

**DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION DIRECTORATE
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE**

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For Official Use**

DAC SUBSIDIARY BODY MANDATES 2009-2010

This document is submitted for INFORMATION.

This revised version contains amendments in the following paragraphs:

- *Introduction* para. 2, 3
- *INCAF* para. 1, 2, 4, 6 to 10
- *Evaluation* para. 7
- *ENVIRONET* para. 4, 5, 7, 9, 10
- *GENDERNET* para. 10, 11
- *GOVNET* para. 8
- *POVNET* para. 8

Contact: Kaori Miyamoto - Tel: + (33) 01 45 24 90 09 - E-mail: kaori.miyamoto@oecd.org and
Françoise Zekri - + (33) 01 45 24 89 63 - E-mail: francoise.zekri@oecd.org

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DAC SUBSIDIARY BODY MANDATES 2009-2010

Introduction

1. At the DAC Retreat of October 2007, delegates agreed that the subsidiary body mandates would need to be expressed in standard formats. Subsequently, at the DAC meeting of 22 January 2008, the Committee agreed to request the DAC Facilitators' group to develop a chapeau and common format for all the subsidiary body mandates for 2009-2010. Based on this request, the group proposed a chapeau and common format at the 4 March 2008 DAC meeting, to which the Committee approved, with minor modifications. The DAC Chair then wrote to the subsidiary body chairs on 28 March [DAC/CHAIR(2008)2] to request the submission of mandate proposals for 2009-2010 by using the agreed common format attached to the letter. The mandate proposals were compiled, circulated for comments [DCD/DAC(2008)39], revised, and tabled at the DAC meeting of 23 October 2008 [DCD/DAC(2008)39/REV1]. The Chair concluded that there was broad approval of the mandates and requested the final version of the document with the latest elements integrated to be issued in early 2009.

2. This document includes the mandate for the new International network on Conflict and Fragility - the merged group of the former Network on Conflict, Peace, and Development Co-operation and the Fragile States Group - whose name was approved at the DAC meeting of 28 January 2009. However, it does not include information on the Working Party on Aid Effectiveness, since, at the 26 June 2008 DAC meeting, the Committee agreed to extend its current mandate until end of June 2009. This was in response to the Working Party's request to have more time to reflect the outcomes of the Accra High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, which took place on 2-4 September 2008. This document also includes updated elements in the Information Notes section of each subsidiary body, as indicated in the earlier version of the document.

3. The on-going DAC Reflection Exercise, which was mandated by the Council based on its In-Depth Evaluation of the Committee, will be completed by mid 2009 with a report submission to the DAC High Level Meeting (HLM) and then to Council. The outcome will provide the basis of a proposal for a possible revised DAC mandate for 2011-2015, which would need to be approved by Council before the end of 2010. The DAC's subsidiary body structure and the respective mandates for 2011-2012 are expected to be shaped accordingly in the process.

CHAPEAU

1. The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) is the principal forum through which bilateral donors deal with issues related to the volume and effectiveness of development co-operation. It aims to impact donor policies and practices in ways that promote aid effectiveness, capacity development, and inclusive globalisation, in order to support poverty reduction and sustainable development in developing countries.

2. Subsidiary Bodies of the DAC will function as communities of practice and sources of expertise that promote collective learning and produce deliverables in accordance with the DAC mandate. The deliverables of Subsidiary Bodies are to be based on the Programme of Work and Budget (PWB) and on additional guidance from the DAC, as communicated by its Chair. They could include leading edge thinking, policy recommendations, good practices, and tools, which are to be relevant, practical, timely, and user-friendly. These deliverables should be accompanied by communication and dissemination strategies designed to ensure impact on behaviour change. Subsidiary Bodies will also promote synergies among other Subsidiary Bodies in contributing to the DAC's PWB.

3. The operations of Subsidiary Bodies, as part of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), will be in line with the rules, regulations, and guidance of the Organisation. Together with the Secretariat, they will carry out horizontal work with other parts of the OECD where appropriate to particularly contribute to policy coherence for development. Furthermore, Subsidiary Bodies will develop substantive interactions with international organisations and non-DAC donors –including in support of the Organisation's efforts toward enlargement and enhanced engagement– as well as reach out on a case by case basis to partner countries and other relevant actors.

I. International Network on Conflict and Fragility (INCAF)

A. Individualised Mandate

a) Overall Objectives and Comparative Advantage

1. The objective of the International Network on Conflict and Fragility is to facilitate the improvement of development co-operation and coherent international action in situations where the Millennium Development Goals are undermined, or may in future be undermined, by the threats of violent conflict, human insecurity, fragility, weak governance and instability. The Network's comparative advantage is as a unique donor forum to address collective action problems arising from conflict and fragility, increasingly with the involvement of partner countries. Through lesson learning and promoting best practice among its members, the Network will work to achieve policy commitments and behaviour change among international actors in headquarters and at the field level to address these threats in order to provide the foundations for growth and poverty reduction. Tracking progress and measuring results will be an important ongoing area of work.

b) Areas of Focus and Types of Deliverables

2. The Network will be organised around two complementary pillars: (i) state building, peace building, security and development, including supporting the DAC in considering security related aspects of ODA eligibility; and (ii) aid and development effectiveness in situations of conflict and fragility. The deliverables of the Network will build on existing principles and guidelines developed by the FSG and CPDC including the Principles for Good International Engagement in Fragile States and Situations and the Preventing Violent Conflict guidelines. The Network will aim to build whole-of-government ownership for deliverables by involving actors from a range of agencies in discussions. The Network will ensure that the DAC's overarching priority concern with capacity development is addressed, for example institutional development work as part of state building and peace building.

c) Modalities, including Members, Observers, Outreach and Stakeholders

3. Ways of working will be characterised by a comprehensive approach to examine and improve international practice, including organisational issues such as staffing and the speed with which international actors respond to situations of fragility and conflict, policy frameworks, resource allocations and the development of international instruments and tools.

4. The core of the Network's membership will be staff working on conflict and fragility in donor agencies. To maximise coherent international action in situations of conflict and fragility, a whole-of-government approach will be built into delivering the work of the Network, with engagement and outreach with other policy communities, for example security and diplomatic communities, where appropriate. The Network will engage with partner countries in the development of its outputs on a case by case basis. The Network will reach out to non-DAC and non-OECD donors in order to bring together the full international effort aimed at addressing situations of conflict and fragility.

d) Synergies with other DAC Subsidiary Bodies

5. The Network will maintain strong links with all other DAC Networks and selectively with other OECD bodies.

B. Information Notes*a) Contributions to the Coherent Framework on the OECD's Work on Development, Relations with the Development Cluster, and Horizontal Work within OECD Beyond the Cluster*

6. The Network helps to promote improved aid and development effectiveness in situations of conflict and fragility, a key objective for the OECD. To achieve this agenda, the Network will actively pursue synergies with other members of the Development Cluster, notably the Africa Partnership Forum, the Development Centre and the Sahel and West Africa Club. The new Network will also contribute, as appropriate, to OECD horizontal projects through collaboration with other committees, such as continued joint work with the OECD Directorate for Financial and Enterprise Affairs on the Risk Awareness Tool for Multinational Enterprises in Weak Governance Zones.

b) Reference Guidelines Being Actively Used or Promoted

- DAC Guidelines on Helping Prevent Violent Conflict (2001)
- Preventing Conflict and Building Peace: A Manual of Issues and Entry Points (2006)
- DAC Handbook on Security System Reform: Supporting Security and Justice (2007 and 2009)
- Principles for Good Engagement in Fragile States and Situations (2007)
- Whole-of-Government Approaches to Fragile States (2007)
- Draft DAC Guidance on Evaluating Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding Activities (2008)
- Concepts and Dilemmas of State Building in Fragile Situations: From Fragility to Resilience (2008)
- Armed Violence Reduction Policy Paper (2008)

c) Output Results and Means of Delivery, Such as Task Teams and Frequency of Meetings

7. The INCA contributes to achieving the DAC's work programme in the area of aid and development effectiveness by promoting greater alignment of member policies, strategies and modalities for engaging in peacebuilding and state building activities to DAC guidance for such engagement.

8. To produce policy and practical guidance and implement dissemination and behavioural change activities, detailed Terms of Reference will be prepared for each output result and implementation delegated to the Network's two task teams on Financing and Aid Architecture and Peacebuilding, State Building and Security. The Task Teams will consult regularly (*e.g.* via e-mail exchanges, face-to-face meetings or video conferencing) and report on progress to the bi-annual Network meeting.

d) Strategies on Communication and Dissemination

9. Modalities and strategies for communication and dissemination of Network products will be agreed on a case by case basis.

e) Calendar of Meetings, Workshops, and Outreach Activities

10. The Network will meet twice each year. Task Team meetings, workshops and outreach activities are organised as appropriate and in relation to delivering the work.

II. Network on Development Evaluation

A. Individualised Mandate

a) Overall Objective and Comparative Advantage

1. The DAC Evaluation Network is a unique body in the international evaluation architecture bringing together evaluation managers and specialists from development agencies and ministries of member countries, with representation also from multilateral development institutions. Its overall purpose is to increase the development effectiveness of aid policies and programmes through high quality, independent evaluation. Evaluation supports evidence-based decision-making and is a means to influence donor and partner behaviour through lesson learning and by providing accountability for results of development programmes. The usefulness to a range of development partners is also an important dimension for the Evaluation Network.

b) Areas of Focus and Types of Deliverables

2. The main areas of focus are: strengthen individual members' evaluation systems, improve the quality of evaluations, harmonise evaluation processes, facilitate joint evaluations, support partner country evaluation capacities, and improve knowledge sharing in evaluation. It serves as a platform for mutual learning and co-ordination among members. The Network produces evaluation guidance for practical application and joint evaluation studies, as well as providing a web-based evaluation resource centre as a service to its members and the broader public.

c) Modalities, including Members, Observers, Outreach and Stakeholders

3. Participants are evaluation heads from DAC member countries, OECD countries not yet DAC members, the independent evaluation offices of the World Bank, IMF, UNDP, ADB, AfDB, IDB, and the EBRD. Other development agencies are invited on an ad hoc basis based on the requirements of the work programme. Workshops, in particular, provide an opportunity for outreach to non-OECD members and to developing countries and professional evaluation associations.

d) Synergies with other Subsidiary Bodies and OECD Bodies

4. The Evaluation Network works with other subsidiary bodies of the DAC in the areas of their specific competence. The Network has a long record of active collaboration with different subsidiary bodies whenever an evaluation has addressed a specific topical area and will continue to seek such collaboration. It also collaborates informally with other parts of OECD involved in evaluation activities.

B. Information notes

a) Contributions to the Coherent Framework on the OECD's Work on Development, Relations with the Development Cluster, and Horizontal Work within OECD Beyond the Cluster

5. The main coherence area in the current work programme relates to the security and conflict dimension of policy coherence for development (see work on evaluation guidance below). Collaboration with aid for trade is ongoing on an informal basis. The Evaluation Network welcomes collaboration with other parts of the Development Cluster and further opportunities will be sought to strengthen links. Exchange and knowledge sharing with other parts of the OECD involved in evaluation matters takes place from time to time.

b) Reference Guidelines Being Actively Used or Promoted

6. The Network has produced a number of standards and norms that are actively used in practical evaluation work:

- Guidance on Evaluating Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding (working draft issued in 2008)
- Glossary of Terms in Evaluation and Results Based Management (published in 13 languages over the period 2002-2008)
- Draft DAC Evaluation Quality Standards (approved for a test phase during 2006-2009)
- Guidance on Managing Joint Evaluations (2006)
- The DAC Principles on the Evaluation of Development Assistance (1991, reviewed in 1998), which continue to be the key benchmark used for assessing evaluation systems in the peer review process. The Principles contain the DAC criteria for evaluation of development assistance which have been widely adopted and used in development evaluation by both members and other development agencies.

c) Output Results and Means of Delivery, Such as Task Teams and Frequency of Meetings

7. The Programme of work and budget contains the following outputs: i) joint evaluation – developing new approaches in a changing aid context and ii) improving evaluation quality. The evaluation of the implementation of the Paris Declaration is a Network initiative conducted by an independent reference group composed of members of the Network and with representatives of partner countries and civil society. The synthesis report and other outputs of the first phase were presented at the Accra HLF. Reflections on the phase I process and outcomes fed into preparations for the second phase, which aims to provide further insights on the effects and impacts of the Paris Declaration. The reference group is in the process of discussing next steps for phase II at a kick-off meeting currently underway in Auckland (11-13 February 2009). Work is ongoing with the Network of Networks on Impact Evaluation (NONIE) on methods for impact evaluation. Development partners' evaluation capacity is a critical aspect for joint work and mutual accountability and concrete experiences acquired by network members and others are being shared. A study on the programming of evaluations is underway and will clarify the opportunities and challenges for more joint evaluations and lead to recommendations for members. The Evaluation Network meets in official session three times over the work programme cycle (approximately every eight months) with task team meetings held in between to advance the work programme. The task teams are composed of variable groups of members who are willing and interested in contributing. Current task teams include: the Task Team on New Context for Development Evaluation; an informal Task Team on Evaluation Quality Standards; the Joint Task Team on Evaluating Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding Activities; and the joint DAC/UNEG Task Team for Professional Peer Reviews. Informal networking and information sharing among members is an important feature, and facilitates joint work both under the Network umbrella and among individual members.

d) Strategies on Communication and Dissemination

8. All final outputs produced are widely disseminated at meetings, workshops, via the internet and in send outs to members and other stakeholders. The Network's websites are important tools when communicating information about upcoming and ongoing work, examples include the sharing of drafts and notes on the Paris Declaration evaluation and making the results of the general budget support evaluation widely available. The DAC Evaluation Resource Centre (DEReC) is particularly useful for sharing evaluation reports and publications among Network members and to the broader public. Email is used to send frequent updates to members of the Network. Members are in turn actively encouraged to further disseminate material internally and to in-country stakeholders. Opportunities for collaboration on

evaluation will be explored with the countries participating in OECD wide initiatives for enhanced engagement. The work and the products of the Network will also be promoted in a selective manner at major international evaluation conferences, particularly those which will bring together a broad group of developing countries and civil society actors.

e) Calendar of Meetings, Workshops, and Outreach Activities

9. The Network meets every eight to ten months (tentative dates for next programme cycle are June 2009, March and November 2010). Task team meetings and workshops are organised as needed for delivering the work programme. The Network will continue to seek opportunities to involve non-OECD members, developing countries and civil society organisations interested in evaluation in official meetings and workshops.

III. Network on Environment and Development Co-operation (ENVIRONET)

A. Individualised Mandate

a) Overall Objectives and Comparative Advantage

1. The DAC Network on Environment and Development Co-operation contributes to the formulation of coherent approaches to sustainable development in the context of the OECD cross-sectoral approach to sustainable development. It formulates specific guidance for development co-operation efforts in support of environment and sustainable development. It also provides its members with a policy forum for sharing experience and disseminating good practice with regard to the integration of environmental concerns in development co-operation.

b) Areas of Focus and Types of Deliverables

2. ENVIRONET aims to influence donor policy and approaches to sustainable development and to make these more coherent across donors by producing consensus-based policy guidance. During 2009-10 ENVIRONET will pursue this agenda by: (i) disseminating its policy guidance for donors on integrating climate change adaptation into development co-operation; and (ii) preparing sector specific climate change guidance; and (iii) updating the 1995 Guidelines on Capacity Development for Environment. Deliverables include policy guidance publications, policy briefs, seminars for headquarters staff, workshops in developing countries, and policy consultations.

c) Modalities, including Members, Observers, Outreach and Stakeholders

3. ENVIRONET's core membership is drawn from the DAC and its permanent observers (World Bank, UNDP). Representatives of non-DAC OECD countries, other United Nations agencies, researchers and civil society organizations contribute to ENVIRONET's work as appropriate, particularly through participation in its task teams. ENVIRONET consults with other stakeholders (including developing country officials as well as with civil society and the private sector in developed and developing countries) when formulating and testing its policy guidance.

d) Synergies with other DAC Subsidiary Bodies

4. ENVIRONET has collaborative working relationships with a number of DAC subsidiary bodies. It is working with GENDERNET in ensuring the Guidance on Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Development Co-operation is gender sensitive. ENVIRONET are also working with EFF on integrating environmental considerations in country systems and post-Accra capacity development. In addition, the ENVIRONET co-chairs are *ex officio* members of POVNET. ENVIRONET and WP-STAT have also agreed to form a Joint Task Team to improve statistical tracking of donor support to environmental objectives including climate change.

B. Information Notes

a) Contributions to the Coherent Framework on the OECD's Work on Development, Relations with the Development Cluster, and Horizontal Work within the OECD Beyond the Cluster

5. ENVIRONET concentrates on issues at the interface of environment and development. Accordingly, it collaborates extensively with the Working Party on Global and Structural Policies of the OECD Environment Policy Committee (EPOC-WPGSP). In April 2006, a Joint Development-Environment Ministerial Meeting was held to examine the relationship between poverty reduction and environmental degradation. The Meeting emphasised the need for greater policy coherence between OECD

Members' policies in the areas of development co-operation and environment. At that Meeting, Ministers endorsed a *Framework for Common Action around Shared Goals*, and a *Declaration on Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Development Co-operation*. These landmark documents have provided crucial impulse for current efforts by the two OECD subsidiary bodies to identify ways to better integrate environmental factors into development co-operation policies and associated capacity development priorities. ENVIRONET also contributes to OECD-wide work on Policy Coherence for Development.

b) Reference Guidelines Being Actively Used or Promoted

- *Applying Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA): Good Practice Guidance for Development Co-operation*, endorsed by the DAC in 2006.
- *Pro-Poor Growth and Natural Resources: the Economics and Politics*, published under the DAC Guidelines and Reference Series in 2008.
- *Strategic Financial Planning for Water Supply and Sanitation*, OECD internal document, forthcoming in 2009, www.oecd.org/water.

c) Output Results and Means of Delivery, Such as Task Teams and Frequency of Meetings

6. Within the PWB output result of Policy and Operational Guidance on Integrating Climate Change into Development Co-operation as called for by Environment and Development Ministers in their joint meeting in 2006, three intermediate outputs will be delivered:

1.1. *Guidance on integrating climate change adaptation into development co-operation supported by active dissemination.*

The key output result will be policy guidance.

1.2. *Analysis and policy guidance for implementing climate change responses in selected sectors.*

The key outputs will be supplementary guidance documents for sectors sensitive to climate change identified in the policy guidance, including fisheries, forestry, nature conservation, water, human health, agriculture, energy, industry and infrastructure.

1.3. *Analysis and policy guidance notes on harnessing development co-operation instruments to address global environmental challenges linked to combating climate change.*

The key outputs will be guidance notes on the links between climate change and other environmental issues; updating the 1995 DAC Guidelines on Capacity Development for Environment; and an information note on policy coherence and climate change.

7. ENVIRONET is engaged with four task teams and three of them are managed with the EPOC-WPGSP.

- *Task Team on Strategic Environmental Assessment*
- *Joint Development –Environment Task Team on Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation into Development Co-operation*
- *Joint Development –Environment Task Team on Governance and Capacity Development for Natural Resource and Environmental Management*
- *Joint Development –Environment Task Team on Financing of Water Supply and Sanitation*

In addition, ENVIRONET and WP-STAT will establish new joint task team, which will begin its work in May 2009:

- *Joint ENVIRONET - WP-STAT Task Team*

d) Strategies on Communication and Dissemination

8. To ensure that the products reach their intended audience and have maximum impact on the work of policy makers in donor and partner countries, ENVIRONET uses a variety of promotion strategies including the development of short policy briefs, fact sheets and advisory notes; the development and implementation of training courses (notably on SEA); side events and poster displays at major international meetings and forums; workshops in partner countries; tracking of country-level donor activities on environment and development integration; use of websites and new media.

9. The Joint Development –Environment Task Team on Governance and Capacity Development for Natural Resource and Environmental Management is working to prepare documents and guidance notes. The documents will be presented and disseminated at side events to major international meetings such as the Conferences of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

e) Calendar of Meetings, Workshops, and Outreach Activities

10. ENVIRONET will support the joint DAC/EPOC High Level Meeting which is scheduled in May 28th and 29th, 2009. ENVIRONET and World Bank are jointly organising a Country Environmental Analysis in June 19th 2009 back to back ENVIRONET meeting in June 18th 2009. The Joint Development – Environment Task Team on Governance and Capacity Development for Natural Resource and Environmental Management is planned in September 2009.

11. At a side event during either the UNFCCC COP 15 (7 to 18 December) or the extended UN Climate Conference (30 November to 11 December 2009) in Copenhagen, a presentation of the *Guidance on Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Development Co-operation* is planned. Other Task Team meetings, workshops and outreach activities will be organised as appropriate in relation to delivering the work programme.

IV. Network on Gender Equality (GENDERNET)

A. Individualised Mandate

a) Overall Objectives and Comparative Advantage

1. The DAC Network on Gender Equality:

- *Contributes to improving the quality and effectiveness of development co-operation.* The GENDERNET works to ensure that practice and implementation match global and national commitments to gender equality and women's empowerment in advancing economic, social and political development in partner countries. It is responsive to changing contexts and development priorities.
- *Provides strategic support to the policy priorities of the DAC.* The GENDERNET plays a catalytic role, provides professional expertise for integrating gender equality perspectives into the DAC's work, reinforces this priority in members' programmes, and supports partner countries' development efforts. It collaborates with the other DAC subsidiary bodies.
- *Provides members with a unique forum for sharing experiences and disseminating good practice and innovative approaches* for integrating gender perspectives and women's empowerment into key aspects of development co-operation in support of partners' own efforts.

b) Areas of Focus and Types of Deliverables

2. Building on lessons learned during the 2005-06 biennium, the Network's priorities are sharply focussed on the "core" work of the DAC, namely aid effectiveness, statistics and peer reviews. The Network aims to improve donor policy and practice by stimulating fresh thinking designed to:

- Close the policy to implementation gap in donor agencies
- Improve donor performance and change behaviour both within individual agencies and collectively through increased collaborative work in partner countries, and
- Intensify investments in achieving gender equality and women's empowerment (MDG3).

3. The Network's deliverables have included the development of Issues briefs and guiding principles; case study based workshops; contributions to DAC policy guidance; and policy and practice consultations with other development actors.

c) Modalities, including Members, Observers, Outreach and Stakeholders

4. The core membership of the GENDERNET is drawn from the DAC and its permanent observers (the World Bank and UNDP). Several other relevant UN agencies, notably UNIFEM, the UN's Division for the Advancement of Women and UNESCO participate on a regular basis, along with the Commonwealth Secretariat, the regional development banks and TUAC. Research and civil society organisations are also invited to contribute to specific workshops and agenda topics. The case study approach to meetings has been a valuable way of actively engaging with both partner country governments and CSOs.

5. Every two years the Network holds a joint workshop with the UN's Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality (IANWGE) to exchange ideas and share information on issues of mutual relevance and interest.

d) Synergies with other DAC Bodies

6. The GENDERNET works collaboratively with other DAC subsidiary bodies. This can be through partnerships such as the joint work with the Working Party on Statistics to improve the DAC gender equality policy marker or with the GOVNET, WP-EFF and ENVIRONET on the Dublin workshop in April 2007. More often, it is through contributions to and review of draft DAC guidance. GENDERNET is an *ex officio* member of the POVNET.

B. Information Notes*a) Contributions to the Coherent Framework on the OECD's Work on Development, Relations with the Development Cluster, and Horizontal Work within the OECD Beyond the Cluster*

7. The GENDERNET works collaboratively with both the Development Centre and the Africa Partnership Forum to ensure that our efforts are complementary.

b) Reference Guidelines Being Actively Used or Promoted

- The twin-track approach (mainstreaming and targeted interventions) of the DAC Guidelines for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Development Co-operation (1999) remain valid.
- In the 2007-08 biennium the Network has developed a draft set of Guiding Principles on Gender Equality, Women's Empowerment and Aid Effectiveness (DCD/DAC/GEN(2008)1) to complement the DAC guidelines. These are due to be endorsed at the 2008 Senior Level Meeting.

c) Output Results and Means of Delivery, Such as Task Teams and Frequency of Meetings

8. The GENDERNET's expected output result in 2009-10 is policy and practice guidance on gender equality and women's empowerment to strengthen the development impact of the Paris Declaration and achieve the MDGs (the focus will be on supporting partners' efforts to broaden democratic ownership, achieve gender equality results and strengthen mutual accountability). The planned intermediate outputs are: identification and sharing of good practice in integrating gender equality and women's empowerment into development co-operation programmes to strengthen development impacts and achieve the MDGs; reporting on the lessons learned in applying the Paris Declaration to advance gender equality and women's empowerment and engagement with partner countries to disseminate these lessons; and, practical tools designed to support donor and partner country efforts to empower women in order to broaden democratic ownership, strengthen mutual accountability and achieve improved development results.

9. The GENDERNET will continue to focus on aid effectiveness (specifically the implementation of the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action) in the 2009-10 biennium, building on its achievements in 2007-08. Members have emphasised the importance of having a tightly focused work programme which is achievable and at the same time sufficiently flexible to respond to changing needs. Decisions on the specific outputs and activities will be based on what would be most useful to a "critical mass" of Network members and their agency colleagues.

10. In late 2008 members agreed on a draft work programme for the 2009-10 biennium, taking into account the outcomes of the HLF-3 in Accra and the UN High Level MDG meeting in September 2008.

11. In 2009-10 short-term working groups of members will be formed with responsibility for specific outputs. They will be coordinated by the Bureau and Secretariat. These groups consult primarily through e-mail exchanges, telephone conferences or face-to-face meetings. For activities where there is no working

group, individual Bureau members and the Secretariat are responsible for liaising with interested members and with other DAC subsidiary bodies.

d) Strategies on Communication and Dissemination

12. GENDERNET members have agreed that increased attention should be given to communicating and disseminating GENDERNET products. A variety of dissemination strategies are being used to ensure that the suite of Issues Briefs on gender equality, women's empowerment and aid effectiveness reach appropriate audiences in both donor and partner countries. These will be published in Spanish as well as in French and English.

e) Calendar of Meetings, Workshops and Outreach Activities

13. The GENDERNET usually meets in June or July of each year. The next biennial workshop with IANWGE is likely to be held in early 2009. Workshops and outreach activities are organised as appropriate for delivering the work programme.

V. Network on Governance (GOVNET)

A. Individualised Mandate

a) Overall Objective and Comparative Advantage

1. The DAC Network on Governance aims to improve the effectiveness of donor assistance in support of democratic governance¹ in developing countries. It provides members with a forum to exchange experiences and lessons, identify and disseminate good practice, and develop policy and analytical tools relating to the reform of institutions, the dynamics of change and the interplay of checks and balances, and issues surrounding domestic accountability and respect for human rights. Consistent with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005), the GOVNET promotes partner country ownership, aligned and co-ordinated donor approaches, results and mutual accountability.

b) Areas of Focus and Types of Deliverables

2. The GOVNET's work on governance spans a range of issues, including human rights, transparency, accountability, participation and equality, anti-corruption and capacity development in support of these elements of democratic governance. The GOVNET is a resource for DAC member states, and the DAC and its subsidiary bodies, providing a perspective on the interface between states and societies and the challenges of state-building in developing countries. Deliverables include policy guidance publications, policy briefs, seminars for headquarters staff, workshops, and policy consultations.

c) Modalities, Membership and Outreach

3. The membership of the GOVNET is composed of representatives from responsible Ministries of DAC members and observers². Engagement and dialogue with partner countries are essential in undertaking the GOVNET's work on governance and are encouraged at both GOVNET and task team level. The GOVNET may invite experts from developing countries, international organisations, academia and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to participate to enhance the implementation of the work programme.

4. The work of the GOVNET is steered by a Chair and a Bureau consisting of 2-4 interested members. Plenary meetings are usually held every nine months in Paris. Groups of interested members may be formed to ensure the implementation of individual work programme components, meeting as necessary either in Paris or other locations, or via other communication means. Linkages between these groups are encouraged, so as to promote intra-network learning.

1. Democratic governance is taken to encompass the broad principles of supporting human rights, transparency, accountability, legitimacy, participation and equality, without being narrowly prescriptive about formal or procedural forms of democratic government.

2. In its work on governance and anti-corruption, including interactions with other partners, the World Bank, an Observer to the Network, must act within the framework of its Articles of Agreement which include a limitation on interference in its members' political affairs and prohibit decisions being influenced by its members' political character (see the IBRD Articles of Agreement, Article IV, Section 10).

d) Synergies with Other Subsidiary Bodies and OECD Bodies

5. To enhance policy coherence and synergies across the DAC and the wider OECD, the GOVNET seeks to interact and establish effective links with other DAC subsidiary bodies and OECD groups more widely regarding governance issues. Members are encouraged to liaise with other parts of their governments where this will enhance collaboration and coherence.

B. Information Notes

a) Contributions to the Coherent Framework on the OECD's Work on Development, Relations with the Development Cluster, and Horizontal Work within OECD beyond the Cluster

6. The GOVNET's goal to improve the effectiveness of donor assistance in support of democratic governance in developing countries allows the network to actively seek to establish partnerships with other members of the Development Cluster and the OECD, particularly with the OECD Development Centre and the OECD Centre for Tax Policy and Administration. GOVNET also contributes to OECD horizontal activities and collaborates with other OECD committees and bodies in initiatives such as the OECD work on anti-corruption (*e.g.* Working Group on Bribery).

b) Reference Material Being Actively Used or Promoted

- Integrating Human Rights into Development: Donor Approaches, Experiences and Challenges, Paris: OECD 2006 (The Development Dimension).
- DAC Policy Paper and Principles on Anti-Corruption: Setting an Agenda for Collective Action (2007).
- DAC Action-Oriented Policy Paper on Human Rights and Development (2007).
- Human Rights and Aid Effectiveness (2007).
- Governance, Taxation and Accountability: Issues and Practice (2008).
- Human Rights and Aid Effectiveness: Key Actions to Improve Inter-Linkages (2008).
- Voluntary Code of Conduct for Donor Joint Responses to Corruption (forthcoming).
- Guiding Principles for Enhanced Impact, Usage, and Harmonisation of Governance Assessments (forthcoming).

c) Output Results and Means of Delivery, Such as Task Teams and Frequency of Meetings

7. The GOVNET contributes to achieving the DAC's work programme in the output area of "Effective States, Empowered Societies and Policy Coherence" by targeted activities in the areas of human rights, anti-corruption and aid for democratically accountable institutions. This includes, but is not limited to, intermediate output results such as reports and analysis of how human rights are being integrated in aid delivery mechanisms at the country level; Guidance to promote the implementation of the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC); lessons learned on how improved donor practices can help to promote domestic accountability.

8. To produce policy guidance and support dissemination activities, implementation is delegated to GOVNET Task Teams (on Human Rights, Anti-Corruption, Governance and Taxation, and Aid and Accountability). They consult regularly (*e.g.* via e-mail exchanges, telephone or video conferencing and face-to-face meetings) and report on progress to the GOVNET meeting.

d) Strategies on Communication and Dissemination

9. The GOVNET will develop, in implementing the 2009-10 work programme, communication strategies for its outputs in order to more effectively disseminate its messages and influence donor behaviour, both at headquarter and field levels.

e) Calendar of Meetings, Workshops, and Outreach Activities

10. The Network meets every eight to ten months. Task team meetings, workshops and outreach activities are organised as appropriate and in relation to delivering the work.

VI. Network on Poverty Reduction (POVNET)

A. Individualised Mandate

a) Overall Objectives and Comparative Advantage

1. The DAC Network on Poverty Reduction is a community of practice and a source of expertise on understanding and tackling poverty. It takes a holistic approach, sees poverty as multidimensional and recognises that progress in one dimension of poverty both depends on and supports progress in other dimensions. POVNET builds on the diversity and experience of its members to serve as a forum for dissemination, mutual learning and seeking common understandings on how donors can best contribute to poverty reduction. POVNET takes the poverty reduction targets in the MDGs as its point of reference and supports the implementation of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness in matters related to poverty reduction through its work on the design and delivery of poverty reduction initiatives.

b) Areas of Focus and Types of Deliverables

2. It presently focuses on the relationships between poverty, inequality and growth, seeking to increase the poverty reduction impact of economic growth. Working mostly on the basis of existing analysis, POVNET seeks to draw out and test policy advice on how to promote pro-poor growth, which it sees as rapid and sustained economic growth in which the poor participate as both agents and beneficiaries. POVNET identifies, harmonises and disseminates good practices among aid agencies in implementing effective pro-poor growth policies. Empowering poor people so that they can participate more effectively in the economic, social and political processes that influence their livelihoods is a central component of this agenda, as are gender equity and environmental sustainability.

c) Modalities, Including Members, Observers, Outreach and Stakeholders

3. POVNET influences donor policy and approaches through the design, delivery, harmonisation and co-ordination of donors' pro-poor growth and poverty reduction activities at the field level. It does this by informing choices and policies on poverty reduction and by preparing products (e.g. policy papers, good practices notes, workshops in developing countries, seminars and operational staff training for donors) that take account of and are based on country specific analysis and by supporting donor engagement in country level policy and development processes. In these ways, POVNET promotes the alignment of donor initiatives with locally owned development plans and poverty reduction strategies and by supporting country based approaches.

4. POVNET's core membership is drawn from the DAC and its permanent observers (World Bank, IMF, UNDP). Representatives of non-DAC OECD countries as well as BIAC and TUAC often participate in POVNET meetings. Various other United Nations agencies, as well as researchers and civil society organisations contribute to POVNET work as appropriate, particularly through involvement in its Task Teams. POVNET consults widely with these other stakeholders when formulating and testing its policy guidance and other products for donors. POVNET has recently established a working relationship with China and will support and contribute to the work of the DAC-China Study Group.

d) Synergies with other DAC Subsidiary Bodies

5. As issues related to gender and environmental sustainability cut across all dimensions of poverty, the Chairs of the DAC Networks on Gender Equality and on Environment and Development Co-operation have been *ex officio* members of POVNET from its inception, and they participate in its meetings as appropriate. POVNET's multidimensional approach to poverty requires its activities to be undertaken in collaboration with other DAC subsidiary bodies as well as to provide its perspectives on the work of other

subsidiary bodies. Present discussion partners beyond ENVIRONET and GENDERNET include GOVNET, CPDC and the WP-EFF's JV-MfDR.

B. Information Notes Concerning the 2009-10 Biennium

a) Contributions to the Coherent Framework on the OECD's Work on Development, Relations with the Development Cluster, and Horizontal Work within OECD Beyond the Cluster

6. POVNET's work helps to promote more inclusive globalisation, a key objective for the OECD. POVNET actively pursues synergies with other members of the Development Cluster, notably the OECD Development Centre and the Sahel and West Africa Club, which participate in and contribute to POVNET work. POVNET also contributes, as appropriate, to OECD horizontal projects through collaboration with other committees, such as with the Agriculture Committee for the project on food prices.

b) Reference Guidelines Being Actively Used or Promoted

- DAC Guidelines: Poverty Reduction (2001)
- DAC Guidelines: Poverty and Health (2003)
- Promoting Pro-Poor Growth: Key Policy Messages (2006), and specific reports on Private Sector Development (2006), Agriculture (2006), Infrastructure (2006) and *ex ante* Poverty Impact Assessment (2007)
- Promoting Pro-Poor Growth: Social Protection and Empowerment (Forthcoming)
- Promoting Pro-Poor Growth: Employment and Labour Markets (Forthcoming)

c) Output Results and Means of Delivery, Such as Task Teams and Frequency of Meetings

7. POVNET will deliver two output results in the 2009-10 biennium:

- Implementing and validating POVNET policy guidance in promoting pro-poor growth (see list above);
- Empowering poor women and men to participate in and benefit from growth.

8. A Task Team on Implementing and Validating the Policy Guidance on Promoting Pro-Poor Growth and a Task Team on Empowerment have been formed to advance the work under each output result. These task teams, which are constituted for the period of the 2009-10 biennium, will prepare Terms of Reference for approval by POVNET. The Task Teams will consult regularly (e.g. via e-mail exchanges, face-to-face meetings or video conferencing) and report on progress at the semi-annual POVNET meetings.

d) Strategies on Communication and Dissemination

9. POVNET will develop and implement communication strategies for these outputs in order to more effectively disseminate its messages and influence donor behaviour, both at headquarter and field levels.

e) Calendar of Meetings, Workshops, and Outreach Activities

10. POVNET meets in the spring and autumn of each year. Workshops and outreach activities are organised as appropriate and in relation to delivering the work.

VII. Working Party on Statistics (WP-STAT)

A. Individualised Mandate

1. The Working Party on Statistics keeps under review and proposes improvements in the statistical system and in the reporting of resource flows to developing countries and multilateral agencies by DAC and non-DAC donors, as well as flows from multilateral agencies and private sources of aid. It makes recommendations to the DAC about: ODA eligibility; guidelines and definitions for reporting; data comparability; and the use of DAC statistics. It proposes, for decision by the DAC, significant amendments to the statistical reporting directives, making minor adjustments on its own authority; deals with related subjects referred to it by the DAC; continuously improves the quality, comparability, accessibility and user-friendliness of aid data; and reports to the DAC as appropriate.

B. Information Notes

a) Contribution to the Coherent Framework on the OECD's Work on Development, Relations with the Development Cluster, and Horizontal Work within OECD Beyond the Cluster

2. WP-STAT members compile and submit aid statistics that are processed by the Secretariat and contribute to the Development Co-operation Report and other core activities of DAC. The WP-STAT is making major efforts to harmonise and streamline its reporting systems, converging reporting in its aggregate (DAC) and activity-level (CRS) databases as much as possible. In June 2008 it agreed on a new classification of aid to start to apply to both databases from 2011.

3. The WP-STAT collaborates with the other subsidiary bodies of the DAC to introduce new coding and to elaborate guidance documents on applying the Reporting Directives. For example it works with GOVNET on the governance codes and with ENVIRONET and GENDERNET on application of the policy objective markers. It is envisaged that the WP-STAT will support efforts to capture future aid flows, and assist with monitoring the implementation of the Paris Declaration.

4. The WP-STAT and the Secretariat pursue dialogue with statistical users outside the OECD community in order to broaden the coverage of the systems and improve their consistency and user-friendliness.

b) Reference Guidelines Being Actively Used or Promoted

- DAC and CRS Reporting Directives;
- CRS++ Reporting Guidelines;
- Handbook on Reporting Debt Reorganisation on the DAC Questionnaire;
- Casebook on ODA Reporting of Conflict Peace and Development Expenditures.

c) Output Results and Means of Delivery, Such as Task Teams and Frequency of Meetings

5. The WP-STAT is working on the transfer from CRS to CRS++ format which will introduce substantial improvements in the statistical systems. Members recently agreed rules for introducing new purpose codes, which will enable their systematic improvement, rather than ad hoc modification.

6. Task Teams are formed when specific requirements arise, while major preparatory work is conducted by the Secretariat.

d) Strategies on Communication and Dissemination

7. The Secretariat is finalising work on a much more user-friendly portal that will draw on OECD.STAT data, increasing its use of the CRS to produce sector and thematic studies, and publishing fact sheets and information notes.

e) Calendar of Meetings, Workshops and Outreach Activities

8. The WP-STAT usually has a formal meeting in June, and often holds an informal meeting in February or March.