with World Bank organizers; investigating the possibility of re-starting the World Bank Trust Fund for parliamentary participation in the PRSP process; and re-initiating the process by which PNoWB can become an official observer of World Bank/IMF committee meetings. Finally, the report's annexes include a list of PNoWB delegates, key contacts made during the CSO forum, and the delegation's program from 22 to 27 April.

## ***B. Participation Focuses***

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PNoWB's participation in the Spring Meetings had four main focuses: 1) IDA16 and aid effectiveness; 2) extractive industries and the EITI; 3) good governance and anti-corruption measures; and 4) climate change.

### **1. IDA Replenishment and PNoWB's IDA 16 and Aid Effectiveness Campaign**

#### **Background**

The International Development Association – IDA for short – is the arm of the World Bank that provides funding to the world's poorest countries. Through interest-free loans and grants, IDA seeks to reduce poverty by increasing economic growth, reducing inequalities and improving living conditions. Currently, 79 countries – 39 in Africa – are eligible to apply for financing through IDA. IDA is funded largely by contributions from 45 World Bank member countries in three-year replenishment cycles. 'IDA 16' is an abbreviation for the 16th replenishment cycle of the International Development Association, for which negotiations have begun and will continue up until October.

PNoWB is using the occasion of IDA replenishment to affect an *IDA 16 and Aid Effectiveness campaign*, in which the Network calls on the World Bank to deepen its commitment to aid effectiveness in four key areas, and through increased engagement with donor and partner country parliamentarians during all stages of IDA 16. Equally important, PNoWB also calls on donor governments to fully replenish IDA funds by meeting or exceeding IDA15 funding levels (US\$ 42 billion).

#### **PNoWB's proposed key areas for increased World Bank focus throughout IDA 16 are:**

- 1) Increased country ownership;
- 2) Strengthening country statistical/results measurement systems;
- 3) Adding of a peer-review dimension to Country Assistance Strategy progress reports; and
- 4) Leading by example in health, nutrition and population programs.

These priority areas are reflective of the aid effectiveness principles outlined in the Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action and are also based on findings and recommendations emerging from the IDA15 mid-term review (World Bank, 2009) and the most recent Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration (OECD, 2008). For each priority area, PNoWB offers concrete recommendations for ways that the World Bank can more deeply engage parliamentarians.

PNoWB will partner with European Parliamentarians for Africa (AWEPA) on the campaign. Through this partnership, we will gain increased visibility and more opportunities to present the campaign in a number of parliaments in both Europe and Africa. The campaign will be launched online simultaneously by PNoWB and AWEPA in June. The campaign will run throughout 2010 and will continue during the three years of IDA 16 implementation.

### Spring Meetings update

*The delegation had a special meeting with the Bank's IDA 16 replenishment team to discuss PNoWB and AWEPA's IDA 16 and Aid Effectiveness campaign. During this meeting, the delegation learned of a special World Bank trust fund put in place to facilitate and fund the participation of MPs in a country's PRSP process. Board member Dr. Laode Ida recalled that the Indonesian parliament received some funding from this mechanism. Unfortunately, this fund is now exhausted and has not been renewed; PNoWB will follow up to learn more and whether it can be reinstated.*

*During the meeting with the IDA team, the PNoWB delegation also enquired about whether the Bank would allow donor countries to " earmark " their IDA pledges for specific programs and countries, as had been mentioned by Mr. Van Trotsenburg in March. The Bank has apparently back-tracked on the idea of earmarking IDA funds and the IDA team responded that this will not be going forward.*

*PNoWB presented its IDA 16 and Aid Effectiveness campaign during the final day of the Parliamentary Training. The presentation began with a brief introduction to the Network as many were unfamiliar with PNoWB and did not know that it is independent from the World Bank, this clarification was key. Following the presentation, a packet of campaign materials was handed out to each participant (roughly 30 in total, including 20 parliamentarians and 10 representatives from parliamentary organisations). In addition, PNoWB membership forms were distributed to all parliamentarians, many of whom were enthusiastic about joining the Network and handed back their filled-in forms the same day.*

## **2. Extractive Industries and the EITI**

### Background

During each of the three 2009 *Parliamentarians in the Field* visits (DRC, Mongolia, Burkina Faso), extractive industries transparency was an issue that arose repeatedly as both a concern and a priority. Of course, each of these three countries faces a unique set of challenges based on their specific mining industries and conditions; however, a common theme that emerged was parliament's desire for more oversight of extractive industries and greater involvement in their country's Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) candidacy.

EITI is a global standard for improving management of revenues from natural resources in a country. It aims to strengthen governance by improving transparency and accountability in the extractives sector by focusing on the reconciliation of company payments with government receipts and disclosure of that information to the public. The goal is to identify potential discrepancies between payments and receipts and investigate and address the underlying causes. The process is overseen by participants from the government (largely the executive branch), mining companies and national civil society.

Issues for follow up emerging from the field visits regarding extractive industries include:

- How can the World Bank work with a country's government and EITI program to help find a balance between making resource extraction in a country attractive to

interested companies and ensuring that the population as a whole benefits and the environment is protected?

- Enacting stronger parliamentary review and scrutiny over mining practices and revenue to ensure transparency in this very socially and environmentally sensitive sector. Relatedly, does the World Bank have a role to play in increasing parliament's and civil society's oversight capacity of the resource extraction sector?
- Managing internal migration and providing infrastructure needs associated with mining (transportation, settlements and social sector services including health and education in mining communities).
- Ensuring that revenue earned from mining benefits a country's entire population via investment in education, health and improved infrastructure.
- Injecting capital earned from mining to develop future revenue streams.
- Protecting workers rights and working conditions.

#### Spring Meetings update

*PNoWB had the opportunity to make available its Parliamentarians & Development series on the EITI and its new handbook for Parliamentarians during the World Bank orientation for parliamentarians immediately following the Spring Meetings. Copies were handed out to every participant (about 30) immediately following a timely discussion on extractive industries during which a number of parliamentarians expressed interest in learning more about EITI.*

*During the Parliamentary Training session, a Ugandan MP inquired as to whether the Bank was working to help governments ensure that extractive industries in developing countries are creating jobs for locals. The Bank replied that in most countries, it is working with the government to fully implement EITI standards, however, it is unclear whether these extend to local employment standards.*

### **3. Anti-corruption/good governance**

#### Background

PNoWB over the past year has participated in and voiced its opinion on a number of issues related to stemming corruption and supporting good governance. Events include OECD's Anti-Bribery Convention; a meeting with M. Djordjija Petkoski, Head of the Business, Competitiveness, and Development team at the World Bank Institute (WBI), to discuss corruption as a development challenge; a panel discussion with the World Bank and the *Institut Français des Relations Internationales* on the Bank's new concept of "quiet corruption" in Africa; and the International Conference on Benchmarking and Self-Assessment for Democratic Parliaments, hosted by WBI and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Issues identified for follow up emerging from these events include:

- What role could inter-parliamentary cooperation play in increasing anti-corruption measures? Is this something the World Bank should support/be involved in?
- The World Bank often speaks openly of the need to address large-scale corruption in governments in order to improve development outcomes. Recently the Bank also identified “*quiet corruption*” -- which it defines as the failure of public servants to deliver goods or services paid for by governments, including teacher and health care worker absenteeism -- as another kind of widespread corruption that has negative effects on development efforts. However, thus far, the World Bank has failed to highlight the largest and most costly of all types of corruption: corporate tax avoidance and skewed taxation, which allows upwards of one trillion US dollars to flood out of impoverished, developing countries every year, negating the entire flow of annual overseas development assistance. How can PNoWB encourage the World Bank to shed light on corporate corruption (which often involves large corporations headquartered in its member countries)?

#### Spring Meetings update

*PNoWB Board member Jeppe Kofod raised the issue of illicit financial flows during both the IMF mandate consultation and the meeting with the IDA team. This remains a priority topic that needs to be addressed by both Bretton Woods institutions. In addition, the entire PNoWB delegation met with Global Financial Integrity to discuss the issue of corruption and illicit financial flows and ways that the two organizations can work together to move this very important issue on to the agendas of both the Bank and the Fund.*

*One of the most reoccurring themes in participants comments and questions during the two-day Parliamentary Training session was to do with World Bank governance and its impact on country-level governance, specifically the clause in the World Bank’s founding charter which prohibits its testifying before Parliament in a country. According to the World Bank, this was originally put in place to prevent the Bank from being seen as ‘playing favorites’ with one particular political party or another. However, this policy ends up backfiring in a number of countries where the ruling party discriminates against and actively excludes opposition parties, thereby passing this bias on to its dealing with the Bank. In addition, the reality of this policy, according to participants, is that it provides veils for governments to hide behind, prevents parliament from properly doing its oversight job and hinders transparency and accountability, directly contradicting the role of a democratic parliament in a functioning democracy. Repealing this policy would be a tremendous step forward in World Bank/Parliamentary relations and should be a policy focus for PNoWB in the coming years.*

#### **4. Climate change, COP15 and pre-COP16**

##### **Background**

PNoWB in the past six months has increased its involvement in climate change discussions and events. In December 2009, the Network participated in the Inter-parliamentary meeting on the occasion of the United Nations climate change conference during COP15, signing a joint statement with GLOBE International, AWEPA and the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, which highlights the key role that parliamentarians have to play in the formulation, implementation and oversight of any climate agreement.

In February 2010, PNoWB took part in a consultative meeting on the World Bank's Environmental Strategy, where the Bank presented the background and objectives of its new cross-sector strategy, which includes energy, agriculture, water, sanitation and transport. PNoWB also participated in a consultation on the Bank's Energy strategy, which has a great deal of environmental implications.

Issues identified for follow up emerging from these events include:

- The World Bank's funding and support to coal burning power plants - how to balance developing countries' rapidly increasing energy demands with the need for innovation of greener energy technology?
- Should the World Bank provide technical assistance to countries to formulate their own environmental sustainability strategies? Is the Bank the best organization to do this?
- Should a portion of the funds that developed countries give towards climate change go to increasing the capacity of parliaments in the developing world to write climate change mitigation legislation and monitor its effective implementation? What role can CSOs play in this process?

##### **Spring Meetings update**

*The PNoWB delegation participated in the CSO consultation session for the World Bank's Energy strategy, during which PNoWB Board member Santiago Castro addressed the panel and participants with a question about the cost difference between renewable and "traditional" energy sources such as coal and hydroelectric. He explained that developing countries have great difficulties covering the cost difference and initial increased investment required for renewables. Therefore, would it not be more efficient and logical to implement clean energy standards for traditional energy sources during the time that it takes for the costs of green technology to come down to levels that more countries can afford? In addition, PNoWB Board member Jeppe Kofod asked the panel how we can build the capacity of parliaments and governments in developing countries to ask for renewable energy solutions and write the necessary supporting legislation. There was no clear response.*

## ***C. CSO Program Highlights***

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### *Roundtable on Post-Economic Recovery with World Bank President Robert Zoellick*

- Mr. Zoellick described ways in which the Bank is working to become more “open and agile,” including their new freedom of information policy, which increases the number of documents available publicly and makes them available at no charge.
  
- Sam Worthington, CEO of Interaction (which has been coordinating the NGO response in Haiti) highlighted a number of key poverty statistics:
  - Approximately 35 million people have been pulled back into poverty in the past two years.
  - The drop in remittances in 2009 is roughly the same size as all of IDA.
  - There has been a negative trend of people increasingly falling into food insecurity in recent years.
  
- Transparency International requested that the Bank lend its support to the following activities in program countries:
  - Support civil society and advocates in countries where they are marginalized;
  - Address bribes and financial abuses in educational systems; and
  - Support civil society to monitor World Bank programs in partner countries.

Mr. Zoellick responded by saying that the Bank can not involve itself in countries’ internal politics, but that it can show the governments of these countries data that show better program performance in countries with stronger civil society participation.

### *Evaluation as a Critical Tool for Accountability*

Vinod Thomas, Head of the Bank’s Independent Evaluation Group (IEG), presented the Bank’s evaluation cycle. Following the presentation on IEG, a number of panellists (including a Vince McElhenny from the Bank Information Center (BiC)) spoke about challenges to the Bank’s current evaluation practices. Mr. McElhenny raised the point that contrary to the Bank’s new focus on access to information, it has not disclosed, shared, nor made publicly available its capital increase proposal. Mr. McElhenny also pointed out that contrary to the session’s focus on ways that IEG reports and recommendations lead to improved safeguards and environmental sustainability in Bank-funded programs, 44% of the World Bank program portfolio has no environmental safeguards.

A number of discussants and participants brought up the Chad-Cameroon oil pipeline as an example of a massive World Bank failure to address poverty reduction in its programming, which is meant to be the main mission of the Bank. By failing to take into consideration on-the-ground realities and the fragile political situation in the region, the Bank’s support for the project contributed to the destabilization of the region.

*During the session, PNoWB Board member Dr. Laode Ida asked what is the role of local stakeholders in evaluation, to which the Bank did not reply.*



### *The Domestic Debt Crisis and Economic and Social Impact: The Cases of Senegal, Malawi and Zambia*

This session was not particularly well attended and a number of PNoWB delegates were unable to join for a variety of reasons. However, Dr. Laode Ida was well engaged in the session, querying speakers about borrowing rates, lending regulations and government borrowing practices in their countries.

### *A Sustainable World Bank Energy Strategy: Perspectives from Various Stakeholders*

- The Center for American Progress has written a report on the World Bank Group's support for energy projects in developing countries, with recommendations on ways the Bank should finance clean and renewable energy projects to help mitigate climate change while still meeting the energy needs of developing countries. The report can be downloaded here: [http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2010/03/world\\_bank.html](http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2010/03/world_bank.html).
- A panellist suggested that there would be great value in creating a forum for energy regulators from developing countries to come together, exchange experiences and lessons learned, and build their capacity. Such a forum could be organized with or without the assistance of the World Bank.
- PNoWB Board member Jeppe Kofod asked the panel how we can build the capacity of parliaments and governments in developing countries to ask for renewable energy solutions and write the necessary supporting legislation.
- Renewable energy has tremendous job creation potential, which in turn could be used to increase demand for renewable energy. For every eight jobs that nuclear power plants create, coal-powered energy plants create 70, while renewable energy generation creates 700.
- PNoWB Board member Santiago Castro addressed the panel and participants with a question about the cost difference between renewable and "traditional" energy sources such as coal and hydroelectric. He explained that developing countries have great difficulties covering the cost difference and initial increased investment required for renewables. Therefore, would it not be more efficient and logical to implement clean energy standards for traditional energy sources during the time that it takes for the costs of green technology to come down to levels that more countries can afford?
- A panellist pointed to the conflicting nature of the fact that donors are being asked to fund climate change mitigation programs \*and\* the projects that are doing the polluting (40% of the World Bank's energy portfolio funds fossil fuel burning power stations). This points to a lack of coherence in international funding mechanisms, most notably at the Bank, who is asking donors for money to fund coal burning power stations, and then for money to mitigate the effects of these power stations.

### Consultation on the World Bank's Education strategy

This session included Elizabeth King, the World Bank's Education Sector Director, and several NGO and CSO representatives, including Caroline Pierce, Regional Advocacy Coordinator for OXFAM West Africa and Marta Cumbri, Executive Director of the Foundation for Community Development in Mozambique. Ms. King presented the concept note for the World Bank Education Strategy 2020, while NGO and CSO panellists spoke about on-the-ground realities in the sector.

- Ms. Pierce said that the 'education crisis' in many developing countries is a human resources crisis, including a lack of teachers, absentee teachers, and poor training for those who are there.
- Key to the World Bank's 2020 strategy should be increasing access to *learning*, as opposed to access to *school*. If the quality of teaching and education in schools is dismally low, a child may be better off learning in other, non-formal settings.
- There must be a focus on outcomes – can children read and write once they finished the required years of schooling? Also, how to manage primary education in multi-lingual settings?
- Panellists also brought up the point that decentralized education systems are unrealistic in many countries for the simple reason that many local officials are poorly equipped to manage such an important, large programs (example: most mayors in Mali can neither read nor write). In addition, decentralizing is seen as an abdication of responsibility by the central government.
- PNoWB Board Member Santiago Castro spoke during the consultation about challenges to the education sector in middle income countries. According to Mr. Castro, quality – not funding – is the primary concern in MICs. He gave the example of Columbia, where there is not enough public education available and children receive vouchers for private schools, many of which are religiously affiliated. Children attending the private, religious schools on the voucher scheme often end up receiving a better education, however, there are issues with separation of church and state as the government vouchers end up subsidizing religious education.

### Consultation on the International Monetary Fund's Mandate

At the 2009 IMF-World Bank meetings in Istanbul, the IMF's membership called on the Fund to review its mandate to ensure that it covers "the full range of macroeconomic and financial sector policies that bear on global stability" and to report back by the 2010 Annual Meetings. As part of this process, the IMF has issued a background paper (<http://www.imf.org/external/np/pp/eng/2010/012210a.pdf>) and is engaging in an online consultation process through 15 May 2010.

The IMF presentation given by Mr. Bert van Selm, Deputy Chief of the Strategy, Policy and Review Department, at the beginning of the consultation session contained such vast

amounts of IMF jargon and overly technical terminology that many would-be participants were unable to follow the presentation and provide feedback or commentary. This use of inaccessible language comes across as an organizational shield, protecting the IMF from parliamentary and civil society oversight.

According to the IMF, it was decided at the G20 meeting in Pittsburgh that 5% of the voting quota share should be shifted to emerging markets and developing countries. However, the IMF must be careful to ensure that the increasing voice of emerging market states does not mean that developing countries have their voting rights reduced.

*PNoWB Board member Jeppe Kofod asked whether the IMF plans to include addressing illicit international financial flows in its renewed mandate. Unfortunately, the IMF representative did not provide an answer.*

## ***D. Parliamentary Training Session Highlights***

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Throughout the two-day parliamentary training session, various departments and staff members of the World Bank presented their work to participants, helping to give a complete picture of the Bank's programs. Following each session, participants were invited to ask questions. It was these questions -- based largely on the reality of the way the executive and legislative branches of government relate in a country and the role played by the World Bank country office -- that provided the most interesting and thought-provoking session content.

Key issues and questions raised throughout the program by parliamentarians and parliamentary organisations were as follows:

- PNoWB Board members Dr. Laode Ida and Ms. Ndeye Fatou Touré highlighted the importance of involving parliamentarians in program and project planning, not simply asking for their approval once a project or program has already been designed, or even later, once it's been implemented and evaluated. To be transparent and accountable, the Bank must work with parliaments and CSOs before programs and projects are a "fait accompli." Ms. Touré also suggested that the World Bank's Independent Evaluation Group (IEG) should have direct contact with a country's parliament and population through program evaluation, independent of any existing contact between a country office and civil society/parliament.
- A parliamentarian from India enquired if the World Bank could find a way to inform countries' parliaments when agreements with their government are reached. The government often does not share this information in a timely manner and if parliament is unaware of agreements, how can it know to oversee the resulting programs. The parliamentarian recognized that the World Bank cannot interfere in state matters, but it would not be considered interference if the Bank provided this information to a third party, for example, PNoWB, who would then provide it to the country's parliament.
- The Indian parliamentarian requested that the World Bank increase its offering of parliamentary capacity-building programs. She also stressed that the World Bank must fully recognize that parliamentarians are elected to represent the people whose lives the Bank is trying to improve, making them one of the most key stakeholder groups for the Bank. Thus far, this has not come through in the way the Bank works with a country's law makers.
- Several parliamentarians from Africa and Asia referred to the fact that in their countries, it is often the executive branch of government that defines the country's development priorities and programs, often without consulting the elected representatives of the people. Is it not possible for the Bank to engage with parliamentarians early on in the CSP process to help ensure that even if they were not included in their country's PRSP process, their voice will be heard and taken into account vis-a-vis World Bank programs in their country?
- An MP from Pakistan said that currently in her country, World Bank engagement with the parliament is sporadic and that the level of engagement often depends on the

current Country Director. In addition, she mentioned that World Bank engagement with members of the opposition party is lower than with the ruling party.

- An MP from Nigeria said that in his country, the executive branch of government and the World Bank engage almost exclusively with the finance and budget committees in parliament, neglecting to involve sectoral committees such as the health, agriculture, education, environment and transport.
- In response to the above points, the World Bank representative responded that it cannot interfere in matters of state, but that it is interested in building as large a consensus as possible. The representative also reiterated that “consultation” is still a relatively new word for the Bank.
- Dr. Ida inquired as to whether the World Bank had targets for when countries should transition away from international assistance in the form of development aid. There was no clear response provided to this question.
- Participants inquired as to whether civil society and parliaments are consulted when a country office is undergoing a CAS progress report and whether there is a Bank-wide standard requiring this. Participants also wanted to know if country offices speak directly to the people affected by their programs and include this feedback in their CAS progress reports.
- A number of participants asked what role, if any, the World Bank could play in helping to bring civil society and parliament together to strengthen oversight of the executive.
- Ms. Touré stressed that a one-time, two-day parliamentary training session is a good start, but that to truly help build parliament’s capacity to interact with the World Bank in a meaningful way, these trainings must be followed up on, especially by local country offices once participants return to their countries.
- An MP from Mozambique commented that the government and the World Bank often talk about rates of growth in the country, but that the people don’t understand what growth they’re referring to as often this does not benefit them. What exactly does the World Bank mean by “growth” and how does it ensure that this “growth” reaches everyone through the programs it helps to fund?
- One of the most reoccurring themes in the participants’ comments and questions was to do with World Bank governance and its impact on country-level governance, specifically the clause in the World Bank’s founding charter which prohibits its testifying before Parliament in a country. According to the World Bank, this was originally put in place to prevent the Bank from being seen as ‘playing favorites’ with one particular political party or another. However, this policy ends up backfiring in a number of countries where the ruling party discriminates against and actively excludes opposition parties, thereby passing this bias on to its dealing with the Bank. In addition, the reality of this policy, according to participants, is that it provides veils for governments to hide behind, prevents parliament from properly doing its oversight job and hinders transparency and accountability, directly contradicting the role of a democratic parliament in a functioning democracy. Repealing this policy would be a tremendous step forward in World Bank/Parliamentary relations and should be a policy focus for PNoWB in the coming years.

## ***E. Required Follow-up from the Week***

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Dr. Ida's question about the role of local stakeholders in evaluation of World Bank-funded programs was never answered by the Bank. This question should be re-submitted to the Bank in writing using the parliamentary questions mechanism. Similarly, Mr. Kofod's question to the IMF about including reducing the flow of illegal capital in their renewed mandate should also be re-formed into a parliamentary question and submitted directly to the IMF, which will provide a natural opportunity for direct, increased engagement with the Fund.

John Garrison, a World Bank Senior Communications Officer who was the principle coordinator of the CSO program, mentioned that he would be very interested in adding PNoWB delegation members as speakers on future session panels. In order to do so, PNoWB secretariat must contact him directly one month before the Spring meetings/Annual meetings. We should do this in preparation for the upcoming 2010 Annual Meetings.

PNoWB secretariat will follow up with the appropriate contacts at the World Bank on the Trust Fund for parliamentary participation in the PRSP process and the possibility of reinstating this Fund (as referred to in section B1, page 4 of this report).

PNoWB delegation members were once again denied access to the Development Committee meetings as only a very limited number of pre-approved observers are allowed in. In order to qualify as pre-approved observers, PNoWB must go through an accreditation and acceptance process. PNoWB should embark on this process in the hopes of securing observer status at future World Bank/IMF Annual and Spring meetings. We can ask Jakob about how to start the process.

Regarding follow-up from the Parliamentary Training, there are a number of questions that emerged over the two days that PNoWB should formulate and submit as formal parliamentary questions to ensure a full response. In addition, two issues arose on which PNoWB could be the right organisation to take the lead: the possibility of using the Network to let parliamentarians know when World Bank funds have been given to their country, for what and how much; and as an advocacy platform to repeal the World Bank's policy of not testifying before a country's parliament.

## ***F. Annexes***

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### ***Annex 1. List of PNoWB Participants***

#### **PNoWB Board members**

Mr. Santiago Castro, Colombia  
Ms. Ndeye Fatou Touré, Senegal  
Mr. Laode Ida, Indonesia  
Mr. Jeppe Kofod, Denmark

#### **PNoWB secretariat**

Ms. Amy Dietterich, Policy Officer

### ***Annex 2. Key contacts***

#### **From the World Bank**

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#### **From potential partners**

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### **Annex 3. Agenda**

<b>Thursday April 22</b>	
05:00 pm 06:00 pm	<b>Roundtable on Post-Crisis Economic Recovery</b> With World Bank President Robert Zoellick
06.00 pm 07:00 pm	<b>Reception for Civil Society Representatives</b> WB/IMF speakers to be confirmed (TBC)
<b>Friday April 23</b>	
09.00 am 10.00 am	<b>PNoWB Orientation session / IDA 16 campaign briefing</b>
11.00 am 12.30 am	<b>Evaluation as a Critical Tool for Accountability: Recent and On-Going IEG Reports</b> With IEG and Bank Information Center (BIC)
12.30 am 02.00 pm	<b>The Domestic Debt Crisis And Economic And Social Impact: The Cases Of Senegal, Malawi And Zambia</b> With IMF, AFRODAD, JCTR, MEJN
02:00 pm 03:30 pm	<b>A Sustainable World Bank Energy Strategy: Perspectives from Various Stakeholders</b> With the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the Center for American Progress
05:00 pm 06:30 pm	PNoWB Secretariat meeting with Global Financial Integrity (GFI) With Dev Khar and Raymond Baker
07:00pm 08:00pm	Meeting with Charles Stewart Mott Foundation
<b>Note</b>	<i>The 1:10pm to 4:30pm <b>Global Challenges in the New Decade</b> TED event was followed on-line from Paris by the PNoWB Secretariat.</i>



<b>Saturday, April 24</b>	
09:00 am 12:00 pm	<b>Consultation on the World Bank Education Strategy</b>
11:00 am 12:30 am	<b>Expanding the IMF Mandate- Consultation session</b>
12:30 am 02:00 pm	<b>Discussion of a CSO Proposal for the World Bank's Energy Strategy</b>
<b>Monday, April 26</b>	
09:15 am 10:00 am	<b>Welcome and Introduction: The World Bank's Dialogue with Parliamentarians</b> With Marwan Muasher, Senior Vice President, World Bank
10:00 am 12:30 pm	<b>Understanding the Institution: Introduction to the World Bank and its Operations</b> -Role of the World Bank in Aid Architecture -WBG Organization and Functions -WBG Operations' Delivery: Reflecting Countries' Priorities
12:30 pm 02:30 pm	<b>Lunch with Executive Directors including a visit to the Boardroom</b>
02:30 pm 04:00 pm	<b>Evaluation/Supervision/Integrity/Accountability/ Transparency/Access to Information: How does the WBG evaluate projects and its work?</b> Independent Evaluation Group (IEG)
04:30 pm 06:30 pm	<b>The IMF engagement with Legislators</b> International Monetary Fund
08:00 pm 10:00 pm	<b>PNoWB Board dinner</b>
<b>Tuesday, April 27</b>	
08 :30 am 09 :30 am	<b>Breakfast meeting: The World Bank Institute Capacity Building Program for Parliamentarians</b> With Rick Stapenhurst, WBI
10:00 am 11:15 am	<b>Fragile states: World Development Report 2011 team</b> With Nigel Roberts and Nicholas van Praag
11:15 am 12:30 pm	<b>Climate Change</b> With Marianne Fey and Michele de Nevers

12:45 pm 02:15 pm	<b>Lunch with Africa Region</b>
02:30 pm 03:15 pm	<b>International Development Association (IDA) -50 years- IDA 16, debt relief and update on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)</b>
03:30 pm 04:30 pm	<b>Strategic Directions and Key Drivers of the Institution - World Bank Response to Crisis Reporting from the Spring Meetings on Post crisis directions, Voice, Capital Increase...</b> With Cyril Muller, WB Special Representative for Europe
05:00 pm 06:00 pm	<b>Wrapping up, Evaluation and next steps</b> Engagement opportunities for MPs Briefing on upcoming consultations; field visit program, etc.
06:30 pm 07:30 pm	<b>PNoWB delegation debriefing</b>

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