

**COHERENCE, COORDINATION AND COOPERATION
AMONG MULTILATERAL ORGANIZATIONS**

MONITORING FRAMEWORK

August 19, 2003

Acronyms

AfDB	African Development Bank
AFR	Africa Regional Office
AiDA	Accessible Information on Development Activities
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AML	Anti-Money Laundering
AsDB	Asian Development Bank
AsDF	Asian Development Fund
BWI	Bretton Woods Institution
CAS	Country Assistance Strategy
CCO	Committee on Co-Sponsoring Organizations
CDD	Community Driven Development
CDF	Comprehensive Development Framework
CEB	Chief Executives Board
CFT	Combating Terrorist Financing
CP	Country Program
CPDC	Conflict Peace and Development Cooperation
CPIA	Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
CSP	Country Strategy Paper
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DC	Development Committee
DGF	Development Grant Facility
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FSAP	Financial Sector Assessment Project
GENDERNET	OECD/DAC Network on Gender Equality
GEP	Global Economic Prospects
GOVNET	OECD/DAC Network on Governance
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HLCP	High-Level Committee on Programmes
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IF	Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ITD	International Tax Dialogue
LAP	Learning and Advisory Process on Difficult Partnerships
LDC	Least Developed Countries
LICUS	Low Income Countries Under Stress
MAP	Multi-country HIV/AIDS Program for Africa

MDB	Multilateral Development Bank
MDG	Millenium Development Goal
MFI	Multilateral Financial Institution
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PARIS21	Partnership for Statistics in Development in the 21 st Century
PBA	Participatory Budget Analysis
POP	Persistent Organic Pollutants
POVNET	OECD/DAC Network on Poverty Reduction
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
ROSC	Reports on Observance of Standards and Codes
SME	Small and Medium Scale Enterprise
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Program on AIDS/HIV
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children Education Fund
VP	Vice President
WB	World Bank
WDR	World Development Report
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

Coherence, Coordination and Cooperation Among Multilateral Organizations

Monitoring Framework

At the Board discussion on “Coherence, Coordination and Cooperation among Multilateral Organizations” on March 27, 2003, Directors asked that a framework or periodic monitoring of coherence and cooperation with other multilateral organizations be put in place building on the paper that had been prepared for the March meeting.^a

The attached framework is in response to that request. Like the earlier paper, the framework focuses on and is organized on the basis of the major institutional partnerships:

- Bank-Fund collaboration;
- Cooperation with the WTO;
- MDB Collaboration;
- Cooperation with the UN and UN agencies; and
- Cooperation with OECD/DAC and OECD.

The template used identifies the main objectives and challenges with respect to the different facets of collaboration, recent activities and progress on collaboration in these areas, and key prospective actions. Given the breadth of Bank engagement with these institutions, the framework reporting is selective both in the coverage of areas and in the level of detail. The sections on cooperation with the UN and UN agencies and with OECD/DAC and OECD contain more detail than the other sections as cooperation with these organizations has been less regularly reported on in the past. The aim is to capture the key strategic dimensions and most important elements of the Bank’s partnerships with the individual agencies.

Issues for Discussion

- Do Directors agree with the agenda and priorities for collaboration? Are there shortcomings or gaps not identified that warrant attention?
- How should this monitoring framework be taken forward? Should future stocktaking of progress and discussion of areas for follow-up be incorporated into the Global Monitoring exercise?

^a Coherence, Coordination and Cooperation among Multilateral Organizations, SecM2003-0112, March 19, 2003.

I. Bank-Fund Cooperation

Key Areas of Cooperation/Interface	Objectives/Challenges	Past Progress	Future Actions
A. Cooperation in supporting country programs			
1. Implementing the PRSP approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist low-income countries in the preparation and implementation of fully-owned PRSPs, and facilitate aligned support from the donor community. Jointly address implementation challenges by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> helping countries address constraints and improve prioritization and focus over time ; assisting them in translating strategies into concrete action plans (public expenditure management, budget priorities); providing aligned assistance and rationalized support for PRSP implementation. 	1. As of end July, 30 PRSPs and 22 I-PRSPs have been discussed by Bank and Fund Boards.	1. Progress report on PRSP implementation including proposals on follow-up to be circulated to be discussed by two Boards in September 2003.
2. HIPC initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jointly anchor the implementation of the enhanced HIPC initiative. Help address impediments and issues of creditor participation, topping-up and financing, and of long-term debt sustainability. 	2. As of end July, 27 countries have reached the decision point, and 8 countries have reached the completion point.	<p>2. Progress report and topping-up papers to be discussed by the two Boards in September 2003.</p> <p>Joint paper on Debt Sustainability in low income countries under preparation and to be circulated to two Boards in November 2003.</p>

I. Bank-Fund Cooperation (contd.)			
Key Areas of Cooperation/Interface	Objectives/Challenges	Past Progress	Future Actions
3. Strengthening Collaboration on Country Programs and Conditionality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coherent support to countries through upstream engagement of Bank and Fund staff on conditionality and country programs and systematic reporting to the Boards of both institutions. Develop shared perspectives on the key policy issues and priorities facing countries and clarify division of labor among the two institutions. 	<p>3. Enhanced framework set out in August 2001 is being progressively implemented.</p> <p>Operational staff guidelines issued in April 2002 for both institutions.</p> <p>Progress was reviewed in August 2002.</p>	3. Progress report to be presented to two Boards in December 2003.
B. Cooperation on Thematic Issues			
1. Collaboration on public expenditure and public financial management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agree on policy approaches and jointly support country-led strategies in overlapping areas of engagement through consistent and complementary Bank-Fund assistance and policy advice. 	<p>1. Framework for enhanced collaboration discussed and endorsed by Boards in March 2003.</p> <p>2. As of end July, about 100 countries have participated or agreed to participate in the near future in an FSAP assessment.</p>	<p>1. Monitoring and periodic reporting to Management and Board.</p> <p>2. Further joint Bank-Fund review planned for end 2004.</p>
2. Collaboration on Financial Sector work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agree on work program priorities and alignment, including on the joint FSAP, ROSC, and AML/CFT exercises. 	<p>Joint FSAP review setting out priorities and proposals for strengthening the program discussed by Boards in March 2003.</p>	
3. Observance of Standards and Codes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure systematic follow-up and expand support for capacity building 	<p>3. As of end June, 432 ROSC modules completed for 93 countries.</p> <p>Joint ROSC review setting out priorities and proposals for strengthening the program discussed by Boards in March 2003.</p>	3. Joint Bank-Fund review planned for end 2004.
4. Anti-Money Laundering (AML)/Combating Terrorist Financing (CFT)		<p>4. Twelve month pilot program to conduct assessments and prepare accompanying ROSCs in about 40 countries launched in October 2002.</p>	4. Pilot program to be reviewed in March 2004.

II. MDB Collaboration			
Principal Areas of Cooperation	Objectives/Challenges	Past Progress	Future Actions
A. Overall Strategic Coherence			
1. Strategic collaboration between MDB Presidents provides leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poverty reduction through a common approach, based on CDF principles. Coherence and, as appropriate, joint positions on major development issues, across different institutional cultures and mandates. 	1. Regular meetings between MDB Presidents. Their joint statements articulate common positions and approaches.	1. Next meeting scheduled for September 2003, and February 2004. Joint MDB cooperation update, covering all key areas, to be circulated to all MDB Boards prior to Spring Meetings 2004.
2. Operational managers, incl. VPs, and technical working groups, lead work to define, negotiate and implement collaboration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build coherence and strengthen cooperation to reduce transaction costs and increase development effectiveness. 	2. Regular meetings between Bank regional VPs and their MDB counterparts, and of groups on specific thematic issues, gradually increasing coherence.	2. AfDB and AFR management teams will meet in Tunis in December to take forward country cooperation plans. Meetings with AsDB, EBRD and IDB planned.
3. Memoranda of understanding, provide formal platforms and support for action.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give guidance and support to putting coherent approaches into action at the country level. 	3. MoUs signed with each MDB. Review of AfDB-World Bank MoU completed (SecM 2003-0342).	3. Reviews of MoUs with AsDB and IDB to be completed by late 2003/early 2004.
B. Harmonized and coordinated institutional approaches			
1. Harmonization of operational policies and practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the Rome Declaration – to reduce transaction costs, strengthen country ownership and capacity, and increase development effectiveness of MDB efforts. Build coherence in approaches and opportunities for joint work for increased effectiveness. 	1. Technical working groups in priority areas working based on action plan. Harmonized/ good practice documents already produced in key areas. Pilots in 3 countries. MDBs sponsored Rome High Level Forum on Harmonization with DAC, February 2003.	1. Pilots to be extended to 5-10 further countries. Workshop, co-sponsored with AfDB, on taking country harmonization forward in Africa, in Tunis in late August, linked to MDB/DAC/UN/MF1 meeting on harmonization. Update to Development Committee in Fall 2003. Next High Level Meeting in early 2005. Procurement and Environmental Groups nearing completion of key good practice papers.
2. Collaboration on thematic issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From the outset ensure coherence on key development challenges, reducing need for later harmonization. 	2. Managerial consultation fora and technical working groups active in many areas. Joint workshops and conferences. Mutual participation in concessional replenishment (IDA 13, etc.). Joint reports on Global Poverty Reports, Global Public Goods, Progress Update on Cooperation..	2. Existing groups continue – new areas include Trust Fund policies and management. Work on PBA, country performance ratings, and resource mobilization and management is growing. AsDF 9 replenishment during the coming year. Work on disbursements and legal documentation under consideration.

II. MDB Collaboration (contd.)

Principal Areas of Cooperation	Objectives/Challenges	Past Progress	Future Actions
B. Harmonized and coordinated institutional approaches 3. Working together on new challenges		3. Joint MDB approaches to PRSPs (joint Protocol), results, global public goods, assessing country performance, etc.	3. Global Monitoring cooperation increasing in importance, with reports to DC prepared in consultation with MDBs. Development Effectiveness cooperation also growing, with the next MDB sponsored workshop scheduled for February 2004.
C. Cooperation on country and regional operations 1. Aligning MDB country business plans (CAS, CP, CSP, etc) in content and timing –under country owned strategies, e.g., PRSPs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen country ownership of development agenda and provide coordinated support for greater effectiveness. Strengthen country ownership and build coherence in advice. 	1. PRSP Protocol agreed and provides guidance to staff, as do MoU Annexes with operational objectives. Recent CASs for PRSP countries show improvement in partnership amongst MDBs (CAS retrospective).	1. Timing and content of business plans in PRSP countries to be aligned over the next PRSP/national planning cycle in each country – but will be challenging to achieve.
2. Increase joint analytical and advisory work for governments.		2. Marked increase in the number of joint analytical work in recent years – still much done individually by each MDB. Joint website on country analytical work.	2. No firm targets for joint analytical work, but joint MDB commitment to increase it in coming years.

III. Bank-WTO Cooperation			
Key Areas of Cooperation/Interface	Objectives/Challenges	Past Progress	Future Actions
A. Promoting integration through trade			
1. Implementing the multi-agency Integrated Framework to foster integration of least developed countries into the multilateral trading system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure compatibility between trade strategy and other development objectives. • Move from diagnostic studies to implementation and step up efforts to integrate trade diagnostic studies into national development strategies. 	1. Integrated Framework heads of agency meeting on July 10 endorsed progress to date.	1. Expansion of Integrated Framework to other LDCs. Integration of findings of ongoing external evaluation of IF into future programs.
2. Trade-related capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance developing countries capacity to analyze and negotiate on WTO issues and Doha agenda. • Support pro-poor outcomes in the different negotiations faced by developing countries by assisting them formulate informed positions. 	2. WBI support to WTO to launch trade course for negotiators. Extensive programs in support of WTO accession activities.	2. WBI staff member based in Geneva to expand collaborative training with WTO. Expansion of WTO accession activities to broader country group.
B. Making the world trading system more supportive of development			
1. Improved Bank-WTO communications on activities and research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve common analytic understanding of key Doha related issues. • Scaling-up of cooperation in priority areas, and improved information exchange and dialogue. 	1. Joint WTO/World Bank/IMF plan on cooperation for Cancún and beyond presented at WTO General Council Meeting on Coherence on 13 May 2003, and joint declaration issued the same day by the Heads of WTO, Bank and Fund.	1. GEP 04 dissemination to WTO in Geneva prior to Cancún ministerial meeting and joint distribution of Bank and WTO research materials at Cancun meetings.
2. Support for the Doha trade negotiations and work program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve balance between Bank's development objectives and WTO's negotiating perspectives. • Promote development perspective in WTO negotiations. 	2. Board discussion of GEP 04 on Cancún issues in July 2003.	2. Report to Board before September Development Committee. Report to Development Committee on outcome of September Cancun meetings.

IV. Cooperation with UN and UN Agencies

Principal Areas of Collaboration	Objectives/Challenges	Past Progress	Future Actions
A. Inter –Governmental Level			
1. General Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain close dialogue with UN inter-governmental bodies on development agenda and emerging issues. Adjust for differences in governance structures and tempo of negotiating processes, and take into account evolving discussions on roles within UN system and interface with the BWIs. 	1. Participation in relevant discussions of Committees of General Assembly on a regular basis.	1. High-level Dialogue on Follow-up to Monterrey, October 2003. (Mr. Wolfensohn to address General Assembly on the basis of special legislation.)
2. ECOSOC		2. Spring ECOSOC-BWI dialogue. Participation in full agenda of ECOSOC including month-long substantive sessions. Participation in ECOSOC's nine commissions.	2. Strengthen ECOSOC-BWI dialogue taking into account lessons on preparation, agenda and format of meeting.
3. Security Council		3. Selective interface on conflict and post-conflict countries.	3. Case-by-case interactions as appropriate.
4. High-level Conferences		4. Active participation in UN high-level events and conferences, most recently in Monterrey and Johannesburg.	4. Engagement in full stock-taking on Millennium Summit (Millennium Declaration), 2005.
B. Coordination with UN Secretariat			
1. Interface with Secretary-General's Office and Department of Economic and Social Affairs. 2. Chief Executives Board on Coordination (CEB), Executive Committee on Peace and Security and High-Level Committee on Programmes (HLCP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Close dialogue and cooperation on strategic agenda and implementation. Common challenge of shaping coherent and effective multilateral system. 	1. Close interactions at top management level and through VP-level office in New York. Bi-annual CEB discussions on implementation of Millennium Declarations and Monterrey and Johannesburg, and on emerging issues facing multilateral system. Bank participates in CEB at the level of President/Senior Management Bank participates actively in HLCP which serves as a preparatory process for CEB discussion and in defining and implementing channels for coordination and collaboration.	1. Ongoing. 2. Ongoing.

IV. Cooperation with UN and UN Agencies (contd.)

Principal Areas of Collaboration	Objectives/Challenges	Past Progress	Future Actions
		Bank participates selectively in Executive Committee on Peace and Security where Bank has agenda related to Conflict and Development.	
3. UN Development Group (UNDG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active engagement in UNDG, which sets operational policies of UN Development agencies. 	<p>3. Management attention and regular attendance at UNDG meetings.</p> <p>Close collaboration on implementation of PRSPs and joint guidelines on incorporation of MDGs into PRSPs.</p>	3. Implementation and monitoring of agreed approach.
C. Collaboration on Global Monitoring and Millennium Development Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Close consultations and cooperation on Inter-Agency monitoring architecture and activities. Ensuring Coherence and complementarity on a wide range of overlapping activities, and mechanisms to discuss differences in perspectives. 		
1. Country and Global Monitoring		1. UNDP leading UN-wide efforts on monitoring progress on MDGs and Bank leading efforts on Global Monitoring of Policies and Actions for Achieving the MDGs and Related Outcomes.	1. Regular consultations and upstream involvement in respective activities.
2. Staying Engaged on Monterrey		2. UNDESA leading preparations of Secretary General's report for October 2003 High-Level Dialogue on Follow-up to Monterrey in collaboration with Bank and other agencies.	2. Upstream engagement and cross-participation in Development Committee and General Assembly dialogue.
3. Millennium Project and Millennium Campaign		3. Bank engagement in and support for the <i>Millennium Project</i> (including all task forces) and <i>Millennium Development Goals Campaign</i> . Management interface with respective coordinators.	3. Upstream discussions on and sharing of findings from Millennium Project and Bank analytical work.

IV. Cooperation with UN and UN Agencies (contd.)

Principal Areas of Collaboration	Objectives/Challenges	Past Progress	Future Actions
D. Cooperation with UN Specialized Agencies /Programmes			
1. UNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain close dialogue on development agenda and policy, and close cooperation on the ground, given the Residents Coordinator's role in coordinating UN country-based teams (including UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and other UN funds, programmes /agencies) and the broader role of the UNDP. Ensuring constructive engagement given sometimes differences in policy perspectives, and consistent implementation of agreements on cooperation in the field. 	<p>1. Regular high-level consultations at headquarters including through undg.</p> <p>Collaboration on PRSPs including joint World Bank and UNDP in-country management of trust fund to support PRSPs.</p> <p>New joint management guidelines on collaboration on country monitoring and supporting incorporation of MDGs into PRSPs.</p> <p>Active cross-participation in Bank-led Consultative Groups and UNDP-led roundtables.</p> <p>Close collaboration on countries affected by conflict and post-conflict support, and on general approach to LICUS countries. Re-engagement strategies prepared collaboratively for Angola, Somalia and Sudan.</p> <p>Collaboration on strengthening support for statistical capacity building in low-income countries.</p> <p>Upstream consultations on WDR and UNDP Human Development Report.</p>	<p>1. Maintain/strengthen ongoing mechanisms of consultations.</p> <p>Monitor/assess collaboration on PRSPs and country monitoring.</p> <p>Implement joint support for statistical capacity building and coordinate on respective platforms. Track implementation.</p> <p>Ongoing.</p> <p>Ongoing. Collaborative strategy underway for Central African Republic.</p> <p>Implement joint program.</p>

IV. Cooperation with UN and UN Agencies (contd.)

Principal Areas of Collaboration	Objectives/Challenges	Past Progress	Future Actions
2. World Health Organization (WHO), UNAIDS and Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaborate on and align support for global health agenda including on HIV/AIDS and on collaboration at the country-level based on comparative mandates and strengths (technical expertise of WHO and health policy and health financing knowledge of Bank.) Define more precisely respective roles and areas of comparative advantage recognizing contributions of all partners, and expand collaboration in the field. Anchor global programs in country-owned strategies. 	<p>2. Improved collaboration has elevated global commitment and coordination in addressing major health issues, and also improved coordination on the ground.</p> <p>Secondments of staff with WHO and development of analytical instruments such as the National Health Accounts Manual.</p> <p>Bank was chair of UNAIDS in 2003-2004 during which Committee on Co-Sponsoring Organizations (CCO) has been further strengthened. Bank has received support from UNAIDS to strengthen Bank's own activities, and work on monitoring and evaluation and assessment of economic impact of AIDS.</p> <p>In addition to its trustee role, the Bank has stepped up its interface with and support for the Global Fund on its country activities.</p>	<p>2. Bank-WHO to jointly organize "high-level forum" of bilaterals and multilaterals on accelerating progress to achieve the health MDGs, December 2003.</p> <p>Collaboration with other key agencies and mobilization of financing through UNAIDS key to scaling-up the Bank's own HIV/AIDS program and the overall global effort.</p> <p>Meeting with technical leaders of Global Fund and Bank staff to strengthen operational collaboration, October 2003. Deepen partnership and integrate Global Fund and MAP support with national strategies in a priority set of countries.</p>

IV. Cooperation with UN and UN Agencies (contd.)

Principal Areas of Collaboration	Objectives/Challenges	Past Progress	Future Actions
3. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and World Food Programme (WFP).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shared commitment to agricultural development and rural poverty reduction. Cooperative agreement with FAO since 1964 has underpinned the FAO/CP program for supporting Bank projects and close collaboration on strategic and analytical policy work. Joint challenge of a revival in support for agriculture and rural development, integrating rural issues and food aid into the PRSP process and overall development strategy, higher degree of integration of the FAO/CP program into core Bank activities, and maintenance of cutting edge skills. 	<p>3. Implementation of FAO/CP program.</p> <p>Agreement to scale-up good practices with IFAD to collaborate on CDD and on, monitoring and evaluation and statistical indicators.</p> <p>Joint conference with WFP in June 2003 aimed at strengthening collaboration on analytical work and coming up with joint activities at the country-level.</p>	<p>3. Launch of a joint Rural Strategy with the three Rome-based agencies at Heads level to put rural/agriculture agenda on the front burner at the global, corporate and country levels.</p> <p>Collaboration on Global Donor Platform for Rural Development coordinated and managed jointly by German-BMZ and FAO Investment Center.</p>
4. International Labor Organization (ILO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaboration on and alignment of support on global norms and their implementation on labor practices and social protection. Need to maintain close dialogue while recognizing differences in views and approaches given the different nature and focus of the two institutions. Agree on how to operationalize agreed norms and good practices. 	<p>4. Broad ranging and intensified dialogue on pension reforms, PRSPs, labor standards and social protection.</p> <p>Engaged in and seconded staff to World Commission on Social Impact of Globalization.</p>	<p>4. Continued dialogue on implementation of core labor standards. Collaboration on analytical understanding of child labor.</p> <p>Finalization of work on social impact of globalization, Fall 2003.</p> <p>Continued dialogue on social protection and other areas.</p>

V. Cooperation with OECD/DAC and OECD

Principal Areas of Cooperation	Objectives/Challenges	Past Progress	Future Actions
A. Cooperation with OECD/DAC			
1. Aid and Aid Effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In partnership with DAC establish broad based coalition, involving both bilateral and multilateral partners, to take forward agenda on aid mobilization and improvements in aid modalities. Need to secure broad-based consensus in the donor community on reform agenda and timetable for implementation. 	<p>1. Encouraging bilateral agencies alignment with PRSPs and CDFs through DAC discussions and SPA and PRSP Learning Group Meetings.</p> <p>Close collaboration in preparation of Rome High-Level Forum on Harmonization, February 2003.</p> <p>Active Bank participation in DAC working party on donor practices, 2002-2003.</p> <p>Close collaboration on developing and implementing the results agenda.</p>	<p>1. Assessment of alignment efforts with PRSPs and continued learning groups.</p> <p>Bank is participating actively in the new DAC Working Party on Aid Effectiveness and Donor Practices which is mandated to follow-up on Rome High-Level Forum, and which has been expanded to include the full range of bilateral and multilateral partners.</p> <p>Under this umbrella, Bank to co-lead task team on harmonization and alignment. Bank is also leading the “joint venture” on public financial management and greater predictability of aid flows, and is jointly engaged in similar exercises on procurement and capacity building and managing for results.</p> <p>Development of results guidelines that leverage the support of each institution.</p> <p>Bank is developing country database and interactive website on harmonization for institutions and practitioners.</p>

V. Cooperation with OECD/DAC and OECD (contd.)

Principal Areas of Cooperation	Objectives/Challenges	Past Progress	Future Actions
2. Governance and Pro-poor Growth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreement on substantive agenda to promote good governance and pro-poor growth, and secure concerted support from the donor community. Need common approach and sustained commitment from donors and recipient countries. 	<p>2. Through GOVNET, contribute to strengthening governance and related capacity building work on governance indicators, specific challenges and implications of corruption for development cooperation and improving donor support for public sector reform.</p> <p>Identification and integration of key areas of support for pro-poor growth (private sector, SMEs, agriculture and infrastructure).</p> <p>Disseminating good practice and lessons learned in mainstreaming a gender perspective in PRSPs, GENDERNET meeting, July 2003.</p> <p>Strengthening development cooperation on integrating poverty and environmental issues. Joint agency paper on "Poverty and Climate Change".</p>	<p>2. Workshop on lessons for donors in supporting the fight against corruption, October 2003.</p> <p>POVNET meeting, November 2003.</p> <p>Ongoing.</p> <p>Ongoing.</p>
3. Conflict Reduction and LICUS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sharing of lessons and agreement on framework to facilitate responses to specific cases. Donor coordination even more difficult since PRSP-like framework lacking. 	<p>3. Through DAC CPDC Network, enhanced collaboration on conflict prevention and providing more effective relief and reconstruction assistance.</p> <p>Close collaboration between Bank LICUS work and DAC work on difficult partnerships, including through Joint Learning and Advisory Process on Difficult Partnerships (LAP).</p>	<p>3. Role of Business, Natural Resource Reserves and conflict (2004).</p> <p>Toolkit of assessments and analysis of conflict prevention (2004).</p> <p>Second meeting of the LAP, October 2003.</p> <p>Progress Report on development of common bilateral/multilateral good practices in dealing with difficult partnerships, end 2004.</p>

V. Cooperation with OECD/DAC and OECD (contd.)

Principal Areas of Cooperation	Objectives/Challenges	Past Progress	Future Actions
4. Statistics and Global Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreement with DAC/OECD on implementation action plan on global monitoring which will require support from DAC members. Cooperation with PARIS21 on statistical capacity building. <p>Drawing on DAC peer reviews for assessing aid commitments and aid modalities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure coherence between international and national demand for indicators to monitor development goals. Improve aid statistics and measures of aid performance 	<p>4. Close interactions with DAC/DCD on Global Monitoring exercise.</p> <p>As a major funder of PARIS21 activities, the Bank supports the entire work program of regional workshops, country-level follow-up, information exchange and task team studies. Conference on Improving Development Statistics, June 2003, sponsored by PARIS21, the World Bank, Eurostat and UNDP.</p> <p>DAC member peer reviews, beginning to focus on PRSP alignment, aid commitments harmonization and on aid modalities, and operationalizing actions to achieve the MDGs.</p> <p>Dialogue on indicators with EU and World Bank.</p> <p>Dialogue and collaboration on aid statistics and measures of aid performance.</p>	<p>4. Going forward DAC/DCD will be a key partner in the inter-agency monitoring architecture.</p> <p>Ongoing.</p> <p>More systematic use of DAC Peer reviews in global monitoring exercise.</p> <p>November 2003 Roundtable on Results.</p> <p>Collaborate with DAC on its work program to develop norms and measures of performance covering selectivity, alignment, results focus, harmonization and predictability of aid.</p> <p>Ongoing work to assist donors input detailed project/activity information for AiDA initiative of Development Gateway.</p>

V. Cooperation with OECD/DAC and OECD (contd.)

Principal Areas of Cooperation	Objectives/Challenges	Past Progress	Future Actions
B. Cooperation on non-DAC Agenda			
1. Overall Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting strategic priorities and monitoring progress on collaboration. 	<p>1. Agreed framework of cooperation set out in <i>Joint Statement of Priorities</i>, May 2000.</p> <p>Semi-annual consultation mechanism in place to monitor cooperation and review priority areas, supplemented by periodic discussions at Management and Heads levels.</p>	1. Last working level consultation in July 2003. President Wolfensohn to meet Secretary General in August 2003.
2. Global Forums. OECD has set up a range of global forums to disseminate OECD experience and engage developing countries in dialogue on key structural and social issues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The aim of the Bank's partnership with the OECD on the global forums is to exploit the synergy from the complementary knowledge and experience of the two institutions and promote enhanced participation of developing countries in dialogue on key global issues. Implementation will require sustained engagement by respective networks and OECD counterparts. 	2. The Development Grant Facility has approved initial funding for the OECD Global Forums which are organized along the following themes: agriculture, competition, governance, international investment, knowledge economy, sustainable development, taxation and trade.	2. Agree on and implement joint program of activities under the Global Forums.
3. Public Governance, Anti-corruption and fiscal affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shared commitment to strengthening global and country efforts on governance, anti-corruption and public sector management. 	3. Long-standing program of cooperation on governance indicators and technical cooperation, public sector management, anti-corruption, regulatory reform. Bank participates in Anti-Corruption Network and Working Group on Bribery in International Business Transactions as an observer.	3. Ongoing.

V. Cooperation with OECD/DAC and OECD (contd.)

Principal Areas of Cooperation	Objectives/Challenges	Past Progress	Future Actions
3. Public Governance, Anti-corruption and fiscal affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Translating global good practice into actions at the country level. 	<p>WB-OECD meeting to review collaboration on anti-corruption activities, May 2003.</p> <p>Word Bank, OECD and IMF have set up an International Tax Dialogue (ITD) to strengthen dialogue and technical assistance on tax policy and administration.</p> <p>Bank attends Fiscal Affairs Committee meetings as an observer.</p>	<p>ITD started operation in July 2003; DGF funding approved for work program for coming year. Launch of website and first conference scheduled for September.</p> <p>WB-OECD-IMF Continue to support the "Network on Fiscal Relations Across Levels of Government" work.</p>
4. Private Sector Development including Corporate Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corporate governance and the business environment for private sector development more generally has gained prominence in both institutions, with concomitant gains from close collaboration. 	<p>4. Very extensive collaboration on the corporate governance agenda including through joint sponsorship of regional roundtables and preparation of white papers, on the Global Corporate Governance Forum and in the revision of the OECD principles.</p> <p>Other areas of increased collaboration on private sector development have been corporate social responsibility, insolvency, investment and competition.</p>	<p>4. Lessons learnt from Roundtables to be presented at November meeting of Global Forum. Bank engagement on revisions of OECD Corporate Governance principles.</p> <p>Enhanced collaboration anticipated in these areas linked to the Global Forums.</p>

V. Cooperation with OECD/DAC and OECD (contd.)

Principal Areas of Cooperation	Objectives/Challenges	Past Progress	Future Actions
5. Human Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although the Bank places relatively more emphasis on primary education and health, number of areas of potential synergy and benefit for our clients. 	<p>5. Collaboration on education system indicators including on school performance outcome of considerable value to Bank and its clients.</p> <p>Other areas of collaboration in the education field include education and training policy, and secondary and tertiary education.</p> <p>Also good collaboration on public pensions, disability and on health policy and financing.</p>	<p>5. Discussions underway on expanding coverage to priority set of countries.</p> <p>Cross-participation in key seminars.</p>
6. Sustainable Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use combined strengths and comparative advantage of two institutions to tackle key global environmental issues. 	<p>6. Very good cooperation on environment, agenda. This include work on indicator methodology, green accounting, strengthening national and local capacities, water supply and sanitation and climate change and development.</p>	<p>6. Joint work program bring pursued under ambit of Global Forums.</p> <p>Collaboration on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) initiative and on the work program on "Climate Change Adaptation."</p>
7. Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploit synergies from complementary analytical work and raise profile of trade agenda. 	<p>7. Main areas of cooperation have been trade in services, market access, trade facilitation, data exchange and on trade analysis in selected countries.</p>	<p>7. Anticipate even closer collaboration following stepped up Bank efforts on the trade agenda.</p> <p>Global Forum on Trade Facilitation, first half 2004.</p>
8. Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaboration with OECD key to assessing impact of OECD agricultural policies; OECD analysis can also be used to help developing countries assess their own policies. 	<p>8. Impact of OECD agricultural policies linking OECD's with Bank's household survey data bases.</p> <p>Memorandum of understanding on agricultural policy analysis for wide range of non-OECD countries (with FAO and IFPRI)</p>	<p>8. Collaboration on Global Forums with emphasis on links between agriculture and trade policy. Next forum in December with focus on agricultural policies and pro-poor growth.</p>

V. Cooperation with OECD/DAC and OECD (contd.)

Principal Areas of Cooperation	Objectives/Challenges	Past Progress	Future Actions
9. Priority Country Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure synergy and coherence in country policy and analytical work. 	9. Enhanced collaboration arrangements have been put in place for Russia and China where the OECD now has major programs of policy and analytical work. Also for EU accession countries and the Balkans.	9. Continue to identify synergies from collaboration at the country level where both agencies are active.