Poverty—and its reduction—is a major challenge facing governments around the world—even in the developed world. Faced with this challenge, government financial managers are increasingly asked to allocate and manage fiscal resources so that poverty-related problems might be addressed. To effectively perform this task, many managers know that they will be required to develop new capacities, tools, planning and policymaking relationships and institutional mechanisms into their budgeting and financial management processes. The 2002 ICGFM Washington D.C. Summit focuses on the questions financial managers and policymakers have been asking regarding such issues. In tackling these questions, in workshop format, the summit intends to develop constructive recommendations on how governments around the world can effectively develop and use their budgeting and financial management processes to reduce poverty.

The workshop is a product of collaboration between the World Bank and the ICGFM. It concentrates on issues related to the way public spending is planned, executed and monitored. All sessions are designed to explore how capital and human resources can be targeted to achieve focused results. Focal points in budgeting, procurement, and auditing are identified by first assessing the risks that commonly exist to limit and constrain performance. After such identification, the workshop’s themes will move to consider how the potential for public finance wastage can be minimized and resources better targeted and managed.

The summit is designed as a participatory and inclusive event in which invited senior policy makers in governmental financial management from around the world have an opportunity to meet and interact. As such, the event will bring practitioners from a variety of countries and regions of the world together, representing institutions involved in all facets of public financial management. Starting with the first participatory session, the two and one-half days of activity will provide an opportunity for these practitioners to sit together, examine their specific situations, and consider how best to ensure that the money their and other governments spend achieves the objective of reducing poverty.