Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation: What is it? How will it work? What are the ways to engage?

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Outcomes of Busan
Busan: a turning point for development co-operation

The Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation

– A shift from aid to development effectiveness
– Combining forces from all development partners
– Reaffirmation of the commitment to Paris/Accra principles
– Shared principles, differential commitments
– Ownership–results–accountability “nexus” as a priority
HLF-4: SHARED PRINCIPLES AND DIFFERENTIATED COMMITMENTS

Building Blocks

Core Busan Commitments

Common principles
The Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation
The road ahead – partnering for progress towards and beyond the MDGs

- **Country-level focus** – agree on frameworks based on national needs and priorities

- **At the global level:**
  - *Accountability*: a selective and relevant set of indicators and targets to **monitor** progress
  - *High-level political support*: a **Global Partnership** for Effective Development (backed by a joint OECD/UNDP support team)
The mandate of the Global Partnership
Core Functions

• Maintain and strengthen political momentum for more effective development co-operation;
• Ensure accountability for implementing Busan commitments;
• Facilitate knowledge exchange and sharing of lessons learned; and
• Support implementation of Busan commitments at the country level.
**LIGHT GLOBAL STRUCTURE**

**MINISTERIAL LEVEL MEETING (MLM)**

Every 18-24 months, focus on:
- Reviewing progress
- Ensuring political accountability;
- Addressing key issues
- Sharing experiences
- Exploring emerging opportunities

**Steering Committee (SC)**

Every 6-12 months, focus on:
- Steering the work of the MLM;
- Acting as ‘ambassadors’ of the GP
- Guiding the secretariat
- Undertaking other tasks directed from MLM

**Joint support**

OECD and UNDP to deliver light global “secretariat”, including:
- Conducting global monitoring;
- Producing analytic work;
- Providing advisory support;
- Organising MLMs;
- Delivering secretariat and advisory services to the SC
Composition of the Steering Committee

- **3 CHAIRS**
  - 5 Recipient
  - 3 Provider
  - 1 Recipient / Provider
  - 1 Parliament
  - 1 UNDP UNDG
  - 1 MDB
  - 1 Private sector
  - 1 CSO
  - 1 OECD / DAC
But the Global Partnership is much more than Ministerial meetings and a steering committee...

It’s about delivering at the country level
Monitoring the implementation of Busan commitments
A country focussed – globally light approach

**COUNTRY LEVEL FRAMEWORKS**

- Own indicators and targets
- Lead by the country
- Results made public

**INTERNATIONAL LEVEL FRAMEWORK**

- Selective indicators and targets, measured globally or aggregating country-level information
- Monitor progress on a rolling basis
- Managed by the Global Partnership
The Busan global monitoring framework

• The best possible **compromise**: political focus, selectivity, grounded in existing processes
• Responding to **partner country** priorities
• A **balance** between indicators that track “unfinished business” from Paris/Accra and some that reflect the broader nature of the Busan agreement
• Focus on **behaviour change** expected to contribute to results
• Indicator are **proxies**, and can never tell the full story
Why a global monitoring framework?

- Supports accountability
- Stimulate broad-based dialogue and learning
- Serve as a reference point for country level frameworks
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<th>Indicator</th>
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<td>Extent of use of country results frameworks by co-operation providers (specific criteria to be finalised).</td>
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<td>2. Civil society operates within an environment which maximises its engagement in and contribution to development</td>
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<td>7. <strong>Mutual accountability</strong> among development co-operation actors is strengthened through inclusive reviews</td>
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## Global Indicators: Info to be provided by countries

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Approach to global monitoring

- Global progress **reports** produced to inform ministerial-level meetings
- No more centrally managed surveys – use of **existing sources** of data when and as they become available
- Data collection at country level to be grounded in **existing national** monitoring processes
- Continued support through a Global **Help Desk** Facility
- **Overall** assessment of progress to draw on indicators and complementary qualitative evidence
- **Periodic reviews** of global indicators and underpinning methodology through the Steering Committee
Country level monitoring

- Essential to make the Busan commitments real, as delivery is at the country level.
- Led by developing countries according to their specific demands.
- Existence of country level monitoring reinforces global monitoring.
- Could be coordinated regionally.
Joint OECD/UNDP support to the Global Partnership
Scope for joint OECD-UNDP support

- Provide a **light** global **secretariat** function
- Develop and implement a global **monitoring** framework
- **Support** partnership and accountability frameworks in **developing** countries
- Facilitate learning and **knowledge** sharing
Support on the implementation of country-level partnership and accountability frameworks

**UNDP Country programs**: Provide demand-driven policy advice and technical assistance to developing countries focused on co-operation policies and partnership and accountability frameworks.

**UNDP regional teams**: Support regional knowledge-sharing and backstop country initiatives through advisors located in regional centres.

**UNDP/OECD**: Participation in analytic and advisory work on an ad-hoc basis by HQ-based staff (e.g. where work is of a pilot nature, of special interest to the Global Partnership, or can inform international efforts...)}
Next steps ...

End July: Nomination of co-chairs and Steering Committee members to be announced

End 2012: Operational guidance and methodology for global monitoring to be finalised

Fall: Global Partnership Steering Committee to meet for the first time

Early 2013: Global Partnership Ministerial level meeting to be held
Thank you...