

# Development effectiveness in Cambodia

Promoting partnerships and results

TWG Network meeting

27 February 2012

# Cambodia Development Effectiveness Report

## 1. **Development Effectiveness is defined** (page 2)

- an 'end state' of successful development outcomes
- a sustainable process of institutional/capacity/systems development
- a results-based engagement of all relevant actors/partners

## 2. **Analysis of all available evidence and data** (chapters 2, 3 & 4)

- Paris Declaration evaluation & monitoring survey
- Quantitative analysis of development assistance trends
- Sector work and partnerships analysis

## 3. **Policy recommendations** (page 24)

- Continued relevance of contextualised Paris/Accra work
- Strengthening results-based approaches
- Aid as a catalyst for broad-based growth and development

# Lessons for effective development

## 1. Maintaining momentum that is yielding results

- Paris monitoring survey results – progress in most important indicators (p5)
- Evaluation shows link between Paris and sector results (p9)
- Strengthening planning, budgeting, monitoring systems of high priority (p8)

## 2. Promote sector-focused, results-based actions (p23)

- Successful approaches are based on sector results & resource frameworks
- Effective partnering accommodates multi-stakeholder complexity
- Constructive sector dialogue leads to effective implementation & results

## 3. PBAs, systems work & core reforms promote policy coherence & results (p23)

- Most relevant approach to support better organisation & results
- Requires improved coordination across Government agencies
- CRDB/CDC can work with sectors in progressing step-by-step

# Policy direction / Inputs to Busan

## 1. Continued relevance of contextualised Paris/Accra

- Ownership through stronger capacities and systems
- Greater alignment of resources (via resource/results frameworks)
- PBAs as main vehicle for effective aid management

## 2. Strengthening results-based approaches

- Policy coherence between sector work and major reforms
- Effective joint results frameworks, M&E, JMIs
- Shaping dialogue mechanisms to focus on results

## 3. Aid as catalyst for broad-based growth & development

- More complementary to private sector (bottlenecks, crowding-in)
- Expanded and strategic approach to South-South & regional partners
- Accommodating new challenges & opportunities (e.g. climate change)

**(Complemented by robust global partnership & monitoring arrangements)**

## Policy issues in promoting development effectiveness

### Development Effectiveness

- Achieving Cambodia's development goals
- Building sustainable capacities
- Effective multi-actor development partnerships



#### **Aid effectiveness**

*An unfinished agenda*

Stronger ownership  
Alignment of resources  
National systems use  
PBA strengthening  
Capacity development & TC



#### **Inclusive Partnerships**

*Focusing on results*

Effective sector dialogue  
Policy coherence / reforms  
Effective joint M&E systems  
Broader national dialogue  
High-level policy dialogue



#### **New opportunities**

*Broad-based growth*

Aid as a 'growth catalyst'  
South-South & regional partnerships  
Coordination with private sector  
Climate change resilience  
New global aid architecture



부산 세계개발원조총회  
**4<sup>th</sup> High Level Forum  
on Aid Effectiveness**  
29 Nov -1 Dec 2011, Busan, Korea

# Busan High-level Forum on Aid Effectiveness

- What happened in Busan?
- What happens now in Cambodia?



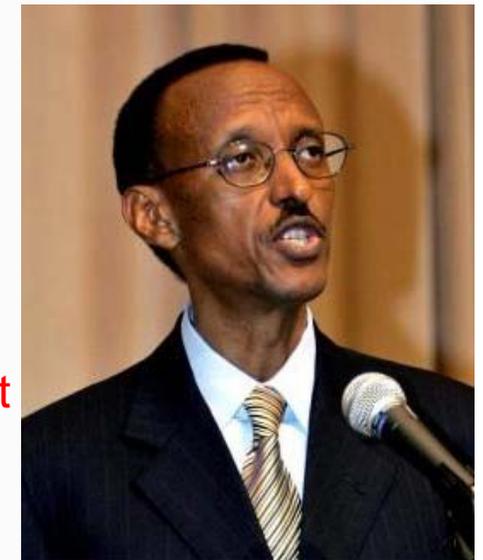
부산 세계개발원조총회  
4<sup>th</sup> High Level Forum  
on Aid Effectiveness  
29 Nov – 1 Dec 2011, Busan, Korea

# A very high-level meeting



“Partnership is the way. Governments, the international community, private enterprise, philanthropic and non-governmental organizations, **working together**.

Ban Ki-Moon, United Nations Secretary General



“The status quo prevails...there is still resistance on the part of some donor countries to channel their aid through national systems...a **fundamental shift** in thinking is necessary.”

Paul Kagame, President of Rwanda



“Aid is no longer the primary driver of economic growth...I believe it must serve as a **catalyst**...We need to be able to say that out of Busan we really made a difference, we learned from our mistakes, we took on the hardest problems, and we held all of us, with no exceptions, to the highest standards, and then we delivered on our commitments.”

Hillary Clinton, U.S. Secretary of State

# Objectives of HLF4 Busan meeting

## 1. Paris & Accra

- Review progress (direction has been ok, but pace too slow)
- Consolidate (focus on country-led arrangements)
- Re-focus (e.g. priority to country systems use as default option)

## 2. Review the role of aid – a broader perspective

- Ownership of partner countries (tied aid, using country systems)
- CSOs (more engaged, more active, more influential)
- Other resource flows – private sector & philanthropy

## 3. Form a New Global Partnership

- All partner countries endorse (including as providers of external funds)
- Promoting more contextualised and country-owned solutions
- Emphasising the political nature of the agreement (& monitoring)

# Important features of the Busan agreement

- Endorsed by all donors, partner countries, South-South cooperation providers and many international civil society organisations.
- Recognises that aid is only one of multiple sources of development finance. Aid can only play a "catalytic role".
- It looks 'beyond aid' to facilitate broader partnerships (South-South, private sector, civil society) to promote 'development effectiveness'.
- Accommodates diversity amongst partners and allows Southern resource providers to comply on a "voluntary basis".
- It includes a commitment to complete the Paris/Accra commitments and to develop new global monitoring arrangements.

Busan can be seen as a *reflection* of new realities, not a as a *driver* of them

# Emerging priorities – content of the document

- **Identifying shared principles & common goals**
  - New actors and partners
  - Ownership, results & accountability
  - Transparency & responsible cooperation
- **Development effectiveness**
  - South-South cooperation
  - Private sector development
  - Combating corruption & illicit flows
  - Climate change finance
- **A new global partnership**

# Priority Issues for Cambodia

- The use of a national results framework as a common tool to assess development impact.
- Country systems are now to be used by development partners as the "default option".
- Sustainable impact requires a focus on "effective institutions" and a different approach to managing risk.
- A commitment to country-led coordination arrangements, including PBAs.
- Building more strategic partnerships with other development actors.
- Promoting policy coherence with other development challenges: gender equality, social protection, anti-corruption, climate change.

Cambodia also endorsed a number of "Busan building blocks" that will shape future global work: (a) effective institutions; (b) results and accountability; (c) South-South and triangular cooperation; and (d) private sector linkages and development.

# Conclusion – moving forward in Cambodia

- Focus on results frameworks
- Use of PBAs to support organisation around key results
- Implementation of major reforms
- Strengthening country systems and common approaches
- Improving dialogue arrangements and partnerships