

THE PARLIAMENTARY NETWORK
On The World Bank & International Monetary Fund

GLOBAL PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE 2015



WORLD BANK GROUP



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Global Parliamentary Conference (GPC) is the Parliamentary Network's flagship event co-organised by the Parliamentary Network on the World Bank & IMF (PN), World Bank Group (WBG), and International Monetary Fund (IMF), providing parliamentarians, members of civil society, and international organizations the opportunity to interact with senior representatives from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. The Annual Conference serves as an informative meeting point for lawmakers and development institutions, an occasion for Members of the PN to highlight objectives for the coming years, and a place to elect new Members to the Board, when applicable.

This year's GPC took place from 12-13 April 2015 in Washington, D.C. In light of the 2015 Year of Development, the themes of this year's conference consisted of: financing for development in attaining the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); improving healthcare systems and emergency responses; gender equality and women's rights in the post-2015 agenda; current global and regional challenges of unemployment and inequality; global and local environmental sustainability; and building more open, effective, and accountable institutions. The GPC sought to define the role for MPs in building political will to tackle these themes and help create solutions to the most-pressing development challenges of our time.

Further, the 2015 GPC hosted a special question and answer session with the leadership of the World Bank Group & IMF, President Jim Yong Kim and Managing Director Christine Lagarde. The Conference resulted in key policy recommendations deriving from both parliamentarians and representatives from the World Bank & IMF. Further, valuable discussions on sustainable development and goals for the future were weighed, presented, and analysed.

The key areas and takeaways are listed below:

- increase Parliamentarians' and participants' knowledge of the themes discussed;
- underline Parliamentarians' roles in identifying and improving development success in their respective countries; and
- investigate how international partners such as the World Bank Group and IMF can support them in this task.

1. Increase Parliamentarians' knowledge of the themes discussed

A key area which emerged at the 2015 GPC was knowledge-building. In general, it was agreed that Parliamentarians must be increasingly enabled to succeed in development initiatives, understanding



and utilising knowledge of the specific themes discussed, such as:

- amounts of potential **capital available** to be financed in global development initiatives. The current level of official development assistance (**ODA**) remains insufficient today to fund and sustain growth of tomorrow and beyond.
- lost growth due to tragedies such as the **Ebola** outbreak or future outbreaks to come.
- legal barriers placed on **women** and the resulting negative economic impact at local, regional and global levels;
- realities that **inequality** is an effect of inefficient policy frameworks which do not address systemic economic and social issues;
- economic justifications for treating **climate change** with as serious of concern as archetypical development issues; and
- intrinsic value and role that Parliamentarians have in building **good governance**, trust and capacity towards achieving their respective development goals.

2. Underline Parliamentarians' roles in identifying and improving development success in their respective countries

The role of parliamentarians in contributing to development is crucial, as multiple speakers during the GPC alluded to the modern parliamentarian not only a legislator, but also as a “development practitioner.” Parliamentarians are representatives of citizens and civil society, expressing an important voice for both governments and multilateral institutions alike. The actions of legislators are catalytic in development initiative frameworks for efficient and successful programmes, particularly when issues such as poverty eradication and boosting shared prosperity are the objectives. Besides the drafted Resolution which can be found in Annex 3, the role of parliamentarians is critical in:

- using **ODA** in a “new, leveraging, innovative, and catalysing way” that is responsive to the needs of future generations. The task requires domestic policies that support a business environment where financial flows are highly mobile and fluid;
- investing budgetary resources towards frontline **health infrastructure** and the eventual universal, insurance-based health system domestically;



- legislating on issues such as **gender-equal** access to education, credit, paternity leave, individual taxation, and property rights for all;
- reforming legal frameworks which **systemically reduce inequality** and provide incentives for citizens to engage with local and national governments;
- taxing carbon emissions, engaging in the COP21 discussions with a strong voice for **climate justice**, and encouraging investment in more efficient technologies;

3. Examine how international partners such as the World Bank Group and IMF can support Parliamentarians in this task

The SDGs will necessitate a constantly renewed and investigated development agenda in the context of our increasingly burdened globe. The World Bank and IMF

can assist the role of Parliamentarians in the following ways:

- deliver a global economic and financial system without systemic weakness. Further, international tax cooperation and a sovereign debt framework for all countries would provide global sustainability;
- harness funds for resources in times of human emergency such as pandemics or natural disasters;
- create conditions to achieve gender-responsive macroeconomic policies;
- address the SDGs from a perspective which underscores uneven economic growth and increased vulnerability;
- mobilise global knowledge and show best practices to legislators through technical assistance.

Collectively, these outcomes can assist Parliamentarians in enhancing their roles in the development process. The 2015 GPC in Washington, D.C. was an enriching two days of learning among development practitioners, including legislators, representatives of many international organisations, and civil society from over 65 countries.



FOREWORD



The Parliamentary Network's 2015 Global Parliamentary Conference (GPC) was held from 12-13 April in Washington, D.C. The Conference welcomed more than 220 participants from over 65 countries. The Conference took place at the Headquarters of the World Bank Group.

The main themes of this year's GPC included financing for development in attaining the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), improving healthcare systems and emergency responses, gender equality and women's rights in the post-2015 agenda, current global and regional challenges of unemployment and inequality, global and local environmental sustainability, and building more open, effective, and accountable institutions. The 2015 GPC also welcomed World Bank and IMF leadership, as **Dr. Jim Yong Kim** and **Mme. Christine Lagarde** were present for an intimate question and answer session with the Parliamentarians.

Conference speakers included Senior Officials from the World Bank, IMF, Senior Officials from various international organizations, Speakers of Parliament, and representatives from civil society organizations. **Hugh Bayley**, MP from the United Kingdom, and **Hon. Alain Destexhe**, Senator from Belgium both served as Master of Ceremony (MC) for the conference which included leaders from international organizations such as: WIP (Women in Parliaments Global Forum); PAP (Pan-African Parliament); NCSL (National Conference of State Legislatures); PAM (Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean); EPF (European



Parliamentary Forum on Population & Development); ACPEU (African, Caribbean, and Pacific Group of States Joint Parliamentary Assembly with the EU); and the AFPPD (Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development). The Conference was concluded with the drafting of a new resolution for the Parliamentary Network (see Annex 3), as well as the election of a new Board.

The Parliamentary Network would like to thank the World Bank Group and International Monetary Fund, as their help was instrumental in making the Conference a successful and memorable event. The PN would also like to express its gratitude to the Speakers, Discussants, Moderators, MCs, and Participants. The PN thanks the numerous organizations who collaborated in making the Conference a success. The PN wishes to thank its Members who came from all over the world to be part of this historic gathering.

The Parliamentary Network on the World Bank & IMF ([Parliamentary Network or PN](#)) is an international policy platform and informative body of knowledge sharing and research for parliamentarians to engage with international financial institutions. The Parliamentary Network is composed of legislators from both donor and recipient countries, striving to promote dialogue between MPs and Senior Officials from the World Bank and IMF. The mission of the PN is to increase transparency and accountability in the development cooperation process by fostering an oversight role of Parliaments and civil society.

The [World Bank](#) is a vital source of financial and technical assistance to developing countries around the world. It is not a bank in the ordinary sense but a unique partnership to reduce poverty and support development. The World Bank Group comprises five institutions managed by their member countries. Established in 1944, the World Bank Group is headquartered in Washington, D.C. and has more than 10,000 employees in more than 120 offices worldwide. The World Bank Group has [engaged systematically](#) with MPs since about 2000, both in borrowing countries and in donor countries. Further, World Bank's country offices have increasingly included parliamentarians in Country Partnership Frameworks and Consultations.

The [International Monetary Fund](#) (IMF) is an organization of 188 countries, working to foster global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth, and reduce poverty around the world. Created in 1945, the IMF is governed by and accountable to the 188 countries that make up its membership. The IMF proactively [engages](#) with Members of Parliament (MPs) through already established "umbrella" parliamentary organizations, reaching out to parliamentarians on the committees that have oversight of economic issues with the intent of ensuring the stability of the international monetary system.



INTRODUCTION

The following report serves as a summary of the 2015 Global Parliamentary Conference held in Washington, D.C. during 12-13 April 2015. The ten sessions of the Conference are individually presented, as each session is indicated by its title, followed by a list of speakers discussants, moderators and MCs. A brief overview is provided before each section, followed by the presentation regarding the main topics of focus. Lastly, a discussion and follow up is included after presentations, where applicable. The report structure is as follows:

- Session Title, Speakers, Discussants, Moderators, MCs
- Overview
- Presentations
- Discussion

The report concludes summarizing the key points brought up during the Conference, and precedes a comprehensive annex. The report is intended to serve as an important reference that we hope will encourage dialogue, reflection, and opportunities for exchange and learning for the future.



WELCOME ADDRESS

From left to right:

Mr. Cyril Muller, Hon. Pana Pappas Merchant and Mr. Gerry Rice



“When countries are in conflict, the Parliament disappears first. What can we do in this case?” – Mr. Cyril Muller

SPEAKERS

Mr. Cyril Muller, Vice President, External Affairs and Corporate Relations, World Bank Group (WBG)

Mr. Gerry Rice, Director for Communications, International Monetary Fund (IMF)

MC

Hon. Pana Pappas Merchant, Senator, Canada, PN Board Member

PRESENTATIONS

Hon. Pana Pappas Merchant (Senator and Parliamentary Network Board Member, Canada) opened the event by introducing the speakers and expressing enthusiasm for the two days of learning and sharing at the 2015 Global Parliamentary Conference.

Mr. Gerry Rice began by stating the imperative role of Parliamentarians, showing his appreciation and the personal privilege to have participants from all

continents attending. He encouraged the Parliamentarians to be candid, stressing that the participants could not have been in Washington, D.C. at a more interesting time. He continued by giving a brief outlook on short and medium-term growth, highlighting the moderate and uneven nature of growth during the last 3 decades. “The year 2015 symbolises a special moment for the poorest people on the planet, but it is not only about 2015; it is about the next



generation,” the Director for Communications asserted, providing the Parliamentarians ways in which the IMF will focus its energy in both 2015 and the future.

By making financing available to countries which are most-desperately in need, policy analysis (excessive inequality, gender inequality and climate change), and technical assistance, **Mr. Rice** reaffirmed the IMF’s commitment to Parliamentarians, thanking the participants for being at the 2015 GPC, and offering his warm words of welcome.

Mr. Cyril Muller opened his address by noting that this was the first Parliamentary Conference which had been hosted in Washington, D.C. He validated the importance of this conference, observing the great diversity of regions represented and high-ranking legislators present. He

thanked Parliamentary Network **Chair Jeremy Lefroy** for his unwavering leadership, and encouraged the Parliamentarians to “feel the pulse of the 2 organizations (WBG and IMF) during the coming week.”

“Your cooperation with the World Bank is critical to our work” conveyed **Mr. Muller**, underscoring that the new model of operations at the WBG includes citizen engagement in every programme. This is a commitment that creates space for Parliamentarians to have an active role in shaping economic development and growth. Further, **Mr. Muller** emphasised that 2015 is a very special year to re-examine official development assistance (ODA) mechanisms and to test the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), a role which Parliamentarians can play in turning “achievable yet ambitious targets into goals.”

DISCUSSION



Hon. Arifa Parvez (MP, Pakistan) discussing conflict and violence through the eyes of development practitioners.

A question and answer session ensued, giving Parliamentarians the opportunity to inform themselves and share their thoughts with both **Mr. Muller** and **Mr. Rice**. Parliamentarian from Pakistan, **Hon. Arifa Parvez** (above), was interested to know how conflict and violence are seen through the lenses of the SDGs as well as at the WBG and IMF. **Mr. Rice** noted that



the IMF has been researching this topic, finding that there are correlations between conflict-ridden countries and their financial framework at the time of conflict. **Mr. Muller** further added that the WBG assesses the single most difficult challenge to development goals by 2020 will be related primarily to conflict and violence.

The activities of the WBG and IMF in particular countries were brought to the discussion, as well as wondering whether Parliamentarians could be able to present projects to the WBG. **Mr. Muller** welcomed Parliamentary influence in prioritising, designing and developing country framework policies, because involving MPs in any country is key to that country's development success.

The increase in quantity of parliamentary groups to engage with the two institutions was raised, as well as the successes and disappointments of the Millennium Development Goals. **Mr. Rice** gave a poignant response, citing that there was much cynicism surrounding the broad objectives of both the MDGs and current SDGs. However, major progress has been achieved in areas such as global life expectancy and education, only further advocating his belief that "it is positive and beneficial for the international community to set targets for the next generation and take a step back. If you add financing and the right policies, this is what we (at the IMF) are looking for." **Mr. Muller** seconded these opinions with his belief that "having an end date to the MDGs meant countries, partners and citizens mobilised more-strongly to achieve the goals and focus programmes."

Lord Harrison from the United Kingdom sought to understand specific examples of how conferences such as the GPC have led to a policy success for Parliamentarians, the WBG, and IMF. Although "drawing a straight line between Parliamentary engagement and a policy outcome is not realistic," said **Mr. Rice** to the audience, he has observed that engagement with Parliamentarians resulted in new lending instruments of zero interest rates for many low-income countries. Further, the outbreak of Ebola led to focused engagement with legislators in debt relief and increased financing of \$400 million. **Mr. Muller** added that the WBG changed its access to information policy, an item which was brought about from requests by Parliamentarians in previous conferences.



FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT AND ATTAINING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

SPEAKERS

Mr. Joachim von Amsberg, Vice President, Concessional Finance and Global Partnerships, World Bank Group (WBG)

Mr. Jin Yong-Cai, Executive Vice President and CEO, International Finance Corporation (IFC)

Mr. Sean Nolan, Deputy Director, Strategy, Policy and Review Department, International Monetary Fund (IMF)

MODERATOR

Hon. Davor Ivo Stier, Member of European Parliament, Rapporteur of the European Parliament on the “Global Development Framework after 2015”

MASTER OF CEREMONY (MC)

Hon. Yusuf Ziya İrbeç, Member of Parliament, Turkey, Former PN Board Member

OVERVIEW

Financing a post-2015 development will attract aid from diverse sources; give emphasis to domestic resource mobilization; and maximise on the potential of the private sector. Furthermore, the success of global development cooperation requires good policies (and the capacity to implement them), and dependable institutions to take full advantage of scarce resources and mobilise additional resources from domestic and foreign, public and private sources. Parliamentarians have a responsibility to monitor not only their respective governments but also the work of the multilateral financing institutions to ensure effective development finance. Parliaments in developing countries need to be empowered so as to enable them to cope better with these increasing responsibilities.



From left to right:

Mr. Joachim von Amsberg, Mr. Sean Nolan, Mr. Jin-Yong Cai, and Hon. Davor Ivo Stier.

Not Pictured: Hon. Yusuf Ziya İrbeç



PRESENTATIONS

“2015 is not a crucial year for the poorest, but for everybody,” affirmatively promoted **Hon. Davor Ivo Stier**, moderator for the session. **Hon. Stier** began with a theoretic outlook, looking to better understand the importance of the private sector’s role in achieving the SDGs. “Are we losing the narrative that trade is good for development?” he asked the speakers and discussants, seeking to facilitate a discussion of unique and diverse perspectives.

Joachim von Amsberg began by highlighting the ambitious nature of both the SDGs and MDGs. “Nobody would expect that ODA would ever get close to achieving the SDGs. Thus, we need a different way of thinking about ODF (official development finance).” He wished to dispel the notion that ODA must fill a ‘gap’ or need, but rather allowing ODA to be used in a “new, leveraging, innovative and catalysing way.” He further demonstrated how the WBG can invest \$14 for every dollar it receives from shareholders. He predicts in the future, the WBG will involve itself more deeply into intelligent leveraged financing, as “we see ourselves on the forefront of multiplying investments for our shareholders to help achieve the SDGs.”

Sean Nolan prefaced his remarks by stating the IMF is not rooted in financing sustainable development; thus, the onus rests “with the country and its national policies to create a supportive, enabling

environment in which financial flows can be mobilised.” He continued by discussing means to achieve the SDGs, such as boosting domestic tax revenue, creating a resilient macroeconomic framework, addressing infrastructure gaps, developing the financial sector, and making effective use of foreign capital. He presented the IMF’s priorities of focusing on growth inclusion and environmental protection in the coming years.

Finally, **Mr. Nolan** urged the international community to cooperate on issues of taxation, the framework for sovereign debt resolution, and environmental standards to halt global warming. Where fragile and conflict-affected states exist, “the state cannot play the same role; the international community needs to be even stronger in these instances.”

Mr. Jin Yong-Cai accentuated the other panellists’ claims by discussing private sector development and its relationship to the SDGs. He continued by remarking that governments must “create a business environment where investors feel they will miss out and have to get in.” He urged Parliamentarians and development practitioners alike to learn from the business model and create an honest, transparent environment to help mobilise and conduct commerce on a domestic and international scale.

“Governments do not create jobs, but businesses do. There is a huge liquidity gap since the financial crisis; so much capital is sitting on the sidelines and there is a mismatch of expectations.” – Jin-Yong Cai



DISCUSSION

Parliamentarians were eager to share their opinions, discuss viewpoints, and learn from the panel. **Hon. Petra Bayr**, Parliamentarian from Austria and Vice-President of the European Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development (EPF), inquired and commented about the private sector's contribution to global development. "The role of the private sector is neither meant to create an economic transformation nor guarantee a stable economic environment. Its role is to maximise profit for shareholders." **Mr. von Amsberg** agreed and clarified that the goal of a private enterprise is not to create social outcomes; however, effective regulation which does not curtail investment and incentivises entrepreneurship is his definition of good governance. Thus, he posed the question, "How do you regulate businesses in a way that you aren't constraining them?" **Mr. Nolan** added that we must differentiate between the function of the state and enterprise, as the state's role is to "get the prices right." **Mr. Cai** agreed, adding that "ultimately, the engine for achieving the SDGs is private sector development."

"When we talk about 3.5% global growth, there is an inadequacy in the way that people live. What are the policies and strategies so that in 15 years, we could actually meet the 17 SDG objectives?" – Sean Nolan

Hon. Eve Bazaiba Masudi, Parliamentarian from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), sought to further understand whether the poor reputations of the WBG and IMF in some countries were a result of mismanagement or miscommunication. **Mr. von Amsberg** understood the Parliamentarian's concern, citing the reality that the two institutions are "working on the toughest challenges of development with governments and policies that are winners and losers. We try to learn from these experiences." **Mr. Nolan** "We are not infallible and we are ready to learn."

*MP Pat Breen
(Committee Chair
on Foreign Affairs
& Trade, Ireland)*



Issues such as cooperation on global financial flows, tax evasion, South-South cooperatives, country-specific questions regarding security, and global energy supply within the context of private sector development were also brought to the panellists for discussion and feedback when formulating the policy agendas at the WBG and IMF in the future.

IMPROVING HEALTHCARE SYSTEMS AND EMERGENCY RESPONSES



SPEAKERS

Mr. Tim Evans, Senior Director, Health Nutrition & Population, World Bank Group (WBG)

Mr. Sanjeev Gupta, Deputy Director, Fiscal Affairs, International Monetary Fund (IMF)

DISCUSSANT

Ms. Mette Kinoti, Vice President for Africa, Helen Keller International

MODERATOR

Hon. Ousmane Kaba, Member of Parliament and Chair of the Committee on Economic Affairs, Finance, Planning and Cooperation, Guinea

MC

Hon. Göran Pettersson, Member of Parliament, Sweden, Former PN Board Member

OVERVIEW

A good health system delivers quality services to all people. How this is done depends on individual country situations, but in all cases requires a robust financing mechanism, a well-trained workforce which delivers quality medicines and technologies. Recent outbreaks of infectious diseases such as Ebola have threatened health and economic security. International organizations and governments responded by strengthening their responses to these crises. In this context, Parliamentarians must channel international funds towards strengthening the health care sector, including infrastructure and training for health workers, while establishing of preventative measures for disease control. They must also push for legislation which aims at building stronger healthcare infrastructure, equitable access to healthcare, and insurance systems.



PRESENTATIONS

Mr. Tim Evans began by asking a simple question: what does health have to do with the twin-goals set out by the World Bank? Drawing upon lessons learned during the Ebola outbreak, an insufficient investment in health both derails economies and does not protect lives. It is estimated that \$1.6 billion was lost from the Ebola crisis and took \$5-6 billion in responding to its containment. He encouraged the Parliamentarians that their “advocacy, legislative acumen, and understanding of the importance to invest in health can make a fundamental and tangible difference moving forward.”

He stressed the importance of investing towards ‘frontline’ primary care systems, as it is a good entry for formal employment and a necessity for robust healthcare infrastructures. **Mr. Evans** is a supporter of universal access for women and children, and sought to embolden Parliamentarians to consider three factors for core infrastructure investments.

Primarily, investing with intelligence to get value for money utilised over time creates a well-planned and functioning healthcare system. Second, fully-scaled financing must be considered, as “one cannot invest five dollars per capita when you need ten.” Finally, the sustainability of financing is required, because recipients of ODA must recognise that such assistance is primarily given to increase a country’s ability to finance itself in the future. **Mr. Evans** mentioned the Pandemic

Emergency Facility (PEF)¹ which aims to draw down resources in crisis situations “in 8 hours instead of 8 months.” He concluded by declaring that today, Parliamentarians have “an enormous opportunity to make smart, adequate decisions about health.”

Mr. Sanjeev Gupta presented how the IMF has an impact on health policy in the world today, as “Fiscal policies play a crucial role in health system development.” Specifically, the IMF seeks to work with member countries to raise domestic revenues so that budget and fiscal space can be created for productive activities such as healthcare investment and spending.

He emphasised the \$2 trillion cost for providing subsidies in emergency situations globally. In addition, it is estimated that 20-40% of healthcare spending does not improve the health of people, which leads **Mr. Gupta** to believe “there is a lot of room to direct resources towards more productive areas such as health infrastructure.” He also noted the IMF’s research in advanced economies, where demographic changes can cause unsustainable fiscal positions for rather antiquated systems. Finally, he noted that research shows when countries engaged with the IMF, they have higher spending

¹<http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/pandemics/brief/pandemic-emergency-facility-frequently-asked-questions>



on healthcare than countries lacking a formal IMF engagement.

Hon. Ousmane Kaba, Parliamentarian from Guinea, commented on how both the WBG and IMF should be applauded for responding so quickly. Further, he wished to discuss beyond the numbers, as Ebola was a grave tragedy that disorganised societies, cultures, and economies while simultaneously took the lives of more than

10,000 people. He sought to testify to his personal experience and encourage the two institutions to forgive the debt of the countries negatively impacted by Ebola. Finally, he rendered guidance to the Parliamentarians present, emphasising communication in a time of crisis and drafting laws aimed at improving infrastructure, equipment, and access to the daily healthcare necessities.

DISCUSSION

Mette Kinoti delivered passionate remarks on the importance of investing into healthcare. “If we look at the health sector, there is a pyramid where hospitals are at the top, provinces and districts come afterwards, and the frontline facilities are at the bottom. Too much of the budget is going towards the top of the pyramid, yet the population exists at the bottom of it.” She endorsed Parliamentarians to consult with their local constituencies and ask ‘what is required to improve healthcare outcomes?’ Additionally, she urged Parliamentarians to think beyond health and social determinants by considering water, sanitation, agriculture, and health programmes in school. Finally, she concluded by noting the impact on women and children in health outcomes, recognising that “men need to be supporters, advocates, and contributors to the health of women and children.”

Several questions were asked to the panel of only which a few could be answered thoroughly. **Hon. Tarun Vijay**, PN Board Member and Parliamentarian from India, asked if more preventive healthcare is being optimised and if such provisions could be included in future agreements for programmes with the World Bank and IMF. **Mr. Evans** responded by sharing his findings of healthcare systems. “Payment for health should be from tax-based or insurance-based mechanisms. We are looking to shift policy from those paying ‘out-of-pocket’ to insurance or tax-based mechanisms, as paying ‘out-of-pocket’ is the most inefficient mechanism.”

A Parliamentarian from the **DRC** asked if the WBG is funding international organisations that are active in the health sector in African countries. The MP continued by suggesting that the international community should derive country-specific programmes in order to support learning and building healthcare infrastructures domestically. **Mr. Evans** pointed towards the Sciences, Technology, Engineering and Math (STEM) Research Centre in Sub-Saharan



Africa, aiming to uplift the research community in Sub-Saharan Africa through the previously-mentioned subjects.

“Parliamentarians are the people who decide where public investments should be in the health sector.” – Mette Kinoti

A legislator from **Dominica** asked why a developing country such as his was not able to have assistance because the country is classified as ‘middle-income’. **Mr. Evans** noted that there is eligibility for some programmes for the country of Dominica, in the area of pandemic emergencies. However, the World Bank Group is working on ways to be more flexible and support countries and institutions from different income groups due to the urgency in solving health-related issues for the future.

Hon. Oscar Mauricio Lizcano Arango, Senator from Colombia, wished to explore best practices, asking in which ways a health system should be functioning most properly. **Mr. Evans** cited that universal health coverage is the identified goal to create a properly-functioning health system in the SDGs; thus to his mind, universal health coverage is the best practice.



Hon. Oscar Mauricio Lizcano Arango (Senator, Colombia) inquiring to the panel about best practices in establishing health systems.

The session allowed for significant feedback among Parliamentarians to the panellists via questions and commentary. Such included: the health of those who are most impoverished; extremism which stands in the face and to the detriment of healthcare initiatives; resource mobilisation on the continent of Africa to help build a healthcare systems; waste



management; and supporting women to help resuscitate the economies of Sierra Leone, Guinea, and Liberia.

GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN’S RIGHTS IN THE post-2015 AGENDA

SPEAKERS

- Hon. Shirin Sharmin Chaudhury*, Speaker of Parliament, Bangladesh
- Ms. Caren Grown*, Senior Director for Gender, World Bank Group (WBG)
- Ms. Kalpana Kochhar*, Deputy Director, Asia & Pacific Department, International Monetary Fund (IMF)

DISCUSSANT

- Hon. Hanna Birna Kristjánsdóttir*, Member of Parliament and Former Minister of Interior, Iceland

MODERATOR

- Ms. Betty McCollum*, Member of Congress, United States of America

MC

- Hon. Olfa Soukri*, Member of Parliament and Rapporteur of the Commission on Finance, Tunisia, Newly-elected PN Board Member

OVERVIEW

From left to right:
Hon. Olfa Soukri, Hon. Shirin Sharmin Chaudhury, Caren Grown, Betty McCollum, Kalpana Kochhar, and Hon. Hanna Birna Kristjánsdóttir



Increasing women’s participation in the economy increases profitability and contributes to shared prosperity. However, women have less access to equal employment opportunities and capital to grow their businesses. Opportunities exist to help increase the political will and secure the resources needed to improve gender equality and provide broader economic



benefits to societies. Parliament has a responsibility to ensure equal treatment of all citizens. Parliamentarians, through their oversight function have a mandate to require equal treatment of citizens irrespective of gender. Thus parliamentary oversight on gender issues is fundamental to achieving gender equality.

PRESENTATIONS

The legislative function in Parliament should afford opportunities for equal treatment of all. The session on Gender Equality addressed such crucial issues of society and economy, bringing together a panel of three legislators and two practitioners of gender equality to discuss its key facets today. **Congresswoman Betty McCollum** moderated the session, asserting her role as an elected official and mother striving for gender equality.

Hon. Speaker Shirin Sharmin Chaudhury of Bangladesh opened with a speech targeted towards gender equality and its role in achieving the twin-goals set out by the WBG and IMF. “Inequality and reducing it has gained currency in the (development) discourse, yet the fruits of economic growth are not shared equally.”

Hon. Chaudhury continued by proposing more appropriate and gender-responsive macroeconomic policies, as “women face greater hardship and suffering in crisis situations; labour markets, employment, and equal wages must be mainstreamed.”

Hon. Chaudhury’s remarks were upheld by **Ms. Caren Grown**; “we have made significant progress over 2-3 decades; however the gender gap is a fact of life literally everywhere and is not going away.” she addressed several economic

statistics regarding inequality, such as looming credit gap between men and women at \$300 billion worldwide. Further, 55 percent of men have an account at a financial institution as opposed to 47 percent of women. Continuing, gender-based violence yields an economic cost and could represent up to 5 percent of global GDP.

Ms. Grown showed her confidence that “reducing gender gaps in economics can happen through the political space.” Finally, she offered recommendations for Parliamentarians such as examining the equality of law (128 of 143 countries studied had at least one legal difference between males and females), monitoring the budget, and engaging in the private sector.

Regarding the previously-mentioned macroeconomic consequences of gender inequality, **Ms. Kalpana Kochhar** amplified the reality that closing gender gaps can have profound macroeconomic gains. She also emphasised legal equality, as 90 percent of countries in the world have at least 1 legal restriction on women.

The heart of her message focused on a multi-pronged strategy to close economic incongruence pertaining to gender, such



as: access to credit, legal and property rights, well-funded education, clean water, and transportation; facilitating the balance of family and work activities (equal, publicly-financed parental leave and childcare with flexible work arrangements for parents); replacing family income with individual taxation; and improvements in rural infrastructure.

She left the audience with evidence in India, as flexible labour markets, investments in infrastructure, and high social-sector spending resulted in stark differences regarding regional female participation rates and growth. Thus, these are the relevant items that legislators can focus on when considering gender equality in the post-2015 agenda.

DISCUSSION

Hon. Kristjánsdóttir (pictured to the right) urged participants to think of a world which is free of gender prejudice. She was proud to discuss that her native Iceland has been the most gender equal country in the world for the past six years. Her comments were testament that striving for increased participation of women in politics can ameliorate equality for all. From her experience, three items were crucially important for creating true gender equality in Iceland: decisions made in consensus; gender-equal role models for children; and parental leave for both men and women.



A Parliamentarian from **Pakistan** asked directly what type of follow-up should be done after the 2015 GPC, where **Hon. Chaudhury** encouraged the audience to take the discussion topics and formulate an implementation mechanism for reducing gender inequality. **Hon. Jewel Howard-Taylor**, Parliamentarian from Liberia, asked what can organisations such as the PN and Women in Parliament Global Forum (WIP) do to provide support in getting women in politics. **Ms. Grown** sought to activate and inspire Parliamentarians to “go beyond quotas,” looking at the legal structures of each political system and party lists as ways to evaluate the efficacy and result of bringing female leadership into political spheres.

The subject of economically allowing women’s access to finance was pontificated by **Hon. Nurhayati Ali Assegaf**, Parliamentarian from Indonesia. **Ms. Kochhar** elucidated the



evidence, showing that access to finance by women is determinant of how successful women will perform in the domestic economy. **Hon. Mansour Sy**, Deputy Speaker of Parliament in Senegal, wanted to understand the process for determining gender priorities of specific countries, to which **Ms. Grown** replied, “We cannot impose and countries must have good evidence to invest in programmes that work.” **Hon. Fatmeh Abu Abtah** from Jordan gave final commentary, noting that “we cannot have a discussion without men, yet only women are on the stage,” hoping to see gender balance in future discussions on gender equality at events such as the 2015 GPC.

CURRENT GLOBAL AND REGIONAL CHALLENGES, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND INEQUALITY

SPEAKERS

- Mr. Makhtar Diop*, Vice President for Africa, World Bank Group (WBG)
- Mr. Prakash Loungani*, Advisor, Research Department, International Monetary Fund (IMF)

DISCUSSANT

- Hon. Yunus Carrim*, Member of Parliament and Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Finance, South Africa

MODERATOR

- Hon. Anglu Farrugia*, Speaker of Parliament, Malta

MC

- Hon. Alain Destexhe*, Senator, Belgium, Vice-chair of the PN

OVERVIEW

From left to right:
Hon. Alain Destexhe,
Makhtar Diop, Hon.
Anglu Farrugia, Hon.
Yunus Carrim, and
Prakash Loungani



The uneven economic recovery has had a tremendous impact on the global employment situation. Almost 202 million people were unemployed in 2013 around the world. Most of the increase in global unemployment is in the East Asia and South Asia regions, followed by Sub-Saharan Africa and Europe. Together with the uneven recovery, income inequality and capital distribution is rising, which destabilises the political and economic outlook in many countries. This session explored policy solutions and the role of Parliament to fight against inequalities. Members of Parliament have to be a driving force for democratic governance and institutions and to address the key obstacles towards a more balanced global economic growth by guaranteeing equal opportunities, social protection and rights to women and girls in particular, and the young more generally.

PRESENTATIONS

The session began with introductions by both **Hon. Alain Destexhe**, Senator from Belgium and **Hon. Anglu Farrugia**, Speaker of the Maltese Parliament. **Hon. Destexhe** remarked that the SDGs are perhaps too ambitious, citing his concern that global demographic growth poses a serious challenge for international perspectives in the next twenty years. “Even with double-digit growth and good governance, the demographic reality creates problems of unemployment, inequality, agricultural deforestation, urban development, and global warming.” **Hon. Speaker Farrugia** sought to address factors such as corruption and human rights, exploring policy solutions to address democratic governance, inequality, uneven growth, and unemployment.

Mr. Makhtar Diop expressed the importance of engaging with Parliamentarians, which relies on trust; “corruption, inequality and social engagement all reflect a social contract which has both inter-temporal and

intergenerational consequences.” Thus, political landscape of economic development can teach decades of valuable lessons to development practitioners on how to proceed in the future.

Mr. Diop asked “How does one deal with policies that have long-term positive effects and also help constituencies in the near-term?” He pointed towards three key areas which are of the utmost importance in his regional expertise, Africa: land reform, gender equality and access to water. He concluded by saying the “Temperature has a huge impact on Africa. How can the international community help finance renewable energy and how can everyone contribute to the public good regarding climate change?”

Mr. Prakash Loungani shared his experiences as a former FED Advisor and how the IMF’s policy regarding jobs, growth and equality has changed during his career. He pointed towards the



palpable nature of unemployment; “It is not that there is something wrong with people. We automatically assume people do not have skills, but unemployment is equally about supply and demand.” To his mind, previous notions of growth and the prescriptive policies therein have been challenged and changed at the IMF.

“Before, if a country said ‘we are not growing’, we would say more structural reforms, because if you are not growing, you are not consolidating.” However, the approach is significantly more ‘granular’

today. **Mr. Loungani** outlined that sequencing and the focusing of fiscal priorities into smaller groups to achieve larger goals is now the IMF’s policy. This has proven successful as an instrument to creating structural reform and sustainable growth. He concluded by sharing his findings that fiscal austerity, the improper opening of individual capital accounts, and decreased unionisation rates all lead to higher inequality. He told the audience, “These are the things we say. I hope you can tell me whether this is actually done.”

DISCUSSION

“Oxfam in January 2015 stated that by 2016, 1 percent of the world will have 50 percent of the wealth. Are we sufficiently looking at the gravity of the crisis?” This was one of many captivating remarks by **Hon. Yunus Carrim**, Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Finance in the Parliament of South Africa. He discussed at great length the interconnectedness between growth, inequality, unemployment, development, and ways that Parliamentarians can be more active around such issues. He emphatically stated, “There must be state involvement, as growth will not lead to a reduction in inequality unless this is the case.” He pointed towards the illicit flows of money leaving Africa, 60 percent of which derive from the corporate sector on the continent. After providing a foundation, **Hon. Carrim** offered recommendations of what Parliamentarians should do to address issues of inequality and unemployment, including: parliamentary oversight of corporations and international financial institutions; being more deeply rooted in civil society by engaging with unions, NGOs, and youth programmes; strengthening capacity of legislators; clustering committees to yield greater results in quantity and quality; work with sub-national parliaments; and mobilise the media.

Parliamentarians posed several questions to the panel, offering much room for thought on current global and regional challenges, unemployment, and inequality. Parliamentarian from Sweden **Jörgen Andersson** concentrated on achieving maximization of comparative advantages within a country. **Mr. Loungani** stated that the “solution is to make sure countries to whom we advocate are prepared for competition after the wall comes down. Additionally, advanced countries need to help in this process.” **Hon. Carrim** added that growth is not only a technical issue, but inherently a political one as well; “We as MPs can do



more. We need more power, because economic growth cannot be done by governments alone.”

Hon. Fawziya Alfarsi from Oman inquired about best practices when considering jobs, inequality and sustainable growth. **Mr. Diop** replied by showing where ‘low-hanging fruits’ lay, but asked, “What can be done in general to optimise it?” He posited that rice yields are very high in Africa, but land reform needs to be discussed. Matters of ownership, universal access to land irrespective of gender, access to water, and large-scale versus small-scale farming are all issues that require re-examination, because optimization has not been achieved yet in these matters. **Mr. Loungani** pointed towards the fact that countries recovering from a fiscal crisis handle issues on the basis of central bank and treasury action. He noted the critical nature monetary and fiscal policy-setting, but also encouraged the audience to “get people out of the mindset that job creation must be through structural reform.” **Hon. Carrim** affirmed that growth is linked to a redistribution approach, which has a parliamentary oversight function. He endorsed community and public works’ programmes, as well as implied necessary state subsidies for such actions.

Hon. Musa Mbutoh Njingum from Cameroon commented that Parliamentarians are not part of the negotiation process with the WBG and IMF. Further, he asked how the WBG and IMF can facilitate MPs to play the oversight role discussed previously. **Hon. Carrim** firmly suggested, “We (Parliamentarians) need to have public hearings on what is negotiated and work together.” **Mr. Diop** seconded these opinions, noting that when MPs are in the room to negotiate, the dialogue is a more authentic discussion about development initiatives. **Mr. Loungani** equally agreed, citing that Parliamentarians are frequenting and engaging with the IMF, when possible. He hopes that within each country, internal bureaucratic measures will be taken to elevate the powers of all relevant actors (including Parliamentarians) before substantial negotiations take place.



“The Parliamentary Network has brought together MPs from all over the world.” – Hon. Musa Mbutoh Njingum, MP Cameroon



“Is it possible to find an environment where the Executive, Treasury, and Parliament can discuss projects before they are earmarked and unable to be changed?” asked Liberian legislator **Hon. Jewel Howard-Taylor**. A very practical response was given by **Hon. Carrim**: “We should approach it incrementally, meaning some transparency and oversight power now, and even more later. However, if you were a Minister of Finance, one would answer differently.” **Mr. Loungani** affirmed the IMF’s position that neither the WBG nor the IMF has the right to state how countries should work with the two development organisations. “Countries should feel free to set up the rules as they see fit. When giving budget support, we go through the Finance Minister.”

The session proved to be extremely beneficial for Parliamentarians in providing comments to development practitioners. Further, a more-thorough understanding of how the WBG and IMF see regional and global challenges of inequality and unemployment was provided.

GLOBAL AND LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY, DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH

SPEAKERS

Ms. Jane Ebinger, Chief Technical Specialist, Climate Change, World Bank Group (WBG)

Mr. Ian Parry, Principal Environmental Expert, International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Ms. Amy Larkin, Vice Chair, World Economic Forum Global Agenda Council on Climate Change

DISCUSSANT

Ms. Patricia Beneke, Regional Director for North America, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

MODERATOR

Hon. Cedric Frolick, Member of Parliament and Chairman for Committee on Oversight and ICT, South Africa, President of the Global Legislators Organisation for a Balance Environment (GLOBE)

MC

Hon. Tarun Vijay, Member of Parliament, India, PN Board Member



OVERVIEW

The post-2015 framework must focus on natural resource management as well as local and global environmental challenges. Managing environmental risk and building resilience will be crucial for inclusive and sustainable development. Interactions between food, water and energy security have to be taken into account. At the climate summit in December 2015 in Paris, 196 countries will meet to work out a climate change agreement, which could potentially offer a new framework for addressing climate change that accommodates development and growth objectives. Parliamentarians are uniquely positioned to help build the political will required, and to create the momentum needed to push for environmental sustainability. They can do so through enabling policies such as long-term fiscal incentives and transparent regulatory frameworks, pushing for the necessary resource allocations and engaging with constituents to build support for such initiatives.

From left to right:

Hon. Tarun Vijay, Jane Ebinger, Hon. Cedric Frolick, Amy Larkin, Ian Parry, and Patricia Beneke



PRESENTATIONS

Hon. Tarun Vijay began by noting the importance of global and local environmental sustainability, citing disasters directly related to global warming. He introduced the speakers, discussant and moderator, where **Hon. Cedric Frolick**, President of GLOBE International, wished to portray the role of legislators in the evolving climate change discussion. He continued, asking several provoking questions to foster debate among the panellists.

Ms. Jane Ebinger, Chief Technical Specialist on Climate Change from the WBG, encouraged Parliamentarians to think about smart policies, designing cities intelligently, delivering resilience, and supporting a low-carbon growth path, because the costliness in quality of life due to dramatic changes in weather have not subsided. Droughts, floods, disease, and coastline degradation all negatively impact



the lives and wellbeing of the global population; thus, smart policies are imperative.

Ms. Ebinger was confident that a plethora of decisions will take place at the COP21 negotiations in 2015, citing the four prime elements for discussion: a legally binding agreement to reinforce global ambitions; a financial package which is optimally used for adaptation and mitigation of global warming; the addressing of potential individual contributions from countries to combat climate change domestically; and the collaborative coalitions of private and public organisations to innovate the current direction of debate.

IMF Principal Environmental Expert **Mr. Ian Parry** presented, emphasising that, “Fiscal instruments need to be sent to stage towards addressing environmental problems.” By balancing carbon emission taxation and exploiting fiscal opportunities, policy-makers become “automatic gate-keepers” in adjusting behaviour. This global framework could reduce deaths from environmental causes by 60 percent, reduce global CO₂ emissions by 23 percent, and global GDP would increase by 2.6 percent. Thus, there

is work to be done on both sides, he suggested, as the IMF is ready to conduct greater outreach, analytical work, and fiscal research to help combat climate change.

Ms. Amy Larkin from the World Economic Forum inspired the audience with her message that Parliamentarians both shape history and are responsible for it. She proclaimed, “You are doing this at the moment when the world is at the edge of its environmental constraint.”

Although **Ms. Larkin** was sympathetic, she added, “I am not here to empathise with you, but to talk about opportunities.” She encouraged the audience to take a long-guided view of decisions, which includes creating a business environment to facilitate robust investments in clean energy and the penalisation of polluting local, regional, and global ecosystems. She fortified the fiscal understanding made by the previous speakers, noting how the acceleration of depreciation on green infrastructure spurs businesses to invest in droves.

“Any deal will not be achieved unless legislators play a central role in advocating, changing and adapting on all national legislation.” – Hon. Cedric Frolick, MP South Africa



DISCUSSION

Ms. Patricia Beneke from UNEP provided compelling arguments for the fight against climate change and global warming. She argued to act locally instead while thinking globally, understanding that the job is taxing. “Legislation that makes the biggest difference isn’t very glamorous,” she continued, noting her prior experiences working in the US Congress. **Ms. Beneke** described the activities of UNEP in 2015, ending with a list of recommendations for Parliamentarians, which included: policy certainty which incentivises investors, statutory frameworks, energy efficiency, eliminating subsidies on fossil fuels, and setting a concrete price on carbon use.

Capacity building for Parliamentarians was a topic often frequented in this session, highlighted twice by **Hon. Fawziya Alfarsi** from Oman and **Hon. Lourdes López** from Mexico. Comments were also made regarding further interaction between development institutions and MPs, as a Parliamentarian from **Indonesia** encouraged representatives in each country to work closer with legislators worldwide on these issues.

Hon. László Borbély, Parliamentarian from Romania sought to propose special projects regarding inter-parliamentary regional meetings on issues of climate change, as he felt that discussing sustainable development at a regional level would be very beneficial. **Mr. Parry** agreed, noting this would be a great idea for spurring discussion among groups within development organisations and among development practitioners, such as MPs.

A Parliamentarian from **Peru** described the culture of mistrust among the general population regarding the extractive industry, wondering how the WBG and IMF recommends to finance and support projects combating pollution, deforestation, and general environmental damage. **Mr. Parry** returned to fiscal instruments, noting that they “can play a large role in deforestation and water; there is technical assistance available in knowing how much carbon is stored in forests and penalising land owners for those who reduce such an amount.”

A Parliamentarian from **Kenya** asked what the WBG and IMF could do to insure the strengthening of roles for women when it comes to climate change. **Ms. Ebinger** pointed towards the IDA replenishment package, which focused on gender and climate change simultaneously. She continued by noting that all projects deriving from IDA consider these concepts diligently. A Parliamentarian from the **DRC** remarked about projects aimed at saving Lake Chad from becoming barren, to which **Ms. Ebinger** sympathised and encouraged Parliamentarians to focus on efficiency of water use as the priority in circumstances such as those presented regarding Lake Chad.²

² <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2014/03/27/restoring-a-disappearing-giant-lake-chad>





MPs engaging with the panel during the global and local environmental sustainability session.

“To what extent does combating terrorism cause pollution and have you ever assessed this question?” asked **Hon. Arifa Parvez** from Pakistan. “We have not looked specifically at this, but we have looked at ‘Turn Down the Heat’” responded **Ms. Ebinger**, offering to provide the information to the disposal of those in the audience. A Parliamentarian from **Bhutan** wanted to know if and how the WBG and IMF play a key role in supporting climate change and carbon trading mechanisms. **Mr. Parry** encouraged the MP to look at both carbon markets and carbon taxes, as the IMF’s goal is to yield stable prices and exploit fiscal opportunities. He further urged Parliamentarians to look at how finance ministries cooperate with environmental ministries, and how legislators can play a role in this process. **Ms. Ebinger** explained that “everything we (WBG) do now has to be looked at through a climate lens.”

MPs from Dominica and Bangladesh listening to the panel.



Final comments were made by the panel. **Ms. Amy Larkin** encouraged the audience to seek public-private partnerships (PPPs), emphasizing “green growth is not separate from your growth.” **Ms. Beneke** noted the interconnectedness of eradicating poverty and developing sustainably by creating new jobs and stronger societies. **Hon. Cedric Frolick** gave the final word, as the fight is “about people and eradicating poverty for the world.”



SPECIAL SESSION WITH THE LEADERSHIP OF THE WORLD BANK GROUP (WBG) AND INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (IMF)

SPEAKERS

Madame Christine Lagarde, Managing Director, International Monetary Fund (IMF)
Dr. Jim Yong Kim, President, World Bank Group (WBG)

MODERATOR

Hon. Hugh Bayley, Former Member of Parliament, United Kingdom

DISCUSSANT

Hon. Jeremy Lefroy, Member of Parliament, United Kingdom, Chairman of the PN

"You can be very focused and have much energy when you work together on public interests." – Christine Lagarde (left)



"Every point of growth matters," – Jim Yong Kim (right)

PRESENTATIONS

The audience of over 220 participants was energetic to hear from the leadership of the World Bank Group and IMF. **Hon. Jeremy Lefroy**, Chair of the Parliamentary Network and MP from the United Kingdom, joined the session via

videoconference. He expressed gratitude for having both **Madame Lagarde** and **Dr. Kim** join the conference, urging the audience to look at the state of the world economy. Further, he stressed the need to create jobs and livelihoods in order to



attain peace and stability for our globe in the future.

Madame Christine Lagarde, Managing Director of the IMF, reminisced on her days as the Finance Minister in France and gave a brief overview of the current state of global economy, citing that growth at 3.4 percent is the average for today as well as the past three decades. She expressed the desire to have stronger, faster, more productive growth, as the perspectives today are “too modest to create the jobs” for future generations.

Madame Lagarde mentioned the uneven nature of growth around the world, highlighting both bright spots of recovery in advanced and emerging economies and causes for concern in other parts of the world. She remained positive, noting that lower oil prices are “giving a shot in the arm for the global economy.” She finished by stressing the need to re-examine subsidies on energy, as this “money can be made available to finance health, education, and reduce the tax bill on labour costs.”

Dr. Jim Yong Kim, President of the World Bank Group, thanked **Madame Lagarde** for her leadership and expressed great satisfaction with the Parliamentary Network. He stressed the role of Parliamentarians as essential to achieving the goals of the WBG. In 25 years, those considered in extreme poverty have been halved, representing now only 12 percent of the global population.

Dr. Kim reiterated that more than half of people living in extreme poverty will be living in conflict or fragile countries. “2015 is a critical year, and I consider you Parliamentarians as development practitioners.” He presented a plan to buttress country-level action through growing, investing and insuring the lives of those in extreme poverty. **Dr. Kim** concluded by inspiring the Parliamentarians; “We are the first generation which can end extreme poverty in our lifetime. We cannot get there without you, and it has to begin now.”

“When the Parliamentary Network began 15 years ago, I am certain the PN’s mandate in development cooperation would not be considered what it is today. It is critical to our movement in our twin-goals, and promotes accountability.” – Jim Yong Kim



Moderator Hugh Bayley facilitating the discussion.



DISCUSSION

The Parliamentarians had the opportunity to engage in a question and answer session with the leadership of the WBG and IMF through the moderating of **Sir Hugh Bayley** of the United Kingdom (above). **Hon. Petra Bayr**, MP from Austria and Vice-President of EPF, posed a question regarding how the WBG and IMF would like to see Parliamentarians involved in the implementation of the SDGs. **Mme. Lagarde** encouraged MPs to raise and express their voices while simultaneously focusing on the expertise of the WBG and IMF. For example, she urged Parliamentarians to remove fossil fuel subsidies, as the practice ‘deprives government and parliament’. She continued by noting the benefits derived from eliminating subsidies, telling the audience that “You do not have to wait for an international treaty. You can make a huge difference at the national level.” **Dr. Kim** focused on resource mobilisation, financing for development which goes beyond ODA, and seconded the opinions of **Mme. Lagarde** that the removal of fuel subsidies is a provocative idea which will positively impact the budget and combat climate change. “The richest 20 percent of the population received six times the benefit from fuel subsidies than the poor. This is a regressive taxation system.” he continued, noting that Parliamentarians also need to consider ways to protect the poor in the interim period of removing fossil fuel subsidies.

Hon. Mary Emaase Otucho from Kenya asked, “At what point should legislators be involved with the executive branch regarding negotiations of donor-funded projects?” **Dr. Kim** first expressed his condolences towards Kenya and their recent terrorist attack, and advised Parliamentarians to become active at stage one of the Country Partnership Framework.³ This is the moment when a diagnosis happens and the WBG will prioritise important investments, receiving feedback from leaders, and making decisions of how funds will be used.

³ <http://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/country-strategies>



The enlargement of the European Central Bank’s (ECB) balance sheet was raised as a topic of discussion by **Hon. Kestutis Glaveckas** of Lithuania. **Mme. Lagarde** endorsed this policy, as it was crucially necessary and well-placed for the moment. The results were clear to her: it boosted the economy and raised inflation well below ECB expectations. However, she noted that such a policy is not good enough, as “Member States need to implement structural reforms, unclog credit channels from non-performing loans, finance the economy, invest, and kick growth further.”

Hon. Fitz Jackson from Jamaica asked what generic financing mechanisms are in place or have been given thought to mitigate natural vulnerabilities and provide for future development in small islands and developing states. **Dr. Kim** referred to an agreement which brought PAC countries together to pay a premium to be used when needed; also, the Catastrophic Deferred Drawdown Option⁴ was cited as a way to make funds available immediately, because “the first few days and weeks are most critical.” **Mme. Lagarde** commended Jamaica for restoring its economic situation irrespective of vulnerabilities that stood in its way, and raised the issue of financial instruments without conditionality, such as concessional and small loans. In addition, she mentioned the financing mechanisms of unprecedented debt relief in nature, scope and spill-over to Ebola-impacted countries Guinea, Sierra Leone, and Liberia. She urged **Hon. Jackson** and Parliamentarians to continue working in the way that Jamaica has in the wake of tragedies that might occur.



“Small islands and developing states have various peculiar vulnerabilities and fragilities, as we see the recent cyclone and devastation of Vanuatu.” – Hon. Fitz Jackson, MP Jamaica

⁴ http://treasury.worldbank.org/bdm/pdf/Handouts_Finance/CatDDO_Product_Note.pdf



Hon. Arifa Parvez from Pakistan suggested that the teams focusing on gender should estimate the value that women provide from country to country in the home, because labour produced in the home does not have a dollar amount as of today. **Dr. Kim** agreed that we need to understand how to count women more effectively for what they do, underscoring that such a calculation would be difficult. His opinion is to increase the investment in health, education and value of women as the best decision. **Mme. Lagarde** emphasised that women’s work at home represents a “hidden GDP of the world.” However, she warned that such a calculation would trap women into working in the home if it is measured concretely in GDP terms, as focusing on choices for female participation in the labour market is equally crucial.

The Speaker of the Maltese Parliament, **Anglu Farrugia**, was interested to know more about what the IMF and WBG would do to ensure that Greece will not go bankrupt. **Mme. Lagarde** cited the need for Greece to address and manage expectations, as it is not only an international institution that must work to achieve the goal. “Good will exists and we, for our part, will not spare any time to help in this direction. Much has been invested, sacrifices have been made, and now reforms have to be implemented.”

Hon. Oscar Mauricio Lizcano Arango from Colombia expressed the idea that violence is a consequence of poverty; further, he sought to further understand the WBG and IMF’s opinion regarding the expected price of oil in the near and distant future. **Dr. Kim** agreed that wars and interpersonal violence go hand-in-hand with poverty, applauding the approach to improve public health in Colombia as a way to reduce violence. He took the moment to mention that 33 percent of women in the world have experienced partner-based violence, and that the economic losses against women are both tragic and immense. **Mme. Lagarde** also noted her support for Colombia and the reforms which have taken place in **Hon. Lizcano Arango’s** home country. In addressing the prices of oil, **Mme. Lagarde** showed uncertainty as to when the price of oil will rise in the coming months. “It (the price) is partly demand and supply driven,” noting that with hydraulic fracturing and geopolitical uncertainties, oil prices could remain in the price of \$50 per barrel in the next year.

Hon. Mongi Rahoui from Tunisia asked what contribution could be made from MPs and civil society regarding consultations and reviews on projects. **Mme. Lagarde** briefly explained the review process, noting that it shows flexibility and the ability to adjust to other situations, which is the IMF’s proposed operating model. She reiterated that “We want to be a partner for the entire country, and not just coastline.” **Dr. Kim** added, “We are always ready to review and investigate again. We are encouraging you to continue reforms, such as: educational reforms fostering sciences, technology, engineering and math; and focusing on the business environment, as college-educated young people staying out of the private sector is not what we want.”



“We can help guarantee political and economic transitions by undertaking structural reforms”

– Hon. Mongi Rahoui, MP Tunisia



Marie Rose Niguini Effa from Cameroon asked what the WBG and IMF can do and advise in matters such as terrorism and poverty reduction. **Dr. Kim** commented on his travels in the Horn of Africa with **Secretary General Ban Ki-moon** of the United Nations (UN), and how the WBG works closely with the UN in incentivising the keeping of peace. “Extremist groups provide food and money for those who have no other prospects. We must remove the economic incentives to join such groups now, as we cannot wait until afterwards.” **Mme. Lagarde** looked towards the example of Jordan in providing fiscal space to respond to millions who are taking shelter and refuge in the country due to war and violence. She agreed the impact on the economy is significant, and that the world must be mindful and concerned with such matters in formulating fiscal and economic policy.

The final question came from **Hon. Ousmane Kaba** from Guinea, asking what the WBG and IMF envisaged for reaching zero cases of Ebola in Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia. Further, he postulated the cancellation of debts in the three countries, asking what could be done in to allow such an action to take place. **Mme. Lagarde** noted the debt relief provided to all three countries, urging the international community to help in the reconstruction of the nations impacted negatively from Ebola. “We will be there to help and rebuild the economies, seeking support from donor countries at a bilateral level.” **Dr. Kim** added that the WBG has mobilised funds significantly to the Ebola-impacted countries,⁵ citing that the “number one risk to a country, people and the global economy is the next pandemic.” He encouraged that every country in the world be capable of keeping people healthy, urging all

⁵ <http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/health/brief/world-bank-group-ebola-fact-sheet>



to build health systems in order to detect and contain pandemics. Further, he emphasised providing rapid financing to be available for the next response.

“There are many takeaways from this session: growing, investing and insuring; early interventions and strengthening health systems; and seizing the moment in 2015 in the goals of poverty reduction.” – Hon. Jeremy Lefroy, Chair PN

BUILDING MORE OPEN, EFFECTIVE, AND ACCOUNTABLE INSTITUTIONS

SPEAKERS

- Ms. Caroline Heider** (pictured below), Director General and Senior Vice President, Independent Evaluation Group (IEG)
- Mr. Hugh Bredenkamp**, Deputy Director, Strategy, Policy and Review Department, International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- Mr. Kenneth Wollack**, President, National Democratic Institute (NDI)
- Mr. Mario Marcel Cullell**, Senior Director, Governance, World Bank Group (WBG)
- Ms. Katherine Baer**, Chief, Revenue Administration Division, International Monetary Fund (IMF)

DISCUSSANT

Mr. Christiaan Poortman, Senior Adviser, Transparency International (TI)

MODERATOR

Hon. Tinatin Khidasheli, Member of Parliament, Georgia, Chair of the Georgia-EU Parliamentary Cooperation Commission

MC

Hon. Eve Bazaiba Masudi, Member of Parliament, DRC, Newly-elected PN Board Member



From left to right:
Mario Marcel Cullell, Hon. Tinatin Khidasheli, Christiaan Poortman, and Katherine Baer

Not pictured:
Hon. Eve Bazaiba Masudi, Hugh Bredenkamp, and Caroline Heider



OVERVIEW

The post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals must include more effective, open and accountable institutions. Transparent and accountable organizations at both, the national and international level, can improve effectiveness in poverty eradication and enhance efforts that are responsive to the true needs of beneficiaries. This session examined the role of information, citizen empowerment and effective institutions, as well as the role legislators should play in enhancing transparency. It also looked at strengthening MPs' access to research and information, as well as parliamentary oversight activities, and building the capacity of parliamentary staff.

PRESENTATIONS



Ms. Caroline Heider, in her role as the Director General and Senior Vice President for the Independent Evaluation Group (IEG) at the WBG, sought to highlight the ways in which Parliamentarians and the IEG could mutually support one another in the tasks of poverty eradication and boosting shared prosperity. “We can support you in your functions, as we are part of the transparent mechanisms to hold the World Bank accountable,” she

said to the audience, encouraging MPs to find solutions to support domestic evaluation through national resources. **Ms. Heider** moved towards the SDGs, noting that their attainment would require “ownership and leadership at local levels.” She was certain that engaging with client countries was not only a way to create ownership, but also a means to take a wider perspective in the discussion of poverty eradication.



Ms. Heider's key lessons learned from the evaluation process were clear: innovative entrepreneurship involves systematic public-private partnerships (PPPs); the investment climate can be improved by focusing on gender-equal property rights; the IEG not only has the responsibilities of accountability and transparency, but learning. She concluded by targeting the fiscal implications of each choice made with regards to domestic evaluation of projects, asking the Parliamentarians how much would they benefit if a similar IEG function was in their respective nations.

Mr. Hugh Bredenkamp gave a brief summary of how the IMF has become more transparent in the previous decades. Starting from the 1980s, where most data was not made publically accessible to today, where there is a grand wealth of information publically available, enormous benefits for both the IMF and public at-large have been seen due to its increased transparency. "Since the creation of the Fund, we have had two broad surveillance roles: be a trusted advisor and a ruthless truth-teller." However, **Mr. Bredenkamp** noted that this requires a candid discussion behind closed doors and a larger discussion with the public.

He continued explaining the process of making a document public (which always requires consent of the country involved). A 'voluntary publication' remains at the heart of the IMF's policy today. In other words, only upon the request of the country is a publication not publicly accessible.

However, **Mr. Bredenkamp** did not believe that transparency is about only publishing documents; "It is important to broaden our engagement and have an increased dialogue with civil society."

NDI President Kenneth Wollack prefaced his comments by noting that Parliamentarians should be recognised as key development partners, as there is often a reluctance to think and act politically in development projects. He focused on the evolving nature of politics today, noting the "vetocracy" of many institutions, where it is easier to stop legislation and more difficult to legislate effectively. Further, he gave an eye towards innovative measures for governing, citing technological leapfrogging in Ghana, where the Parliament uses "WhatsApp" to inform citizens of projects, their status, and debate surrounding such initiatives. Finally, he noted the impact of having more women as Parliamentarians, because "more women in Parliament will ultimately address issues that citizens actually care about."

Mr. Mario Marcel Cullell noted that building effective and accountable institutions for good governance meant that Parliamentarians are "an intrinsic part of building peaceful and inclusive societies," goal number 16 of the SDGs. He emphasised the importance of trust in institutions, because policy formulation and implementation becomes increasingly difficult when citizens do not trust their public institutions.



Mr. Marcel Cullell briefly discussed what the Governance Global Practice does at the WBG. “We are able to collaborate on both sides of the equation,” as the Practice seeks not only to look at how Parliamentary work develops, but also interface between the Executive and Legislative branches of government. He concluded by stating “We are very willing not only to continue, but also to intensify and update the way in which we engage with Parliaments.”

Ms. Katherine Baer highlighted the ways in which strengthening institutions via tax administrations is valuable work for Parliamentarians globally. Principally, the tax administration must be invested into,

managed, and led effectively. To her research, the main challenges for tax administrations around the world were as follows: compliance risks, tax risks, tax gaps, taxpayer service capacity, and adequate information technology systems. In other words, “make sure the basics are in place.”

Ms. Baer honed in on analytic tools to help Parliaments function more appropriately through results-based management systems. Finally, through external oversight and internal controls, tax administrations around the globe can function more appropriately and strategically, allowing the state to improve its capacity to function as well.

DISCUSSION

Parliamentarians from Sweden, Tanzania, Kenya and South Sudan asked questions and gave feedback towards the panel after some additional remarks were given by **Mr. Christiaan Poortman**, a Senior Adviser at Transparency International (TI). He spoke of the many strides which have been made by both the WBG and IMF regarding transparency and governance. However, he stressed that the global dimension is still missing from the discourse, which includes issues such as illicit financial flows and tax evasion. He seconded the opinions of **Mr. Marcel Cullell** regarding trust of institutions, as Parliaments can be mistrusted due to several reasons. **Mr. Poortman** stressed the need for CSOs and MPs to have space, as the “Room for CSOs to express themselves has been seriously curtailed. It presents a tremendous burden on the activities that CSOs can deploy, an issue that deserves our attention.”

Hon. Jörgen Andersson of Sweden asked, “What role could international financial institutions play in building stronger institutions and increasing social mobility?” **Ms. Baer** responded by taking a fiscal perspective, noting that the fair and transparent application of the law goes a long way in fostering stronger institutions. “Having a structured tax administration and agency to meet equal conditions vis-à-vis fiscal obligations is the link I find to be important.” she added as a means to help build capacity in domestic tax administrations.





“Only 0.09 percent of overseas ODA is dedicated to supporting Parliaments globally, which is unsustainable in a world where citizens wish to have a greater role in governance.” – Kenneth Wollack (right)

A Parliamentarian from **Tanzania** stated that “when you invest in political harmony, you invest in peace.” **Mr. Wollack**, adding that interactions among Parliamentarians are very special relationships. He stressed that the international community must approach Parliaments with a different level of political understanding, pointing towards an IPU publication adopted by 60 parliaments around the world to provide support with guiding common principles. **Mr. Marcel Cullell** seconded such opinions by further noting the importance of technical cooperation; “A budget has to be passed every year. What you do in one year has future repercussions.”

Hon. Shakeel Shabbir Ahmed of Kenya critiqued both the WBG and IMF, feeling that the organisations have not updated their mechanisms to fight the problems and solves the tasks of today. He urged greater outreach from the WBG and IMF on a more frequent basis, as the “vision you have shared to us regarding transparency is not implemented.” **Ms. Heider** of IEG responded by stressing that the IEG has evaluated what the WBG has been doing in the field, finding that WBG projects do not have corruption within. **Mr. Marcel Cullell** continued, reemphasised the notion of trust when adopting, auditing, and procuring projects. “The ability to build up systems on procurement, financial management and auditing measures are actually mainstreamed in the government process, and this requires rebalancing.” he added, noting that there is a current examination of procurement best practices in progress.





“Which programmes from the World Bank and IMF are available for new members of committees on public accounts in order to carry out their mandate in accountability and oversight more effectively?” – Wek Mamer Kuol, MP South Sudan

CLOSING REMARKS

SPEAKERS

Hon. Alain Destexhe, Senator, Belgium, Vice-Chair of the PN

Jill Wilkins, Manager, Global Engagement, World Bank Group (WBG)

Sabina Bhatia, Chief, Public Affairs, International Monetary Fund (IMF)

PRESENTATIONS

Hon. Alain Destexhe thanked all of the participants for their support of the Parliamentary Network and their commitment to development initiatives in their countries around the world. He was confident that the messages taken from the 2015 GPC would resonate vibrantly in domestic Parliaments, as attaining the SDGs requires the commitment of legislators such as those present at the 2015 GPC.

Ms. Jill Wilkins mentioned that the 2015 GPC was the largest cohort ever of legislators convening at the World Bank Headquarters. She stressed the importance of having Parliamentarians part of the conversation ahead, as it is

vital to achieving the WBG twin-goals. She expressed appreciation for having a strong delegation of female legislators present, and concluded that, “We are counting on you to fight against extreme poverty.”

Ms. Sabina Bhatia articulated her gratitude for a great conference in which the IMF learned much from the legislators. She congratulated the new Board of the Parliamentary Network, and noted that the Network’s engagement with the IMF has evolved in a positive fashion. She encouraged the participants to “come to us with information, questions, and comments,” as country-level action moves the dialogue forward.



ANNEX 1

Conference Programme

12 April 2015

7:30 am – Badge pick-up at World Bank Group Headquarters (1818 H-Street NW)
8:30 am

9:00 am – **General Meeting of the Parliamentary Network on the World Bank & IMF**
11:00 am

- Welcome the Board of the Parliamentary Network
- Update on the Network by PN Board Members
- Board Elections

11:00 am – **Parliamentary Organisations - potential collaboration with the Parliamentary**
12:00 pm **Network on the World Bank & IMF**

MC: Nathan Nandala-Mafabi, MP, Uganda, PN Board Member

12:00 pm – *Lunch*
1:15 pm

1:30 pm – **Welcome address**
2:00 pm

Speakers:

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

Gerry Rice, Director for Communications, IMF

MC: Pana Pappas Merchant, Senator, Canada, PN Board Member

2:00 pm – **Financing for Development and Attaining the Sustainable Development Goals**
3:30 pm *Financing a post-2015 development has to attract aid from diverse sources, give emphasis to domestic resource mobilization, and maximise on the potential of the private sector. Furthermore, the success of global development cooperation requires good policies (and the capacity to implement them), and dependable institutions to take full advantage of scarce resources and mobilise additional resources from domestic and foreign, public and private sources. Parliamentarians have a responsibility to monitor not only their respective governments but also the work of the multilateral financing institutions to ensure effective development finance. Especially Parliaments in developing countries need to be empowered so as to enable them to cope better with increasing responsibilities.*

Speakers:

**Joachim von Amsberg, Vice President, Concessional Finance and Global
Partnerships, World Bank Group**

Jin Yong-Cai, Executive Vice President and CEO, IFC

Sean Nolan, Deputy Director, Strategy, Policy, and Review Department, IMF -



Moderator:

Davor Ivo Stier, MEP, Croatia, Rapporteur of the European Parliament on the "Global Development Framework after 2015"

MC: Yusuf Zy Irbec, MP, Turkey, PN Board Member

3:30 pm – *Coffee Break*

3:45 pm

3:45 pm – **Improving Healthcare Systems and Emergency Responses**

5:00 pm

A good health system delivers quality services to all people. How this is done will depend on individual country situations, but in all cases requires a robust financing mechanism, a well-trained workforce, and facilities to deliver quality medicines and technologies. Recent outbreaks of infectious diseases such as Ebola have threatened health and economic security. International organizations and governments have responded by strengthening their responses to these crises. In this context, Parliamentarians can channel international funds towards strengthening the health care sector, including infrastructure and training for health workers, and establishing of preventative measures of disease control. They can also push for legislation which aims at building stronger healthcare infrastructure, equitable access to healthcare, and insurance systems.

Speakers:

Tim Evans, Senior Director, Health Nutrition & Population, World Bank Group
Sanjeev Gupta, Deputy Director, Fiscal Affairs, IMF

Discussant

Mette Kinoti, Vice President for Africa, Helen Keller International

Moderator:

Ousmane Kaba, MP, Chair of the Committee on Economic Affairs, Finance, Planning et Cooperation

MC: Goran Pettersson, MP, Sweden, PN Board Member

5:00 pm – **Gender equality and women's rights in the post-2015 agenda**

6:15 pm

Increasing women's participation in the economy can increase profitability and contribute to shared prosperity. However, women have less access to equal employment opportunities and capital to grow their businesses. Opportunities exist to help increase the political will and secure the resources needed to improve gender equality and provide broader economic benefits to societies. Parliament has a responsibility to ensure equal treatment of all citizens. Parliamentarians, through their oversight function have a mandate to require equal treatment of citizens irrespective of gender. Thus parliamentary oversight on gender issues is fundamental to achieving equality.

Speakers:

Shirin Sharmin Chaudhury, MP, Speaker of Parliament, Bangladesh
Caren Grown, Senior Director for Gender, World Bank Group
Kalpana Kochhar, Deputy Director, Asia & Pacific Department, IMF



Discussant:

**Hanna Birna Kristjánsdóttir, MP, Former Minister of Interior, Iceland,
Member of WIP**

Moderator:

Betty McCollum, Member of Congress, USA

MC: Egidijus Vareikis, MP, Lithuania, PN Board Member

6:30 pm – **Gala Reception** (Location: IMF HQ2 Atrium, 1900 Pennsylvania Avenue)
8:30 pm

Speakers:

**Rhoda Weeks-Brown, Deputy Director, Communications Department, IMF
Serge Dupont, Executive Director, IMF
Chileshe Kapwepwe, Executive Director, IMF**

13 April 2015

7:00 am – Check in at World Bank Group Headquarters (1818 H Street NW) and security
8:00 am screening

8:30 am – **Current Global and Regional Challenges, Unemployment, and Inequality**
10:00 am *The uneven economic recovery has had a tremendous impact on the global employment situation. Almost 202 million people were unemployed in 2013 around the world. Most of the increase in global unemployment is in the East Asia and South Asia regions, followed by Sub-Saharan Africa and Europe. Together with the uneven recovery, income inequality and capital distribution is rising, which can destabilise the political and economic outlook in many countries. This session will explore policy solutions and the role of Parliament to fight against inequalities. Members of Parliament have to be a driving force for democratic governance and institutions and to address the key obstacles to a more balanced global economic growth by guaranteeing equal opportunities, social protection and rights to women and girls in particular, and the young more generally.*

Speakers:

**Makhtar Diop, Vice President for Africa, World Bank Group
Prakash Loungani, Advisor, Research Department, IMF**

Discussant :

**Yunus Carrim, MP, Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Finance, South
Africa
Anglu Farrugia, Speaker of Parliament, Malta**

MC: Alain Destexhe, Senator, Belgium, PN Board Member

10:00 pm – *Coffee break*
10:30pm

10:30 am – **Global and local environmental sustainability, development, and growth**
11:45 am *The post-2015 framework has to focus on natural resource management as well as local and global environmental challenges. Managing environmental risk and building resilience will be crucial for inclusive and sustainable development. Interactions*



between food, water and energy security have to be taken into account. At the climate summit in December 2015 in Paris, 196 countries will meet to work out a climate change agreement, which could potentially offer a new framework for addressing climate change that accommodates development and growth objectives. Parliamentarians are uniquely positioned to help build the political will required, and to create the momentum needed to push for environmental sustainability. They can do so through enabling policies such as long-term fiscal incentives and transparent regulatory frameworks, pushing for the necessary resource allocations and engaging with constituents to build support for such initiatives.

Speakers:

Jane Ebinger, Chief Technical Specialist, Climate Change, World Bank Group
Ian Parry, Principal Environmental Expert, IMF
Amy Larkin, Vice-Chair, Global Agenda Council on Climate Change, World Economic Forum

Discussant:

Patricia Beneke, Regional Director for North America, UNEP

Moderator:

Cedric Frolick MP, President of GLOBE, Chairman for Committee on Oversight and ICT

MC: Tarun Vijay, MP, India, PN Board Member

12:00 pm – **Special Session with the leadership of the World Bank Group and IMF**
1:00 pm

Mme Christine Lagarde, Managing Director of the IMF
Dr. Jim Yong Kim, President of the World Bank Group

Moderator:

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

1:00 pm – **Group photo**
1:15 pm

1:30 pm – *Lunch*
3:00 pm

Remarks by Carla Grasso, Deputy Managing Director, IMF

3:00 pm – **Building more open, effective, and accountable institutions**

4:30 pm *The post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals must include more effective, open and accountable institutions. Transparent and accountable organizations at both, the national and international level, can improve effectiveness in poverty eradication and enhance efforts that are responsive to the true needs of beneficiaries. This session will examine the role of information, citizen empowerment and effective institutions, as well as the role legislators can play in enhancing transparency. It will also look at strengthening MPs' access to research and information, as well as parliamentary oversight activities, and building the capacity of parliamentary staff.*



Speakers:

Caroline Heider, Director General and Senior Vice President, IEG
Hugh Bredenkamp, Deputy Director, IMF Strategy, Policy, and Review
Department

Kenneth Wollack, President of NDI

Mario Marcel Cullell, Senior Director, Governance, World Bank Group

Katherine Baer, Chief, Revenue Administration Division, IMF

Discussant:

Christiaan Poortman, Senior Adviser, Transparency International

Moderator:

Tinatin Khidasheli, MP, Committee on Foreign Affairs and European
Integration, Chair for the Georgia-EU Parliamentary Cooperation
Commission, Georgia

MC: Eve Bazaiba Masudi, MP, DRC, Newly elected PN Board Member

4:30 pm –
5:00 pm

Concluding Remarks

Alain Destexhe, Senator, Belgium, Chair, Vice-Chair, Parliamentary Network
on the World Bank & IMF

Jill Wilkins, Manager, Global Engagement, World Bank Group

Sabina Bhatia, Chief, Public Affairs, IMF



ANNEX 2

Conference Participants

PARLIAMENTARIANS

Country	Last Name	First Name	Professional Title, Committee (as given)
Antigua and Barbuda	WILLIAMS-GRANT	Alicia	Senator, President of the Senate
Austria (EPF)	BAYR	Petra	MP, VP of EPF, Development, Foreign, Finance, Ombudsmen, Petitions, Human Rights Committee
Bangladesh	CHAUDHURY	Shirin Sharmin	MP, Speaker of the Bangladesh Parliament
Bangladesh	FEROZ	Asm	MP, Chief Whip of Parliament, Chairman of the House Committee
Bangladesh	KHANAM	Sanjida	MP, Committee on Private Member's Bills and Resolutions
Bangladesh	MANIK	Mohibur Rahman	MP, Committee on Public Undertakings and Parliamentary SC on Ministry of Planning
Belgium	DESTEXHE	Alain	Senator, Vice Chair and Board Member of the Parliamentary Network
Bhutan	TENZIN	Pema	MP, Chairperson of the Economic Affairs Committee
Bhutan	TSHERING	Kuenlay	MP, Chairperson of Legislative Affairs Committee
Brazil	BARBALHO	Elcione	MP, Standing Committee on Combatting Crime Against Women
Brazil	PEREIRA	Dâmina	MP
Brazil	PEREIRA	Maria Gorete	MP
Burundi (APF)	HAKIZIMANA	Gloriose	Senator
Burundi (APF)	NIYONGABO	Pontien	Senator, Second Vice President for the Senate
Cameroon	ALIYOUUM	Fadil	MP, Committee on Foreign Affairs
Cameroon	KOMBA	Gaston	MP, Committee on Finance and Budget
Cameroon	MENDOUA	Céline	MP, Secretary at the Office of the National Assembly
Cameroon	NDOUMOU	Céline	MP, Committee on Social, Family, and Cultural Affairs
Cameroon (PAP)	NIGUINI EFFA	Marie Rose	MP
Cameroon (PAP)	NJINGUM	Musa Mbutoh	MP, Questeur, Chairperson of PAP Committee on Monetary and Financial Affairs



Canada	HIEBERT	Russ	MP of House of Commons, Member Standing Committee for International Trade
Canada	McGUINTY	David	MP, Standing Committee on Transport, Infrastructure and Communities
Canada	MERCHANT	Pana	MP, Agriculture and Forestry, Social Affairs, Science Committee
Canada	SMITH	David P.	MP, Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and International Trade
Cape Verde	LELIS	Janine	MP, Committee on Gender
Cape Verde	SANTOS	Jorge	MP, Vice Chair Member of the Committee on Security and State Reform
Chad	EPAINETE DJIMINA	Assil	MP
Chad (APF)	GARBA	Salibou	MP, Member of APF
Colombia	ARROYAVE BOTERO	Fabio Alonso	MP, Interparliamentary Commission on Public Credit
Colombia	CORZO ROMÁN	Juan Manuel	Senator, Interparliamentary Commission on Public Credit
Colombia	LIZCANO ARANGO	Oscar Mauricio	Senator, Peace Commission
Costa Rica (WIP)	SEGURA RETANA	Aracelli	MP, Committee of Second Plenary
Costa Rica (WIP)	CAMPBELL BARR	Epsy	MP
Côte d'Ivoire	KOUASSI	Bodi Théodore	MP
Côte d'Ivoire	LATTE N'DRIN	Lazare Ahouanzi	MP, Secretary General
Côte d'Ivoire	SARAKA	Konan Adolphe	MP, Member of the Conference of Presidents of the National Assembly
Croatia	ANTIČEVIĆ MARINOVIĆ	Ingrid	MP, Chair of the Legislation Committee
Croatia	BOZINOVIC	Davor	MP, Interparliamentary, European affairs, Foreign Policy, Defence, Constitution Committee
Croatia (European Parliament)	STIER	Davor Ivo	MP, Committee on Development
Djibouti	MOUSSA ARREH	Charmarke	MP, Chairman of the Finance Committee
Dominica	DARROUX	Kenneth	MP, Minister for Health and Environment
Dominica	DOUGLAS	Ian	MP, Minister of Trade, Energy and Employment
Dominica	FONTAINE	Thomson	Senator
Dominica	LINTON	Lennox	MP, Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee



Dominica	ISAAC	Joseph	MP, Public Accounts Committee
Dominican Republic	BISONO HAZA	Victor Orlando	MP, Chair of the Committee on the Economy, Planification and Development
DRC	BAZAIBA MASUDI	Eve	MP, Head of the Social and Cultural Committee
DRC	LOLA KISANGA	Jean-Pierre	Senator and Deputy Rapporteur of the Senate
DRC	MABI MULUMBA	Evariste	Senator, Chair of the Committee on Economics, Finance and Good Governance
DRC	BOLOGNA	Patrick	MP, Chair of the Foreign Affairs Committee
DRC	LUBAYA	Claudel André	MP, Member of Economic and Budgetary Control Commission
DRC	MUTOKAMBALI	Jean-Luc	Chair, ECOFIN Committee
Georgia	CHIKOVANI	Irakli	MP, Committee on Defense and Security
Georgia	KHIDASHELI	Tinatin	MP, Chair for the Georgia-EU Parliamentary Cooperation Commission
Georgia	ONOPRISHVILI	David	MP, Chair of the Committee on Budget and Finance
Germany	BEYER	Peter	MP, Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee
Guinea	BAH	Alpha Ibrahima Sila	MP, Chair of the Committee for Information, Communication, Telecom, Arts and Culture
Guinea	DIALLO	Ousmane	MP, Commission for Economic and Financial Affairs Planning and Cooperation
Guinea	KABA	Ousmane	MP, Chair of the Committee on Economic Affairs, Finance, Planning et Cooperation
Guinea	KOUROUMA	Holomo Koni	MP, Committee on Economic Affairs, Finance, Planning et Cooperation
Iceland (WIP)	KRISTIANSDOTTIR	Hanna Birna	MP, (former fomer Icelandic Minister of Interior)
India	KALITA	Shri Bhubaneswar	MP, Chairman Committee on Petitions
India	SOMAIYA	Kirit	MP, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Energy
India	VIJAY	Tarun	MP, PN board member
Indonesia	ABDULLAH	Alimin	MP, Committee Defense, intelligence, foreign affairs, communication, and information
Indonesia	ASSEGAF	Nurhayati Ali	MP, Chairperson of the Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation
Ireland	BREEN	Pat	MP, Chairman of the Joint Committe on Foreign Affairs and Trade
Italy	LANZILLOTTA	Linda	MP, Vice Chair of the Senate of the Republic
Jamaica (ACPEU)	JACKSON	Fitz	President and Co-President of the ACP PA and ACP-EU Joint PA
Jordan (PAM)	ABU ABTAH	Fatmeh	MP, Women, Family Affairs and Education Committee



Jordan (PAM)	AL SAIDEEN	Dif-Allah	MP
Kenya	ANGWENYI	Jimmy	MP
Kenya	KITTONY	Zipporah	Senator
Kenya	MADIWO	Jakoyo	MP
Kenya	MULU	Benson Makali	MP, Budget and Appropriations
Kenya	OTUCHO	Mary Emaase	MP, Budget And Appropriations; Finance, Planning And Trade Committees
Kenya	WAWERU	Dennis Kariuki	MP, Budget And Appropriations; Finance, Planning And Trade Committees
Kenya	WEHLIYE	Adan Keynan	MP, Commissioner, Parliamentary Service Commission Chairperson, Public Investments Committee
Kenya (GOPAC)	AHMED	Shakeel Shabbir	MP, Chairman of African Parliamentarians Against Corruption (APNAC) Kenya Chapter
Kenya (WIP)	GHATI	Denita	MP, Defense and Foreign Relations, House Business Committees
Kenya (WIP)	GWENDO	Joy	Senator
Kenya (WIP)	KAJUJU	Florence	MP, Business Committee
Kenya (WIP)	LEKORERE	Sarah	MP, Committee on Lands and Regional Integration
Kenya (WIP)	MUHIA	Wanjiku	MP, Committee on Administration and National Security and Regional Integration Committees
Kenya (WIP)	NYAMUNGA	Rose	MP, Finance Planning and Trade, Regional Integration
Kuwait	ABDULLA	Khalil	MP
Kuwait	AL GHANIM	Marzoug	Speaker of the National Assembly of Kuwait
Kuwait	AL ZALZALA	Yousef	MP
Liberia	FRANCIS GEORGE	Josephine	MP, Chair of the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Committee
Liberia	FORH	Edward S.	MP, Chair of the Public Works and Agriculture Committee
Liberia (WIP)	HOWARD- TAYLOR	Jewel	MP, Chair of the Committee on Autonomous Commission and Agencies
Lithuania	VAREIKIS	Egidijus	MP, Parliamentary Network on the World Bank and IMF Board member
Lithuania	GLAVECKAS	Kestutis	MP, Chair for the Committee on Budget and Finance
Madagascar	NDREMANJARY	Paraina Odilon	MP, Chair of the Economy and Planification Committee



Madagascar	RABENIRINA	Maminiaina Solondraibe	MP, Decentralization Committee
Madagascar	RAZAFAMILY	Constance	MP, Finance and Budget Committee
Madagascar	RAZAFINDRAFITO	Lova Narivelo	MP, Finance and Planification Committee
Malawi	CHIWAYA	Clement Terence	MP, Business Committee
Malawi	CHILENJE NKHOMA	Esther Mcheka	MP, First Deputy Speaker to the Parliament
Mali	DIARRASSOUBA	Mamadou	MP, First Quaestor, President of the Malian Parliamentarians Network on the World Bank
Mali	KONE	Michel	MP, Rapportor of the Finance, Economy, Plan, Promotion of the Private Sector Committee
Mali	NDIAYE	Mody	MP, Head of the Parliamentarian Group "Republican and Democratic Vigilance"
Malta	FARRUGIA	Anglu	Speaker of the House of Representatives
Mexico	LÓPEZ	Lourdes	MP, Chair of the Committee on Environment and Natural Resources, President of GLOBE Mexican Chapter
Morocco	KHAIROUN	Said	MP, Chair of the Finance and Economic Development Committee
Morocco	MEZOUARI	Ahmed el Mehdi	MP, Finance and Economic Development Committee
Morocco	SBIA	Khalid	MP, Vice Chair of the Committee on Finance and Economic Development
Niger	HABIBOU	Aminatou	MP
Niger	IBRAHIMA	Souleymane	MP, Committee on Economic Affairs and Planning
Niger (PAP)	AMADOU	Nassirou	MP, Member of PAP, Finance and Budget Committee
Nigeria (PAP)	AMADI	Bethel Nnaemeka	MP, President of the Pan African Parliament
Norway	GRAHAM	Sylvi	MP, Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defense
Norway	NAVARSETE	Liv Signe	MP, Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defense
Oman	ALFARSI	Fawziya	Senator, Bureau of the State Council
Pakistan	CHAUDHRY LUQMAN	Shakila	MP, National Health Services, Regulation and Coordination
Pakistan	PARVEZ	Arifa	MP, Standing Committee on Information Technology
Peru	ALCORTA	Lourdes	MP, Chair of the Foreign Affairs Committee
Peru	CHAVEZ COSSIO	Martha	MP, Constitutional Law and Human Rights Committees



Peru	HUAIRE CHUQUICHAICO	Casio	MP, Chairman of the Committee on Economy, Banking, Finance, and Financial Intelligence
Peru	JULCA JARA	Modesto	MP, Vice President of Congress, Commission of the Budget and General Account of the Republic
Peru	CHACÓN DE VETTORI	Cecilia	MP, Committee on Foreign Affairs, Committee on Economy
Peru	GUTIÉRREZ CÓNDOR	Josue	MP, Committee on Economy, Banking, Finance and Financial Intelligence, Foreign Affairs Committee
Philippines	BATOCABE	Rodel	MP, Chair of the Committee on Climate Change
Philippines	DELOSO- MONTALLA	Cheryl	MP, Vice Chair of the Bases Conversion Committee
Philippines (GLOBE)	HERNANDEZ	Ferdinand	MP, Member of GLOBE Philippines, Vice Chair of Constitutional Amendments Committee
Philippines (GLOBE)	YAP	Susan	MP, Chair of GLOBE Philippines, Chairperson of the Special Committee on Reforestation
Poland	CIMOSZEWICZ	Wlodzimierz	Senator, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate
Portugal	CABRITA	Eduardo	MP, Chair of the Budget, Finance and Public Administration Committee
Portugal	NEGRAO	Fernando	MP, President of the Constitutional Committee
Portugal	RODRIGUEZ	Antonio	MP, Foreign Affairs Committee, European Affairs Committee
Portugal (PAM)	SERRASQUEIRO	Fernando	MP, Economy and Public Works; European Affairs
Romania	BORBELY	Laszlo	MP, Chair of the Committee on Foreign Affairs
Romania	NEASCU	Marian	MP, Vice Chair for Committee on Economic Policy, Reform and Privatization
Romania (European Parliament)	DRAGHICI	Damian	Senator, MEP
Senegal	SY	Mansour	MP, Deputy Speaker, Parliament
Seychelles	PIERRE	David	MP, Committee on Public Finance
Sierra Leone	BROWN	Patricia	MP, Vice Chair of the Finance Committee
Slovenia	SIRCELJ	Andrej	MP, Chair of the Public Finance Control
Somalia	OSMAN	Nadifa Mohamed	MP, Committee of Public Works & Reconstruction
South Africa	CARRIM	Yunus	MP, Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Finance
South Africa	KHOZA	Makhosi Busisiwe	MP, Standing Committee on Finance



South Africa	MOHAI	Seiso Joel	MP, Standing Committee on Appropriations and Finance
South Africa	NYAMBI	Archibold Tomo	MP, Standing Committee on Land and Mineral Resources; Communications and Public Enterprises
South Africa (GLOBE)	FROLICK	Cedric	MP, President of GLOBE, Chairman for Committee on Oversight and ICT
South Sudan (GOPAC)	KUOL	Wek Mamer	Senator
South Sudan (GOPAC)	MAYO	David Nailo	MP
South Sudan (GOPAC)	WANI	Mary Bicensio	MP, Chairperson Public Accounts Committee
South Sudan (GOPAC)	UBONG	Mark Nyipuocho	MP, Deputy Speaker
Spain (European Parliament)	SÁNCHEZ CALDENTEY	Lola	MEP, Committee on Development and International Trade
Sweden	ANDERSSON	Jorgen	MP, Committee on Finance
Sweden	PETTERSSON	Göran	MP, PN board member, Committee on Foreign Affairs
Sweden	UNANDER	Hans	MP, Committee on Finance
Tanzania	KAGASHEKI	Khamis Juma Sued	MP, Budget Committee
Tanzania	SALEH	Kidawa Hamid	MP, Vice Chair of the Budget Committee
Tanzania	SELASINI	Joseph Roman	MP, Budget Committee
Tunisia	RAHOUI	Mongi	MP, Chair of the Commission on Finance
Tunisia	SOUKRI	Olfa	MP, Rapportor of the Commission on Finance
Turkey	ZIYA IRBEÇ	Yusuf	MP, Board Member of the PN, Member for the Committee on Foreign Relations
Uganda	NANDALA-MAFABI	Nathan	MP, Board Member of PN
Uganda	NZOGHU	William	MP, Infrastructure and National Economy Committee
Uganda	OGUTTU	Wafula	MP
Uganda	EKANYA	Geofrey	MP, Chair of the Uganda Chapter of the PN



Ukraine	KRYVENKO	Viktor	MP, Deputy Chairman of Parliamentary Committee on Budget
United Kingdom	BAYLEY	Hugh	MP, Board member of the PN
United Kingdom	HARRISON	Lyndon	MP, Chair of the Economic and Financial Affairs Committee
Zambia	BELEMU	Ephraim	MP, Secretary General of the Zambian Chapter of the PN

OBSERVERS

<i>Organisation</i>	<i>Last name</i>	<i>First Name</i>
AFPPD	MARUMOTO	Mika
APF	DIEYE	Bachir
Bangladesh Embassy	ZIAUDDIN	Mohammad
Chemonics	SEMINARIO	Margarita
Embassy of Burundi in DC	NDABASHINZE	Ernest
Ernest and Young	FAIELLA	Cherie
European Parliament (Spain)	VILLOTA	Carlos
GLOBE	JIMENEZ AYBAR	Rafael
IRI	KAWAS	Rima
Ministry of Finance Colombia	MONDRAGON	Linda
Mothers of Lebanon	EL WATTAR KASSEM	Khouloud
National Conference of State Legislatures	BRENNAN WIGGINS	Kathy
NDI	PEPERA	Sandra
PAP	ELDIEB	Ahmed
PAP	MADASA	Zwelethu
Parliament of Argentina	ACEVEDO MIÑO	Martin
Parliament of Bangladesh	CHAKRABORTY	Pranab
Parliament of Bangladesh	HOSSAIN	Mo Wares
Parliament of Bangladesh	MANZOOR	SM
Parliament of Burundi (APF)	KANEZA	Jeanine
Parliament of Canada	STOCK	Peter
Parliament of DRC	SADIKI NODIAME	Nanou



Parliament of Indonesia	ARDIYANTI	Dina
Parliament of Indonesia	CHAIRIL	Patria
Parliament of Indonesia	WISNU	Taru Jugo
Parliament of Ireland	MURPHY	Noel
Parliament of Jordan	KRAISHAN	Mansour
Parliament of Kenya	KOSKEI	Emily Tracy Chebet
Parliament of Kenya	MAKAU	Phyllis
Parliament of Kenya	MUKUNYA	Nancy Wanjiru
Parliament of Kenya	MWANIKI	Gichohi Mwangi
Parliament of Kenya	OPANY	Erick
Parliament of Kenya	WANYONYI	Mercy
Parliament of Kuwait	AL AWADI	Abdullah
Parliament of Kuwait	AL DOWAIHI	Nasser
Parliament of Kuwait	AL DUWAISAN	Mohammed
Parliament of Kuwait	AL HARBAN	Talal
Parliament of Kuwait	AL SABTI	Abdulhakim
Parliament of Kuwait	AL SUBAIE	Meslet
Parliament of Kuwait	ALMOTAWWA	Bader
Parliament of Malawi	GONDWE	Roosevelt
Parliament of Malawi	MAKALANDE	Kenneth
Parliament of Portugal	LEAL	Isabel
Parliament of South Africa	DIUTLWILENG	Bridgette
Parliament of South Africa	JAHED	Mohammed
Parliament of South Africa	KHUZWAYO	June Rose
Parliament of South Africa	MNYANDA	Bandisiwe Siyabulela
Parliament of Sweden	ASELL	Michael
Parliament of Sweden	WILL	David
Parliament of Tanzania	DANIEL MBISE	Elisa
Parliament of Uganda	BYOONA EKIRAPA	Ruth
Parliament of UK	STONER	Stuart
Permanent Mission of Cambodia to the UN	YAUNG CHAN	Sopheha
UNEP	KACENAUŠKAITE	Daiva
UNICEF	PONET	David
WIP	ROSEN	Alexandra
World Bank	ZANNAT	Suraya



SPEAKERS

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Last name</i>	<i>First Name</i>	<i>Professional Title</i>
Congress of the USA	MCCOLLUM	Betty	US Congresswoman
European Parliament	STIER	Davor Ivo	Member of European Parliament, Rapporteur of the European Parliament on the "Global Development Framework after 2015"
Helen Kellen International	KINOTI	Mette	Vice President for Africa, Helen Keller International
IMF	BAER	Katherine	Chief, Revenue Administration Division
IMF	BHATIA	Sabrina	Chief Public Affairs
IMF	BREDENKAMP	Hugh	Deputy Director, Strategy Policy and Review Department
IMF	DUPONT	Serge	Executive Director
IMF	GRASSO	Carla	Deputy Managing Director
IMF	GUPTA	Sanjeev	Deputy Director, Fiscal Affairs
IMF	KAPWEPWE	Chileshe	Executive Director
IMF	KOCHHAR	Kalpana	Deputy Director, Asia and Pacific Department
IMF	LAGARDE	Christine	Head of the IMF
IMF	LOUNGANI	Prakash	Advisor, Research Department
IMF	NOLAN	Sean	Deputy Director, Strategy Policy and Review Department
IMF	PARRY	Ian	Principal Environment Expert
IMF	RICE	Gerry	Director for Communications
IMF	WEEKS-BROWN	Rhoda	Deputy Director, Communications Department
NDI	WOLLACK	Kenneth	President of NDI
Parliament of Bangladesh	CHAUDHURY	Shirin Sharmin	Speaker of Parliament
Parliament of Georgia	KHIDASHELI	Tinatin	Member of Parliament, Committee on Foreign Affairs and European Integration, Chair for the Georgia-EU Parliamentary Cooperation Commission
Parliament of Guinea	KABA	Ousmane	Member of Parliament, Chair of the Committee on Economic Affairs, Finance, Planning and Cooperation
Parliament of Iceland	KRISTJÁNSDÓTTIR	Hanna Birna	Member of Parliament, Member of WIP, Former Minister of Interior
Parliament of Malta	FARRUGIA	Anglu	Speaker of Parliament
Parliament of South Africa	CARRIM	Yunus	Member of Parliament, Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Finance
Parliament of South Africa	FROLICK	Cedric	Member of Parliament, President of GLOBE, Chairman for Committee on Oversight and ICT
Parliamentary Network	LEFROY	Jeremy	President on the Parliamentary Network, MP
Transparency International	POORTMAN	Christiaan	Chair of the Cost Interim Board, TI
UNEP	BENEKE	Patricia	Regional Director for North America,
World Bank Group	CULLELL	Mario Marcel	Senior Director, Governance



World Bank Group	DIOP	Makhtar	Vice President for the Africa
World Bank Group	EBINGER	Jane	Chief Technical Specialist, Climate Change
World Bank Group	EVANS	Tim	Senior Director, Health Nutrition & Population
World Bank Group	GROWN	Caren	Senior Director, Gender
World Bank Group	HEIDER	Caroline	Director General, IEG
World Bank Group	MULLER	Cyril	Vice President for External Affairs
World Bank Group	von AMSBERG	Joachim	Vice President, Concessional Finance and Global Partnerships
World Bank Group	WILKINS	Jill	Manager, Global Engagement
World Bank Group	YON-CAI	Jin	Executive VP, IFC
World Bank Group	YONG KIM	Jim	World Bank President
World Economic Forum	LARKIN	Amy	Vice-Chair, Global Agenda Council on Climate Change, World Economic Forum



ANNEX 3

THE ROLE OF PARLIAMENTS IN ENSURING COMMUNITIES ENJOY THE ‘DEVELOPMENT DIVIDEND’ FROM EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

SPEAKERS

Ms. Satu Leena Santala, Executive Director, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Sweden, The World Bank

Mr. Mario Marcel Cullell, Senior Director, Governance Global Practice, World Bank Group (WBG)

Hon. John Cheyo, Member of Parliament, Tanzania, Member of Budget Committee

MODERATOR

Mr. Christopher Sheldon, Practice Manager, Energy and Extractives Global Practice, World Bank Group (WBG)



PRESENTATIONS

Mr. Christopher Sheldon of the WBG introduced the panel and gave opening remarks, mentioning the revenues from extractive industries have “enormous potential to reduce poverty.” He

continued by mentioning that “Oil and mineral exports were *seven times* the amount of ODA in Africa.” He stressed the reality that legislators play a positive role in budgetary issues regarding extractives,



emphasising the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), a multi-donor trust fund providing technical assistance for 48 countries.

Ms. Satu Leena Santala of the World Bank began by noting the role of Parliaments in the development process as “one of the key enablers of building good societies.” To her mind, domestic accountability and strengthening the role of Parliament is important in environmental, economic and social sustainability. Her focus was on ensuring that institutions are responsive to people, as this by nature inspires members of society to contribute through taxes, obey laws, and being constructive citizens.

Ms. Santala added that natural resources present a huge opportunity for development within a country, but very unique challenges as well. She gave the example of Norway and how the comprehensive framework of institutions which are in place to see a true development dividend flourished. She urged legislators in “creating a long-term vision and political will,” as Parliaments can approve new developments, design a strong fiscal regime, provide predictability of the business environment, and create an adequate concession regime that benefits all. She ended by challenging the other panellists, asking how national legislators and international organisations can work together to ensure the development dividend.

Mr. Mario Marcel Cullell discussed working at the Ministry of Finance in Chile, where privatisation, royalties, and revenues became issues impacting Chilean society, hence necessitating responsive, good governance in his native country. Further, he stressed ways in which Governance Global Practice at the WBG can support Parliaments and legislators in providing for citizens. This support is tailored and done through government assessments, information system analysis of revenues, anticorruption initiatives via oversight capacity building, and revenue management streamlined to sub-national levels.

Mr. Marcel Cullell emphasised that mechanisms in the daily functions of Parliament to develop long-term strategies instead of short-term pressures must be the priority. This includes an examination of how to invest resources through data collection and simultaneously neutralise opportunistic behaviour. He concluded by expressing the WBG’s commitment to mobilising knowledge through engagements with Parliaments, which includes connecting with other areas of the WBG’s work in order to respond to the needs of governance practitioners and legislators.

“You cannot eat potential,” said **Hon. John Cheyo** from Tanzania to the group of panellists and audience members; “We are characterised as a poor country, yet we have so much.” He focused on a plethora of items, but specifically giving his advice to highly indebted countries:



invest in health, agriculture, energy infrastructure, and people. He further illuminated the role of Parliamentarian, which is to “put the right laws in place.”

Hon. Cheyo further discussed the role that energy plays for citizens, making sure that “we get all of the money to invest in cheaper energy sources and save for the future.” He commended the WBG for their

new approach towards Governance Practice, noting further the process’ holistic nature when “it touches the executive, judiciary and legislative branches of government.” He concluded by encouraging MPs to wake up from the ‘syndrome of poverty’, and the WBG to continue supporting institution building, accountability and transparency in Parliaments.

DISCUSSION

The attendees of the session were varied, including Parliamentarians who were eager to share their experiences with the panel. **Hon. Ousmane Diallo** of Guinea mentioned the reality that no link exists between negotiations on extractives and a strategy for poverty reduction, resulting in projects without essential actors that are undesirable to those who are impacted afterwards. He continued, noting “capacity building is lacking at the local level,” and asked how the WBG can help in the negotiating process for everyone involved. **Hon. Cheyo** agreed, asking provocatively, “Why should negotiations on public assets be confidential?” Although the negotiations must be done by the executive, Parliaments need to be involved and thinking about the country as the top priority.

Hon. Patricia Brown of Sierra Leone asked how international initiatives can help her country ensure benefits go to the citizens. **Mr. Marcel Cullell** noted four items: ensuring data collection, building capacity to use the data, creating enforceable standards and regulations, and assessing how the government is exercising its management of resources. **Hon. Cheyo** added that strengthening a country’s system requires trusting a country’s system; “of course think globally,” he reminded the audience, but “more importantly, think locally, and trust local expatriates.”

Hon. Jean-Luc Mutokambali of the DRC sought to focus on the principles of extractive industries, looking at how the community benefits. He added, “People of the DRC don’t even know that they have the resources. Companies come in, exploit, and go; meanwhile we do not even know what they are taking.” **Hon. Musa Mbutoh Njingum** of Cameroon offered feedback towards the panel, urging them to, “Give MPs power; take us into the negotiating table. We cannot involve ourselves in corruption and embezzlement because we will be gone tomorrow. Let us help you.”



ANNEX 4

Resolution

Over 220 participants gathered for the Global Parliamentary Conference of the Parliamentary Network on the World Bank & IMF, organised in cooperation with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank Group. With the approaching deadline of the MDGs, the Conference was an opportune time to discuss how to create a long-term people-centred framework for improving lives and ensuring sustainable development for the generations to come. The Members of Parliament present at the Conference agreed to an action plan with the following commitments:

- Establish a working group in their Parliament as well as at the global level tasked with monitoring progress of post-2015 development goals implementation based on national commitments.
- Convene regular meetings with officials from relevant ministries to discuss SDGs evolution and next steps planned, and monitor closely the work of their respective governments and of multilateral financing institutions to ensure effective financing for development.
- Set up regular briefings with IMF and World Bank offices in their respective countries to discuss planned projects and give feedback on project impact from their constituents.
- Convene constituency meetings to establish dialogue with members of the public to inform them of the issues and ensure their voices are heard.
- Introduce, scrutinise and review legislation to ensure that the new development goals are reflected in national policies and that the necessary enabling legislation is in place.
- Take part in field visits to take stock of the impact of projects and policies.
- Engage with relevant stakeholders such as local authorities, civil society organisations, the media and the private sector by sharing information and supporting their participation in decision-making.
- Provide representation to women and young people, and vulnerable and marginalised groups to ensure that they will be at the centre of the post-2015 agenda.
- Consider the ramifications of global overpopulation and the need to create jobs and policies tailored around our future global population growth.
- Advocate for more funding towards strengthening the health care sector and ensure that earmarked funds are used for infrastructure and training for health workers, and establishing of preventative measures of disease control.



- Advocate for the adequate, efficient and transparent allocation of resources in national and local budgets to ensure they are prioritised in the best way to make progress towards the new development goals.
- Push for environmental sustainability through long-term fiscal incentives and transparent regulatory frameworks, pushing for the necessary resource allocations and engaging with constituents to build support for such initiatives.



ANNEX 5

About the Network

The Parliamentary Network on the World Bank & International Monetary Fund (the Parliamentary Network) provides a platform for parliamentarians from 140 countries to advocate for increased accountability and transparency in International Financial Institutions and multilateral development financing. Founded in 2000, the Parliamentary Network seeks to engage law makers from around the globe in the common mission of addressing good governance and poverty challenges in both their home countries and abroad. Directed by a twelve-member Board elected by their peers, the Parliamentary Network is an independent non-governmental organization with a secretariat in Paris. The organization is open to all elected parliamentarians from World Bank member states who hold a current mandate. Parliamentary Network members represent themselves and their constituents, and not their countries, parliaments or governments.



ANNEX 6

New Board

Honourable Jeremy Lefroy, UK, Chair

Jeremy Lefroy is a British Conservative Party Member of Parliament. Since his election in 2010, he serves in the International Development Selected Committee and also served in the Health and Social Care Bill Committee. After ten years in Tanzania working in the coffee industry, he returned to the UK and worked assisting smallholder farmers in East Africa. He founded Equity for Africa, a charitable trust that seeks to alleviate poverty by providing equity-type funding for small businesses in Africa. He also helped the establishment of Stafford Works, a charity which promotes apprenticeships, job creation and entrepreneurship in his constituency. He is a qualified chartered accountant by profession, with a background in manufacturing, international trade and agriculture. He was councillor and cabinet member for resources in Newcastle-under-Lyme. Jeremy Lefroy also served in the Independent Monitoring Board of a Young Offenders Institution and as a school governor. He was educated in King's College, Cambridge.

Senator Alain Destexhe, Belgium, Vice Chair

Alain Destexhe has been a member of the Belgian Parliament since 1995. He is a former Secretary General of Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), former President of the International Crisis Group (ICG) and former President of Parliamentarians for Global Action (PGA). After graduating from the Liège University Medical School, he obtained a diploma in International Affairs from the Paris Institute of Political Studies (IEP) and a certificate in management from the INSEAD in

Fontainebleau. As medical doctor and Secretary General of MSF, Alain Destexhe was involved in major humanitarian crises in the 80s and 90s, notably in Central America, Ethiopia, the Gulf, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Rwanda and Somalia. He then worked with the Crisis Group on peace-building measures in the Balkans and led the PGA campaign to ratify the Rome Treaty on the International Criminal Court (ICC). He is the author of several books on humanitarian issues and international relations. His main areas of interest are development, electoral observation and international justice. Alain Destexhe joined the Parliamentary Network on the World Bank and IMF (PNoWB) in 2000, chaired its twelve-member Board from December 2010 until June 2013 and currently holds the position of Vice Chair.

Senator Eve Bazaiba Masudi, Democratic Republic of the Congo

Eve Bazaiba Masudi is Secretary General of the Congo Liberation Movement, MP, and President of the National Commission of the National Assembly. She is a Diplomat and Judge by training, an Honorary Senator and previously the President of the Sociocultural Senate Commission from 2007 to 2012. Furthermore, she was the President of the League of Congolese Women for Elections. Ms. Bazaiba Masudi is a consultant on human rights, rights of women and children, and peaceful conflict management. She is passionate about international development issues, with an emphasis on parliamentary engagement with the World Bank & IMF.



Senator Joy Gwendo, Kenya

Joy Gwendo has always been a powerful voice in advocating for active women participation in party politics as a platform for directly influencing pro-women and children issues which saw her being nominated as a Senator by the ruling coalition in 2013 to help the Government develop and promote activities and policies that will help uplift the women in the country.

Joy is an accomplished public servant who has used professional, personal and political positions to serve the community. She has used her extensive media connections accumulated over ten years professional engagement as a media creative and marketer in the leading media house in the country, to highlight the plight of the suffering women in slums and other informal settlements.

Joy graduated from The University of Nairobi with a Bachelor of Arts in Information Science and she is currently pursuing a second Degree in Political science. After graduating she spent her time doing freelance writing which also landed her a job as a youth columnist with The Seed Magazine.

Born in January 1980, Joy is a single mother of 1 and is also a dedicated Christian talented in singing, dancing and writing. She is the patron of Kivuli development initiative, an outfit she uses to give back to the society.

Joy has attended several international women conferences, the latest one being the OECD Global Parliamentary Network in Paris where she was selected to be a speaker in the Panel on to speak about the "Leadership of Women in Public Life" together with Mari Kiviniemi, Deputy Secretary General of OECD.

Senator Oscar Mauricio Lizcano Arango, Colombia

Oscar Mauricio Lizcano Arango graduated as a lawyer from the Universidad del Rosario in Bogotá, Colombia, where he stood out for his academic excellence and leadership. He was President of the University's Student Council, and Vice President of AIESEC (International Association of Students of Economics and Social Sciences) in the year 2000.

He completed a specialization in Business Administration and Technology at University of Cambridge (England) and another in Public Affairs Management at the Universidad del Externado in Colombia, in partnership with Georgetown University. Throughout his 15 years of experience he has served as adviser to CORPES (the Regional Council for Economic and Social Planning), Regional Director for Bogota and Cundinamarca for DANSOCIAL (the Administrative Department of Economic Solidarity), Secretary of Transportation in Manizales under Mayor Germán Cardona, UNDP (United Nations Development Program) consultant for the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Justice, adviser to the Minister of Communications, and Secretary General of IGAC (Agustin Codazzi Geographic Institute).

He taught Political Science at the Universidad Autónoma de Manizales, where he participated in the creation and management of postgraduate programs and other courses. He was elected Member of Congress for the Party of the U for the 2006-2010 period, and Senator of the Republic from 2010-2014. He was reelected for the 2014-2018 period.

He has promoted several important projects, some of which have already have been written into law. He has also worked on financial reform, on the National Development Plan, and the Annual Budget.



Senator Pana Merchant, Canada

Called to the Senate of Canada on December 12, 2002, Ms. Pana Pappas Merchant is the only Greek born woman to serve in Canada's Upper Chamber, and the second woman to represent Saskatchewan.

Elementary and junior high school teacher and later businesswoman, Ms. Merchant has played an active role in cultural, political, and advocacy groups in Saskatchewan: Past fundraising chair, Liberal Party of Saskatchewan; executive member of the Mackenzie Art Gallery Volunteers (Regina); Canadian Parents for French; executive member of Regina Immigrant Women Centre; the Greek and other immigrant communities; Canadian Federation of University Women – Regina; the Catholic Women's League; Honourary Patron of "Swing Soleil" choral group; and numerous community based charities and health sector organizations. She was a founding Board Member of the Canadian Race Relations Foundation (1996) and served on its Board until called to the Senate in 2002. Senator Merchant served two terms on The Board of Governors of the World Hellenic Interparliamentary Association.

Senator Merchant and her husband have been strong advocates of First Nations' rights. Senator Merchant was adopted into the Blackfoot Confederacy with the name "Many Offerings" in an Alberta War Bonnet ceremony (2008); was presented the Queen Elizabeth II Golden Jubilee Medal (2002); the Saskatchewan Centennial Medal (2005); the Queen Elizabeth II Diamond Jubilee Medal (2012); and honoured at the His Majesty, the Greek Immigrant event (2015) in Montreal, Quebec.

Senator Merchant and her husband, E.F. Anthony Merchant, are long standing patrons

of the arts and particularly the visual arts, and through numerous donations have encouraged the collections of various public institutions and galleries in each of the four Western Provinces, as well as art donations to the National Art Gallery (Ottawa) and to the National War Museum (Ottawa), and assisted in the support of the Canadian Museum for Human Rights (Winnipeg).

Senator Merchant has had a keen interest in world affairs and over the past 30 years has traveled to over 100 countries to learn and experience firsthand their culture, governance and history. She has twice participated and addressed the Forum on Democracy, Development and Free Trade held annually in Doha, Qatar under the high patronage of His Highness, the Emir of the State of Qatar (2007 and 2008). She serves as Honourary Patron for Future Achievers International. She is a Director of The Parliamentary Network of the World Bank & IMF.

Senator Merchant was educated in both Greece and Canada. She obtained a B.A. from the University of Saskatchewan (Saskatoon) and a Teaching Diploma from the University of Regina. She is fluent in English and Greek and has good facility in French.

Senator Merchant maintains a regional office in Saskatchewan. She is married to Tony Merchant, Q.C.; they have three sons, Evatt, Joshua and Matthew, all practicing law.

Honourable Nathan Nandala-Mafabi, Uganda

Nathan Nandala-Mafabi is a Ugandan Member of Parliament with the Forum for Democratic Change (FDC). He is part of the Appointments Committee. Since 2011 he is the leader of the opposition and the Chairman of Bugisu Corporation Union. He is also a financial



management consultant and tax consultant by profession, and holds university diplomas from Uganda, Kenya and the UK. He used to work as Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee and as Shadow Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development.

Honourable Olfa Soukri Cherif, Tunisia

Olfa Soukri Cherif is Member of Parliament and Member of the Committee on Finance. Before, she was a Professor in Economics at the Institut Supérieur de Science Humaines in Tunis and in Mathematics and Statistics at the University of Paris, Panthéon, la Sorbonne, where she also studied. Ms. Soukri Cherif graduated with an MBA in Trade Policy from Harvard University, then continued serving as a consultant for the OECD in and AISEC Alumni President. She is an adamant advocate of democratic consolidation, believing that sustainable development is a means to which such could be achieved.

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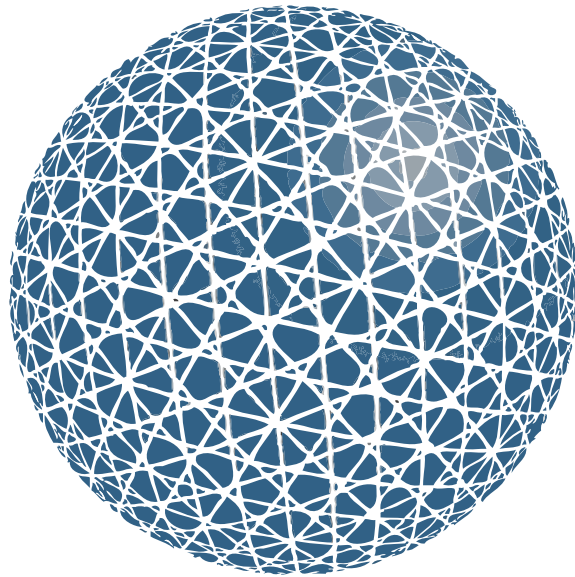
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Honourable Tarun Vijay, India

Tarun Vijay is a member of Rajya Sabha, the upper house of the Indian Parliament. He is an Indian author, social worker, and famous freelance journalist. He was the editor of the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) weekly in Hindi, Panchajanya from 1986 to 2008, and is a columnist of The Times of India. He also writes for the Daily Pioneer. He is currently working as the director of the Dr. Syamaprasad Mookerjee Research Foundation (DSMRF). In the early 1980s, he spent five years as an RSS activist in India's tribal areas. He was the youngest member of the then Home Minister's Hindi Language advisory committee during Indira Gandhi's government. As an avid photographer, he has covered the Himalayan and the river Indus regions extensively, and led the first Indus expedition from Demchok to Batalik.

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