



CIF/DM.1/Inf.8
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MODELS OF HIGH LEVEL EXPERT ADVISORY GROUPS

1. This note provides information that may be useful in considering the possible role, in any, for a high level expert advisory group in the governance structure of the CIF.
2. This note outlines three different models currently used in global programs of which the Bank is a member.

Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research – Science Council

3. The Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) System is a strategic alliance of 64 countries and institutions. CGIAR contributes to food security, poverty eradication, and sustainable development by fostering science-based agricultural growth in developing countries, promoting sustainable agricultural development based on environmentally sound management of natural resources, and helping to develop policies appropriate to these objectives and expected outcomes.

4. The CGIAR System is an interdependent network of independent institutions that form a complex whole and are committed to a common cause. The primary institutions are:

- (i) the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR/ the Group);
- (ii) an independent Science Council; and
- (iii) 15 international agricultural research Centers.

5. The mission of the Science Council is to enhance and promote the quality, relevance and impact of science in the CGIAR, to advise the group on strategic scientific issues of importance to its goals and to mobilize and harness the best of international science for addressing the goals of the international agricultural research community. The functions of the Science Council are: 1) ensuring the relevance of science; 2) enhancing the quality of science; 3) assessing the impact of CGIAR research and 4) helping mobilize global scientific expertise. The Council has established Standing Panels to oversee work in each of these four areas. The Science Council has six members, with six additional participants spread among the four standing panels. The Council meets semi-annually.

6. The Science Council provides services directly to the CGIAR System through:

- (i) active participation in priority setting and strategy planning for the CGIAR system;
- (ii) analysis of the Centers' strategic plans and priorities;
- (iii) advice on science policy and broad strategic questions;
- (iv) periodic external review of activities and outputs and assessment of quality and relevance of science in each Center;
- (v) system level impact assessment; and
- (vi) scientific advice on Challenge Program proposals.

7. The Council serves the International Agricultural Research System through 1) periodic assessments of global and regional trends, and scientific challenges and research opportunities; 2) partnerships with leading scientific organizations; 3) mobilization of global science & technology expertise and 4) an inventory/directory of experts.

8. The Council serves policy makers and the general public through independent, unbiased merit-based and peer-reviewed report on issues of global concern and short authoritative and timely statements on current issues of interest to the general public.

Cities Alliance – Policy Advisory Board

9. The Cities Alliance is a global coalition of cities and their development partners committed to scaling up successful approaches to poverty reduction. Cities Alliance provides funding for city development strategies, slum upgrading and sustainable financing approaches for cities. Cities Alliance has a Consultative Group that is the governing body for the partnership.

10. The Policy Advisory Board of the Cities Alliance is composed of eminent urban experts from each region. The Board brings together civic leaders and policy advisers with a wide range of public and private sector expertise that spans the leadership of community-based organizations, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and their networks, local authority organizations, community banks, community savings and credit schemes, commercial banks, and public sector financial institutions.

11. The Board meets twice a year and has eight members: two from Africa, two from Asia, one from the Arab States, one from Eastern Europe, one from Latin America and the Caribbean, and one from the industrial countries. The members serve on a rotating basis, typically between two and four years.

12. The PAB provides guidance to the Consultative Group on key strategic, policy, and regional issues and support the implementation of Alliance activities, specifically:

- (i) providing advise on specific issues related to city development strategies and scaling-up slum upgrading;
- (ii) reviewing and commenting on the Cities Alliance strategy as reflected in draft annual work programs prepared by the Secretariat;
- (iii) facilitating the engagement of local authority networks in building capacity to sustain and replicate the work of the Cities Alliance; and
- (iv) evaluating the impact of the Cities Alliance work program through *ex-post* evaluation of selected activities.

13. The PAB provides a written report to the Consultative Group prior to each Cities Alliance annual meeting.

Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics (MAPS) Partnership – Advisory Board

14. The objective of the Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics Partnership is to improve the capacity to collect, compile, disseminate and use statistical data in support of national and international development. MAPS was agreed at the Second International Roundtable on Managing for Development Results, held in Morocco in February 2004, and consists of six related actions to improve statistical capacity.

15. The MAPS partnership is drawn from a broad set of constituencies: developing countries; development banks; donors; statistical agencies worldwide; and UN agencies. Partners have indicated their support for MAPS by signing the joint Marrakech Memorandum in 2004, and subsequently through other mechanisms, including the Steering Committee of PARIS21 (Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century) and the UN Statistical Commission. The Partnership is intended to be a loose association, with agencies and other partners becoming involved in different activities as required.

16. Responsibility for overall coordination and monitoring of MAPS activities rests with a small unit established within the Development Economics Vice-Presidency of the World Bank. This unit is responsible for providing regular reports to all stakeholders.

17. To provide technical guidance and oversight to the World Bank and its partners, an Advisory Board has been set up to guide MAPS strategy and to promote coordination. The Advisory Board meets at least once a year and has around 18 members. It aims to support (rather than replace) existing governance arrangements of the international statistical system.

18. Membership of the Advisory Board is drawn from all constituencies of the MAPS Partnership. Current members from international agencies include the World Bank, IMF, OECD, United Nations, Eurostat, and the Regional Development Banks; in most cases the member is the Chief Statistician. Other developed and developing countries are represented by national Chief Statisticians, chosen to ensure geographical and income balance.

19. Work towards the achievement of MAPS is funded by bilateral and multilateral donors, usually directly to relevant programs. For instance, several bilateral donors fund national statistical capacity building programs or census taking activities, both of which are important MAPS actions. The World Bank also provides funding to MAPS Partners to help them achieve MAPS objectives, through its Development Grant Facility. The MAPS Advisory Board provides advice on the allocation of these resources, although it is not the decision making body.