

Not for Quotation, work-in-progress**ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK OPERATIONS MANUAL PROVISIONS ON PARTNERSHIP AND HARMONIZATION**

Area	Provision
Disaster and Emergency Assistance	Recognizes that the Asian Development Bank (ADB) alone cannot provide all the necessary resources to respond to emergency. Partnership is a means to maximize synergies among development and specialized (relief) organizations for effective emergency aid delivery (para. 9iii).
Environment Considerations in ADB Operations	Partnership as one of the five main elements of ADB's environment policy. Partnership is seen by ADB as a means to (i) complement and draw upon the comparative advantage of other partners; (ii) mobilize additional knowledge and financial resources; (iii) ensure coordination, avoid duplication, and maximize effectiveness in the use of scarce resources in developing member countries (DMCs). Partnership can be formed with nongovernment organizations (NGOs), civil society organizations, bilateral agencies and multilateral development banks (MDBs), subregional institutions, and international agencies (para. 7).
Governance	Partnership is a means for ADB to build consensus on relevant benchmarks, best practices and codes of conduct, indicators of good governance, and expansion of cooperation with civil society and NGOs (para. 21iv). Harmonization is sought by ADB with development agencies active in governance activities through enhanced cooperation and partnership (para. 21 [vii]).
Private Sector Operations	ADB partnership with other financial institutions, MDBs, and bilateral organizations in financing private sector projects create a stronger signal to the market of the MDBs' confidence in and commitment to a particular sector or undertaking, as well as a signal of confidence in the overall "country environment". Through partnering, MDBs and bilateral agencies can create complementarity in regional knowledge and sectoral expertise, risk sharing, and enhancement of project viability (para. 23).
Anti-Corruption	ADB cooperates closely with MDBs, the United Nations, the Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development, bilateral development agencies, NGOs with the support of government, in supporting international and country-specific efforts to control corruption (para. 32).
Cofinancing	ADB, through cofinancing arrangements, can mobilize additional official and private capital for ADB-assisted projects, and appropriately leverage ADB's financial resources (para. 3).

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Regional Cooperation	ADB complements and, where possible, collaborates in the efforts of other development agencies concerned with the regional cooperation among DMCs. ADB establishes and maintains dialogue and cooperation with such agencies (para. 3). Opportunities for DMC regional cooperation include harmonization of standards and regulations to facilitate cross-border initiatives (para. 7[iv]).
Processing Loan Proposals	ADB involves all stakeholders (DMC government, borrower, executing agencies, project beneficiaries) at all stages of project cycle beginning with project identification (para. 2).
Enhancing ADB's Role in Combating Money Laundering	ADB increases and strengthens its collaboration and cooperation with other international organizations through (i) adoption of Financial Action Task Force's Forty Recommendations and relevant United Nation conventions and Security Council's resolutions; (ii) strengthening ADB's collaboration and cooperation with Asia/Pacific Group on Anti Money Laundering in its operations; and (iii) regularly participating in relevant international meetings and workshops, and remain active in the recently established international and regional frameworks for aid coordination for technical assistance and training needs initiated by the World Bank and IMF (para. 10).
Country Strategy and Program	One element in translating ADB's overarching goal, strategic objectives, operational themes and priorities into individual Country Strategy and Programs is coordination with development partners (para. 2[viii]).
Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction	ADB partnership with Japan Government through Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction, which support innovative poverty reduction and social development activities that can add substantive value to ADB-financed projects (para. 2).
Cost Sharing and Eligibility of Expenditures for ADB Financing	ADB works closely with DMCs and other development partners in adopting a similar criteria and methodologies in processing proposals for cost-sharing ceilings. In such manner, duplicating assessments will be avoided, consistency ensured, harmonization accelerated, and costs for DMCs reduced (para. 4).
Project Performance Management System	Considers harmonization of the support given by development agencies as one of the pillars for development effectiveness (para. 1).

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Performance-Based Allocation of ADB Resources	In cases where eligible demand exceed volume of resources, ADB Management will prioritize projects based on projects with components supporting institutional and policy harmonization and deeper integration and lower cross-border transaction costs, among others (para. 11).

ADB = Asian Development Bank, DMC = developing member country, MDB = multilateral development bank, NGO = nongovernment organization.

Source: Asian Development Bank Operations Manual.