



Meeting Objectives and Agenda
World Bank Group - Civil Society Consultative Group
on Health, Nutrition, and Population
April 14 and 15, 2015
WBG C building room 2-150, 1225 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington D.C.

Background on the WBG's Global Practice for Health, Nutrition and Population

In July 2014, the World Bank Group launched a new business operating model with 14 Global Practices and 5 Cross-Cutting Solutions Areas (CCSAs) geared toward achievement of the WBG's twin goals to end extreme poverty by 2030 and boost shared prosperity. Through the Global Practices, the WBG provides financing, technical expertise and knowledge to developing countries. In line with the WBG's global twin goals, the goal of the WBG's HNP Global Practice is to end preventable deaths and disability through universal health coverage by 2030, so that no one will be tipped into or kept in poverty due to expenditures on health, and the poorest 40% of the population will be able to access essential health services. The HNP Global Practice is led by Senior Director Tim Evans and a Global Practice Leadership Team.

Background on the WBG-Civil Society Consultative Group for HNP

The joint WBG-Civil Society Consultative Group on Health, Nutrition and Population (the Group) was formed in 2011 in response to the call from CSOs for a more structured mechanism for Bank-CSO engagement at the global and country levels. Representatives are selected by a joint civil society-Bank selection committee, on the basis of applications received from a global call for nominations. The civil society members of the Group are based in different parts of the globe, and are selected on the basis of their expertise and their capacity to network with different civil society constituencies in the HNP sector. The Group is not intended to represent global civil society as a whole. Members serve for three years, in a voluntary capacity, with recruitment of new members staggered at approximately 18-month intervals to ensure some continuity. Currently, the Group consists of 17 civil society experts on issues related to HNP in different regions, from both national and international organizations. The list of current civil society members attached as Annex 1. The Terms of Reference of the Group is attached as Annex 2.

Specific Objectives for April 2015 meeting:

1. Facilitate a meaningful dialogue between CSOs and the WBG's HNP Global Practice on issues affecting the WBG's work in HNP at the global, regional and country levels.
2. Exchange feedback on lessons learned on promising approaches to assist developing countries in achieving better results in HNP.
3. Onboard the nine new members of the Group into the CSCG. Acknowledge the contributions of outgoing members.
4. Agree on how to engage in the next 18 months.

Day 1: Tuesday, April 14, 2015

8:00 onwards	Registration open
9:00-12:00	<p>Pre-meeting Civil Society Only</p> <p>Chair: Simon Wright (with plan to hand over) Secretary: Arjanne Rietsema (with plan to hand over)</p>
12:00-1:00	<p>Lunch: Meet and Greet</p> <p><i>Over lunch, the Group will get to know each other inducting new members, review the Objectives for the Meeting, go over the Agenda proposed for the next 1.5 days and share the participants' expectations from the meeting. CS will report back on any issues that might have come up during the CS Only meeting in the morning for sharing with the WB.</i></p> <p>WBG: Tim Evans, Nicole Klingen, Christoph Kurowski Civil Society: Simon Wright, Arjanne Rietsema</p>
1:00-3:00	<p>Session 1. HNP Strategic Directions</p> <p><i>This session will provide an overview of HNP GP's strategy and the framework for contributing to the WBG's twin goals and to achieving HNP's objectives. The Health, Nutrition & Population Global Practice aims to accelerate progress towards universal health coverage so that by 2030 no one will be tipped into, or kept in, poverty due to expenditure on health care, and the poorest 40% of the population will have access to essential health, nutrition, and population services.</i></p> <p><i>Objective: To inform, update and get feedback from Civil Society members.</i></p> <p><i>Format: Presentation(s) maximum 30 minutes, 10 minute first response then 45 minutes open discussion.</i></p> <p>WBG: Tim Evans, presenter WBG discussants: Nicole Klingen, Christoph Kurowski Civil Society: Sumie Yamaguchi, chair</p>
3:00-3:30	Break
3:30-5:00	<p>Session 2. Intro to Civil Society work at global and country levels. Identify linkages with the Bank's country and global work in HNP</p> <p><i>This session will look at the work of the CS CG at global and country levels: What countries do our CS members work in? What are their key health projects? Who's working on World-Bank funded HNP projects? What other key donors are they working with? How do our CS group network with other organizations in country and at global level? (CSCG experience)</i></p> <p><i>WB staff working on global programs and lending operations in countries will participate in the dialogue to look for opportunities to engage with CS.</i></p> <p><i>Objective: Identify opportunities to work together at country and global level with broader civil society, leveraging each other's work to promote the case for investing in health.</i></p> <p><i>Format: Facilitated workshop style to collect input.</i></p> <p>WBG discussants: Monique Vledder, Dinesh Nair, Sam Mills, Tekabe Ayalew Belay, Patrick Eozenou, Jumana Qamruddin WBG Chair: Nicole Klingen Civil Society: Marina Adamyan</p>
5:00-6:30	Reception C2 Foyer

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Day 2: Wednesday, April 15, 2014

8:00-9:00	Breakfast. CS only meeting.
9:00-10:30	<p>Session 3. Sharing the Bank's technical work – UNICO, Demographic Dividend <i>Presentation and discussion on technical work recently completed by WBG-HNP.</i></p> <p><i>Objective: Engage CS in a discussion of the findings and recommendations from both reports.</i></p> <p><i>Presentation on Going Universal: How 24 developing countries are implementing UHC reforms from the bottom up, 15 minutes; response, 5 minutes; discussion, 25 minutes. Daniel Cotlear</i></p> <p><i>Presentation on Africa's Demographic Transition: Dividend or Disaster? 15 minutes; response 5 minutes; discussion 25 minutes. Abdo Yazbeck</i></p> <p>WBG: Michele Gagnolati, discussant WBG chair: Rachel Winter Jones Civil Society: Lara Brearley</p>
10:30-11:00	<i>Break</i>
11:00-12:30	<p>Session 4. How and what are countries doing to promote UHC? <i>Present examples from the Bank's work on UHC in countries and engage in a dialogue on: (a) issues and challenges the countries face, and (b) the role CS plays in these countries towards achieving UHC.</i></p> <p><i>Objective: Identify how the WB and the CS Group can work together to better engage with broader civil society in countries.</i></p> <p><i>Format: Overview on country work, maximum 30 minutes, 10 minute first response then 45 minutes open discussion.</i></p> <p>WBG discussants: Akiko Maeda, Netsanet Workie, Christel Vermeersch WBG chair: Enis Baris Civil Society: Ariel Frisancho</p>
12:30-1:30	Lunch: a conversation with IEG's Pia Schneider. Discussant: Christoph Kurowski. Chair: Nicole Klingen
1:30-3:00	<p>Session 5: Practicalities of moving forward <i>How do we consult in the next year? How do we engage with the broader Civil Society community through the CSCG? What are the areas to consider for monthly dialogue on WB work? Prepare a calendar of topics for discussions.</i></p> <p>WBG Chair: Tim Evans WBG: Nicole Klingen, Rachel Winter Jones, Laura Coronel Civil Society: Christine Sow</p>
3:00-3:30	<i>Break</i>
3:30-5:00	<p>Session 6: From Crisis to Building More Resilient Health Systems <i>The Bank's response to the Ebola crisis, what's been done/ being done to help rebuild countries most affected, how these efforts lead to building more resilient health systems in affected countries / other countries.</i></p> <p><i>Objective: Identify the opportunities for civil society to provide input to the development efforts.</i></p> <p><i>Format: Presentation(s) maximum 30 minutes, 10 minute first response then 45 minutes open discussion.</i></p> <p>WBG: Patricio Marquez, presenter, Sheila Dutta, discussant Chair: Nicole Klingen Civil Society: Mohga Kamal-Yanni</p>
5:00-5:30	<p>Working together with others – the Global Partnership for Social Accountability (GPSA), Andres Pablo Falconer, Governance unit</p> <p>Closing remarks – Nicole Klingen</p>

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ANNEX References



<http://www.worldbank.org/en/about>

Session 1. HNP Strategic Directions

<http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/health>

Session 2. Intro to Civil Society work at global and country levels. Identify linkages with the Bank's country and global work in HNP

Global Financing Facility in Support of Every Woman Every Child

The Global Financing Facility (GFF) in Support of Every Woman Every Child will contribute to global efforts to end preventable maternal, newborn, child and adolescent deaths by 2030 providing smart, sustainable and scalable financing for reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health. With full financing, an accelerated investment scenario would help prevent 4 million maternal deaths, 107 million child deaths and 21 million stillbirths between 2015 and 2030 in 73 high-burden countries.

The creation of the GFF was announced by the World Bank Group, Canada, Norway and the United States at the UN General Assembly in September 2014. It builds on the experience of the Health Results Innovation Trust Fund at the World Bank

Every aspect of GFF's design is being shaped by many stakeholders. The business plan will be finalized by the end of April 2015, after which the GFF will become fully operational. The GFF will be formally launched at the July 2015 Financing for Development meeting in Addis Ababa.

<http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/health/brief/global-financing-facility-in-support-of-every-woman-every-child>

Health Measurement and Accountability in the post-2015 Era: A Common Roadmap

The WBG, USAID, WHO together with Development Partners will convene Measurement and Accountability for Results in Health (MA4Health) Summit from Tuesday, June 9 to Thursday, June 11, 2015.

The Summit will be held at the Preston Auditorium, World Bank, Washington, D.C. and will bring together decision-makers, thought leaders and implementers to advance a common agenda for post-2015 health measurement and to endorse “Health Measurement and Accountability in the post-2015 Era: A Common Roadmap”, a document that will set forth priorities and recommendations for measurement and enable countries to effectively measure and achieve the post-2015 sustainable development goals. The deadline for comments is April 22, 2015.

<http://ma4health.hsaccess.org/roadmap>

Session 3. Sharing the Bank’s technical work – UNICO, Demographic Dividend

Presentation 1. Going Universal: How 24 developing countries are implementing UHC reforms from the bottom up.

Universal Health Coverage Study Series (UNICO)

Around the world, countries are implementing ambitious UHC programs. This study analyzed 26 UHC programs in 24 developing countries to understand in detail how these programs are implemented. The programs were selected on the basis that they followed a “bottom-up approach” toward UHC; they expanded coverage with a special focus on the poor, sharing the ultimate goal of ensuring that everyone has access to the health care they need without suffering financial hardship.

These programs are at once new, massive, and transformational: new because they have mostly been launched since the turn of the century; massive because they cover almost 2.5 billion people (and counting), or about one-third of the global population; and transformational in that they do not just expand coverage but fundamentally change the way that broader health systems work.

The book discusses the common policy elements observed across the 24 countries, the key policy choices that countries make in order to chart their own path toward UHC, the stepping stones they often use along that path, and the new risks that must be addressed.

<http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/health/publication/universal-health-coverage-study-series>

Presentation 2: Africa’s Demographic Transition: Dividend or Disaster?

“Demography is destiny” is both an important message and an inaccurate one. There is little doubt that demographic change can have a deep impact on poverty, economic growth, health, fragility, and human development, and as such it is extremely important. But the nature of the impact of demographic change, however, is not set in stone. The most important message of this book is that the right policies can help countries reap the potential benefits of demographic change on the overall development of a nation.

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This book not only looks at lessons from East Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East, but also at experiences within Africa to draw policy options that can help countries use demographic change to improve health, empower women, enhance investment in education and skills, and speed up economic growth and poverty reduction.

Sub-Saharan Africa currently exhibits two unique demographic characteristics. First, it is the only region in the world that is still at a very early stage of the demographic transition. As such, it can learn from other regions that have gone through the same journey to ensure that demographic change paves the way to deeper and more sustainable prosperity. As the book finds, this path is neither easy nor automatic. Success requires actions in different policy realms that are time-coordinated, adapted to the current level of the demographic transition, and produce results.

The second unique characteristic of the region's demographic picture is its heterogeneity. A small number of countries are far along the transition, with fertility rates that are below replacement levels. A larger number of countries are exhibiting surprising delays in the transition in the last 10 years. Other countries are showing very little movement along the natural transition and are stuck at very high fertility rates. These large differences argue for differentiated policies that target different sectors and processes. They also argue for country to country learning and knowledge sharing.

The book lays out a range of policy actions that are needed at the different phases of the demographic transition and uses global and regional experiences to provide evidence on what has worked and what hasn't. Countries have a menu of options available to speed up the transition, improve investment in the resulting youth cohort, expand labor markets, and encourage savings.

Sub-Saharan Africa is a continent with impressive and sustained economic growth and development. Some of that growth is powered by natural resources and policies that are opening up more markets and attracting investments. The demographic transition—particularly the speed with which it takes place and the economic and human development policies that accompany it—can power the next wave of economic growth with healthier and better educated youth cohorts that enter expanding labor markets and contribute to improved financial markets.

The full potential of the demographic dividend can be realized in Sub-Saharan Africa, but proactive policies will be required to make it happen.

Abstract for the Sahel ECONOMIC SECTOR WORK.

Population and Development in the Sahel: Policy Choices to Catalyze a Demographic Dividend

Abstract: The demographic transition in the Sahel region has been slower than that in the rest of the world. Although child mortality rates have declined in recent decades, they are still higher in West Africa than in other regions. Furthermore, the fertility

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decline has progressed very slowly, with some countries seeing stalls and others even an increase in birth rates. The speed with which this transition takes place has a critical impact on a population's age structure and future potential for economic productivity.

The current rates of change in the Sahelian sub-region will make it unlikely that countries will achieve an age structure that will create a youth bulge of a healthy, well-nourished, and educated cohort ready to enter a modern labor market to capture a sizable demographic dividend. Once missed, this opportunity for a demographic dividend will not return. This analysis uses quantitative data triangulated with the qualitative findings and policy analyses to identify the triggers necessary to accelerate the demographic dividend in this sub-region.

Session 4. How and what are countries doing to promote UHC?

Universal Health Coverage for Inclusive and Sustainable Development: A Synthesis of 11 Country Case Studies

<http://hdl.handle.net/10986/18867>

Under the Japan–World Bank Partnership Program for UHC, 11 countries from low-, middle-, and high-income groups were selected to represent a diversity of geographic and economic conditions. All these countries have committed to UHC as a key national aspiration, but are approaching it in different ways and are at different points in achieving or sustaining it. Some countries aim to achieve UHC through national insurance systems that purchase services from public and private providers, while others such as Bangladesh, Brazil, and Ethiopia have worked toward providing better access to services through the public delivery system. Group 1 countries are still setting the national policy agenda for moving toward UHC; Group 2 countries have made substantial progress toward UHC but still face significant gaps in coverage; those in Group 3 have recently achieved many UHC policy goals but face new challenges in deepening and sustaining coverage; and Group 4 countries have mature health systems with UHC but are still having to adjust national policies to meet changing demographic and economic conditions.

Session 6: From Crisis to Building More Resilient Health Systems

Global Ebola Response Resource Tracking

<http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/ebola/brief/global-ebola-response-resource-tracking>

FEATURE STORY. Health Workers on Ebola Frontlines Serve Countries, Risk Own Lives

<http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2015/04/06/health-workers-on-ebola-frontlines-serve-countries-risk-own-lives>

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Logistics

Building Passes

World Bank building passes will be issued by Security at the entrance to the World Bank’s “C” building, Address: 1225 Connecticut Ave., NW, Washington, DC.

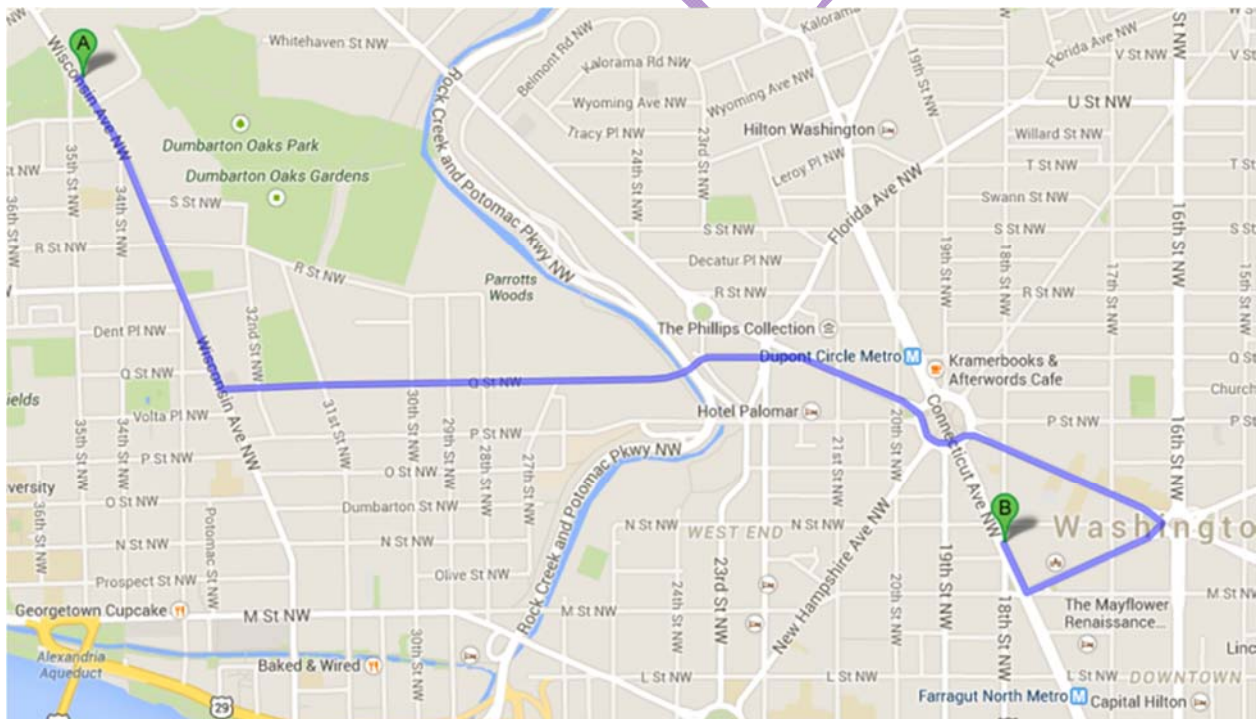
Participants will be asked for a government issued photo identification to get the pass issued. The meeting will be held on the 2nd Floor, Room C2-150.

Directions to venue

The hotel is approximately 2 miles from the World Bank’s “C” building. The best way to get to the meeting venue from the hotel is to take a cab (about 10 minutes). See map below.

A: Holiday Inn Georgetown

B: 1225 Connecticut Ave., NW, Washington, DC



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