Division of Labour and Mutual Accountability: Moving Development Forward in Rwanda

Rwanda has made significant progress in strengthening its mutual accountability framework to foster effective development co-operation with development providers including through its Division of Labour (DoL) Agreement and Donor Performance Assessment Framework (DPAF).

The DoL Agreement limits development providers' work to no more than three sectors to prevent aid fragmentation, which occurs when aid / project implementation is spread across a multitude of development partners, often overlapping with one another, reducing harmonisation between the efforts of different donors and lowering overall development effectiveness.[1] By limiting the number of donors involved in each sector, the DoL streamlines aid flows and fosters co-operation among different development partners.[2]

Drawing on the Paris and Busan principles, the DPAF also assess the performance of development providers and was amended to include new indicators articulated in the Post-Busan Global Monitoring Framework. Among the new indicators included are Indicator 1 (use of country results frameworks), Indicator 3 (private sector contribution to development), Indicator 7 (mutual accountability) and Indicator 8 (gender equality and women's empowerment). It is also currently being revised to incorporate the monitoring of development financing sources other than ODA (such as those of private foundations).

The DoL and DPAF provide for a more robust and stronger mutual accountability framework in Rwanda, which will effectively incentivise behavioural changes among all development actors and promote country ownership. Under this umbrella, Rwanda hopes to achieve even more progress toward ensuring accountable, inclusive and predictable development co-operation in the years ahead.

This country article was adapted from the **Rwanda Country Brief**, Ronald Nkusi, MINECOFIN, September 2015.

[1] OECD. *International Good Practice Principles for Country-Led Division of Labour and Complementarity*. Paris, March 2009.
[2] *Ibid*.