

**Harmonization and Alignment
for Achieving Greater Aid Effectiveness
Available Information on Country Level Activities (Draft July 12, 2006)**

COUNTRIES	AREAS OF FOCUS OR INTEREST	DONORS/LENDERS
Afghanistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is only one, government-led aid coordination process. • Consultative Groups (CGs) are bringing government line ministries and donors together for substantive interactions on policies, programs, and implementation. • The national budget process has become the focal point for decision-making on government policy and for allocation of domestic and external resources. • The Government of Afghanistan (GoA) expressed its preference for budget support, with trust funds the preferred second choice. • At the London Conference on Afghanistan (Jan. 31 – Feb. 1, 2006), hosted by UK and co-chaired by GoA and the UN. GoA launched its Compact and presented its Interim Afghanistan National Development Strategy (IANDS). The Compact provides the framework for international community engagement in the country for the next five years. The strategy sets out the Government’s priorities for accelerating development, increasing security, tackling the drug trade, and strengthening governance. • Participants showed strong support for increased use of government’s systems (e.g. the budget) to channel their assistance. • BMZ, DFID, EC and WB conduct joint appraisal and joint funding of activities. • Joint sector missions have increased sector knowledge. • Common guidelines, including environmental and social safeguards’ framework, for the investment and program component of the ARTF have been agreed to and are being used. • Donors and NGO members of the twelve CG’s are assisting the Government in defining benchmarks and will focus on monitoring performance against the benchmarks in close collaboration with government partners. • GoA and the international community are establishing a Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board for the implementation of the Compact. The Board will be co-chaired by GoA and the UN, and will provide regular and timely public progress reports. • In March 2006, Afghanistan officially endorsed the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. Its principles are already reflected in the Afghanistan Compact. • 	<p><u>Bilateral:</u> Bahrain, CIDA, DANIDA, DFID, EC, Finland, Germany (BMZ), India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea (Rep. of), Kuwait, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, OECD, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, USAID.</p> <p><u>Multilateral:</u> AsDB, IMF, IsDB, UNAMA, UNDP, UNEP, UNICEF, WB.</p>

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Albania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GoA in collaboration with development partners, produced a PRSP as the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS) and launched it in November 2001 as the National Strategy for Social and Economic Development (NSSED). The NSSED has evolved into the basic document of mid-term (2004-2007) and long-term (2004-2015) government policies. • A group of donors (CIDA, DFID, IMF, Italy, Netherlands, Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), UNDP, UNICEF, USAID and the WB) met on several occasions to discuss the GPRS process and the donors' role. Donors provided inputs to the GPRS process in several forms. • The new government confirmed its commitment to the implementation of the NSSED and the Integrated Planning System (IPS) which was drafted by the Government Technical Secretariat (GTS). • Donor coordination began in 1999 through the Friends of Albania (FoA), an informal group of development partners and evolved in 2003 into a Donor Architecture in which the donor community agreed to allow the EC, UNDP, OSCE and the WB to lead the coordination process based on the work of numerous Sector Working Groups. They formed the Donor Technical Secretariat (DTS) headed by the EC. • The GTS and DTS met regularly as the Joint Technical Secretariat (JTS) during the IPS design phase. • Donor coordination is undergoing a rapid transition from a donor-led approach to country-owned coordination. It is concentrated in the Prime Minister's Office supported by the Ministries of Finance and European Integration. • In November 2005, the new government approved a reworked IPS and created two new inter-ministerial committees which supersede the GTS inter-ministerial coordination role. • In 2004, a Public Finance Management Manual (PFMM) was prepared. The new procedures were piloted in four ministries. • By 2005, budget formulation was being transformed from a statistical to a policy-oriented budget via the IPS. • On April 26, 2004 the Infrastructure Steering Group (EC, EIB, EBRD, the Council of Europe Development Bank, the Office of the Special Coordinator of the Stability Pact, WB) met with the Government in Tirana, where all parties agreed to the establishment of SWAp in the transport sector. A SWAp (in this sector) is under preparation as a pilot. • A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on the "Development of the South East Europe Core Regional Transport Network" between all Western Balkan countries was signed on June 11, 2004. • 	<p><u>Bilateral:</u> CIDA, DFID, EC, Germany, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, OSCE, Switzerland, USAID</p> <p><u>Multilateral:</u> EBRD, EIB, IFAD, ILO, MF, UNDP, UNICEF, WB</p>

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Algeria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details of a harmonization program are to be determined. However, initial areas for harmonization are likely to be procurement and capacity building. • A Gender Thematic Group (comprising of ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, and WHO) meets regularly. • FAO and UNDP have helped formulate a Gender Action Plan to integrate women in the development process. • EC/UNCTAD are aiding the government by preparing investment climate-related studies. • 	<p><u>Bilateral:</u> CIDA, EC, France (Afd), Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, USAID</p> <p><u>Multilateral:</u> AfDB, EIB, FAO, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IsDB, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, WB, WFP, WHO</p>
Angola	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The harmonization program in Angola is to be defined. Initial focus is likely to be in the areas of procurement, financial management and accountability, and analytic and sector work. • Harmonization processes are evident in the Third Social Action Fund (FAS III). For example, partnership and collaboration between the Government, donors (EC, IDA) and the private sector (Chevron). All are contributing financial resources and technical assistance. Also, all have accepted fiduciary arrangements and reporting procedures agreed by the Government, the Social Fund management and IDA. • The AfDB, EC and WB have jointly prepared a Country Procurement Assessment Review (CPAR). A Public Expenditure Management and Financial Accountability Review (PEMFAR) was prepared by the WB in close collaboration with the Government and the IMF. DFID and the EC provided generous financial support and substantive comments. The analytic and sector work is likely to serve as a basis for a capacity-enhancement program. • 	<p><u>Bilateral:</u> DFID, EC, Germany (GTZ)</p> <p><u>Multilateral:</u> AfDB, IMF, UNDP, WB</p>

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Bangladesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of Bangladesh (GoB) has led donors in agreeing on jointly supporting the implementation of the Second Primary Education Sector Development Program – an umbrella program with multi-donor support. AsDB is the lead agency among eleven development partners, to coordinate the financial and program support from AusAID, CIDA, DFID, EC, JICA, the Netherlands, NORAD, SIDA, UNICEF and WB (IDA). • Harmonization activities envisaged by the Government and donors include: pooled account, use of Government procedures for local pool-funded procurement (85% of total procurement), performance-based financing, joint implementation and supervision activities, and common audit and reporting requirements. • Harmonization features of EC support to Bangladesh are in the education as well as in the health sectors in the form of pool funding. • GoB in consultation with major donors, has prepared a draft Harmonization Action Plan which is likely to be finalized and adopted by end-April 2005. • GoB in consultation with DFID, FAO, GTZ, JICA and UNDP have formulated guidelines for donor -funded project-related foreign training activities. • Discussion and preparation of guidelines are underway on project evaluation. • Joint procurement, financial management and disbursement assessment is being undertaken for multi-donor pooling for SWAps in health and education. • OECD/DAC Working Party has developed indicators (in a survey instrument) to monitor progress on harmonization and alignment. A report has been prepared. • GoB was represented at the AsDB and the Government of Japan sponsored East and South Asia, and the Pacific Regional Workshop on Harmonization and Alignment for Development Effectiveness and Managing for Results which was hosted by the Government of Thailand in Bangkok on October 19-20, 2004. The workshop prepared participants for the Second High-Level Forum (HLF-2) on Harmonization and Alignment in Paris, Feb. 28 - March 2, 2005. • Bangladesh is likely to be endorsed through the EFA-FTI review process in 2005. • 	<p><u>Bilateral:</u> AusAID, CIDA, DFID, EC, Germany (GTZ), JAPAN (JICA), Netherlands, NORAD, OECD, SIDA</p> <p><u>Multilateral:</u> AsDB, FAO, UN, UNDP, UNICEF, WB.</p>

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Benin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PRSP and the MTEF were adopted by the Government of Benin in December 2002 and endorsed by the IMF and World Bank (WB) in March 2003, becoming a benchmark plan for donor assistance to Benin. • The reform of the programmatic budget approach began in 2001, supported by the AfDB, Denmark, EC, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and the WB. The 2004 budget has been aligned with the PRSP objectives, with contributions from donors via budgetary support. • The 'Observatoire de Changement Sociale' (OCS) is the mechanism for the monitoring and evaluation of the PRSP and is being supported by Denmark, Germany (GTZ, KfW), Switzerland, UNDP, and the WB. The first annual progress report of the PRSP was scheduled for end March 2004. • Donors are coordinating missions and supporting the Government's leadership, to enhance the predictability of resources, to move towards a common assessment framework, and to conduct joint reviews. • Denmark, EC, the Netherlands and Switzerland have agreed with the government on a 3 year Joint Approach Agreement for poverty reduction under which bilateral financing agreements are to be signed. • Benin's major partners (AfDB, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, EC, France, Germany, The Netherlands, Switzerland, UN, USA, and the WB) participate actively in the ongoing elaboration of sector strategies as well as in thematic groups in the areas of rural development, private sector development, judicial sector reform, food security, HIV/AIDS, health and education. • Denmark and Germany (GTZ) have a delegated cooperation agreement for strengthening the capacities of the OCS. GTZ is the silent partner. • The first Public Expenditure Review done since 1997, was completed in 2004 and was a joint effort of Denmark and the WB. Denmark provided the chapter on rural water supply and sanitation. • Benin is a UN pilot which focuses on programming procedures. UNDAF has been completed (with active participation of the WB) and is consistent with the PRSP and the MDGs. Implementation of UNDAF 2004-2008 began with the simplification and harmonization of procedures among UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP, and UNDP. These and other UN partners are focusing on collaborative and joint programming, coordinated implementation, including joint missions. • FAO, UNFPA, WHO, UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR have adopted a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation tool and indicators (BENINFO), designed to monitor PRSP implementation and progress towards MDGs . • The first MDG report was published in 2003 by the Ministry of Plan with assistance from the UN system. 	<p><u>Bilateral:</u> Belgium, CIDA, DANIDA, EC, France, Germany (GTZ, KfW), Netherlands, Switzerland, USAID</p> <p><u>Multilateral:</u> AfDB, FAO, IMF, UN, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WB, WFP, WHO</p>

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Bolivia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bolivia has a fragile economic, political and social position as a result of recent regional recession and an escalating trend of social unrest in the country-with serious conflicts in April 2000, September/October 2000, January 2002, and February 2003. These conflicts culminated in the forced resignation of the President in October 2003 and the assumption (in accordance with the constitutional process) on October 17, 2003 of Vice President Mesa as the current president. • The Bolivian Poverty Reduction Strategy, Estrategia Bolivia de Reduccion de la Pobreza (EBRP) was approved by the Cabinet in February 2001 and submitted to the Boards of the World Bank and the IMF in June 2001. It is being revised based on a (further developed) participatory process – the National Dialogue 2004 which was formally launched in February 2004. • The EBRP is being overseen by a Board of 22 members (from local government associations, indigenous organizations recognized by the law, other civil society organizations (CSOs), and government officials. The dialogue is to include municipal, departmental and national dialogues taking place from April to July 2004. • Harmonization was on the agenda of the Consultative Group (CG) meeting held in Paris (October 2003). A key area for harmonization (identified by the Government) is alignment of donor assistance in support of PRSP implementation. A follow - up mini CG is planned for La Paz. • The development partners are interested in strengthening partnerships. Previous partnerships accomplished have been stalled as a result of the political turmoil. • Several development partners (France, Germany, (GTZ & KfW), Inter-American Development Bank, the Netherlands, Sweden, USAID and the World Bank) are drafting a common framework for multi-donor budget support (MDBS). This draft Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is in support of the revised EBRP through the GoB's budget. • IADB in cooperation with DFID and other bilaterals in Bolivia are providing technical support to Viceministerio De Inversion Publica y Financiamiento Externo (VIPFE) in designing the Bolivian Harmonization and Coordination Action Plan. 	<p><u>Bilateral:</u> DANIDA, DFID, EC, Finland, France, Germany (GTZ, KfW), Netherlands, NORAD, OECD, SIDA, USAID</p> <p><u>Multilateral:</u> IADB, IMF, UNDP, WB</p>

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Bolivia (cont)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 5 formal working groups operating the new coordination framework between GoB and International Cooperation. The Groups are led by GoB and development assistance. • All bilaterals in Bolivia are working toward a SWAp in education. • In the water and sanitation sector, the EC has planned sector budget aid in 2004 to support an official sector reform program. • The main advance in the area of procurement harmonization has been the promulgation of the national procurement decree that is expected to form the basis for harmonization by all donors around the national norms. • Complementary activities are the development of (i) an e-procurement system and (ii) a system to measure the percentage of government transactions deemed acceptable. • The IADB and WB share information (e.g on loan disbursement systems, policies, and procedures) and audit tools on financial management. A quality control review of independent auditors in audit firms was completed in October 2003. • GTZ in cooperation with USAID, is trying to develop an analytical tool which will allow both the central and decentralized governments to obtain information as well as to evaluate and project the fiscal situation at the municipal level. • A joint PER (WB/IADB/Germany/Denmark) is being prepared and its second draft was discussed in March. Four reform issues will be analyzed, i.e. municipal finance (GTZ), pension system (IADB), multi-annual budgeting (WB) and public institutional reform (Denmark). The PER will provide the first available catalog of social protection programs. • A joint (IADB/WB) Country Financial Accountability Assessment (CFAA) is in progress. Denmark, England, and the Netherlands are also contributing inputs to this analytical work. • OECD/DAC Working Party has developed indicators (in a survey instrument) to monitor progress on harmonization and alignment. Field-testing has been completed in all the 14 countries (including Bolivia). A draft report has been prepared. • The Government was represented at the IADB-sponsored Latin America and Caribbean Regional Workshop on Harmonization and Alignment for Development Effectiveness and Managing for Results that was hosted by the Government of Honduras in Tegucigalpa on November 8-10, 2004. The workshop prepared participants for the Second High-Level Forum (HLF-2) on Harmonization and Alignment in Paris, Feb. 28-March 2, 2005. 	

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Brazil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of Brazil (GoB) is pursuing harmonization and alignment around sectoral priorities with SWApS that use (to the extent possible) the government’s systems. The initial focus is on financial management systems and expenditure eligibility, procurement procedures, and environmental safeguards. Future donor harmonization work is likely to be focused on monitoring and evaluation, and social safeguards. • A working group – IADB/UNDP/WB - is pursuing harmonization in procurement procedures. • Dialogue has already been initiated with the GoB in the area of Financial Management and Accountability. • The IADB and WB share information (e.g. on loan disbursement systems, policies, and procedures) and audit tools to evaluate SAs and audit firms. • The WB is conducting a State Financial Accountability Assessment (SFAA) for two Brazilian states. The WB plans to share the results with IADB. • The WB used a SWAp in support of Brazil's Family Health Program (PSF). • 	<p><u>Multilateral:</u> IADB, UNDP, WB.</p>

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Burkina Faso	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burkina Faso was an early leader in preparing a PRSP (completed in 2000) and harmonizing budget support around it (including at least five PRSCs). • Attempts at harmonizing budget support began in 1996 in an effort to reduce transaction costs. • One of three IMF pilots focusing on a framework for budget support. • In 2003, the government financed a review of its budget support experience. The outcome of this review, and a new Government-proposed framework (based on lessons learned though past budget support harmonization attempts) are presented in a 2004 document entitled: Les modalités d'un partenariat efficient pour le soutien au cadre stratégique du lutte contre la pauvreté: Experience du Burkina Faso en matière de réforme de la conditionalité et Propositions Nouvelles. • Joint DFID/SIDA Evaluation of Budget Support is in progress for Burkina Faso and 8 other countries. The literature review has been completed and the final report (a SIDA working paper) is expected by December 2005. • Coordinated donor harmonization efforts: Some donors (e.g. EC, NORAD) have indicated support for a progressive switch from project to budget support. UNDP organizes the donor community through roundtables. EC and WB coordinate budgetary support activities. • The Basic Education Sector Program is supported by multiple donors around a common strategic framework established by government. In a joint mid-term review, all major donors agreed to consider pooling and unified procedures (along with restructured implementation mechanisms) • EC coordinated joint WB/SPA CFAA was completed in 2002. Other donors involved were Belgium, DANIDA, France, Germany, IMF, Japan, the Netherlands, and Switzerland. • The Global Donor Platform for Rural Development (GDPRD) is working to harmonize donor activities in rural development. Burkina Faso is one of four countries selected for a preliminary fact finding study on donor collaboration. • In April 2006, the WB and the Spanish Government signed a MOU to establish a Spanish Program for Africa (a flexible financing mechanism contributing to the achievement of the MDGs in Africa). Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Mauritania, Senegal, Tanzania and Uganda will be the program's first participants. • Pilot in the Education for All – Fast Track Initiative (EFA-FTI) since 2002. Canada is the EFA-FTI lead donor for Burkina Faso. • The Government was represented at the Paris HLF and was a signatory to the “Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness” of March 2005. • 	<p><u>Bilateral:</u> Belgium, CIDA, DANIDA, DFID, EC, France, Germany (GTZ, KfW), Japan, Netherlands, NORAD, SIDA, Spain, Switzerland, USAID</p> <p><u>Multilateral:</u> AfDB, IMF, SPA, UNDP, UNESCO, WB</p>

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Burundi	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Germany and WB are engaged in joint funding and monitoring of demobilization and reintegration program.• Joint CFAA (AfDB, France, WB) planned for FY04.	<p><u>Bilateral:</u> France, Germany</p> <p><u>Multilateral:</u> AfDB, WB</p>

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Cambodia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Second Socio-Economic Development Plan (SEDP-II) , and the National Poverty Reduction Strategy (NPRS) –Cambodia’s full PRSP- provide the framework for an action plan to reduce poverty and attain the MDGs. • In July 2004, a new government took charge following a prolonged hiatus after the July 2003 elections. It presented the Rectangular Strategy – its economic policy agenda at the first Cabinet meeting. • The first NPRS Annual Progress Report (APR) was approved by the Council of Ministers in August 2004. • All donors support the government’s decision to merge the MDG/SEDP-II/NPRS into a National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) for 2006-2010. A Poverty Working Group was formed to coordinate the inputs for this exercise. • A Government-Donor Partnership Working Group (PWG) led by the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC), has been established under the CG mechanism to address harmonization issues. The Group commissioned three significant reports on improving aid coordination (Capacity Building, Practices and Lessons Learned in the Management of Development Cooperation, and The Preparation of National Operational Guidelines for Development Cooperation) that make recommendations for changes in approach. • In October 2003, the Prime Minister approved the restructuring of Technical Working Groups (TWGs) under the CG mechanism that includes 17 Technical Working Groups (TWGs) and a Government-Donor Coordination Committee (GDCC). • Four workshops on Harmonization and Alignment were held in Cambodia in 2004. The aim of the fourth workshop was to (i) finalize the RGC’s draft Harmonization Action Plan for Harmonization and Alignment 2004-2008 and (ii) develop a partnership framework for harmonization and alignment between RGC and development partners in Cambodia. • The Action Plan has been approved by the Government. A formal progress review on its implementation was tentatively scheduled for mid-2005. • Through a consensus process, the workshop participants prepared the key elements of a draft Cambodia Declaration. On December 2, 2004, it was signed in Cambodia by RGC and 12 donors (AsDB, Australia, Canada, Danida, DFID, EC, France, Germany, Japan, SIDA, UN and WB). • A Pre-CG Meeting was held on September 10, 2004. The seventh CG meeting for Cambodia was held on December 6-7, 2004 in Phnom Penh. The RGC circulated the Action Plan and Cambodia Declaration then. The next CG is scheduled for March 2-3, 2006. 	<p><u>Bilateral:</u> AusAID, CIDA, DANIDA, DFID, EC, Finland, France, Germany (BMZ, GTZ), Japan (JICA), OECD, SIDA. USAID</p> <p><u>Multilateral:</u> AsDB, FAO, IFAD, ILO, IMF, UN, UNDP, UNICEF, WB, WFP, WHO</p>

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Cambodia (cont)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In November 2003, the EC implemented sector budget aid to support the Pro-poor Basic Education Reform. • SWApS are operational in the education and health sectors and in decentralization (SEILA, a UNDP program). Work is underway to develop a SWAp for Land Management and Administration (project based on appraisal mission of AsDB, Finland, Germany & WB) as well as one for Private Sector Development. • Donors (IFAD, Sweden, UK, UNDP, and WB) are already using multi-donor aid instruments in local governance sector (SEILA). • AsDB, DFID, UN, and WB have collaborated extensively in the preparation of new assistance strategies which use common text from the shared analysis. • AsDB and WB produced a joint operational procedures and a joint financial management manual designed to train local government staff managing development assistance. • AsDB, IMF, and WB (with significant contributions from DFID, ILO, SIDA, UNDP and WHO, and trust fund resources from the Australian Gov't) finalized a joint Integrated Fiduciary Assessment and Public Expenditure Review (IFAPER). Implementation of the key recommendations of the IFAPER is supported by a new multi-donor partnership for technical assistance – based on SWAp, with focus on capacity development. • An investment climate assessment and reform strategy was prepared in 2004 by the WB with contributions from AsDB, AusAID, DANIDA, DFID, EC, IMF, JICA and UNDP. • Gov't, AsDB, and WB have undertaken shared portfolio reviews and plan to re-align their schedules to achieve joint reviews in the future. • The Global Donor Platform for Rural Development (GDPRD) is working to harmonize donor activities in rural development. Cambodia is one of four countries selected for a preliminary fact finding study on donor collaboration. • OECD/DAC Working Party has developed indicators (in a survey instrument) to monitor progress on harmonization and alignment. Field-testing has been completed in all 14 countries (including Cambodia) and a draft prepared. • RGC and its civil society organizations were represented at the Regional Workshop on H&A for Development Effectiveness and Managing for Results, in Bangkok on October 19-20, 2004 and the Second High Level Forum (HLF-2) on Harmonization and Alignment in Paris (Feb.28 – March 2, 2005). • A workshop on Dissemination of the Cambodia Fiduciary Review and Official Adoption of the new Standard Operating Procedures was held in Phnom Penh on September 13, 2005. 	

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Cameroon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cameroon's PRSP - <i>Déclaration de Stratégie de Lutte contre la Pauvreté</i> (DSRP) was completed in April 2003. Annual Progress Reports (APR) were submitted in July 2004 and September 2005. • The Government of Cameroon (GoC) plans to prepare a PRSP progress report covering 2005 as a basis for HIPC Completion Point which Cameroon will reach by 2nd Qtr 2006. This achievement is likely to trigger major additional relief via G8 Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) and the French initiative – Contracts for Debt Reduction and Development (C2D). • GoC made some efforts to strengthen governance and reduce corruption, by (i) revising the National Governance Program (PNG) in 2005 and adopting a priority action plan for implementation in 2006, and (ii) taking initial steps towards participation in the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI). • France, Germany, the EC, and the WB accounted for approximately 82 percent of gross ODA in 2003-04. Canada and these development partners (DPs) represent the 14 donors of an informal coordination group - the <i>Comité Multi Bailleurs</i> (CMB), on the alignment and harmonization agenda at a working group level with the GoC. • GoC is making major efforts to adapt the Paris Declaration to country realities. DPs (including Canada, the EC, France, Germany, UNDP, and the WB) have agreed on actions, division of labor and a timetable through end 2006 to strengthen ownership, alignment, harmonization and results in some of the priority sectors identified in the DSRP. • The first SWAp (in forestry and environment sector) has been developed. On January 5, 2006, its Code of Conduct of DPs was signed by 13 international partners in Yaounde. • GoC will use its reformed national procurement and financial management procedures in utilizing the IDA and GEF grants for implementing this SWAp. • Members of the WB country team developed a Cameroon Development Effectiveness Scorecard (CDES) to foster stronger integration of the ownership, alignment, harmonization and results agenda within the country and better integrate it into the Bank's work there. DPs are interested in building on this work, and using it as a joint tool to monitor actions toward implementing the Paris Declaration in Cameroon. • Work on the first independent assessment of development relations and mutual accountability has begun. It is being coordinated by UNDP, led by ODI, and is scheduled to be completed by mid-2006. • GoC was represented at the Paris HLF in 2005 and was a signatory to the Paris Declaration. 	<p><u>Bilateral:</u> Belgium, CIDA, DFID, EC, France, Germany (GTZ), Japan , Netherlands (SNV), Spain, USAID</p> <p><u>Multilateral:</u> AfDB, FAO, IMF, UN, UNDP, UNESCO, WB, WHO</p>

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Congo DR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) has a transitional government since June 2003. Donors (including EC, MONUC & UNDP) are supporting the preparations for elections in 2005. • The Government produced an I-PRSP and a full PRSP is expected to be available in August/September 2005. • At a two-day CG meeting beginning on December 17, 2003 in Paris, the donors (including Belgium, CIDA, EC, France, IMF, UNDP, and UNICEF) confirmed their support of the transitional Government's reunification and recovery efforts. Follow-up donor meetings were held in 2004. • Theme/sector coordination exists in areas such as macro-economy, agriculture, justice and human rights among others. Donor coordination is also being fostered via the initiative – Good Humanitarian Donorship. • In July 2003, DRC was granted access to HIPC with a common reduction factor of 80 percent. • At the macro-economic level, the IMF, and the WB have undertaken reduction of the DRC debt within the HIPC initiative, and provide budgetary support. • One of the major initiatives undertaken by the Government and the donors (including WB) is the Emergency Multi-Sector Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Program accepted as a single framework for financing public investment and reconstruction. • Donors have supported major reforms in the public service (Belgium, France, UNDP) and in the justice sector (EC, MONUC, OHCHR, and UNDP). • Germany (BMZ) and WB are engaged in joint funding and monitoring of demobilization and reintegration program. • Belgium proposed to the donors in Kinshasa the alignment and harmonization of foreign aid in line with the process initiated by OECD. • The reform of the security sector (SSR) program is coordinated by Belgium with other bilateral partners. The Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) process is coordinated by the WB/Multi-Country Demobilization and Reintegration Program (MDRP) with UNDP as main technical partner of the DRC and MONUC responsible for the disarmament and demobilization stages until a National DDR Program is in place. • The Global Fund is assisting the Government in the fight against tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, and malaria. • In 2002, donors (including AfDB, EC, ILO, IMF, UNDP, UNICEF, WB) jointly prepared a report on Great Lakes Regional Strategy for Demobilization and Reintegration. • 	<p><u>Bilateral:</u> Belgium, CIDA, DFID, EC, France, Germany (BMZ, GTZ), Japan (JICA), NORAD, USAID</p> <p><u>Multilateral:</u> AfDB, FAO, Global Fund, ILO, IMF, MONUC, OHCHR, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, WB</p>

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Congo DR (cont)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DRC was represented at the AfDB and WB sponsored Africa Regional Workshop on Harmonization and Alignment for Development Effectiveness and Managing for Results hosted by the Government of Tanzania in Dar-es-Salaam on November 9-11, 2004. The workshop prepared participants for the Second High-Level Forum (HLF-2) on Harmonization and Alignment in Paris, Feb. 28-March 2, 2005. • DRC is likely to be endorsed through the EFA-FTI review process in 2005. The country aims to establish education management information systems in schools, provincial and central levels. • • 	
Cook Islands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Zealand (the dominant bilateral donor) and Australia have entered into a delegated cooperation agreement at country program level, with AusAID as silent partner. • AsDB (the major multilateral donor) and NZAID closely coordinate their respective aid programs in several areas, notably in the education sector and in the support for the reform program. • The Cook Islands is not a member of the World Bank or the International Monetary Fund. • 	<p><u>Bilateral:</u> Australia, New Zealand</p> <p><u>Multilateral:</u> AsDB</p>

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Dominican Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2003, the Government of the Dominican Republic (GoDR) launched a Poverty Reduction Strategy (2003-2015) which provides a medium-term plan to meet the MDGs. The current administration is updating this strategy. • The President has established a Social Cabinet to spearhead social sector reforms, and a Presidential Commission for the Achievement of the MDGs and Sustainable Development. Also, he has appointed a high-level ethics and anti-corruption commission to develop an anti-corruption plan (with the support of USAID and WB). • GoDR has expressed interest in harmonization. Draft harmonization elements discussed by donors (February 2004). Potential areas for harmonization include: procurement, and financial management and accountability, monitoring and evaluation, and social and environmental safeguards. Some specific methods are joint country strategy, joint country policy notes, sectoral approach to education, and integrated donor support to public sector modernization, • Donor assistance in the social sectors is substantial. The EC has negotiated a grant for an Education SWAp. Donors active in the sector (including Germany, IADB, Japan, Spain, Taiwan, UNICEF, USA, WB and WFP) are willing to support a SWAp. In the health sector, active donors including EC, IADB, PAHO, UNICEF, USA and WB support the Government's health sector reform strategy. • Since the beginning of the 2003 crisis, the IADB, IMF and WB have enhanced their coordination both in policy dialogue, and in their lending and analytical program. The Government's economic stabilization is supported by a 28 month IMF Stand-By Arrangement and a WB CAS Progress Report covering FY04 to FY05. • The WB CAS (FY06-09) was prepared in close collaboration with IADB, JBIC, and the UN system who were in the process of reviewing and redefining their country assistance strategies. • In 2004, WB completed a Country Environmental Analysis (CEA) with input from FAO, a ROSC and jointly with IADB, a Country Fiduciary Assessment including a summary of the 2003 PER, the CFAA and an updated CPAR. • The IADB and WB share information (e.g. on loan disbursement systems, policies, and procedures) and audit tools to evaluate SAIs and audit firms. A Quality Control Review of Independent Auditors, with focus on auditing firms was completed in September 2003. • A WB CEM is being prepared in close collaboration with IADB, and UNDP. Its preparation is being coordinated with that of the 2005 Poverty Assessment, given the many closely linked themes in both studies. • 	<p><u>Bilateral:</u> EC, Germany (GTZ), Japan (JBIC, JICA), Spain (AECI), USAID</p> <p><u>Multilateral:</u> FAO, IADB, IMF, PAHO, UN, UNDP, UNICEF, WB, WFP.</p>

COUNTRIES	AREAS OF FOCUS OR INTEREST	DONORS/LENDERS
Ecuador	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN pilot with focus on programming procedures, including preparation of projects and programs, and reporting and monitoring. • Development partners (e.g. Andean Development Corporation (CAF), IADB, IMF, the UN system, WB and bilateral donors) work in close collaboration; and present a coordinated position on several policy issues. • IADB and WB (i) recently prepared a joint CFAA, (ii) are planning a joint PER, and (iii) are developing mutually reinforcing programmatic loans in the social sectors.. • IADB and WB share information (e.g. on loan disbursement systems, policies, and procedures) and audit tools to evaluate SAs and audit firms. 	<p><u>Bilateral:</u> Germany, United States</p> <p><u>Multilateral:</u> IADB, IMF, UN, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WB, WFP</p> <p><u>Other :</u> CAF</p>
Egypt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • The overall harmonization program remains to be defined. • Initial focus is likely to be in the area of environmental safeguards, and analytic and sector work. • The EC is likely to support the industrial restructuring in the textile sector with budget aid. A pre-feasibility study is in progress. • 	EC, WB

COUNTRIES	AREAS OF FOCUS OR INTEREST	DONORS/LENDERS
Ethiopia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of Ethiopia (GoE) launched its harmonization program in June 2002. • SDPRP first annual progress report review (APR) meeting took place in December 2003. The second APR was officially delivered in July 2005. • A new PRSP (SDPRP II) for the period 2005/06 to 2009/10 is in an advanced stage of preparation. • Donor Assistance Group (DAG) supports the SDPRP in a coordinated manner. • AfDB, CIDA, DFID, EC, Germany, Ireland, SIDA, and WB have been providing assistance in the form of budget support. As a result of post-election events in 2005, donors have suspended budget support. • CIDA, DFID and WB have developed a new approach of “promoting basic services” (PBS) as a solution to the prevailing conditions for development. • There are SWAps in education, health, and transport sectors. Besides single-sector, multi-donor SWAps, harmonized multi-sector, multi-donor investment support (e.g. PSCAP) has been developed. • The EC has established pool fund to support the Road Sector Development Program. • The EC, USAID, and WB are attempting harmonization of food security policy and programs. • Norway and Sweden have delegated cooperation agreements in the education and health sectors. In the education sector, Norway is the silent partner and vice versa in the health sector. • A common financial reporting system (in line with OECD-DAC good practice) is being developed and adopted for support to projects. WB is providing technical support. • Analytic and Sector Work: GoE and some donors are working closely together on various financial management issues. In 2003, CFAA multi-donor team included DFID, EC, Ireland, the Netherlands, NORAD, SIDA and WB. For several years, PERs have had multi-donor teams. In 2004, the team included DFID, GTZ, Ireland, UNFPA, WB and WHO. • A joint WB/DFID Country Environmental Analysis (CEA) pilot aiming at reducing parallel efforts by harmonizing environmental assistance and safeguard approaches and related capacity building, is being undertaken in collaboration with other partners. • The Development Gateway (DG), WB, OECD and UNDP developed the Aid Management Platform (AMP) an e-government tool. In May 2005, the first phase of AMP (focusing on aid tracking and reporting) was successfully piloted in Ethiopia. 	<p><u>Bilateral:</u> Belgium, CIDA, DFID, EC, France, Germany (GTZ, KfW), Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, NORAD, OECD-DAC, SIDA, Spain, USAID</p> <p><u>Multilateral:</u> AfDB, ILO, IMF, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, WB, WHO</p>

COUNTRIES	AREAS OF FOCUS OR INTEREST	DONORS/LENDERS
Ethiopia (Cont)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donors including CIDA, DFID, EC, France, Germany (GTZ), Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, SIDA, and UNDP have committed to provide harmonized capacity building/technical assistance through a single design solution that reinforces the Government's capacity building system, including support for strengthening public finance management. • ILO, UNAIDS, USAID, World Bank Institute (WBI) and the Ethiopian Business Coalition Against AIDS (EBCA) fund a capacity development program developed by EBCA and the WBI, and launched in December 2004. • Discussions on harmonizing conditionality and M&E frameworks have been initiated. OECD/DAC Working Party has developed indicators (in a survey instrument) to monitor progress on harmonization and alignment. In collaboration with UNDP, OECD/DAC has finalized field-testing all the 14 countries in the survey (incl. Ethiopia). A draft report has been prepared. • Pilot country in the Strategic Partnership with Africa (SPA) initiative. First SPA harmonization mission-September 2002. Follow-up mission –Nov/Dec. 2003. • SPA's 2004 survey on Budget Support Alignment coincided with the OECD/DAC survey. Six Sub-Saharan African countries (Ethiopia, Mozambique, Niger, Senegal, Tanzania, and Zambia) of the eighteen countries in the SPA survey were also included in the OECD/DAC survey. To avoid duplication, the SPA questionnaire was included within the (more comprehensive) DAC questionnaire (part D) for these six countries. • In April 2006, the WB and the Spanish Government signed a MOU to establish a Spanish Program for Africa (a flexible financing mechanism contributing to the achievement of the MDGs in Africa). Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Mauritania, Senegal, Tanzania and Uganda will be the program's first participants. • Pilot in the Education for All-Fast Track Initiative (EFA-FTI) since November 2004. • Ethiopia was represented at the AfDB and WB sponsored Africa Regional Workshop on Harmonization and Alignment for Development Effectiveness and Managing for Results which was hosted by the Government of Tanzania in Dar-es-Salaam on November 9-11, 2004. The workshop prepared participants for the Second High-Level Forum (HLF-2) on Harmonization and Alignment in Paris, Feb. 28-March 2, 2005. • GoE participated in the Paris HLF and was a signatory to the "Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness" of March 2005. • 	

COUNTRIES	AREAS OF FOCUS OR INTEREST	DONORS/LENDERS
Fiji	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmonization activities are underway and are centered on the country's Development Plan. Australia is the lead development partner; others are New Zealand, the European Commission (EC) and the World Bank (WB). • AusAID is assisting the officials to streamline donor programs and is integrating with government reporting and planning systems. • In the health sector, AusAid is partnering with the Fiji Ministry of Health in a new Alliance Contracting Pilot to support and strengthen partner government systems at the program level. AusAID is currently involved in the harmonization of education sector programs as well as law and justice programs • NZAID is developing a harmonization action plan for Fiji. • The EC is participating in efforts toward coordination of policies and harmonization of procedures. • Electronic government procurement (eGP) harmonization joint methodologies and toolkits (joint products of AsDB, IADB and WB) have been applied in Fiji. • OECD/DAC Working Party has developed indicators (in a survey instrument) to monitor progress on harmonization and alignment. These indicators were field-tested in 14 countries (including Fiji). A (first) draft report has been prepared and the final draft will be available by mid-November 2004. • Fiji was represented at the AsDB and the Government of Japan sponsored East and South Asia, and the Pacific Regional Workshop on Harmonization and Alignment for Development Effectiveness and Managing for Results which was hosted by the Government of Thailand in Bangkok on October 19-20, 2004. The workshop prepared participants for the Second High-Level Forum (HLF-2) on Harmonization and Alignment in Paris, Feb. 28 - March 2, 2005. • 	<p><u>Bilateral:</u> Australia, EC, New Zealand, OECD</p> <p><u>Multilateral:</u> AsDB, WB</p>

COUNTRIES	AREAS OF FOCUS OR INTEREST	DONORS/LENDERS
Gambia, The	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pilot country in the Education for All – Fast Track Initiative (EFA-FTI). • The EFA – FTI plans to restructure Gambia’s school system by, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) increasing access to basic education for all school aged children; (ii) providing additional training to school teachers and middle management officers, and (iii) improving management of the education sector. • The Gambia has been allocated US\$4 mil from the EFA-FTI Catalytic Fund in 2004 as well as in 2005. • The Government has been working with several development partners with regard to aid harmonization in support of PRSP priorities. Major development partners are AfDB, DFID, EC, IDA, IMF, Taiwan ROC, and the UN agencies. • In 2003, a Country Financial Accountability Assessment (CFAA) was prepared jointly with AfDB, DFID, EC, and the WB. • The Government was represented at the Paris HLF and was a signatory to the “Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness” of March 2005. 	<p><u>Bilateral:</u> Belgium, CIDA, DFID, EC, France, Germany, Italy, Japan , Netherlands, NORAD, SIDA, Spain, Taiwan (ROC), USAID</p> <p><u>Multilateral:</u> AfDB, IMF, UN, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, WB, WFP</p>

COUNTRIES	AREAS OF FOCUS OR INTEREST	DONORS/LENDERS
Ghana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donor coordination efforts are extensive (e.g. quarterly ‘mini CG ‘ and sectoral partner groups). The Government and nine development partners (AfDB, Canada, Denmark, Germany, EC, Netherlands, Switzerland, UK and WB) are: (a) developing budget-support mechanisms with individual donors leading in key areas, (b) integrating annual policy, planning implementation and review process on the basis of the PRS and (c) streamlining and aligning the PRSC with multi-donor budget support • A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for a joint approach to budgetary and balance of payment support was signed (June 30, 2003) between the Government and these partners. • Recent development of sector programs in basic education , health, roads and agriculture enhanced donor coordination. These SWAPs which involve common methods (including accounting and pooling of resources) have been developed for financial management, auditing, procurement, management of logistics and technical assistance, and monitoring and evaluating. • DFID, Danida, EC, the Netherlands, Nordic Development Fund and the World Bank are pooling part of their funds into a Common Health Account managed by the Ministry of Health in parallel with the GoG budget. The EC also provides macro budget aid to the health sector. • Joint Country Procurement Assessment Report (CPAR) with AfDB, DFID, ILO, OECD and WB, was finalized in 2002. • Joint Country Financial Accountability Assessment (CFAA) up-date (CIDA, DFID, WB) planned for 2003, is in progress. • Four of five Poverty and Social Impact Analysis (PSIA) studies commissioned by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) completed. • The Government’s 2003 Annual Progress Report (APR) of Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS) – a review of the first year implementation – recently prepared. • World Bank pilot for Country Environmental Analysis (CEA). • Pilot country in Education for All – Fast Track Initiative (EFA-FTI) since 2004. The Ghana EFA-FTI program aims to (i) improve access to and participation in education; (ii) improve health and sanitation in schools; (iii) improve quality of education;(iv) promote educational opportunities for girls and (v) design programs aimed at prevention and management of HIV/AIDS. • The Government was represented at the Paris HLF and was a signatory to the “Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness” of March 2005. • 	<p><u>Bilateral:</u> Belgium, CIDA, DANIDA, DFID, EC, France, Germany (GTZ), Japan, Netherlands, NORAD, OECD, SIDA, Spain, Switzerland, USAID</p> <p><u>Multilateral:</u> AfDB, FAO, IFAD, ILO, Nordic Development Fund, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, WB, WHO</p>

COUNTRIES	AREAS OF FOCUS OR INTEREST	DONORS/LENDERS
Guinea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guinea was granted eligibility under the enhanced HIPC initiative on presentation of its PRS to the Boards of the IMF and WB. • Development partners have formed a number of thematic and discussion groups that greatly facilitate dialogue and informal coordination. • AfDB, EC, IMF, and WB jointly support Guinea's macro program. • Many donors jointly support national programs, such as the Community Support Program, or the Multi-sectoral HIV/AIDS Program. • Collaborative work with the Government and multi-donor teams include CPAR in 2002 (AfDB & WB) and CFAA in 2003 (EC, KfW & WB). The CFAA was undertaken conjointly with the 2003 PER and this analysis is also reported in the Integrated PER & Fiduciary Assessment (PER-FA). The 2004 PER (Expenditure Management for Poverty Reduction and Growth) was prepared with AfDB, EC, IMF & WB. • Pilot country in Education for All – Fast Track Initiative (EFA-FTI). The Guinea EFA-FTI program aims to (i) increase access to education while also improving retention; (ii) improve quality of learning and teaching and (iii) improve management of the education sector, with emphasis on accountability and resource transfers to schools. • Pilot country for WHO 3 by 5 Initiative for scaling up antiretroviral treatment (ART) based on comprehensive care for people living with AIDS (PLWA). All bilateral and multilateral as well as non-governmental organizations participate under the Ministry of Health (MoH) leadership in the planning and implementation process. GTZ has taken a leadership role. • The 3 by 5 Partnership Group is led by UNAIDS and WHO. • The Government was represented at the AfDB and WB sponsored Africa Regional Workshop on Harmonization and Alignment for Development Effectiveness and Managing for Results which was hosted by the Government of Tanzania in Dar-es-Salaam on November 9-11, 2004. The workshop prepared participants for the Second High-Level Forum (HLF-2) on Harmonization and Alignment in Paris, Feb. 28-March 2, 2005. • The Government was represented at the Paris HLF and was a signatory to the "Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness" of March 2005. • 	<p><u>Bilateral:</u> CIDA, DFID, EC, France, Germany, Japan, USAID</p> <p><u>Multilateral:</u> AfDB, IMF, IsDB, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, WB, WHO</p>

COUNTRIES	AREAS OF FOCUS OR INTEREST	DONORS/LENDERS
Guyana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of Guyana (GoG) leads in encouraging the development of donor harmonization in support of PRSP principles. • The IADB and WB share information (e.g. on loan disbursement systems, policies, and procedures) and audit tools to evaluate SAIs and audit firms. • A quality control review of Independent auditors (in firms and SAIs) was completed in October 2003. The IADB shared the results of its last visit to audit firms and the SAI with the WB. • Pilot country in Education for All – Fast Track Initiative (EFA-FTI). • The EFA - FTI program for Guyana aims to (i) improve quality of the delivery of education; (ii) increase level of commitment of students, parents and communities to the education process and to human rights; (iii) improve the human resources of the education system; (iv) make the education system more effective and accountable and, (v) improve equity in the education sector by giving special attention to previously underserved students. • Guyana received a grant of US\$4 mil from the EFA-FTI Catalytic Fund for 2004. • 	<p><u>Bilateral:</u> CIDA, DFID, EC, USAID</p> <p><u>Multilateral:</u> IADB, UN, UNICEF, WB</p>

COUNTRIES	AREAS OF FOCUS OR INTEREST	DONORS/LENDERS
Honduras	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Honduras reached the HIPC decision point in July 2000, and attained the necessary conditions for HIPC completion point in 2004. • The Government of Honduras (GoH) prepared a PRSP in 2001 and submitted its first annual PRSP progress report in December 2003. An updated PRSP was prepared for 2004 - 07. • GoH and donors have committed to a common PRSP implementation agenda, involving concrete steps towards harmonization, such as: (i) Implementation of SWAps in education, health, agro-forestry, water and sanitation, and safety; (ii) Alignment with GoH budget cycle; (iii) Alignment of mechanisms, procedures and instruments; (iv) Joint assessment, planning and evaluation activities; (v) Information sharing; and (vi) Use of national administrative systems rather than parallel systems. • The EC, in conjunction with CABEL, IADB, IMF, UN, WB, and bilaterals, is also involved in increasing the strength of the government's capacity for donor coordination. • A joint IADB/WB CFAA was recently prepared and a joint IADB/WB CPAR was undertaken nearly in parallel with the CFAA. • IADB and WB share information (e.g. on loan disbursement systems, policies, and procedures) and audit tools to evaluate SAIs and audit firms. A quality control review of independent auditors (firms and SAIs) was completed in April 2003. The results of IADB's last visit to audit firms have been shared with the WB. • A PSIA was undertaken on electricity reform. PSIA on the impact of tax reform is ongoing while two other PSIAs – on public investment program, and public social service delivery – are under consideration (WB, UNAT). • Education For All Fast Track Initiative (EFA-FTI) pilot country. FTI partners and the Government signed a General Framework Memorandum of Understanding (GF-MOU) in June 2003. • The EFA – FTI program for Honduras aims to (i) improve basic education efficiency; (ii) improve quality and efficiency of the teaching profession with concentration on teacher qualification and performance; (iii) strengthen pre-basic education - universal provision of preschool services for boys and girls at 5 years of age; (iv) improve equity and access to intercultural bilingual basic education, and (v) improve rural education networks. • IADB sponsored the Latin America and Caribbean Regional Workshop on Harmonization and Alignment for Development Effectiveness and Managing for Results, hosted by GoH in Tegucigalpa on November 8-10, 2004. The workshop prepared participants for the Second High-Level Forum (HLF-2) on H&A in Paris, Feb. 28-March 2, 2005. 	<p><u>Bilateral:</u> CIDA, DFID, EC, Germany, Italy, Japan (JICA), Netherlands, SIDA, Spain, USAID</p> <p><u>Multilateral:</u> CABEL, IADB, IMF, UN, UNDP, WB</p>

COUNTRIES	AREAS OF FOCUS OR INTEREST	DONORS/LENDERS
India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • India's greatest challenge is reduction in poverty. In addition, six coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh as well as Andaman and Nicobar Islands were affected by the tsunami tidal waves on December 26, 2004. • The Government is focusing on its Universal Elementary Education Program - Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) . • India is likely to be endorsed through the EFA-FTI review process in 2005. • Four UN funds and programs (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, and WFP) have harmonized their program cycles with the Tenth Five Year Plan (TFYP) (which articulates development priorities of Gol for 2003-2007). • New ODA guidelines to orient ODA inflows ask all but six bilateral donors to phase out Government-to-Government programs. • Alignment with systems in selected states, use of SWAps (education). In the education sector, DFID, EC and WB support the SSA through the India Elementary Education Project (EEP) with pooled funding. EC also funds technical assistance for EEP. • Health sector: The EC is supporting the Health and Family Welfare Sector Development program with budget aid and technical assistance. In 2002, UK and Canada entered into a delegated bilateral cooperation agreement in the health sector for the Madhya Pradesh medium-term state health sector strategy. Canada is the silent partner. • The National Biodiversity Strategy Plan of India has been developed with UNDP support through a participatory approach where local communities working jointly with Government partners, scientific organizations, and civil society organizations have produced a comprehensive National Action Plan reflecting the complex problems and opportunities from the field. • AsDB and the WB are working with the Government to prepare a tsunami-related damage and needs assessment. • Joint Country Environmental Analyses (CEA) are being undertaken in the states of Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. In both instances, the CEA is a joint product of DFID, WB, and the respective state government. OECD is also contributing to the CEA on Uttar Pradesh. • 	<p><u>Bilateral:</u> CIDA DFID, EC, OECD, USAID.</p> <p>.</p> <p><u>Multilateral:</u> AsDB, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WB, WFP.</p>

COUNTRIES	AREAS OF FOCUS OR INTEREST	DONORS/LENDERS
Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than half of the Indonesians still live on less than \$2 a day and remain vulnerable to falling back into severe poverty. • Indonesians elected its first President and chose a new Parliament that includes an upper house reflecting regional interests. In October 2004, the new government took office and articulated a reform vision in a 100 day plan and a medium-term framework (Pembangunan Jangka, or PJM). • A massive earthquake struck off the coast of Sumatra on December 26, 2004. It triggered a series of tsunami tidal waves through the Indian Ocean. These waves directly impacted coastal areas of nine countries from Asia to East Africa. The resulting tsunami killed over 110,000 people in Aceh and North Sumatra. • Significant assistance was received from the international community. The President assigned BAKORNAS to coordinate relief operations and BAPPENAS to develop a National Reconstruction and Recovery Plan with recovery efforts centered on the people of Aceh. A BAPPENAS/Donor Team is working in close cooperation with the line ministries on the plan that is to be completed in mid-March 2005. • Eleven working groups have been established for the reconstruction planning phase and a web-site (e- Aceh) is operational. • Gol is creating an independent oversight board and establishing a multi-donor trust fund managed by a joint Gol/Donor/ Acehnese Board. • The reconstruction strategy will include common standards for executing programs in areas such as procurement, auditing, reporting, and M&E procedures. • Annual joint Country Portfolio Performance Review (CPPR) in which dialogue has taken place relating to common “generic” issues affecting implementation of projects funded by the three agencies/banks (AsDB, JBIC, and WB). • Partnership for Governance Reform in Indonesia – Under direction of local Board, the Gol, legislature, Judiciary, civil society, the corporate sector, and the international community (AsDB, UNDP, WB, and bilaterals) have come together to coordinate and follow an integrated and coherent approach to international support for governance reform in Indonesia through policy dialogue and analysis and a partnership trust fund that disburses to local agencies active in the national governance reform effort. • In 2001, (i) Country Financial Accountability Assessment (CFAA) prepared jointly (AsDB/WB); and (ii) Country Procurement Assessment Report (CPAR) done jointly with the AsDB, with agreement for joint follow-up, including joint supervision of technical assistance. Germany, AusAID, subsequently participated in joint follow-up, with JBIC and USAID also expressing interest. 	<p><u>Bilateral:</u> AusAID, Denmark, DFID, EC, Germany (GTZ, KrW), Japan (JBIC), Netherlands, USAID.</p> <p><u>Multilateral:</u> AsDB, FAO, IFAD, ILO, IMF, UN, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNISDR, UN Habitat, WB, WHO, WFP.</p>

COUNTRIES	AREAS OF FOCUS OR INTEREST	DONORS/LENDERS
Indonesia (cont)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborative efforts of Gol and international partners resulted in the recent reports – (i) Indonesia: Preliminary Damage and Loss Assessment, and (ii) Indonesia: Preliminary Notes on Reconstruction. At the request of the Government, the World Bank coordinated a multi-donor team that voluntarily lent their expertise over a two week period to aid in the preparation of these reports. Gol presented the findings at the Fourteenth Meeting of the CGI. • The World Bank entered into a MOU with Gol for reconstruction and rehabilitation activities in Aceh and North Sumatra committing to projects aimed at rebuilding communities and physical infrastructure through investments in housing, health, education, roads, and important social assets. • AsDB, AusAID, EC, the Netherlands, UNICEF, and the WB are working with Gol to design an education sector strategy that will be financed in a coordinated manner. There are likely to be (similarly financed) sector strategies in Public Financial Management reform, microcredit, infrastructure, and HIV/AIDS. • AusAID has agreed with Gol, WB and AsDB to standardize project reporting on all water and health activities. • The Fourteenth Meeting of the Consultative Group on Indonesia (CGI) which was held in Jakarta on January 19-20, 2005, was the first CGI chaired by Gol. The first day of the meetings included policy dialogues on the key issues (including aid effectiveness). Gol presented an initial damage and needs assessment of \$4.5 billion with 66 percent of the anticipated cost due to damages while the remaining 34 percent consists of lost income flows to the economy. This preliminary assessment (covering <u>replacement costs</u>) represents 2.2 percent of National GDP and 97 percent of Aceh's GDP. • Indonesia was one of the pilot countries for the DFID/Joint Implementation Committee of WB and IMF supported studies of Poverty and Social Impact Analysis (PSIA). • Gol was represented at the AsDB and the Government of Japan sponsored East and South Asia, and the Pacific Regional Workshop on Harmonization and Alignment for Development Effectiveness and Managing for Results which was hosted by the Government of Thailand in Bangkok on October 19-20, 2004. The workshop prepared participants for the Second High-Level Forum (HLF-2) on Harmonization and Alignment in Paris, Feb. 28 - March 2, 2005. The Minister of Planning spoke on 'Harmonization after the Tsunami' at a special session of the ministerial forum of the HLF-2 on the international response to the tsunami disaster. • 	

COUNTRIES	AREAS OF FOCUS OR INTEREST	DONORS/LENDERS
Jamaica	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2004, the Government of Jamaica (GoJ) presented a Medium Term Socio-Economic Policy Framework (MTSEPF) for April 2004 – March 2007 with EC assistance in the document's preparation. The MTSEPF builds on the policy framework established in the 1996 National Industrial Policy (NIP) . • The Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ), through its Technical Cooperation Division, is the primary interlocutor for all donors. Donors are supporting the Government's efforts on harmonization (e.g. in the areas of procurement, financial management and environmental safeguards). • IADB funded a consultant (Sept. 2003 – April 2004) to assist PIOJ in developing their donor coordination and harmonization capabilities. • Donors are establishing a shared fund to improve the quality and responsiveness of public services. • IADB, WB and the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) are funding financial sector reform programs that are coordinated with the IMF Staff Monitored Program (SMP). • Along with other donors, CIDA supported a joint public sector modernization program, pooled resources for a regional HIV/AIDS program, and provided budgetary support. • DFID and WB are working toward a common country strategy, and IADB and WB are collaborating on key issues in country strategy planning. • The IADB and WB share information (e.g. on loan disbursement systems, policies and procedures) and audit tools to evaluate SAIs and audit firms. A quality control review of independent auditors (in audit firms and SAI) was completed in July 2003. • A follow-up CFAA is being prepared jointly by IADB and WB. • IADB and WB plan to prepare a joint CPAR update that will also include topics not covered in the joint (CIDA, Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and IADB) Procurement Assessment under the Caribbean Regional Procurement Framework Review. • IADB led the International Development Partners (IDP) in support of (a) the case study of progress in harmonization and alignment in Jamaica, and (b) GoJ's In Country Harmonization Workshop in October 2004. • GoJ was represented at the IADB-sponsored Latin America and Caribbean Regional Workshop on Harmonization and Alignment for Development Effectiveness and Managing for Results, which was hosted by the Gov't of Honduras in Tegucigalpa, Honduras on November 8-10, 2004. • Both workshops were in preparation for the Second High-Level Forum (HLF-2) on Harmonization and Alignment in Paris, Feb. 28-March 2, 2005. 	<p><u>Bilateral:</u> CIDA, DFID, EC, Japan, USAID</p> <p><u>Multilateral:</u> CDB, CARICOM, IADB, IMF, UN, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNICEF, WB</p>

COUNTRIES	AREAS OF FOCUS OR INTEREST	DONORS/LENDERS
Jordan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Poverty Strategy, together with a multi-year (2002-2005) Program for Social and Economic Transformation (PSET) were launched by the Government of Jordan (GoJ) in late 2001 to address development challenges. A National Strategy for Poverty Alleviation was launched in May 2002. • An informal Donor/Lender Consultation Group (DLCG) has been created to harmonize their assistance to the implementation of the PSET and to establish effective partnerships. The group, which meets on regular basis, currently comprises of 22 donor missions, international aid agencies and 12 in-country UN agencies. Sub-groups on (1) Water, (2) Governance/Public Sector Reform, (3) Social Development, (4) Environment, and (5) Education have been created. The Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator (UNRCO) serves as the secretariat of the DLCG and its sub-groups. • DLCG harmonization activities include joint analytic processes focusing on major issues and drafting of position papers established on specific issues by the Technical Committees with participation of GoJ. • A joint country assistance evaluation was prepared by the IsDB and the WB in 2003. • 	<p><u>Bilateral:</u> AusAid, Austria, Belgium, CIDA, DFID, EC, France, Germany (GTZ, KfW), Greece, Italy, Japan (JICA), Netherlands, NORAD, SIDA, Spain, Switzerland, USAID</p> <p><u>Multilateral:</u> EIB, FAO, IsDB, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNRWA, WB, WFP, WHO</p>

COUNTRIES	AREAS OF FOCUS OR INTEREST	DONORS/LENDERS
Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of Kenya (GoK) is a signatory of the Rome agreement on donor harmonization and also the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. Its new strategy for economic growth with poverty reduction is defined in its Investment Program for the Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation (IP-ERS) - its PRSP. • In January 2004, the Paris Club agreed to reschedule about US\$350 million of Kenya's arrears and maturities falling due between January 1, 2004 and December 31, 2006 freeing additional resources for priority programs. • GoK has a home-grown program to improve governance. It has enacted the Anti-Corruption Act, the Public Officer Ethics Act, and the Public Audit Act. • Budget support is the preferred form of donor assistance for GoK and the government is taking actions to create the conditions for direct budget support, e.g. in revising the budget cycle/process. • A focal point has been created in the Ministry of Finance in the Office of the Internal Auditor General to coordinate the reform program. • The Development Partners (DPs) committed themselves to implement the harmonization agenda following a meeting of the SPA. The WB is taking a lead role in improving coordination at both the general and sectoral level. • Established in 2004, the Harmonization, Alignment, and Coordination Donor Group (HAC) comprises of 15 donors who are preparing a joint assistance strategy (KJAS) for 2007-2012. • GoK has a SWAp in the Governance, Justice, Law and Order sector (GJLOS), and initiated development of SWAPs for other sectors, notably education. SWAPs are also being considered in the water, and roads and public works sectors. • A joint DFID-World Bank Country Financial Accountability Assessment (CFAA) was completed in 2001. A Public Expenditure Management Assessment and Action Plan (PEMAAP) was undertaken by the IMF and the World Bank in collaboration with the GoK, DFID and EC in May 2003. • GoK prepared an action plan for enhanced financial management in the public sector that incorporates recommendations of the CFAA and of the PEMAAP. • Kenya's Public Financial Management (PFM) systems have been regularly assessed since 2003 using the sixteen standard benchmarks established under the PEMAAP framework. • A Country Integrated Fiduciary Assessment (CIFA) confirms that GoK meets five of these sixteen standard benchmarks. • The procurement systems benchmark has not been met. • 	<p><u>Bilateral:</u> CIDA, Denmark, DFID, EC, Finland, France, Germany (BMZ,GTZ), Italy, Japan, Netherlands (BNWPP), Norway, SIDA, USAID</p> <p><u>Multilateral:</u> AfDB, FAO, IMF, UN, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, WB, WFP</p>

COUNTRIES	AREAS OF FOCUS OR INTEREST	DONORS/LENDERS
Kenya (cont)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In early November 2005, the Public Procurement and Disposal Bill was signed by the President. • Analytic and sector work include the Water Resources Sector Memorandum (WRSM) of April 2004 prepared jointly with SIDA, GTZ, Bank/Netherlands Water Partnership Program (BNWPP), WWF, EWDAF, WB and GoK. Also, in Nov. 2004, an Investment Climate Assessment (ICA) was prepared based on an analysis of investment climate survey data conducted by the Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) and the WB with helpful insights and analysis from DFID, EC and UNDP. • Public Expenditure Review (PER) 2004, published in Grey Cover in Feb. 2005, was a WB/GoK product with inputs provided by the EC. GoK jointly with WB/SIDA and other DPs launched the Poverty Map Report in November 2005. A joint Poverty Assessment is ongoing. • In 2004, Germany (BMZ) initiated and commissioned through GTZ, a study on PRSP monitoring in five selected countries (including Kenya). • GoK has established a comprehensive framework for M&E in the IP-ERS. • A WB Country Portfolio Performance Review (CPPR) was held in January 2004. An action plan was developed and the CPPR committee will monitor progress and report on a quarterly basis to government permanent secretaries. • The first Annual Progress Report (APR) of the IP-ERS was prepared in March 2005 with support from development partners, stakeholders and representatives of civil society (including DFID, EU, UNICEF, WB and Action Aid Kenya). The second APR was scheduled for September 2005. • Kenya was represented at the AfDB and WB sponsored Africa Regional Workshop on Harmonization and Alignment for Development Effectiveness and Managing for Results which was hosted by the Government of Tanzania in Dar-es-Salaam on November 9-11, 2004. The workshop prepared participants for the Second High-Level Forum (HLF-2) on Harmonization and Alignment in Paris, Feb. 28-March 2, 2005. • A Consultative Group (CG) meeting was held on April 11-12, 2005 in Nairobi. The CG was co-chaired by the Government and the World Bank. Donor Harmonization, Alignment and Coordination was a topic on the Agenda. GoK presented an Anti-Corruption Action Plan at this CG. • A "Forum for Development Results for Kenyans" will replace the CG in 2006. • Kenya is a UN interagency harmonization pilot and was endorsed by EFA-FTI in mid-September 2005. 	

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Kyrgyz Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The country's National Poverty Reduction Strategy (NPRS) was completed in January 2003. The Government of Kyrgyz Republic (GoKR) presented its progress on the three year NPRS and its next steps in poverty reduction at the 2004 CG meeting. • The harmonization program in GoKR is being prepared. The program is likely to focus around four elements: procurement, financial management and accountability, social and environmental safeguards, and non-financial monitoring and reporting. • AsDB, IsDB, KfW and the WB contribute a substantial part of the country's public investment program. Since 2005, they have been providing a larger share in the form of grants (about 50%, 42% and 100% for AsDB, KfW and WB respectively). • The EC is involved in the implementation of the NPRS and the country's long term vision, the Kyrgyz Comprehensive Development Frame (KCDF). • DFID, the EC, and the WB are operationalising the framework for donor coordination in support of effective linkages between the EC agenda and the WB led work on poverty reduction and social and economic reform developed in the NPRS. • Joint financiers – WB, DFID, KfW, and possibly SDC, SIDA - are supporting the Government's Manas Taalimi Health Reform Program with a SWAp in health and social protection. • In September 2003, the EC provided aid to the KCDF Secretariat for establishing an M&E system while DFID provided support for the development of social statistics for monitoring PRSP and KCDF implementation. • GoKR, AsDB, IsDB, KfW and the WB concluded their 3rd. Joint Country Portfolio Review (JCPR) on March 27, 2006 with each of the representatives signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). • OECD/DAC Working Party has developed indicators (in a survey instrument) to monitor progress on harmonization and alignment. Field-testing has been completed in all of the fourteen countries (including Kyrgyz Republic). A draft report has been prepared. • A joint IMF/ WB Financial Sector Assessment was completed in April 2003. • A Joint Country Support Strategy (JCSS) is being prepared with AsDB, DfID, SDC, UN and WB. The findings of the JCPR would provide useful input for this task. • The 2004 CG meeting (co-chaired by the Government and WB) was held on November 3rd. in Bishkek. • • 	<p><u>Bilateral:</u> DFID, EC, Germany (KfW),OECD, SDC, SIDA</p> <p><u>Multilateral:</u> AsDB, EBRD, IMF, IsDB, UN, UNDP, WB</p>

COUNTRIES	AREAS OF FOCUS OR INTEREST	DONORS/LENDERS
Kyrgyz Republic (Cont)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AsDB, DFID and EBRD sponsored, and GoKR hosted the Eastern Europe and Central Asia Regional Workshop on Harmonization and Alignment for Development Effectiveness and Managing for Results in Bishkek on October 28-29, 2004. The workshop prepared participants for the Second High-Level Forum (HLF-2) on Harmonization and Alignment in Paris, Feb. 28-March 2, 2005. The country was represented at the HLF-2 and was a signatory to the Paris Declaration. 	
Lao PDR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government of Lao PDR will be taking the lead in initiating the harmonization process. Major Donors (AsDB, JBIC, WB) will likely focus on harmonizing their practices and procedures in the areas of procurement, financial management, monitoring and evaluation, and social and environmental safeguards. Norway and Sweden have a delegated cooperation agreement in the health sector with Norway as the silent partner. An integrated Public Expenditure Review (PER)/ Country Financial Accountability Assessment (CFAA)/ Country Procurement Assessment Report (CPAR) was prepared jointly by AsDB, IMF, and the WB in 2002. 	<p><u>Bilateral:</u> Japan (JBIC), NORAD, SIDA</p> <p><u>Multilateral:</u> AsDB, IMF, WB</p>
Macedonia (FYR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harmonization program not yet in place. Several donors currently provide development assistance to the country (CIDA, DFID, EBRD, EC, EIB, FAO, Germany (GTZ, KfW), IFAD, IMF, the Netherlands, SIDA, SOROS, UNICEF, USAID, WB). The Netherlands has provided the lead with World Bank support on analytic and diagnostic work. The Government of FYR has just established a National System of Foreign Assistance Coordination, whose function is to define the roles and the responsibilities of the Government in its interactions with the donor community. 	<p><u>Bilateral:</u> CIDA, DFID, EC, Germany (GTZ, KfW), Netherlands, SIDA, USAID</p> <p><u>Multilateral:</u> EBRD, EIB, FAO, IFAD, IMF, UNICEF, WB</p>

COUNTRIES	AREAS OF FOCUS OR INTEREST	DONORS/LENDERS
Malawi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work is ongoing towards common conditionalities, joint financing arrangements (including pooled funding), joint reviews and single reporting (e.g. for humanitarian food imports (DFID, WFP)). • There are several delegated cooperation agreements among donors in Malawi, e.g. on the country program, in the education, health, water development and energy sectors. • SWAps in Health, HIV/AIDS, Agriculture, Education, and Justice. With respect to the health sector, a common understanding of SWAp reporting and accounting procedures has been reached (AfDB, DFID, EC, JICA, the Netherlands, NORAD, UNFPA, UNICEF, USAID, WB, and WHO) . A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between GoM and donors has been prepared and a Program of Work (POW) has been proposed for July 2004 onwards. • In the education sector, joint (Government, Donors, Civil Society) annual review assesses the sector's performance and determines future priorities. Agreement has been reached on sector performance indicators, code of conduct and a Policy and Investment Framework (PIF). Participating donors are AfDB, CIDA, DFID, Germany, JICA, UNICEF, USAID, WB, and WFP. • In the area of decentralization, a National Decentralization Program exists which has been coordinated with the donor community and provides the basis for their engagement. Continued coordination takes place within the framework of a taskforce chaired by the Dept. of Local Government that meets regularly. A review mission of the Decentralization Program jointly organized by the Government and the donor community (AfDB, GTZ, KfW, NORAD, and UNDP/UNCDF) was undertaken in 2004. • In 2002, a joint CFAA was completed with some SPA donors (AfDB, CIDA, DANIDA, DFID, JICA, KfW and NORAD) as a pilot exercise. • A Diagnostic Trade Integration Study (DTIS) was prepared in 2002-2003 by team including Government officials, IMF, NORAD, UNDP, WB and WTO. • Joint DFID/SIDA Evaluation of Budget Support is in progress for 9 countries (including Malawi). The work is led by DFID and the literature review has been completed. Final report in the form of a SIDA working paper is expected by December 2005. • 	<p><u>Bilateral:</u> CIDA, DANIDA, DFID, EC, Germany (GTZ, KfW), Japan (JICA), the Netherlands, NORAD, SDC, SIDA, USAID</p> <p><u>Multilateral:</u> AfDB, IMF, UN, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WB, WFP, WHO, WTO</p>

COUNTRIES	AREAS OF FOCUS OR INTEREST	DONORS/LENDERS
Mali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The poverty reduction strategy paper (PRSP) for Mali was completed in 2002. • Health SWAp - Programme de Développement Sanitaire et Sociale (PRODESS) is a ten year development program since 1998. Donors made joint M&E efforts. • Education SWAp - Programme Décennal de développement de l'éducation (PRODEC) covers the 2000-2010 period. Donors have conducted joint assessments and joint M&E. • Pooled funding in education sector (Canada, France, the Netherlands and the WB). • There are delegated cooperation agreements in the education sector between (i) Sweden and the Netherlands, and (ii) Germany and France. • In budget support operations, the Netherlands leads the delegated cooperation agreement with Sweden. The EC also provides budget support to Mali. • A study for the OECD/DAC (July 2000) analyzed the strengths and weaknesses of Mali's public procurement procedures as well as those of ten donors. These donors were Belgium, Canada (CIDA), European Union (EDF), France (SCAC and AFD), Germany (KfW), the Netherlands, Switzerland, UNDP, USA (USAID), and the WB. The report was presented at First OECD/DAC – WB Procurement Roundtable in Paris, January 2003. • 	<p><u>Bilateral:</u> Belgium, CIDA, EC, EU (EDF), France, (SCAC & AFD), Germany (KfW), the Netherlands, OECD, Sweden, Switzerland, USAID</p> <p><u>Multilateral:</u> UNDP, WB</p>

COUNTRIES	AREAS OF FOCUS OR INTEREST	DONORS/LENDERS
Mauritania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Cadre Stratégique de Lutte contre la Pauvreté (CSLP) for 2001-04, the PRS for the Islamic Republic of Mauritania (IRM), was finalized in December 2000. The first and second Progress Reports were completed in March 2002 and June 2003 respectively. The CSLP is currently being updated to cover 2006-10 and to take into account an updated poverty analysis, the new political context, and the incoming flow of oil revenues. • In line with the CSLP, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania (GIRM) has also launched regional strategies. • GIRM has commenced efforts at greater transparency since it became a signatory to the Extractive Industries Initiative in September 2005, and is also assuming greater leadership of development assistance coordination. • At the fourth CG meeting (Paris, December 2001), development partners pledged their full support to the Government's effort to improve donor coordination and effectiveness, and to work towards harmonization of aid procedures. • The next CG will be organized after the finalization of the CSLP II. GIRM and donors have jointly agreed to prepare an action plan for the implementation of the Paris Declaration, with a view to formal endorsement at this CG. • Donors have aligned their strategies to CSLP programs and priorities, and are working towards establishing effective partnerships. • SWAps are emerging in the health, education and possibly water sectors. • The comprehensive M&E system to be developed with the CSLP II will include regular reporting mechanisms as well as a system for monitoring and evaluation of external assistance outcomes and outputs. • In April 2006, the WB and the Spanish Government signed a MOU to establish a Spanish Program for Africa (a flexible financing mechanism contributing to the achievement of the MDGs in Africa). Mauritania will be one of the program's first participants. • The country has completed the HIPC program and will qualify for major debt relief via the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) after implementing key public expenditure management reforms. • Pilot country in Education for All – Fast Track Initiative (EFA-FTI). • Primary school enrollment rates increased to 96 percent in 2004. • Mauritania received a grant of US\$ 7mill. from the EFA-FTI Catalytic Fund in 2003/4 and is expecting disbursements of US\$ 2 mill. In 2006. • 	<p><u>Bilateral:</u> EC, France, Germany, Japan, Spain, USA</p> <p><u>Multilateral:</u> AfDB, IMF, IsDB, UN, UNDP, WB</p>

COUNTRIES	AREAS OF FOCUS OR INTEREST	DONORS/LENDERS
Mexico	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government is pursuing harmonization and alignment around sectoral priorities with SWAp that use, to the extent possible, the government's systems for procurement, financial management, environmental assessment, and monitoring/reporting. • A SWAp for Infrastructure Decentralization Project is under preparation. • UNEP, UNDP, and the World Bank Group (WBG) work jointly on environmental issues. • IMF and WB work closely on strengthening the macroeconomic framework. • Donor coordination has also taken the form of knowledge sharing (e.g. the OECD as well as IADB/WB). • The IADB and WB share information (e.g. on loan disbursement systems, policies, and procedures) and audit tools to evaluate SAls and audit firms. A quality control review of independent auditors in audit firms is being prepared. • A Report on the Observance of Standards and Codes (ROSC) was completed in March 2004. • A Country Financial Accountability Assessment (CFAA) was prepared in 2002 by IADB and WB. • The WB is preparing six Sectoral Assessments and a State Financial Accountability Assessment (SFAA) and will share the results with IADB. 	<p><u>Bilateral:</u> OECD</p> <p><u>Multilateral:</u> IADB, IMF, UNDP, UNEP, WB</p>
Mongolia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmonization launch mission took place on October 27-30, 2003. Harmonization efforts may focus on procurement. • A list of possible harmonization entry points was presented for consideration by the donors at the CG in Tokyo (November 2003). It includes alignment with the MDGs, Government's PRS and country processes, capacity building, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E). The CG endorsed the proposals for further development and the set up of working groups to identify priority areas of harmonization. • Donors are working with the Government to set up working group arrangements to develop a Harmonization Action Plan. • In June 2002, PEPFMR (an integrated PER/CFAA) was completed jointly with AsDB, IMF, and WB. In March 2003, a CPAR was completed and an integrated CPAR/CFAA/PER was prepared. This joint product is likely to serve as a basis for a capacity enhancement program. 	<p><u>Multilateral:</u> AsDB, IMF, WB</p> <p>Others to be ascertained.</p>

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Morocco	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmonization program to be determined. Dialogue has already begun between the government, AfDB, EC, IsDB, and WB. • Key areas of focus for Morocco are aid coordination, legal aspects of harmonization, joint strategy, common dialogue with the government, joint work to enhance donor coordination, and also to strengthen sharing of EC and EU Member State strategy documents (using common financing format). • Morocco is an EU harmonization pilot. Aim is to promote coordination and harmonization at the country level of EU Member State assistance policies, procedures, and practices for increased aid effectiveness in the broader context of the international harmonization process. • OECD/DAC Working Party has developed indicators (in a survey instrument) to monitor progress on harmonization and alignment. Field-testing has been completed in all of the fourteen countries (including Morocco). A draft report has been prepared. • Morocco was represented at the meeting of the Task Team (TT) on Harmonization and Alignment in Paris (February 23-25, 2004). The other partner countries represented were Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Kyrgyz Republic, Nicaragua, Niger, Senegal, Tanzania, Vietnam, and Zambia. • 	<p><u>Bilateral:</u> EC. Others to be ascertained.</p> <p><u>Multilateral:</u> AfDB, IsDB, WB. Others to be ascertained.</p>

COUNTRIES	AREAS OF FOCUS OR INTEREST	DONORS/LENDERS
Mozambique	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government's strategy for poverty reduction (PARPA) provides a sound basis for GoM-donors partnership. • Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for Program Aid signed at the end of the 2004 Joint Review (April 5, 2004) sets out detailed procedural arrangements for budgetary (& BOP) support program for participating donors. • GoM and donors agreed commitments in the Performance Assessment Framework (PAF) govern the overall relationship between budget donors and GoM. • GoM is committed to use the PAF to operationize the PARPA. The G-15 donors agree to use the PAF as the framework for budget support and use the GoM's monitoring information as the basis for performance assessment. • Program Aid Partners (PAPs) commissioned an independent review of donor performance in 2004. The review, financed by DFID and SECO, was completed in May 2005. • The 2006 assessment of PAPs (now expanded to 18 donors) will include criteria inspired by the Paris Declaration. • There are well-established sector-wide programs, with their own sector-based evaluation procedures (e.g. health, education, roads, water & agriculture). Better alignment of the timing of these sectoral reviews with the Joint Review process is being sought. • In the education sector, an MoU was signed in 2002 in which some donors have agreed to pool their funding to the sector under a common financing mechanism. • In health, an annual joint assessment with common indicators was initiated in 2002 by some donors. • The EC is one of the development partners supporting the Food Security Program with budget aid; providing technical assistance in the health sector and in public financial management; and pool funding in the education, health and transport/infrastructure sectors. • In late 2001, a new integrated public financial management system. was approved. The system takes in to account key areas of public expenditure management (i.e., treasury, accounting and budget). • GoM was committed during 2004 to approve a decree revising the procurement arrangements (including goods and services, public works and concessions) in accordance with international best practice, such as public bid opening and the creation of a regulatory body. • NORAD/ SIDA/ WB Country Financial Accountability Assessment completed. • 	<p><u>Bilateral:</u> Belgium, CIDA, DANIDA, DFID, EC, Finland, France, Germany (BMZ, GTZ), Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, NORAD, OECD, Portugal , SIDA, Spain, Switzerland (SDC, SECO), USAID</p> <p><u>Multilateral:</u> AfDB, IFAD, IMF, UN, UNICEF, WB, WFP</p>

COUNTRIES	AREAS OF FOCUS OR INTEREST	DONORS/LENDERS
Mozambique (cont)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DFID/SIDA Evaluation of Budget Support is in progress for 9 countries (including Mozambique). The literature review has been completed and the final report in the form of a SIDA working paper is expected by December 2005. • PSIA on the impact of school fees in primary school enrolment and retention completed by the WB in January 2005. GoM, DFID, Ireland, Save the Children, UNICEF, and WFP provided technical support. Financial assistance received from DFID, and GTZ. Effective the 2005 academic year, GoM abolished primary school fees. • GoM has established a Poverty Observatory as a mechanism by which a broad range of actors can track progress. • The Multilateral Organizations Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN) conducted a pilot performance assessment of select multilateral organizations (AfDB, AsDB, IADB, UNICEF, WB and WHO) who were involved in the health sector in 8 countries (including Mozambique). The assessment primarily looked at the organizations' support for national policies and institutions and their participation in aid coordination activities and other partnerships. The report from this pilot exercise has been completed. • SPA's 2004 survey on Budget Support Alignment coincided with the OECD/DAC survey. Six Sub-Saharan African countries (Ethiopia, Mozambique, Niger, Senegal, Tanzania, and Zambia) of the eighteen countries in the SPA survey, were also included in the OECD/DAC survey. To avoid duplication, the SPA questionnaire was included within the (more comprehensive) DAC questionnaire (part D) for these six countries. A draft OECD/DAC survey report has been prepared. • The CG meeting was held in Paris and was chaired by the WB. • Pilot country in the Education for All-Fast Track Initiative (EFA-FTI) and for the EU. • Germany (BMZ) is the lead EFA-FTI donor in this country. • GoM participated in the Paris HLF and was a signatory to the "Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness" of March 2005. • 	

COUNTRIES	AREAS OF FOCUS OR INTEREST	DONORS/LENDERS
Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • His Majesty’s Government of Nepal (HMGN) is interested in harmonization. In order to ensure compatibility and convergence of foreign-aided development activities with nationally determined/devised development priorities, HMGN issued “Foreign Aid Policy” in 2002; and at the 2004 Nepal Development Forum (NDF), HMGN proposed an impressive plan to rationalize aid. Central to this three-tiered aid harmonization framework is an attempt to bring aid allocation decisions into HMGN’s MTEF for the formulation of the FY05/06 budget. • Development partners endorsed HMGN’s reform agenda based on the policies and programs of the 10th Plan/PRSP. They also expressed (i) support for the harmonization of donor assistance (via the Aid Integration Process – an annual process that parallels the PRSP and MTEF); and (ii) willingness to explore avenues to support the proposed action plan, including forming a joint donor–government task force. However, the present country context of escalating conflict and political uncertainty is a major challenge to the Government and to effective implementation of aid programs. • Development agencies based in Kathmandu are organized in 12 thematic groups. These groups meet regularly, often with the participation of relevant government officials, to exchange information, learn lessons from each other, and to contribute ultimately to the formulation of coordinated sectoral programs and projects. UNDP-Nepal and the World Bank co-chair regular meetings of the wider donor group. • Basic and Primary Education Program (BPEP) being implemented. EC support is in the form of pool funding and use of EC procedures for technical assistance. • A SWAp for basic and primary education has been developed by the Government, DANIDA, DFID, Finland, NORAD, and WB (IDA). The Government, together with development partners, are working together and will pool resources for this program as a means of (i) reducing HMGN’s administrative burden through alignment of donor and government procedures for financial management, disbursement and reporting and (ii) having all development partners in the sub-sector use a common and simplified Monitoring and Evaluating (M&E) framework. • In December 2003, HMGN approved its “Health Sector Strategy: An Agenda for Change,” which focuses on attaining the MDGs of reducing child mortality; improving maternal health ; and combating HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases by 2015. In order to implement the strategy, HMGN prepared the Nepal Health Sector Program – Implementation Plan (NHSP-IP). The WB is supporting the NHSP-IP with a five-year Health Sector Program credit. 	<p><u>Bilateral:</u> DANIDA, DFID, EC, Finland, Japan (JICA), NORAD</p> <p><u>Multilateral:</u> AsDB, UNDP, UNICEF, WB</p>

COUNTRIES	AREAS OF FOCUS OR INTEREST	DONORS/LENDERS
Nepal (cont)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) has an ongoing evaluation of BPEP, Phase II. COWI/Goss Gilroy began the evaluation fieldwork in Nepal on March 1, 2004 after initial fact finding in January 2004. • In March 2003, DANIDA attempted to establish joint monitoring and evaluation. Presently, Norway contributes financially to this effort. AsDB, EC, JICA, UNICEF, and the WB are represented in the Steering Committee by their local representatives (several HMGN representatives also on this committee). Finland has observer status and DFID declined the invitation to participate. • DFID plans to establish joint monitoring and evaluation of multi-donor sector programs. • A highly visible anti-corruption drive started by the Commission for the Investigation of Abuse of Authority (CIAA). • A Joint Country Financial Accountability Assessment (CFAA) was prepared by AsDB, DFID, and WB. • The NDF (formerly known as the Nepal Aid Group Meeting) held in Kathmandu, Nepal, May 5-6, 2004 was chaired by the Government. The forum was attended by delegations from twenty countries, six international institutions and UN agencies. The main topics were PRSP implementation, priority reform areas, and aid harmonization. The Forum is usually held every 18 months. • • 	

COUNTRIES	AREAS OF FOCUS OR INTEREST	DONORS/LENDERS
Nicaragua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government's Strengthened Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (SGPRS), its PRSP, was presented in 2001. Its overarching objective is to reduce the number of people living in extreme poverty. The strategy of the Government of Nicaragua (GoN) rests on four pillars intertwined with three cross-cutting themes. • The second annual progress report of the SGPRS was issued in November 2003. To strengthen the strategy, GoN has prepared a draft National Development Plan (NDP). • PRSP II (ERCERP2) will build the framework for increased donor alignment. • Thematic and other donor coordination forums are in place. In 2003, sector coordination boards were established by Presidential Decree. Currently, donors are involved in 6 (sectoral) round tables - Education, Governance, Health, Infrastructure, Production, and Social Protection. • GoN is to receive technical assistance from the OAS in order to strengthen sectoral tables that presently have weak methodology. • SWApS are planned in the education and health sectors, and substantial effort is being made to promote coordination in these sectors. • WB is willing to support establishment of possible pooling arrangements for some or all primary education resources. • Bilateral donors are negotiating with the WB a basket fund for the Public Sector Technical Assistance Credit (PSTAC). • Budget support group, led locally by the Dutch, has been working on finalizing a Joint Financing Agreement (JFA). This agreement sets out the joint terms and procedures for harmonized budget support. • The implementation of the PRSP will be supported from 2004 onwards by a Poverty Reduction Support Credit (PRSC) financed by KfW and WB. A complementary capacity enhancement program is financed by several donors. Donors with existing and planned budgetary support are likely to use the PRSC policy matrix as a basis for their operations. • The EC and the Netherlands are already using the country systems and procedures through budget support programs. • The IADB and WB share information (e.g. on loan disbursement systems, policies, and procedures) and audit tools to evaluate SAIs and audit firms. A quality control review of Independent Auditors (Firms and SAIs) was completed in April 2003. • A joint IADB/WB CFAA was prepared and it is likely to serve as a basis for a capacity enhancement program. Also, IADB/WB completed a CPAR. • WB and IMF jointly prepared a Financial Sector Assessment Program. • Capacity development on H&A will be supported by the EC and UNDP. 	<p><u>Bilateral:</u> Belgium, CIDA, DFID, EC, Germany (GTZ, KfW), Italy, Japan, Netherlands, NORAD, OECD, SIDA, Spain, United States</p> <p><u>Multilateral:</u> IADB, IMF, OAS, UNDP, WB</p>

COUNTRIES	AREAS OF FOCUS OR INTEREST	DONORS/LENDERS
Nicaragua (cont)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty and Social Impact Assessments (PSIAs) were undertaken on tax reform (the Law of Fiscal Equity) and basic education (EFA-FTI).. Technical and financial support for the latter provided by WB. • PSIAs are being prepared on the public investment program as well as on decentralization. The latter is being cofinanced by GTZ and the WB. • KfW is considering financing a PSIA in the water and sewerage sector. • An Agenda of Actions for the Coordination, Harmonization and Alignment Processes of International Cooperation (May 2004 – March 2005) is available and was presented at the Fifth Meeting of the Task Team on H&A, July 6 - 7, 2004. A new action plan is to be drafted. • OECD/DAC Working Party has developed indicators to monitor progress on harmonization and alignment. A draft report has been prepared. • In May 2004, initiated at the request of the GoN, OECD/DAC launched a Joint Country Learning Assessment (JCLA) in Nicaragua, the first of four pilot countries. The aim is to learn and assess the processes that GoN and the development partners have used for harmonization at the country level. Main donors supporting JCLA are EC, Japan, Netherlands, Norway and UNDP. • The Global Donor Platform for Rural Development (GDPRD) is working to harmonize donor activities in rural development. Nicaragua is one of four countries selected for a preliminary fact finding study on donor collaboration. • Pilot country in the Education for All- Fast Track Initiative (EFA-FTI). Nicaragua received a grant of US\$ 7million from the EFA-FTI Catalytic Fund for 2004. • EU pilot country in which EU co-operation in Latin America is planned for three initiatives covering debt relief, institutional support and most of all education (about 20 million EURO). • GoN was represented at the IADB-sponsored Latin America and Caribbean Regional Workshop on Harmonization and Alignment for Development Effectiveness and Managing for Results which was hosted by the Government of Honduras in Tegucigalpa on November 8-10, 2004. The workshop prepared participants for the Second High-Level Forum (HLF-2) on Harmonization and Alignment in Paris, Feb.28-March 2, 2005. • The final version of the Paris Declaration, customized for Nicaragua, is available. It includes the Paris indicators, the national level indicators, and a companion note to this action plan. • • • 	

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Niger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A time bound Action Plan for harmonization of donor policies and procedures was proposed in early June 2003 at the PRSP Forum and has since been updated. It will serve as a management tool. • Under the leadership of the Ministry of Finance and Economy, the AfDB, EC, France, UNDP, and the WB have initiated a joint Public Expenditure Review and Country Financial Accountability Assessment (CFAA) that will serve as a basis for a capacity enhancement program to strengthen Niger's public finance systems. • Initial Government of Niger (GoN) harmonization efforts are focused at the sectoral level, specifically the education sector. GoN and participating donors are moving towards a program-based approach. A Partnership Framework Agreement to support GoN's Ten-Year Education Development Program was signed by participating donors at the PRSP Forum with the main objective of developing a SWAp. Efforts are being made to implement projects through jointly agreed annualized budgets. Discussions on financing modalities and in particular, possible "basket funding" are underway among several donors - Belgium, CIDA, France, and the Netherlands. Several donors are also exploring the possibility of integrating their financing with other partners via Education for All – Fast Track Initiative (EFA-FTI). • Pilot country in the Education for All-Fast Track Initiative (EFA-FTI). Niger received a grant of US\$ 8million from the EFA-FTI Catalytic Fund for 2004. The Niger EFA-FTI program aims to (i) increase the first year access rate to education from 40 percent in 2001, to 57 percent by 2005, and to 100 percent by 2015; (ii) increase completion rate from 23.7 percent in 2001, to 38 percent by 2005 and to 100 percent by 2015 and to increase the gross enrollment of girls from 29.6 percent in 2001, to 57 percent by 2005 and to 105 percent by 2015. • Experiences in the education sector are monitored closely and used as good practice for other sectors, e.g. health & rural development. GoN has nominated Belgium to lead the donors participating in the health sector and the EC is providing assistance in developing the national health information service. • The rural development strategy (RDS) was developed with the support of all major partners in the sector and validated during a workshop in July 2003. GoN has adopted a strategy for decentralization that will also have specific impact on RDS implementation. 	<p><u>Bilateral:</u> Belgium, CIDA, EC, France, Germany (GTZ), Netherlands, OECD, Switzerland</p> <p><u>Multilateral:</u> AfDB, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, WB</p>

COUNTRIES	AREAS OF FOCUS OR INTEREST	DONORS/LENDERS
Niger (cont)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GoN plans to continuously expand the harmonization areas at the national and sectoral level on the basis of its improved institutional capacity, particularly in procurement and financial management. • SPA's 2004 survey on Budget Support Alignment coincided with the OECD/DAC survey. Six Sub-Saharan African countries (Ethiopia, Mozambique, Niger, Senegal, Tanzania, and Zambia) of the eighteen countries in the SPA survey, were also included in the OECD/DAC survey. To avoid duplication, the SPA questionnaire was included within the (more comprehensive) DAC questionnaire (part D) for these six countries. • A draft OECD/DAC survey report has been prepared. • Pilot country in the UN first generation interagency harmonization initiative. • Niger was represented at the meeting of the Task Team (TT) on harmonization and Alignment in Paris (February 23–25, 2004). The other partner countries represented were Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Kyrgyz Republic, Morocco, Nicaragua, Senegal, Tanzania, Vietnam, and Zambia. • 	

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Nigeria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nigeria, Africa's most populous country, has 55 percent of its population living in poverty. • In May 2004, the Government of Nigeria (GoN) launched its strategy for growth and poverty reduction – the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS) and the state-level State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (SEEDS). • Over the past two years, Nigeria has made good progress implementing key reforms, particularly in macroeconomic management and the fight against corruption (e.g. a fiscal rule de-linking the budget from current oil prices was successfully implemented; also, the budget is more transparent and its allocations are widely published). Legislation is being put in place to make reforms more difficult to reverse, • GoN is shifting the focus now to structural constraints to growth and social development. Some new initiatives in the 2005 budget include (a) a special program to encourage girl's primary education, and (b) a new program for accelerated achievement of Health MDGs. The President has launched a renewed effort on safe water. • Main donors of gross ODA (2002-03 average) are DFID, IDA and USAID. Other donors include AfDB, CIDA, EC, IMF, UNDP, and UNICEF. • Using a participatory approach, DFID and the World Bank Group (WBG) produced a joint Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) in June 2005. It is results-focused and includes select differentiated approaches at three levels – federal, "lead states" and community. • Other joint WB products include the following sector reports - (i) Strategic Country Gender Assessment with input from CIDA and IFAD, and (ii) Strategic Options for Revamping Agricultural Research and Extension Services in Nigeria (SORARESN). The latter was a participatory effort with GoN, AfDB, DFID, FAO, USAID/DAIMINA. • National Planning Commission (NPC), in collaboration with DFID, EC, UNDP and WBG, developed and used a system (SEEDS Benchmarking) whereby state performance can (i) be monitored using SEEDS and (ii) identify priority areas and states that demonstrate effective use of allocated resources. This system is expected to be used annually. • At the request of GoN, Nigeria (with GNI per capita now at US\$350) has been reclassified as an IDA-eligible country. • In October 2005, GoN obtained debt relief on its external debt (including arrears) from the Paris Club on Naples Terms. The Government has stated that any resources released through debt relief will finance MDG-related expenditures. • 	<p><u>Bilateral:</u> CIDA, DFID, EC, USAID</p> <p><u>Multilateral:</u> AfDB, FAO, IFAD, IMF, UNDP, UNICEF, WB</p>

COUNTRIES	AREAS OF FOCUS OR INTEREST	DONORS/LENDERS
Niue	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• New Zealand and Australia have entered into a delegated cooperation agreement at country program level, with AusAID as silent partner.•	<u>Bilateral:</u> Australia, New Zealand

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Pacific Islands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Officials in the Pacific Islands (e.g. Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, and Tonga) are pursuing harmonization. The harmonization program is yet to be defined, however, procurement is a likely area for harmonization. • Cooperation is occurring on a range of projects and programs at the country and regional levels. For example, at the country level in Fiji, AusAID and NZAID are active in education, health, law, and justice. In Papua New Guinea, AusAID and EC are active in the health sector. In Cook Islands, the AsDB and NZAID coordinate their aid programs in several areas, notably in the education sector and in the support for the reform program. • AsDB and WB are currently preparing a Country Procurement Assessment Review (CPAR) for Samoa, Tonga and Papua New Guinea. The WB serves as a coordinator in the procurement program. • The AsDB, AusAID and WB are preparing a Joint Country Assistance Strategy for Papua New Guinea. • The Public Expenditure Review and Rationalization (PERR) finalized in September 2003, was a collaborative effort between the Government, AsDB, AusAID and the WB. The PERR resulted in the production of six Discussion Papers as follows: (i) Road Map to Fiscal Sustainability; (ii) Civil Service Size and Payroll; (iii) Restoring the Integrity of Budget Institutions and Systems; (iv) Expenditure Adjustment and Prioritization; (v) Improving Health Spending; and (vi) Improving Education Spending. • In Cook Islands and Niue, New Zealand and Australia have entered into a delegated cooperation agreement at country program level, with AusAID as silent partner. • Fiji was represented at the meeting of the Task Team (TT) on Harmonization and Alignment in Paris (February 23–25, 2004). The other partner countries represented were Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Kyrgyz Republic, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Senegal, Tanzania, Vietnam, and Zambia. • OECD/DAC Working Party has developed indicators (in a survey instrument) to monitor progress on harmonization and alignment. Field-testing has been completed in all of the fourteen countries (including Fiji). A (first) draft report has been prepared and the final draft will be available by mid-November 2004. • NZAID is developing a harmonization action plan which is expected to be completed before October 2004. The AusAID/NZAID harmonization plan will be incorporated into this plan. 	<p><u>Bilateral:</u> AusAID, CIDA, EC, France, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, NZAID, OECD, Taiwan</p> <p><u>Multilateral:</u> AsDB, UNDP, WB, WHO</p> <p>* Others to be ascertained.</p>

COUNTRIES	AREAS OF FOCUS OR INTEREST	DONORS/LENDERS
Pacific Islands (cont)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the regional level, trilateral joint programming discussions are held between the South Pacific Regional Environment Program (SPREP), AusAID and NZAID on forward programming strategies with agreement reached on joint support to SPREP for future programming discussions. Furthermore, annual trilateral meetings are held between the AsDB, AusAID, and WB on development cooperation and collaboration. • AusAID is exploring creating a thematic group on donor harmonization which would be the focal point for information dissemination on harmonization. The target date is December 2003. • AusAID has endorsed a joint Declaration Review with the EC to pursue opportunities in East Timor, Papua New Guinea, Pacific and on HIV/ AIDS programs. • In July 2001, a joint AusAID/France HIV/AIDS Pacific Regional Initiative was established. • The Pacific Regional Workshop on Donor Harmonization, organized by the Pacific Island Forum Secretariat, was held in Fiji on October 30, 2003. It included sessions on procurement, financial management, analytical work and Sector Wide Approaches (SWAps) with resource persons from AusAID, WB, and donor representatives (AsDB, CIDA, EC, France, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, NZAID, OECD-DAC, Taiwan, and UNDP). • The Annual Pacific Island Countries-Partners' Meeting was held in New Zealand in June 2004. • 	

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Pakistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pilot country for the United Nations (UN) initiative. • Pakistan is likely to be endorsed through the EFA-FTI review process in 2006. • An education sector program is not yet established. Forthcoming identification work will assess readiness to go in the direction of budget support, to which the EC is likely to contribute (information on other donors currently not available) • The EC is providing budget aid and technical assistance to the Financial Services Sector Reform Program. • Joint DFID/WB Country Environmental Analysis (CEA) pilot aiming at reducing parallel efforts by harmonizing environmental assistance and safeguard approaches and related capacity building, is being undertaken in collaboration with other partners. • AsDB/DFID/WB undertook the second phase of the CFAA in 2003. Separate assessments were prepared for Sindh province and North West Frontier province (NWFP). The three assessments were undertaken in parallel and in consultation to ensure consistency of approach. The first phase (conducted in 2001) was a review of available information that was done solely by WB. • AsDB/DFID/WB are considering a common fiduciary framework and (with DFID and USAID) annual joint portfolio reviews. • The Pakistan Development Forum (chaired by the Government) was held in Islamabad on April 24 – 25, 2005. • The Government of Pakistan was represented at the AsDB and the Government of Japan sponsored East and South Asia, and the Pacific Regional Workshop on Harmonization and Alignment for Development Effectiveness and Managing for Results that was hosted by the Government of Thailand in Bangkok on October 19-20, 2004. The workshop prepared participants for the Second High-Level Forum (HLF-2) on Harmonization and Alignment in Paris, February 28 - March 2, 2005. 	<p><u>Bilateral:</u> DFID, EC, Japan (JICA), USAID</p> <p><u>Multilateral:</u> AsDB, ILO, IMF, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, WB, WFP</p>

COUNTRIES	AREAS OF FOCUS OR INTEREST	DONORS/LENDERS
Papua New Guinea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government is leading major donors (AsDB, AusAID, WB) in working on the integration of their assistance programs, and to the extent practical, adopting a joint approach to analytic work, program development and financing, as well as monitoring and assessment of development interventions. • The Public Expenditure Review and Rationalization (PERR) finalized in September 2003, was a collaborative effort between these major donors. • Other harmonization activities are underway. For example, in the health sector, AusAid is providing assistance to the Government to develop a sector-wide approach (SWAp) • Australia has endorsed a joint Declaration Review with the EC to pursue opportunities in Papua New Guinea (PNG). • WB is serving as coordinator of the procurement program in the harmonization agenda. • Joint DFID/SIDA Evaluation of Budget Support is in progress for 9 countries (including PNG). The literature review has been completed and the final report in the form of a SIDA working paper is expected by December 2005. • PNG was represented at the AsDB and the Government of Japan-sponsored East and South Asia, and the Pacific Regional Workshop on Harmonization and Alignment for Development Effectiveness and Managing for Results which was hosted by the Government of Thailand in Bangkok on October 19-20, 2004. The workshop prepared participants for the Second High-Level Forum (HLF-2) on Harmonization and Alignment in Paris, Feb. 28 - March 2, 2005. • 	<p><u>Bilateral:</u> Australia, EC, Sweden, UK</p> <p><u>Multilateral:</u> AsDB, WB</p>

COUNTRIES	AREAS OF FOCUS OR INTEREST	DONORS/LENDERS
Philippines, The	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government (GoP) and major donors (AsDB, JBIC, WB) have agreed that harmonization will focus primarily on procurement and financial management. • In the area of financial management, work will be centered on common financial management assessment guidelines. These guidelines are currently under revision: common monitoring and reporting of projects. A new computerized project accounting system has been introduced. Single audit reports and common terms of reference of auditors are being discussed. • Procurement: GoP (with CIDA's assistance) launched an Internet based e-procurement pilot. Harmonized bidding documents for goods, works and consultants as well as a draft procurement manual have been completed. • Donors (AsDB, JBIC, and WB) are exploring harmonization possibilities such as environmental impact assessment coverage, consultation, documentation, mitigation measures, environmental management plan, disclosure, and timing of Environmental Safeguards. • The EC is providing budget aid in support of the Health Sector Program. • Joint Analytical Work: GoP, AsDB, and WB have prepared a Public Expenditure Procurement and Financial Management Review (PEPFMR), which is an integrated PER/CFAA/CPAR. • GoP was represented at the AsDB and the Government of Japan sponsored East and South Asia, and the Pacific Regional Workshop on Harmonization and Alignment for Development Effectiveness and Managing for Results which was hosted by the Government of Thailand in Bangkok on October 19-20, 2004. The workshop prepared participants for the Second High-Level Forum (HLF-2) on Harmonization and Alignment in Paris, Feb. 28 - March 2, 2005. • The 26th CG Meeting - "2005 Philippines Development Forum" (PDF) - was held on March 7-8, 2005 in Davao City in Mindanao, Philippines under the chairmanship of the Government with the World Bank as co-chair. The development partners discussed and supported harmonization of ODA programs with GoP priorities. • 	<p><u>Bilateral:</u> CIDA, EC, Japan (JBIC)</p> <p><u>Multilateral:</u> AsDB, WB.</p>

COUNTRIES	AREAS OF FOCUS OR INTEREST	DONORS/LENDERS
Poland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government of Poland pursuing harmonization and alignment around sectoral priorities with SWAps that use (to the fullest extent possible) the governments systems for procurement, financial management and environmental assessment and monitoring. • Several donors are considering harmonizing environmental safeguards practices and procedures. • 	<p><u>Bilateral:</u> EC</p> <p><u>Multilateral:</u> WB</p>

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Rwanda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of Rwanda (GoR) completed a full PRSP in June 2002. The first PRSP progress report covers the period August 2002 to June 2003. • Aid coordination and harmonization is a cross-cutting theme in the second PRSP review and various GoR documents. • In Nov. 2002, SPA (co-chaired by DFID and EC) launched budget harmonization in Rwanda. • GoR expressed interest in a comprehensive harmonization program. A Partnership Framework for harmonization and alignment of budget support between GoR and its main development partners was signed in Nov. 2003. • A key focal point for harmonization designated within the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. A Rwanda Harmonization and Alignment Initiative Working Group (RHA), chaired by a senior GoR official, has been formed. • The PRSP II process and draft document were discussed at the second Annual Development Partners' Retreat in March 2006. • GoR's Aid Policy Document (APD) and the Aid Policy Implementation Plan are scheduled to be finalized before the 2006 Development Partners' Meeting (DPM). • UNDP has the primary role in coordinating donors and facilitating harmonization of donor practices. Education and agriculture assistance is coordinated by DFID and FAO respectively. • A delegated cooperation agreement in the education sector exists between the UK and Sweden with the latter as the silent partner. • DFID and EC have taken the lead on budget support harmonization and alignment with the PRSP. Recent DFID and EC budget support operations have been harmonized to the extent possible. • GoR undertook its first joint Budget Review in March 2005 with CIDA, DFID, EC and the WB involved. The Netherlands is likely to provide budget support through PRSC II co-financing. • The Global AIDS Fund and the World Bank Multi-Sector HIV AIDS Project (MAP) are using a common Project Implementation Unit. The WB MAP has harmonized procedures for antiretroviral (ARV) procurement with those of the Global AIDS Fund and doing a similar process for the financial management procedures. • The joint Financial Accountability Review and Action Plan (FARAP) initiated by GoR as part of the Public Expenditure Management Review (PEMR) process. The PEMR was a collaborative effort of the GoR, DFID, the WB and other partners. • 	<p><u>Bilateral:</u> Belgium (CTB), CIDA, DFID, EC, Netherlands, SIDA</p> <p><u>Multilateral:</u> AfDB, FAO, IMF, UNDP, WB</p>

COUNTRIES	AREAS OF FOCUS OR INTEREST	DONORS/LENDERS
Rwanda (cont)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Country Financial Accountability Assessment (CFAA) is under preparation. • The World Bank Country Procurement Issues Paper (CPIP) is the first assessment of the country procurement system since 1986. It is being carried out in lieu of a full scale CPAR, and in consultation with all donors. • GoR launched the Development Assistance Database (DAD) in March 2006. • Pilot country in the IMF and the Strategic Partnership with Africa (SPA) initiatives. First SPA harmonization mission – October 2002. Follow up mission - November/December 2003. • The annual SPA Plenary Meeting took place on January 19-20, 2005 in South Africa. Working Groups and other technical meetings were held on January 16-18, and scheduled sequentially. • GoR was represented at the AfDB and WB sponsored Africa Regional Workshop on Harmonization and Alignment for Development Effectiveness and Managing for Results which was hosted by the Government of Tanzania in Dar-es-Salaam on November 9-11, 2004. The workshop prepared participants for the Second High-Level Forum (HLF-2) on Harmonization and Alignment in Paris, Feb. 28-March 2, 2005. • GoR participated in the Paris HLF and was a signatory to the “Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness” of March 2005. • For additional information on Rwanda's Agenda on Aid Effectiveness, see http://www.devpartners.gov.rw/docs/Rwanda_ACHA_Overview.pdf and http://www.devpartners.gov.rw/ • 	

COUNTRIES	AREAS OF FOCUS OR INTEREST	DONORS/LENDERS
Samoa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australia is the lead donor in the country. Other donors are AsDB, EC, New Zealand, WHO and the WB. • In December 2003, officials from NZAID and AusAID discussed with government officials, harmonization of their strategy for Samoa with the Strategy for Development of Samoa (2005 – 2007). • On April 4, 2001, AusAid, WB, WHO and the Government of Samoa, signed a joint Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) which establishes the basis for collaboration on health in Samoa. The MOU also provides a framework for collaboration and cooperation with other donors in the sector. • In the education sector, there are plans to harmonize the scholarship schemes of Australia and New Zealand with Samoa’s scholarship scheme beginning in July 2004. • EC assistance focuses on the water supply sector and is enhanced by Australia’s capacity building project with the Samoa Water Authority. • AsDB and the WB are preparing a joint Country Procurement Assessment Review (CPAR). WB is serving as coordinator of the procurement program in the harmonization agenda. • Samoa was represented at the AsDB and the Government of Japan sponsored East and South Asia, and the Pacific Regional Workshop on Harmonization and Alignment for Development Effectiveness and Managing for Results which was hosted by the Government of Thailand in Bangkok on October 19-20, 2004. The workshop prepared participants for the Second High-Level Forum (HLF-2) on Harmonization and Alignment in Paris, Feb. 28 - March 2, 2005. • 	<p><u>Bilateral:</u> Australia, EC, New Zealand</p> <p><u>Multilateral:</u> AsDB, WB, WHO</p>

COUNTRIES	AREAS OF FOCUS OR INTEREST	DONORS/LENDERS
Senegal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial harmonization focus is likely to be on financial management and accountability. In 2003, a CFAA/CPAR was done jointly with the AfDB, EU, France, the Netherlands., UNDP and WB. This work was undertaken in conjunction with a Public Expenditure Review (PER) . • Pilot country in the Strategic Partnership with Africa (SPA) initiative. • Dialogue with in-country development partners initiated. The first SPA harmonization mission (in November 2002) has articulated recommendations on alignment of sector strategies, Plan Decenal (10 year Plan), PRSP, and related monitoring and evaluating indicators that would need to be implemented to facilitate harmonization of development cooperation partners' assistance around the PRSP. The SPA recommendations were welcomed by the Government and partners. Implementing these recommendations were seen as a major challenge to all stakeholders in Senegal. • SPA will contribute to identify and address operational difficulties in moving towards common budget support, common conditionalities, and disbursement mechanisms. It will also clarify transitional mechanisms on which partners agree, and track obstacles. • SPA's 2004 survey on Budget Support Alignment coincided with the OECD/DAC survey. Six Sub-Saharan African countries (Ethiopia, Mozambique, Niger, Senegal, Tanzania, and Zambia) of the eighteen countries in the SPA survey, were also included in the OECD/DAC survey. To avoid duplication, the SPA questionnaire was included within the (more comprehensive) DAC questionnaire (part D) for these six countries. • A draft OECD/DAC survey report has been prepared. • The annual SPA Plenary Meeting took place on January 19-20, 2005 in South Africa. Working Groups and other technical meetings were held on January 16-18, scheduled sequentially. • In April 2006, the WB and the Spanish Government signed a MOU to establish a Spanish Program for Africa (a flexible financing mechanism contributing to the achievement of the MDGs in Africa). Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Mauritania, Senegal, Tanzania and Uganda will be the program's first participants. • Senegal was represented at the meeting of the Task Team (TT) on Harmonization and Alignment in Paris (February 23–25, 2004). The other partner countries were Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Kyrgyz Republic, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Tanzania, Vietnam, and Zambia. • 	<p><u>Bilateral:</u> Belgium, CIDA, DFID, EC, France, Germany (GTZ, KfW), the Netherlands, OECD, Spain</p> <p><u>Multilateral:</u> AfDB, UNDP, WB</p>

COUNTRIES	AREAS OF FOCUS OR INTEREST	DONORS/LENDERS
Serbia & Montenegro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of Serbia and Montenegro is interested in the harmonization initiative. Potential areas for harmonization are in procurement, financial management, budget support, monitoring and reporting. • In January 2004, Government of Serbia circulated draft harmonization proposal to donors for comment. • DFID is willing to provide assistance to capacity building initiatives for Serbia's harmonization agenda. Other donors willing to support are the European Agency for Reconstruction (EAR) and the WB. • A consultative workshop between the Government, donors and other stakeholders was suggested for June 2004. • The Environmental Assessment (EA) harmonization program is to be defined. Dialogue between several donors and the Government has been initiated. • In 2002, the Government, EBRD, and WB worked jointly on a Country Procurement Assessment Review/Country Financial Accountability Assessment (CPAR/CFAA). The work was undertaken simultaneously with a Public Expenditure Investment Review (PEIR). • 	<p><u>Bilateral:</u> DFID, EAR</p> <p><u>Multilateral:</u> EBRD, WB</p> <p>* Information on other donors pending.</p>

COUNTRIES	AREAS OF FOCUS OR INTEREST	DONORS/LENDERS
Sri Lanka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sri Lanka is now emerging from two decades of armed conflict between the Government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE). In addition, the country was affected by the tsunami tidal waves on December 26, 2004. • The dynamics of harmonization and alignment supporting rehabilitation/development activities change rapidly as new (and often unexpected) events occur. • In April 2004, elections were held. The new Government that resulted has since prepared an Economic Policy Framework, set up a Ministry of Relief, Rehabilitation and Reconciliation (Triple R(II)) and created the National Council of Economic Development (NCED). • There is an on-going program of harmonization of environmental and social safeguards between the Government, Asian Development (AsDB), the Japanese Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) and the World Bank (WB). • Donor response to the disaster was rapid. (UNDAC, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP and UNFPA) provided technical assistance for the relief effort and pledges (both cash and kind) were received from many development partners. • Task Force for Rebuilding the Nation (TAFREN) is the Statutory Authority responsible for the overall implementation and monitoring of the country's disaster management program. • At the request of the GoSL, AsDB, JBIC and the WB led a joint mission in Colombo in early January 2005 to undertake an initial tsunami-related damage and needs assessment. • AsDB focused on the transport sector, livelihood restoration, and the simplification of procurement procedures; JBIC/JICA evaluated power and water supply sectors; ILO and FAO provided inputs on the fisheries sector and other livelihoods; and WB (with inputs from WHO and Germany (KfW)) considered impacts to education, health, agriculture and livestock, tourism, private housing, social and environmental systems, and the overall economic impact. Also, contributions on strategic issues were provided by DFID. • The Government of Sri Lanka and its civil society organizations were represented at the AsDB and the Government of Japan sponsored East and South Asia, and the Pacific Regional Workshop on Harmonization and Alignment for Development Effectiveness and Managing for Results which was hosted by the Government of Thailand in Bangkok on October 19-20, 2004. The workshop prepared participants for the Second High-Level Forum (HLF-2) on Harmonization and Alignment in Paris, Feb.28 - March 2, 2005. • 	<p><u>Bilateral:</u> Japan (JBIC, JICA), Germany (KfW) Netherlands, UK</p> <p><u>Multilateral:</u> AsDB, FAO, ILO, UN, UNDAC, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WB, WFP, WHO</p>

COUNTRIES	AREAS OF FOCUS OR INTEREST	DONORS/LENDERS
Tajikistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A comprehensive harmonization program remains to be defined. • Potential areas for harmonization of donor policies, procedures and practices are financial management and accountability, procurement, monitoring and evaluation, and social and environmental safeguards. • The second in-country CG meeting was held on November 5, 2004 in Dushanbe. It was organized by the Government and WB with financial support from the Swiss Government. • Sporadic round table meetings with CIDA, DEZA, DFID, KfW, and World Bank. • KfW is undertaking co-financing with World Bank, AsDB, and Agha Khan Foundation. • Tajikistan is a World Bank pilot for CEA which is under preparation now. • The Government was represented at the AsDB, DFID and EBRD sponsored, and the Government of Kyrgyz Republic hosted Eastern Europe and Central Asia Regional Workshop on Harmonization and Alignment for Development Effectiveness and Managing for Results in Bishkek on October 28-29, 2004. The workshop prepared participants for the Second High-Level Forum (HLF-2) on Harmonization and Alignment in Paris, Feb. 28-March 2, 2005. • 	<p><u>Bilateral:</u> CIDA, DFID, EC, Germany (KfW), Switzerland (DEZA)</p> <p><u>Multilateral:</u> AsDB, WB</p> <p><u>Other:</u> Agha Khan Foundation</p>

COUNTRIES	AREAS OF FOCUS OR INTEREST	DONORS/LENDERS
Tanzania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The harmonization process is a mature one. • The Government has launched the Tanzania Assistance Strategy (TAS), an action plan for harmonization of procedures, including procedures to channel donor project funds through the Exchequer system. All harmonization issues are managed by TAS. An OECD-DAC harmonization group has been formed to support implementation of the TAS. First annual report of TAS issued October 2003. • Harmonization efforts now concentrated in four areas: (i) strengthening the link between the PRS and the Budget; (ii) establishing sector working groups on all priority sectors; (iii) linking Country/Portfolio Annual Review process to existing in-country review processes, and (iv) reaching agreement on Common Performance Assessment Framework for the PRSC and poverty reduction budget support. • A Joint Assistance Strategy (JAS), based on the Government's PRS and other programs, was initiated by the GoT, DFID and the WB. In March/April 2005, a large number of donors, e.g. the local Development Partners' Group (DPG) are considering/discussing the third version of the JAS Concept Paper. • The JAS, once discussed and approved by Cabinet, is expected to replace the country assistance strategy of each donor. • Denmark, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and IDA support a Sector Wide Approach (SWAp) under the Health Sector Development Program (HSDP). These donors are undertaking a joint procurement, financial management and disbursement assessment for multi-donor pooling of funds for the HSDP. • In the education sector under the Primary Education Development Program, Canada, EC, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden provide pooled funding, while Sweden and the WB provide direct budget support. • A SWAp is emerging in agriculture with Denmark, EC, Japan, Ireland and the WB as donors. • Denmark, DFID, EC, Finland, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, UNDP/UNCDF provide resources through a Common Basket Fund to finance the implementation of the Local Government Reform Program (LGRP). The audit and review arrangements have practically been implemented as planned. A joint review of the LGRP indicates that the program could be converted into a SWAp, using government systems. • 	<p><u>Bilateral:</u> CIDA, DANIDA, DFID, EC, Finland, Germany (GTZ & KfW), Ireland, Japan (JICA), Netherlands, Norway, OECD, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.</p> <p><u>Multilateral:</u> AfDB, UNDP, WB</p>

COUNTRIES	AREAS OF FOCUS OR INTEREST	DONORS/LENDERS
Tanzania (cont)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nine bilateral agencies and the EC have adopted a common Performance Assessment Framework with focus on results, improved public expenditure management, and capacity building. • Multilateral Development Banks produced and used common tender documents and procedures. New formats for procurement of goods in use. • Joint CPAR (AfDB, DANIDA, DFID, EC, JICA, SDC, SIDA, USAID and WB) completed in May 2003. Joint DFID-WB CFAA completed in 2001. • Since 1997/98, PERs prepared annually and are usually joint products (e.g. PER 2003 was a product of Denmark, EC, Norway, Sweden, UK, UNDP and WB). • An Independent Monitoring Group (IMG) appointed jointly by GoT and DPs, to review simultaneously, both groups' progress in raising aid effectiveness by reducing transaction costs. First IMG Report presented at CG in December 2002. Draft of the second IMG Report completed in March 2005. • The Global Donor Platform for Rural Development (GDPRD) is working to harmonize donor activities in rural development. Tanzania is one of four countries selected for a preliminary fact finding study on donor collaboration. • Danida, EC and DG Development commissioned COWI to do an independent background study on the JAS process in Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. Preliminary study results are available and the final report will be presented at a technical seminar in Brussels on October 26-27, 2005. None of the countries has yet completed the JAS process. The study captures the experiences so far. • SPA's 2004 survey on Budget Support Alignment coincided with the OECD/DAC survey. Six Sub-Saharan African countries (Ethiopia, Mozambique, Niger, Senegal, Tanzania, and Zambia) of the eighteen countries in the SPA survey, were also included in the OECD/DAC survey. To avoid duplication, the SPA questionnaire was included within the (more comprehensive) DAC questionnaire (part D) for these six countries. A draft OECD/DAC survey report has been prepared. • In April 2006, the WB and Spain signed a MOU to establish a Spanish Program for Africa. Tanzania will be one of the program's first participants. • Joint DFID/SIDA Evaluation of Budget Support is in progress for 9 countries (including Tanzania). The literature review has been completed and the final report in the form of a SIDA working paper is expected by December 2005. • AfDB and WB sponsored, and the Government hosted the Africa Regional Workshop on H&A for Development Effectiveness and Managing for Results in Dar-es-Salaam on November 9-11, 2004. The workshop prepared participants for HLF-2 on H&A in Paris (Feb. 28-March 2, 2005). • 	

COUNTRIES	AREAS OF FOCUS OR INTEREST	DONORS/LENDERS
<p>Timor-Leste (formerly East Timor)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of Timor-Leste (GoTL), a post-conflict country with a youthful population, has pursued nation-building in a highly collaborative manner and is developing/strengthening country systems. • A National Development Plan (NDP), a Stability Program (SP) and Sector Investment Programs (SIPs) guide the use of Government and donor resources, and were presented to the Boards of the World Bank and IMF in June 2005 as the country’s Poverty Reduction Strategy. • In 2004, the Government adopted an Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Sector Policy and Strategy as well as a National Education Policy and is finalizing a Road Strategy. • GoTL has also adopted a legal framework for petroleum production, taxation, and revenue management that is considered international best-practice and is consistent with the principles endorsed by the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. • Under Government leadership, external partners (e.g. AusAID, EC, UNDP, USAID and WB) are aligning their assistance with the NDP. Japan, Norway, Portugal and the World Bank support NDP implementation. The World Bank’s Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) for FY06 - FY08 includes a Results Framework for the agreed support of all development partners. • WB has played a central role assisting GoTL in forging strong partnerships with donors via coordination, analytical and advisory activities and multi-donor grant funds, aided by the Transition Support Program (TSP), now known as the Consolidation Support Program (CSP) – a budget support operation financed by ten partners and sponsored by several others as observers. • The TSP/CSP has focused on an annual, cross-Government results matrix and has been the principal instrument for policy dialogue between GoTL and its development partners. It also provides a strong basis for a M&E system serving both national and external reporting requirements. • In October/November 1999, a Joint Assessment Mission (JAM), including Timor-Leste experts, representatives from five bilateral assistance agencies, AsDB, the EC, UN agencies, and the World Bank, identified reconstruction priorities, and in May 2003, AsDB, GoTL and WB jointly produced a CPAR. • A government-wide integrated financial management system is under development. GoTL is also developing a Capacity Building Strategy, based on an assessment of training demands from all Government agencies., and is preparing a five-year Public Financial Management Capacity Building Program, with the support of a number of external partners. • • • • • 	<p><u>Bilateral:</u> AusAID, CIDA, China, EC, Finland, Ireland, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, USAID</p> <p><u>Multilateral:</u> AsdB, UN, UNDP, UNICEF, WB</p>

COUNTRIES	AREAS OF FOCUS OR INTEREST	DONORS/LENDERS
Timor-Leste (cont)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government agencies prepare Quarterly Reporting Matrices on progress of Annual (Sectoral) Action Plans for NDP implementation. GoTL prepares a single report for external partners and national institutions. • GoTL (supported by all external partners) is establishing a country-level M&E system, and completed its first MDG Report in 2004. • A Development Partners Meetings, co-chaired by the Government and the World Bank was held in-country in April 2005. The theme was “Redefining Partnerships to Ensure a Better Future.” • GoTL participated in the Paris HLF and was a signatory to the “Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness” of March 2005. • 	
Tunisia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expression of interest. Details to be determined. Likely areas of harmonization are procurement and capacity building. • The EC made a sector policy-based loan in health and is considering such lending in education and transport. • The EC plans to provide Budget Aid to the Social Sector Program which is being prepared. • The WB is working with the Government towards the use of country environment assessment systems for selected category B projects (i.e. projects with potentially fewer adverse environmental impacts). • 	<p><u>Bilateral:</u> EC, France, Germany (GTZ, KfW), Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Switzerland</p> <p><u>Multilateral:</u> EIB, IMF, UN, UNDP, UNEP, WB</p>

COUNTRIES	AREAS OF FOCUS OR INTEREST	DONORS/LENDERS
Uganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In support of the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP), donors have agreed to (a) carry out joint analytical work; (b) develop uniform disbursement rules and, (c) harmonize country programs based on PEAP and integrate projects into the national budget. Government of Uganda (GoU) has issued partnership principles to guide the harmonization process. Government-led donor supported programs are in place. • GoU and Development Partners (DPs) have developed a harmonization road map including a timetable. • WB chairs the local DPs Group. Joint working groups have been established on Civil Society, and Private Sector Development. There is an informal group on Energy discussing a possible SWAp. • Multiparty elections were held in the first quarter of 2006. All bilateral partners are coordinating dialogue on governance and human rights through the Partners for Democracy and Governance, a group of 16 DPs that promotes human rights and good governance. • All DPs participate in a joint dialogue on the PER, and in the joint dialogue on the north through a Donor Technical Group. • Multi-donor missions for program supervision and analytical and diagnostic work. One ministry coordinates all donor activities, and sector working groups, and assistance is mainstreamed through Ministries instead of project implementation units. The timetable for joint annual reviews is now driven by the annual PRSC reviews. The fifth PRSC was approved in January 2006. • Donors have responded to the more programmatic and sectoral approach with SWAps (in education, health, water, HIV/AIDS, and justice, law, and order), the Poverty Action Fund (PAF) and budgetary support. Main partners (particularly in Education) are AfDB, CIDA, DFID, EC, Ireland, the Netherlands, USAID, and WB. EC is using sector budgetary aid in the Education SWAp and is expecting to use pool funding in a SWAp for modernization of Agriculture (under preparation). • DPs are becoming selective in their programming and policy dialogue, with each concentrating its efforts in line with its comparative advantages. For example, DFID has disengaged from fisheries and forestry, and environmental programs; Norway from agriculture and health; Germany from environmental programs and transport; and the Netherlands has disengaged from environmental programs. • 	<p><u>Bilateral:</u> Austria, Belgium, CIDA, DANIDA, DFID, EC, France, Germany (GTZ), Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, SIDA, Spain, USAID</p> <p><u>Multilateral:</u> AfDB, IMF, UNDP, WB</p>

COUNTRIES	AREAS OF FOCUS OR INTEREST	DONORS/LENDERS
Uganda (Cont)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Germany has delegated cooperation agreements in the water & sanitation sector with AfDB (silent partner) and in the energy sector, with the Netherlands (silent partner). The Netherlands provides advisory support to DFID on education, procurement, and on legal and justice systems. It also represents DFID in the sector dialogue. Denmark represents DFID in the water and sanitation sector. • In April 2006, the WB and Spain signed a MOU to establish a Spanish Program for Africa. Uganda will be one of the program's first participants. • In 2004, a Country Integrated Fiduciary Assessment (CIFA) was prepared by AfDB, DANIDA, DFID, IMF, Netherlands, SIDA and WB. It contains a CFAA, CPAR, Local Government Integrated Fiduciary Assessment (LGIFA) and PER. • A joint (AfDB, DFID, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and WB Group) assistance strategy (UJAS) has been developed. Austria, Denmark, the EC and Ireland have become UJAS partners. • Danida, EC and DG Development commissioned COWI to do an independent background study on the JAS process in Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. Preliminary study results are available and the final report was scheduled to be presented at a technical seminar in Brussels on October 26-27, 2005. None of the countries had yet completed the JAS process at the time, so the study captured the experiences then. • UJAS partners together with the government support an annual independent assessment of progress of partners in organizational effectiveness, using the indicators agreed in the Paris Declaration on Harmonization. • UJAS also includes indicators of development impact drawn from the PEAP. A review is scheduled for later in 2006. • Uganda is one of six countries in which field-testing of the 2006 Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration was undertaken. The Survey was launched in May 2006. • Joint DFID/SIDA Evaluation of Budget Support is in progress for 9 countries (including Uganda). The literature review has been completed and the final report is expected by December 2005. • Uganda was represented at (a) the AfDB and WB sponsored Africa Regional Workshop on Harmonization and Alignment for Development Effectiveness and Managing for Results which was hosted by the Government of Tanzania in Dar-es-Salaam on November 9-11, 2004 and (b) the Paris HLF 2 in 2005. • 	

COUNTRIES	AREAS OF FOCUS OR INTEREST	DONORS/LENDERS
Uzbekistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likely areas of harmonization are financial management, procurement and capacity building. • The WB coordinates groups for the environment and financial sectors, and chairs the UN/UNAIDS Theme Group for HIV/AIDS. • 	<p><u>Bilateral:</u> EC, Germany (GTZ, KfW), Japan (JBIC, JICA), Korea, Kuwait, OECD, Switzerland</p> <p><u>Multilateral:</u> AsDB, EBRD, FAO, IMF, UN, UNAIDS, UNDCCP, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, USAID, WB, WHO</p>

COUNTRIES	AREAS OF FOCUS OR INTEREST	DONORS/LENDERS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vietnam 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government of Vietnam (GoV) leads the harmonization effort. AFD, AsDB, Japan (JBIC, JICA), KfW, and the WB continue close collaboration on harmonization, with priority work in five main areas: procurement, financial management, social and environmental assessment, portfolio management, and analytic work. The Like-Minded Group of Hanoi-based bilateral donors or LMDG (Canada, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom) is active in the harmonization process. Considerable progress has been achieved at the procedural/process level, especially in the areas of procurement (common bidding documents, threshold levels for international/national bidding, assessment of thresholds for prior/post reviews), financial management (common reporting formats, auditor acceptability criteria with a shared list of acceptable firms, audit TORs, follow-up approach to audit findings including sanctions) and portfolio management (joint performance reviews with collective follow-up on addressing generic issues). Participating donors are the AFD, AsDB, JBIC, KfW, and the WB (the group of five development banks). The first formal proposal for the Vietnam Harmonization Action Plan (HAP) was presented at the CG in December 2003. The Partnership Group on Aid Effectiveness (PGAE) was formed to create a regular forum for the GoV and donors to discuss all aid effectiveness issues (the first task being to finalize the HAP). The focus of GoV and donors is now on implementation. The Action Plan developed as a result of the Joint Portfolio Performance Review (JPPR) 2003 is being implemented. The 5 Bank Group is considering a new Joint Portfolio Performance Review during the second half of 2004. In procurement, the updated Action Plan includes a revision of the institutional aspects of the original plan. On environmental safeguards, an Action Plan is being prepared. It will draw on the findings of the draft report "Harmonization of Environmental Safeguard Procedures and Practices" of April 2004. Joint Analytical Work: A joint GoV-Donor Working Group Public Expenditure Report (PER) has been completed. Country Procurement Assessment Review (CPAR) and Country Financial Accountability Assessment (CFAA) were each done jointly with AsDB. UK and Japan (with comments from the wider PGAE group) developed a joint paper on budget and sector support. 	<p><u>Bilateral:</u> AusAID, Belgium, CIDA, DANIDA, DFID, EC, Finland, France (AFD), Germany (GTZ, KfW), Japan (JBIC, JICA), the Netherlands, NORAD, OECD, SIDA, Spain, Switzerland, USAID</p> <p><u>Multilateral:</u> AsDB, IMF, UN, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, WB</p>

COUNTRIES	AREAS OF FOCUS OR INTEREST	DONORS/LENDERS
Vietnam (cont)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OECD/DAC Working Party has developed indicators to monitor progress on harmonization and alignment. These indicators were field-tested in fourteen countries (including Vietnam). A draft report has been prepared. • UN Country Team (UNCT) for Vietnam is piloting a component of Knowledge Management that incorporates the introduction and development of a common database system (DevInfo) to house baseline data for national MDG/CPRGS monitoring, analysis and reporting. It will be rolled out as VIETINFO. • As part of the JPPR 2003, an action plan regarding harmonization of project financial reports including initial pilot testing of formats and introduction of supporting software was agreed. Since the pilot testing which will cover five projects was delayed, it will now be coordinated with the Vietnam-Australia Monitoring and Evaluation Strengthening Project II (VAMESP II) to be funded by AusAID. Results of the pilot phase will be presented at the December 2004 CG meeting. • In 2003, the Multilateral Organizations Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN) conducted a pilot performance assessment of select multilateral organizations (AfDB, AsDB, IADB, UNICEF, WB and WHO) who were involved in the health sector in 8 countries (including Vietnam). The report has been completed. • Vietnam remains an active participant in international harmonization meetings (e.g. the country was one of the thirteen partner countries attending the meeting of the Task Team (TT) on Harmonization and Alignment in Paris (2/23/04 – 2/25/04), and also participated in the meeting of the Joint Venture on Public Financial Management on February 25-26, 2004 in Paris). • Vietnam participated in the Regional Workshop on H&A for Development Effectiveness and Managing for Results, sponsored by AsDB and Japan, and hosted by the Gov't of Thailand in Bangkok on October 19-20, 2004. Vietnam also participated in the Second High Level Forum (HLF-2) on Harmonization and Alignment in Paris (Feb. 28-March 2, 2005). • GoV participated in the Paris HLF and was a signatory to the “Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness” of March 2005. • Vietnam is an EU harmonization pilot in which EC donors consist of twelve active EU Member States and the European Commission (EC). • Pilot country in the Education for All - Fast Track Initiative (FTI) since November 2003. The Vietnam EFA – FTI program aims to (i) improve quality of teacher training programs; (ii) increase quality of care and education for children under the age of 6 for their total development and (iii) improve the overall management of the education sector. • • 	

COUNTRIES	AREAS OF FOCUS OR INTEREST	DONORS/LENDERS
Yemen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmonization program is to be defined. • Pilot country in the Education for All – Fast Track Initiative (EFA-FTI). Yemen received a grant of US\$ 10 million from the EFA-FTI Catalytic Fund for 2004 (fully disbursed by March 2005) and the same amount for 2005. • The Yemen EFA-FTI program aims to (i) increase primary school enrollment, especially girls’ enrollment in rural areas; (ii) improve expenditure management in the education sector; (iii) improve quality of primary school education with the introduction of new curricular and (iv) improve capacity, especially management capacity to improve efficiency in the education sector. • Government and donors signed (on January 10, 2004) a Partnership Declaration setting out commitments for greater harmonization and collaboration in the education sector. • The EC is considering budget support for the Social Development Fund. • The Government was represented at the Paris HLF and was a signatory to the “Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness” of March 2005. 	<p><u>Bilateral:</u> France, Belgium, CIDA, DFID, EC, Germany (GTZ), Italy, Japan, Netherlands, NORAD, SIDA, Spain, USAID</p> <p><u>Multilateral:</u> UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, WB</p>

COUNTRIES	AREAS OF FOCUS OR INTEREST	DONORS/LENDERS
Zambia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Zambia, the harmonization program was initiated shortly after the Rome High-level Forum. • In March 2003, the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) in collaboration with interested donors developed a Framework for Harmonization in Practice (HIP). Initially the group consisted of Like-Minded Donor Group (LMDG) - Denmark, Finland, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and UK, - together with the World Bank, but is now open to all donors. The working groups are: (1) Aid Policy Development; (2) SWAps and Budget support; (3) Reporting and Monitoring procedures; (4) Human Resources and Capacity Development and Retention, and (5) Information Development and Management. • The HIP Framework was signed in April 2003 and the Wider Harmonization in Practice (WHIP) MoU in April 2004. Many development partners active in Zambia (e.g. AfDB, Canada, Denmark, EC, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, UK, UN family, and WBG) have now signed or indicated interest in participating informally (IMF & USAID) in the HIP initiative along with GRZ. The MoU focuses on aid effectiveness and includes an annex with specific actions (e.g. increased use of direct budget support, establishment of more SWAps, increased reliance on government systems for procurement, fund management and auditing, use of TA pools and preparation of a Joint Assistance Strategy for Zambia (JASZ) with an improved division of labor) and associated deadlines. These activities are being implemented, even though the pace may be slower than expected. • During 2005, a new National Development Plan for the period 2006-2010 will replace the current PRSP and other overall planning frameworks; activity based budgeting has been introduced; and the second MTEF (with better linkages between NDP and spending plans) is scheduled to be completed. • GRZ and donors are involved in the preparation of a joint strategic plan that will lead to a multi-year strategic plan based on the PRSP 2006 – 2010. • The JASZ is a response to the government-led NDP, with full transparency and consultation. It is expected to replace the individual donor strategic plans. The schedule for JASZ completion is January 2006. In accordance with the MoU, a JAS working group was established with representatives from Denmark, Norway and the WB. • Direct budget support is provided by a few donors since many donors have fiduciary concerns. • There are SWAps in Health & Education. Other possible areas for SWAps are water, roads and agriculture sectors. • 	<p><u>Bilateral:</u> CIDA, DANIDA, DFID, EC, Finland, Germany (GTZ), Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, NORAD, OECD, SIDA</p> <p><u>Multilateral:</u> AfDB, IMF, UN, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNECA, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, USAID, WB</p>

COUNTRIES	AREAS OF FOCUS OR INTEREST	DONORS/LENDERS
Zambia (cont)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EC supports pooled funding in the education, health, and road transportation sectors. • Public Expenditure Management and Financial Accountability Review (PEMFAR) was completed in June 2003, with support from DFID, EC, IMF and Japan. HIP donors are providing pooled technical assistance aligned with EC and WB support towards the implementation of PEMFAR. • In 2004, CEM was completed with input from IFPRI and financial support from Norway for PSIA input. • Several donors meet regularly in order to co-ordinate the water sector reform and the EC-Water Dialogue (chaired by Germany). • Donors have entered into delegated cooperation agreements in the agricultural sector (Netherlands & Norway – the silent partner) and in the energy sector (Germany & Netherlands – the silent partner). • Danida, EC and DG Development commissioned COWI to do an independent background study on the JAS process in Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. Preliminary study results are available and the final report will be presented at a technical seminar in Brussels on October 26-27, 2005. None of the countries has yet completed the JAS process. The study captures the experiences so far. • SPA's 2004 survey on Budget Support Alignment coincided with the OECD/DAC survey. Six Sub-Saharan African countries (Ethiopia, Mozambique, Niger, Senegal, Tanzania, and Zambia) of the eighteen countries in the SPA survey, were also included in the OECD/DAC survey. To avoid duplication, the SPA questionnaire was included within the (more comprehensive) DAC questionnaire (part D) for these six countries. A draft OECD/DAC survey report has been prepared. • Zambia was represented at AfDB and WB sponsored Africa Regional Workshop on Harmonization and Alignment for Development Effectiveness and Managing for Results that was hosted by the Government of Tanzania in Dar-es-Salaam on November 9-11, 2004. The workshop prepared participants for the Second High-Level Forum (HLF-2) on Harmonization and Alignment in Paris, Feb. 28-March 2, 2005. • 	

COUNTRIES	AREAS OF FOCUS OR INTEREST	DONORS/LENDERS
Zimbabwe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DFID plans to standardize monitoring procedures for humanitarian aid with support from the EC, NORAD, SIDA, UNDP, and USAID. • Use of joint funding procedures for humanitarian assistance and HIV/Aids programs where possible. Participating donors are DFID, EC, Ireland, and the Netherlands. • Adoption of common guidelines on humanitarian issues planned by the EC. • Adoption of joint commodity procurement (e.g. essential drugs) planned by DFID and EC. • 	<p><u>Bilateral:</u> CIDA, DFID, EC, Germany, Ireland, Netherlands, NORAD, SIDA, USAID</p> <p><u>Multilateral:</u> UNDP</p>

Annex 1
Abbreviations and Acronyms

AFD	Agence Française de Développement (France)	EFA-AFT	Education For All – Analytic Fast Track
AfDB	African Development Bank	EFA-FTI	Education For All – Fast Track Initiative
ART	Antiretroviral Treatment	EIB	European Investment Bank
ARTF	Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund	ERS	Economic Recovery Strategy
AsDB	Asian Development Bank	EU	European Union
AusAid	Australian Agency for International Development	FAO	Food And Agricultural Organization
BMZ	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	GEF	Global Environment Facility
CABEI	Central American Bank for Economic Integration	Go(B)	Government of specific country (B)
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank	GTZ	German Agency for Technical Co-operation
CEA	Country Environmental Analysis	GJLOS	Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector
CFAA	Country Financial Accountability Assessment	HIP	Harmonization in Practice
CG	Consultative Group	HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency	HSDP	Health Sector Development Program
CPAR	Country Procurement Assessment Review	IADB	Inter-American Development Bank
CPRGS	Comprehensive Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy	ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
CTB	Coopération Technique Belge	IDA	International Development Association
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency	IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
DFID	Department for International Development (U.K.)	IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
DLCG	Donor/Lender Consultation Group	IsDB	Islamic Development Bank
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo	ILO	International Labor Organization
EAR	European Agency for Reconstruction	IMF	International Monetary Fund
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	JBIC	Japan Bank for International Cooperation
EC	European Commission	JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
		KCDF	Kyrgyz Comprehensive Development Framework
		KfW	German Development Bank
		LMDG	Like Minded Donor Group
		MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
		MDRP	Multi-Country Demobilization and Reintegration Program

MONUC	United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo	ROSC	Report on the Observance of Standards and Codes
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization	SAIs	Supreme Audit Institutions
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation	SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
NPRS	National Poverty Reduction Strategy	SDPRP	Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
NZAID	New Zealand Agency for International Development	SEILA	Program for Aid Mobilization and Coordination Framework for Support to Cambodia's Decentralization and Deconcentration Reforms
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	SFAA	State Financial Accountability Assessment
ODA	Official Development Assistance	SFD	Saudi Fund for Development
OECD-DAC	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development-Development Assistance Committee	SIDA	Swedish International Development Authority
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	SPA	Strategic Partnership with Africa
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries	SPREP	South Pacific Regional Environment Program
PAF	Poverty Action Fund	SWAps	Sector Wide Approaches
PEAP	Poverty Eradication Action Plan	TFYP	Tenth Five Year Plan
PEIR	Public Expenditure Investment Review	UN	United Nations
PEMFAR	Public Expenditure Management and Financial Accountability Review	UNAT	United Nations Administrative Tribunal
PEPFMR	Public Expenditure Procurement and Financial Management Review	UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
PER	Public Expenditure Review	UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
PIF	Policy and Investment Framework	UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
PLWA	People Living With HIV/AIDS	UNDP	United Nations Development Program
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper	UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
PSET	Program for Social and Economic Transformation	UNESCO	United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization
PSTAC	Public Sector Technical Assistance Credit	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
RDRS	Rwandan Demobilization and Reintegration Commission	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
RDS	Rural Development Strategy	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Emergency Fund

UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNRCO	Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Program
WHO	World Health Organization