

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

부산세계개발원조총회
4th High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness

Building a New Global Partnership
for Effective Development Cooperation



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29 Nov - 1 Dec 2011, Busan, Korea

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

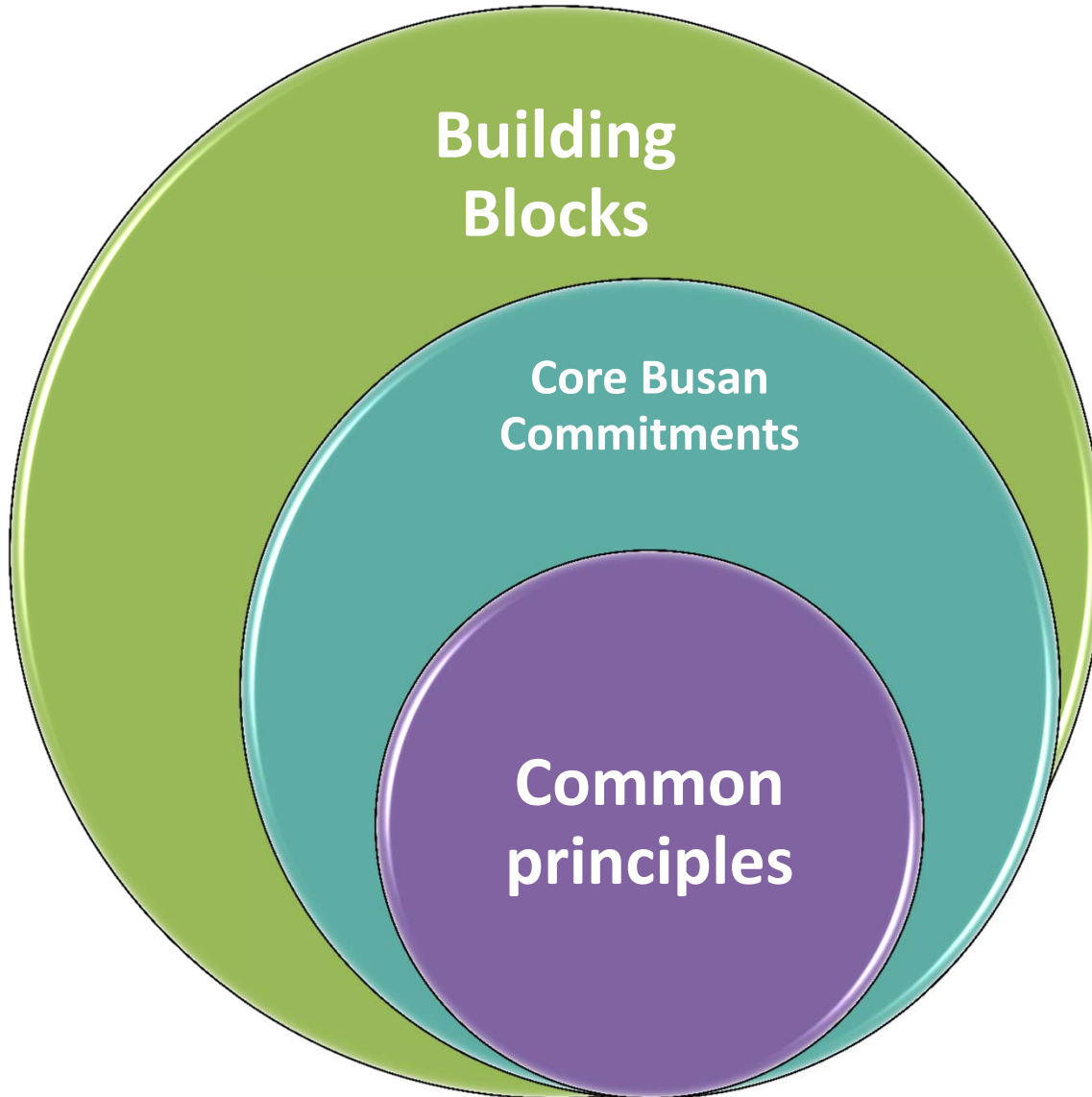


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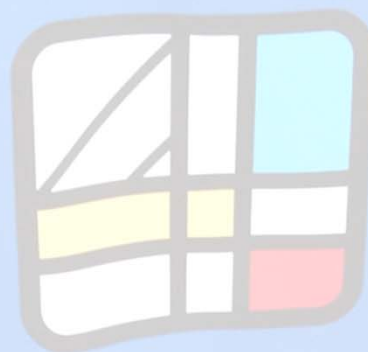
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HLF-4: SHARED PRINCIPLES AND DIFFERENTIATED COMMITMENTS



The Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation



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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)



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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.



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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)

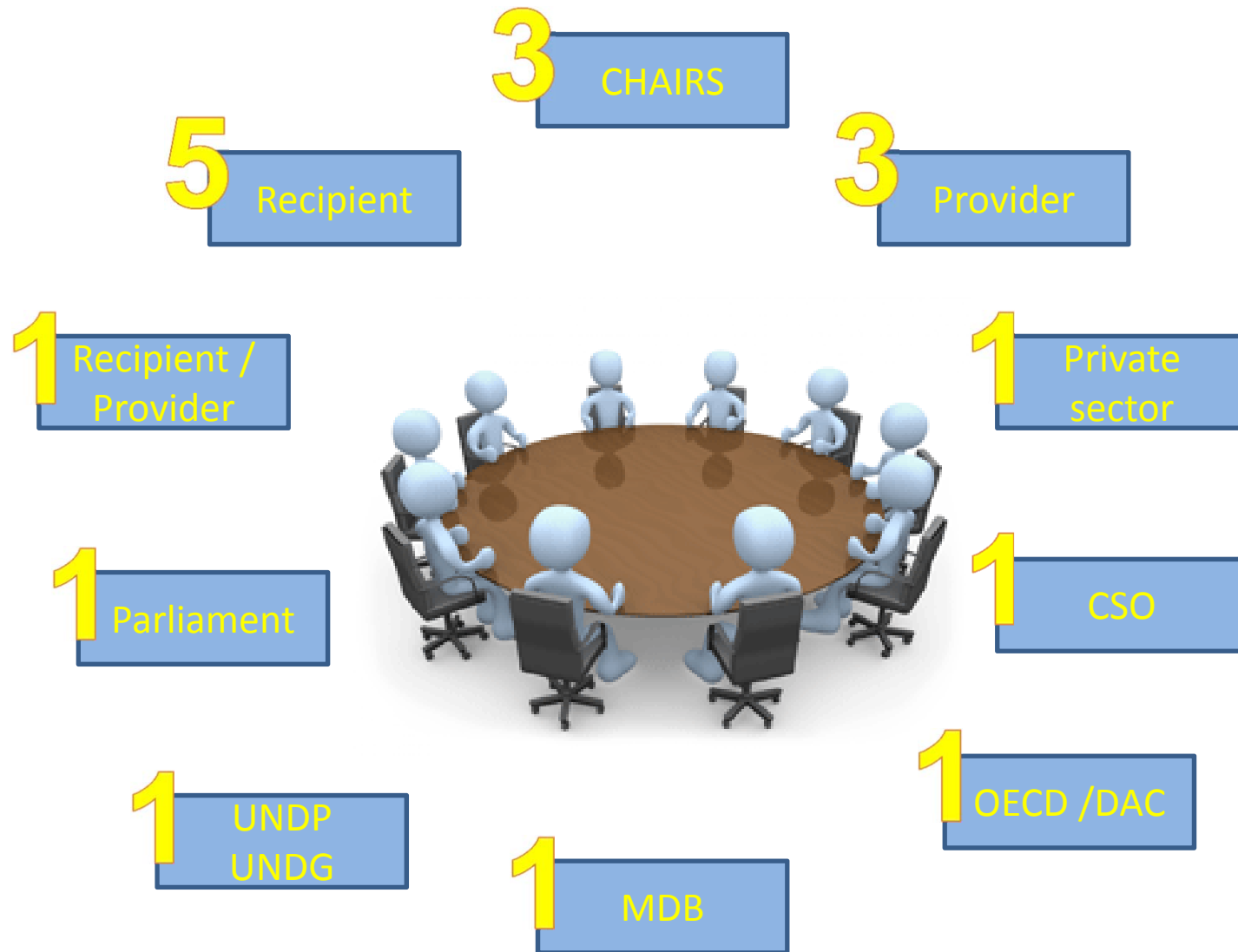
- Every 6-12 months, focus on:
- Steering the work of the MLM;
 - Acting as ‘ambassadors’ of the GP
 - Guiding the secretariat
 - Undertaking other tasks directed from MLM



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



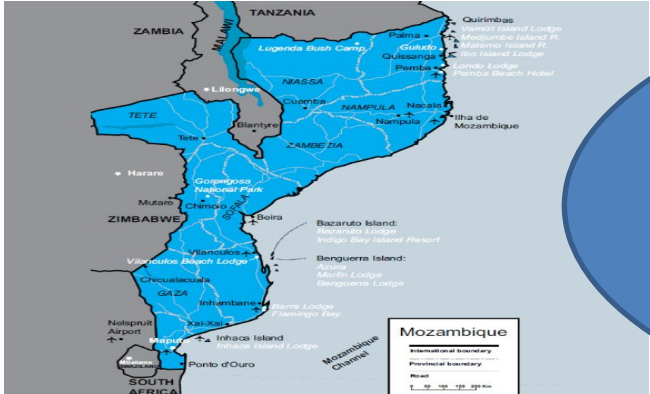
**But the Global Partnership is much more than Ministerial meetings and a steering committee...
It's about delivering at the country level**



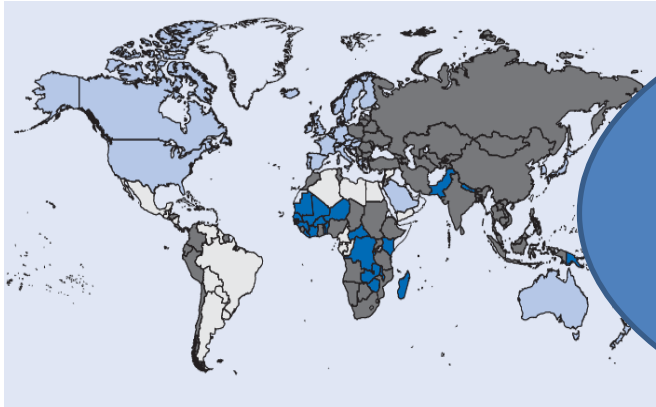
Monitoring the implementation of Busan commitments



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



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Why a global monitoring framework?

SUPPORTS
ACCOUNTABILITY

SERVE AS A
REFERENCE POINT
FOR COUNTRY
LEVEL
FRAMEWORKS



STIMULATE
BROAD-BASED
DIALOGUE AND
LEARNING



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5 new
indicators

Global indicators

	Thematic	Indicator
1	Development co-operation is focused on results that meet developing countries' priorities	Extent of use of country results frameworks by co-operation providers (specific criteria to be finalised).
2	Civil society operates within an environment which maximises its engagement in and contribution to development	Enabling Environment Index
3	Engagement and contribution of the private sector to development	Measure to be identified
4	Transparency : information on development co-operation is publicly available	Measure of state of implementation of the common standard by co-operation providers
5	Development co-operation is more predictable	a) annual: proportion of aid disbursed within the fiscal year within which it was scheduled by co-operation providers; b) medium-term: proportion of aid covered by indicative forward spending plans provided at the country level
6	Aid is on budgets which are subject to parliamentary scrutiny	% of aid scheduled for disbursement that is recorded in the annual budgets approved by the legislatures of developing countries.
7	Mutual accountability among development co-operation actors is strengthened through inclusive reviews	% of countries that undertake inclusive mutual assessments of progress in implementing agreed commitments.
8	Gender equality and women's empowerment	% of countries with systems that track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment.
9	Effective institutions: developing countries' systems are strengthened and used	(a) Quality of developing country PFM systems; and (b) Use of country PFM and procurement systems.
10	Aid is untied	% of aid that is fully untied.

Global Indicators: Info to be provided by countries

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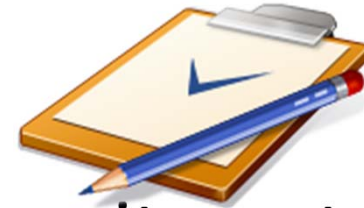
Approach to global monitoring

- 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



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Country level monitoring



- Essential to make the Busan commitments real, as delivery is at the country level.
- Led by developing countries according their specific demands
- Existence of country level monitoring reinforces global monitoring.
- Could be coordinated regionally





**Joint OECD/UNDP support to the
Global Partnership**



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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 ...



Thank you...