Taking Stock – Progress since Busan and Momentum towards stronger development effectiveness

4th Busan Global Partnership Forum
21-22 November 2017, Busan

Session 1
Niloy Banerjee, UNDP
Chantal Verger, OECD
EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION

**Development Actors**
- Civil Society
- Local Governments
- Multilateral Organisations
- National Governments
- Parliaments
- Philanthropy
- Private Sector
- Trade Unions

**Development Effectiveness Principles**
- **Country Ownership**
  - Countries set their own national development priorities

- **Focus on Results**
  - Results frameworks support evidence-based national planning and strategic policy-making

- **Inclusive Partnerships**
  - Parliaments and local governments, as well as non-state actors such as civil society, the business community, multilateral organisations and trade unions, are engaged in the development process

- **Transparency and Mutual Accountability**
  - Information on development co-operation is publicly accessible and reported in a timely, comprehensive and forward-looking manner

- **Strong national public financial management systems are in place and used by development partners when funding is provided to the public sector**

- **Development partners use country-designated results frameworks to align their work with national priorities**

- **Multi-stakeholder platforms and co-ordination structures support inclusive policy dialogue**

- **Development resources are recorded on budgets subject to parliamentary oversight**

- **Aid is ‘united’ and available for countries to use in accordance with national priorities**

- **Development partners design, monitor and evaluate programmes utilising country results frameworks in order to avoid parallel systems**

- **An enabling legal and regulatory environment is in place to support inclusive development**

- **Government allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment are publicly-available, systematically tracked and inform decision-making**

**Sustainable Development Goals**
- 1: No Poverty
- 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
- 13: Climate Action
- 2: Zero Hunger
- 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
- 14: Life Below Water
- 3: Good Health and Well-being
- 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
- 15: Life on Land
- 4: Quality Education
- 10: Reduced Inequalities
- 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
- 5: Gender Equality
- 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
- 17: Partnerships for the Goals
2016 Global Partnership Monitoring

Legend
- Countries and territories participating in the Global Partnership
- Countries and territories participating in the Global Partnership and reported as development partners
- Reported as development partners in the 2016 monitoring round

Legend (co-operation (disbursements))
- 500-1000
- 1000-2000
- > 2000
Global Partnership

YouTube link to the monitoring video:
https://youtu.be/2OIftTTMNIQ
Enhancing the effectiveness of development cooperation in the 2030 development landscape

• Inclusive institutional and partnership arrangements – more systematic engagement of non-state actors at country level

• Deepening commitments around results – extending alignment to monitoring and evaluation, linking results information to policy and planning

• Strengthening transparency and predictability – reforming information delivery to real-time, addressing bottlenecks in forward-looking information

• Learning new ways to manage risks – honest dialogue and innovative approaches to advance country systems agenda

• Putting partner concentration back on the table – ‘institutionalised partnerships’ as enablers for effectiveness
Effective Development Cooperation - an enabler for SDGs

Cohesive national frameworks to strengthen development planning and coordination

Driving a whole of society approach” facilitating multi-stakeholder partnerships and fostering effective partnerships with business

Spurring Actions and Change in Behavior and promoting accountability

Effectiveness Principles guide interactions of partners and Support national ownership
From Evidence to Action

HLPF 2017 as part of National Voluntary Reviews (July 17)
EU technical meetings (x2) (Feb/Mar 17)
Results Experts Meeting (Oct 17)
European Consensus on Development
CSO Working Group (Apr & Nov 17)
Africa Regional Workshop (Nov 17)
Nairobi Full Day Workshop (Dec 16)

Sweden (Sept 17)
Germany (April 17)
Switzerland (April 17)
UAE (Sept 17)

Busan Global Forum (Nov 17)
Asia-Pacific regional exchange (Oct 17)

Honduras (July 17)
Dominican Rep (June 17)

Gender Experts Meeting (April 17)

Gender Experts Meeting (April 17)

2016 Monitoring Report
Country Profiles
Development Co-operation Report 2017
UN SDG report 2017
FfD 2017 report
African countries discuss solutions to address the unfinished business (use of country systems, mutual accountability)
Multistakeholder working groups were created to take action on Nairobi commitments

Honduras held a National Forum on Development Cooperation post-Nairobi, supported by JST & EU
Asia-Pacific Knowledge Exchange was an opportunity to discuss GPEDC linkages with SDGs and monitoring update.
Global Action Plan on unfinished business

Addresses the **challenges** faced by different stakeholders in operationalising the development effectiveness principles.

Brings together **evidence** from developing countries and partners to unlock effectiveness bottlenecks.

Offers a **catalogue of actions**, possible solutions and approaches to better address specific, sometimes complex effectiveness commitments that have not been fully met.
Global Action Plan on unfinished business

To be released in conjunction with the findings of the 2018 monitoring round.

Evidence and solutions are available to inform country-level action and global policy debate on development effectiveness.
1. Mapping Solutions
2. Additional Research
3. Dialogues

Country level pilots

2016 Monitoring findings
Unfinished business

Knowledge Needs

Global Action Plan

Knowledge sharing
Global Action Plan

Catalogue/menu of actions that ‘work’ in addressing the unfinished business

2018 monitoring round

Fresh results from monitoring help identify progress and “unfinished business”

By Dec 2018

Countries and development partners

Form own ‘action plans’ by:
(1) drawing from GAP actions to...
(2) address identified unfinished business in 2018 monitoring round (own results)

During Jan to June 2019

HLPF 2019

National/stakeholder action plans can be presented (including as part of Voluntary National Reviews and SDG implementation agenda)
## Roadmap

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Q4</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Mapping exercise of existing evidence and solutions</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Complementary analytical work on effectiveness areas</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Regional dialogues on strategic issues (e.g. unfinished business)</td>
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<td>4. Global Action Plan (GAP)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Refinement of the Monitoring Framework</td>
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<tr>
<td>2018 Monitoring Round</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Outline

i. Changing development finance architecture

ii. New actors, instruments and technologies

iii. A holistic approach to maximise development impact
Changing development finance architecture

**Chart 1.** Financial flows to developing countries by DAC and IFIs

**Chart 2.** Share of external financial flows to developing countries by DAC and IFIs
New actors, instruments and technologies

**Sustainable development as the main objective**

- DAC donor agencies (concessional & concessional bilateral finance)
- Private philanthropy (foundations & NGOs)
- Multilateral agencies incl. regional & Arab organisations (concessional & non-concessional finance, & investments)
- Non-DAC sovereign providers (e.g. BRICS & MINT countries, other South-South cooperation providers)
- Export credit institutions
- DFIs (non-concessional loans & Investments)
- Private actors/investors (FDI & other private flows at market terms)

**Other objectives**

The blue area illustrates the cross-border transfers to developing countries.
A holistic approach to maximise development impact

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 17**

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development.

- OECD member policies
  - Policy coherence across levels of government & resources
  - “Smart” ODA

- Developing country policies
  - Enabling environments
  - Capacity building
  - Economic transformation

- Private sector & other actors policies
  - Aligning incentives
  - Measuring development footprint

Achieving Global Agendas
Thank you

For more information, please visit:

Development Financing in Bangladesh

Monowar Ahmed
Additional Secretary, Development Effectiveness Wing
Economic Relations Division, Ministry of Finance
Government of Bangladesh

2017 Busan Global Partnership Forum
21 Nov 2017, Busan, South Korea
Evolving Development Landscape in Bangladesh

• Average GDP 6.5% for last few years (7.28% last year).
• Upper middle income country by 2021 and developed country by 2041 for which huge amount of investment would be needed.
• All available and accessible sources are being utilized for development financing.
• DRM is getting priority
• Private sector is playing increasing role in development
• Remittances, Climate financing and SSC are also critically important
## Bangladesh Development Financing Sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>External</th>
<th>Public</th>
<th>Private</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ODA Grants and Loans</td>
<td></td>
<td>Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Borrowing from K-Markets</td>
<td></td>
<td>Overseas Remittances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South-South and Triangular Cooperation</td>
<td></td>
<td>INGOs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate-related Finance</td>
<td></td>
<td>Private Borrowing from K-Markets</td>
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<tr>
<td>INGOs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Vertical Funds (GFATM and GAVI)</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domestic</th>
<th>Public</th>
<th>Private</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tax Revenues</td>
<td></td>
<td>Private Investment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Private Partnerships</td>
<td></td>
<td>Inclusive Business Finance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Domestic Borrowing</td>
<td></td>
<td>Domestic Philanthropy and NGOs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sovereign Wealth Funds</td>
<td></td>
<td>CSR Linked to Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>Climate Change</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bangladesh Development Finance flows in Millions of USD

- Tax revenues
- Public debt
- Private Investment
- Remittances
- FDI
- ODA
- Domestic CCF
- SSC

Years: 2005 to 2014
## Bangladesh Development and Financing Strategies for the 7th FYP

Table: Financing of Seventh Five Year Plan Investment (FY 2015-2016 prices)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item (in US $ Billions)</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Public</th>
<th>Private</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Investment</td>
<td>409.01</td>
<td>92.98</td>
<td>316.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Resources</td>
<td>369.88</td>
<td>81.85</td>
<td>288.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External Resources</td>
<td>39.12</td>
<td>11.12</td>
<td>28.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1US$ = BDT 78

1US$ = BDT 78
SDG Need Assessment and Financing Strategy has been prepared

- Global estimates show that USD 3-5 trillion would be required annually throughout the World
- Around 928.48 billion USD additional funding would be required from 2017 to 2030 to implement SDGs
- It would be 19.75% of accumulated GDP under 7th FYP extended scenario during the period
Development Finance Assessment (DFA) and its Recommendation

• Conducted DFA with a view to measure recent trends in development finance flows and their alignment with national priorities and results.
• DFA was to assess institutional and policy arrangements for managing flows
• Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) was the major recommendation
Challenges and opportunities of different sources of financing

- Enhancing DRM is a major challenge.
- Aligning private sector interests with country priorities
- ODA is shrinking as compared with ever increasing GDP
- South-South cooperation though play a major role in development but the conditionality reduces the effectiveness of cooperation.
- Commitment of reaches to poor (0.7% of GNI) and DPs commitments towards development effectiveness need to be fulfilled. Global Partnership may play a great role here.
Challenges and opportunities of different sources of financing (Contd.)

• Climate Change related vulnerabilities
• Earning from trade and remittance
• INFF requires high-level political and institutional commitment for a homegrown solution. Strong coordination needed among the stakeholders.
• Access and collate reliable data and evidence
Thank you
Development Finance Assessment (DFA)

The Case of Mozambique

Orlando José Penicela Jr.
Senior Officer
Ministry of Economy and Finance
Scope of the Presentation

1. Lessons from the Process
2. Insights on the Methodologic Approach
3. Perspectives on the Way-Forward
The DFA Process

1. Getting Onboard

- The DFA were designed with the purpose of supporting developing countries establishing the baseline against which the resource mobilization effort aimed at SDGs will be conducted. Mozambique pioneered the process in Africa when only 4 Asia-Pacific Countries had successfully finalized their DFAs.
Mozambique’s recent experience strongly reflected the changing landscape in the global flows of development financing: since the mid 90s, the country had a significant record of traditional ODA but from 2009/10, enthusiasm around full-grant aid started to wane down whilst new sources of financing (including non-concessional and private) dramatically increased;

The expectation that the Assessment, which covered a 10-year time-span (2005 -2015), would feed into the ongoing thinking on the future format of ‘Donor’ – Government dialogue frameworks as well as on the nature of that relationship.
After Mozambique was invited by the UNDP to pioneer the DFA exercise in Africa in November 2015, the Ministry of Economy and Finance began to mobilize the relevant actors and institutions at country level to engage in the Assessment given its cross-cutting scope – this culminated with the formation of the Oversight Group (OG).

The OG, a Director level body, was essentially responsible for adjusting the DFA ToRs Template to national specificities; supervising the Assessment and commenting the Report drafts through the different stages.
The DFA Process

3. Having the right People Around is gold!

- The Oversight Group has got to bring together the Directors from all relevant institutions, people in a position to help remove the bottlenecks that naturally emerge throughout the process.

- In the case of Mozambique:
  - Treasury
  - Central Bank
  - National Statistics Bureau
  - National Directorate for Economic and Financial Research (MEF)
  - National Directorate of Cooperation (MEF)
  - National Sustainable Development Fund
The DFA Process

4. Challenges & Lessons

- The DFA demanded complete 10-year time series on every source of financing from public to private, and from concessional to non-concessional. Constraints faced by several Government institutions (some MEF Departments included) throughout the data-collection stage, were a reminder of the prevailing gaps in the availability and accessibility of public financial data.

- The hiring of the DFA Consultant should be made under a Firm Contract rather than an Individual Contract. One consultant or Two are highly unlikely to deliver within the typical 6-month contract period.
  - Data is often hard to gather and when available, it still requires processing to suit them to the particular demands of the DFA methodology.
The DFA Methodology

1. Building Upon Fragmented Knowledge

- The DFA is the very first development finance study of its kind as it seeks to move away from fragmented views on the use of the different sources of funds that are primarily dedicated to addressing development issues.

- Systematizing and making sense of the huge pile of real financial and related data as well as analytic knowledge that was expensive to generate yet now barely put to any pragmatic use.

Other Relevant Publications

- National Development Vision and Strategies
- Sectoral and Local Development Strategies
- Public Finance Management Strategy/Plans
- National Debt Strategy
- National Investment Plans/Frameworks
- National Poverty Assessments
- Sectoral Public Expenditure Reviews (PERs)
- Public Investment Management Assessment
- Doing Business
- Global Competitiveness Reports
- IMF Policy Support Instrument (PSI) Reviews
- Public Expenditure Framework Assessment
The DFA Methodology

1. Lessons & Challenges

- A country where complete time-series for all financial flows are readily available would be ‘heaven’ to DFA Consultants because that makes it relatively easy for them to forecast those flows throughout the next 13 years into 2030.

- Whilst full availability of metrics is highly desirable, the DFA methodology recognizes that that may not be the reality in many countries. In the case of Mozambique, the time-series for at least 3 flows couldn’t be completed: Public Private Partnerships, International NGOs and Illicit flows.

- In such cases, flows of financing for the next 13 years were projected using back-casting techniques as long as comparable international parameters or domestic long term targets were available.
# Recommendations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Focus Areas</th>
<th>Objectives</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expansion of the Fiscal Space in the short term</td>
<td>Increase public expenditure efficiency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structural measures to improve the quality of public finance management in the medium term</td>
<td>Strengthen the systemic approach to PFM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boosting prioritary flows as well as targeting</td>
<td>Streamline financing and medium term development strategies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Way Forward

2. The Economic Transition Plan

- The 45 reform proposals were all merged into a so-called ‘Economic Transition Plan’ and split into three implementation stages:
  - Critical Stage (2018-2021)
  - Structural Reform Stage (2022-2025)
  - Economic Consolidation Stage (2026-2029)

- Whilst ODA continues to decline with clear symptoms of ‘donor fatigue’, the Government of Mozambique sees the Report as an opportunity for a fresh start in the relationship not just with donors but also with a broader group of development partners.

- The UNDP shows willingness to help the government lobby the support it needs to implement the fiscal measures encompassed in the Critical Stage.
The Way Forward

3. Lessons & Challenges

- What makes the DFA a good sell?
  - Politicians seem to like the fact that rather ordering new all-out changes, the DFA provides a clear-cut prioritization and scheduling of policies and measures that are already on the government pipeline.

- Political approval (**go-ahead**) for the DFA might not mean political **buy-in** of the Report Recommendations. As part of the ‘crusade’ for political buy-in, the DFA report was presented to the Minister of Economy and Finance whilst a presentation to the Ministers’ Council is also expected.
THANK YOU!!!
DEVELOPMENT INNOVATION PROGRAM

Namsoon LEE
Director General
KOICA Development Innovation Office
INTRODUCING D.I.P.
What are the solutions KOICA found?

01 CTS (Creative Technology Solution)
- Innovation facilitating SEED program for Korean startups and entrepreneurs
- A Program dedicated to develop new ideas and projects using innovative technology and creative business model to solve social problems in developing countries
- Also known as GC Korea

02 IBS (Inclusive Business Solution)
- A program to leverage strategic CSR/CSV budget of private enterprise to meet the needs of the Bottom of the Pyramid (BOP) and make their lives better
- Develops inclusive business models that have a positive impact on the developing countries (in particular, the BOP segment) as well as generate economic value through strategic partnerships with private enterprise

03 IPS (Innovative Partnership Solution)
- A program which lets KOICA explore new sectors and approaches to implement innovative projects through partnership with private institutions and organizations who has expertise in those sectors and approaches
- KOICA participates in global initiatives to realize SDGs agendas, in cooperation with diverse overseas private sector partners
Creative Technology Solution (CTS)

- Identifying development problems in economic, social and environmental contexts
- Supporting market testing and commercialization
- Transforming innovative ideas into viable and creative solutions

Social Entrepreneurs

- Entrepreneurs propose innovative business models to tackle development challenges.

Testing

- KOICA provides seed money and opportunities for mentorship and networking to validate proposed business models.

Scaling-up

- KOICA connects entrepreneurs to diverse sources of financing.
What has CTS made so far?

- 13,773 End-users of innovative technology-based products
- 1.3 mn BOP directly and indirectly benefited from CTS
- 78 Korean youths employed by CTS partner companies
- 10 New technologies developed and applied to development projects
- 42 Patents acquired through CTS
- 51 CTS partners awarded at global challenge competitions
- 120% Increase in assets of CTS partners after completing CTS projects
Creative Technology Solution (CTS)

Best Practices

- Smart Malaria Diagnostic Kit
- Braille Smart Watch
- Portable Hand-held Eye Examination Device
- Highly efficient thermoelectric lamps
Co-designing inclusive business models between KOICA and companies
- Joint and matching fund to operate the inclusive business models
- Aiming at job creation, income generation/increase, affordable products/services provision for BOP

**Inclusive Business Solution (IBS)**

**Inclusive model design**
- KOICA and partners seek for intertwined points where business opportunities and development problems solving solutions meet.

**Inclusive business operation**
- KOICA and partners co-fund inclusive business models.
- Partners improve value chain by applying their expertise and know-how by directly engaging BOP in business operation in inclusive manner.

**Impact measurement**
- KOICA and partners jointly evaluate both financial returns and positive changes in development context.
Inclusive Business Solution (IBS)

What has IBS made so far?

Currently 27 projects in 17 countries making impacts mainly in education, rural development, health, technology, environment, energy etc.

Source: KOICA (2017)
KOICA-CJ Agricultural Development CSV project In Rural Vietnam

- Inclusive Business project for Agricultural Development: Public sector (KOICA, K-Water), Private sector (CJ), and Government (Vietnam, Ninh Thuan Province)
- Contract farming and procurement of Korean red chili peppers
- Improving quality of life for Ninh Thuan Province residents
Innovative Partnership Solution (IPS)

- (New sectors) Exploring fields where KOICA has not yet implemented projects/programs
- (New approaches) Learning more effective measures to achieve better results

**Piloting**

- KOICA tries development projects in ways different from it has been doing so far jointly with highly experienced partners in specific areas.

**Learning**

- Partnership-based IPS programs help KOICA learn how to design and implement development projects in more effective and efficient manners.

**Adopting**

- KOICA develops its own development project/program models and expand them internally.
Innovative Partnership Solution (IPS)

**Global innovation platforms**

- **Global Challenge for Development (GCD)**
  - Saving Lives at Birth Initiative
  - Co-management a innovative challenge competition program, GCD, with major global leaders in development cooperation including USAID, DFID, and BMGF etc.

- **Global Innovation Exchange (GIE)**
  - Connect KOICA’s CTS partners to global and local innovators to scale-up their business solutions
Innovative Partnership Solution (IPS)

Narrowed focus on specific areas and approaches

Max-Plank Institute

- Support in developing and internalization of human rights law with the context of history and culture in Cambodia

Education Above All

- Larger impact in educating Out-of-School Children
- 180,000 OOSC to be registered and maintained by 2019 in 4 countries (Iran, Nepal, Cambodia, Myanmar, Uganda)

International Centre for Diarrheal Disease Research, Bangladesh

- Evidence-based approach of preventing respiratory infectious diseases targeting 10,000 (pregnant women and adults) by 2019 in Bangladesh
Challenges

- Expansion in budget for PPP as newly growing sector for KOICA
- Diverse innovative ideas, concepts and approaches in addition to technology
- Higher focus on evidence-based outcomes rather than inputs and outputs
Strengthening the Global Partnership monitoring framework and country-level process

Yuko Suzuki Naab & Chantal Verger
UNDP-OECD Joint Support Team

21-22 November 2017, Busan
Why do we monitor progress on effectiveness principles?

**Development Outcomes**

- **Improved & Effective Development Cooperation**
- **Development Partners**
- **Policies**
- **Institutions**
- **Enabling Environment**

**National sustainable development actions**

**Monitoring & Assessment of Progress**

**Principles of Effective Development Cooperation**

- **Country Ownership**
- **Focus on Results**
- **Inclusive Partnerships**
- **Transparency and Mutual Accountability**
How does Global Partnership Monitoring advance National Development Goals & inform Global Policy Actions for SDGs

• Fresh evidence on country-level and global progress
  ➢ Country data and country chapters to guide action
  ➢ Policy recommendations in Progress Report
  ➢ Data for Voluntary National Reviews (HLPF 2019) & SDGs 5 and 17

• Global Action Plan to inform country and development partners’ action
  ➢ Proposed actions and proven solutions to address persistent effectiveness challenges
Why do we need to strengthen Monitoring Framework fit for 2030?

- Respond to the significant structure changes of global development cooperation architecture
  - Interlinked
  - Diverse
  - Complex interfaces

- Move beyond the measurement of effectiveness against financial flows alone

- Ensure evidence is grounded in country reality responding to countries and partners need

- Monitoring framework fit for 2030
  - Approach to monitor effectiveness against key systemic 2030 challenges
## How Do We Make Monitoring fit for 2030?

### Background and Preparatory Work

**Current Monitoring Framework:** agreed in 2012, Post-Busan Interim Group

**Rationale for update:** strengthen usefulness and ensure relevance for 2030 Agenda

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monitoring Advisory Group</th>
<th>Provided parameters to expand the framework &amp; technical advice to strengthen the current indicators and process</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>2016 monitoring round feedback</strong></td>
<td>Participants called for strengthened country-level multi-stakeholder processes &amp; whole-of-government engagement</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Nairobi Outcome Document</strong></td>
<td>Called for reflecting challenges of the 2030 Agenda, leaving no-one behind, emerging partners &amp; non-sovereign flows, country/regional contexts, integrity and relevance of data, practicality and cost effectiveness.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
How Do We Make Monitoring fit for 2030?

Parameters for updating the framework

- Effective development co-operation principles remain relevant
- Current set of indicators adds value and complements SDGs review process at country level
- Unique value of GPEDC monitoring is its country-driven, inclusive, multi-stakeholder process
- Purpose remains to drive behaviour change
- Scope and indicators need to be adjusted to retain relevance for today’s development co-operation landscape
How Do We Make Monitoring fit for 2030?
3-track approach to review process

1. Strengthen quality and usefulness of current indicators

2. Adapt monitoring to 2030 Agenda challenges

3. Make country-level process more effective, inclusive and action-oriented

**Ultimate goal:**
A monitoring framework fit for purpose, to inform SDG and FfD follow-up at country and global levels and drive behavior change
Track 1 - Strengthen Indicators

- Refine indicators to address information **gaps**

- Strengthen **methodologies** of indicators and guidance for data collection

- Build on **complementary sources of evidence**

- Complement data with **qualitative/context information** to drive action at country level

- 6 reference groups are working to strengthen indicators:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results and mutual accountability</th>
<th>Civil Society</th>
<th>Private sector engagement</th>
<th>Transparency and predictability</th>
<th>Public financial management</th>
<th>Gender</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1, 7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4a/b, 5a/b, 6</td>
<td>9a/b, 10</td>
<td>8</td>
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### Proposed improvements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Effectiveness indicators</th>
<th>Proposed improvements</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRINCIPLE 1 – FOCUS ON DEVELOPMENT RESULTS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Governments have set national results framework(s) to define their development priorities and results (1b)</td>
<td>Assess the quality of national result framework(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development partners use those national results frameworks to align, design and monitor the results of their development co-operation activities (1a)</td>
<td>Assess partners’ alignment at country strategy level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRINCIPLE 2 – COUNTRY OWNERSHIP OF DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Governments strengthen their public financial management and procurement systems (9a)</td>
<td>Use selected PEFA indicators to provide an objective, recognised measure of quality of country systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development partners use countries’ own public financial management systems to implement their co-operation programmes with partner governments (9b)</td>
<td>Improve guidance and validation process; Include a qualitative question about donor policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development co-operation is predictable (annual and medium term predictability) (5)</td>
<td>Include a qualitative question about donor practice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aid is untied (10)</td>
<td>Complement data with de facto tied aid levels</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Proposed improvements

### Effectiveness indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Principle</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Proposed improvements</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRINCIPLE 3 – INCLUSIVE PARTNERSHIPS FOR EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT</strong></td>
<td>Civil society organisations operate within an environment that maximises their engagement in and contribution to development (2)</td>
<td>Strengthen the multi-stakeholder dialogue process; Streamline the questionnaire</td>
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<td>Quality public-private dialogue promotes private sector engagement (PSE) and its contribution to development (3)</td>
<td>Refine the questionnaire to address critical issues for PSE through development co-operation</td>
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<td><strong>PRINCIPLE 4 - TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT</strong></td>
<td>Transparent information on development co-operation is publicly available (4)</td>
<td>Simplify reporting; Assess country level transparency</td>
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<td>Development co-operation is included in budgets subjected to parliamentary oversight (6)</td>
<td>Use secondary data to assess the quality of parliamentary oversight; Improve reporting guidance</td>
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<td>Governments have systems to track public expenditure for gender equality and women’s empowerment (8)</td>
<td>Strengthen the criteria; Refine questionnaire and guidance</td>
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<td>Mutual accountability among development partners is strengthened through inclusive and transparent reviews at country level (7)</td>
<td>Move from mutual to collective accountability at country level (new actors); Reflect efforts towards SDGs</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Track 1 – What has been done so far

- **Expert meetings** took place for several indicators and feedback is being incorporated.

- Bilateral meetings also took place to gather complementary feedback.

- Proposals of refined indicators will be shared for **consultation** shortly.

- **Pilot testing** of refined indicators is scheduled for first quarter of 2018.
Track 2 - Adapt to 2030 challenges

• Pilot methodologies to assess **effectiveness in addressing systemic development challenges:**

  ➢ Adapting and mitigating climate change

  ➢ Achieving gender equality

  ➢ Transitioning from fragile and conflict-affected situations to resilience
Track 2 - Adapt to 2030 challenges (cont)

- Expand the **scope of monitoring** to emerging development co-operation modalities and actors:
  - Better reflect south-south co-operation
  - Assess effectiveness of private sector engagement via development co-operation
  - Measure additional forms of development finance beyond Official Development Assistance
• **Maximise synergies**: Work will capitalise the expertise and networks from OECD and UNDP. Reliable complementary sources of data will inform this work.

• **Prioritise**: Sequenced approach is critical to develop rigorous methodological and consensus on how to monitor effectiveness in these new areas.

New areas of monitoring will start to be integrated in the upcoming monitoring round, while other areas requiring further work will be piloted for integration in subsequent rounds.
**Track 3 - Enhance country-level process**

*Feedback from participants of 2016 monitoring round*

- Development partners' responsiveness and timeliness: 2.1 (GAP 3.6)
- In-country capacity and availability of resources to lead the exercise: 2.4 (3.3)
- Training to understand the indicators: 2.2 (3.2)
- Responsiveness and timeliness of civil society/private sector focal points: 2.3 (3.2)
- Responsiveness and timeliness of other government ministries or units: 1.9 (3.2)
- In-country support from development partners: 2.2 (2.9)
- Remote support from the UNDP-OECD Joint Support Team: 2.8 (2.9)
Track 3 - Enhance country-level process
Making process more effectiveness, inclusive and action oriented

• **Simplify** and facilitate **inclusive process** & increase the **value-added** of monitoring and facilitate action

  • Improve **easiness and inclusiveness** of country-level monitoring process
  
  • **Better data**: Simplify, guide and enhance support for data collection at country-level (governments and beyond)
  
  • Support development partners’ engagement at HQ and country levels
  
  • Provide **tools** for follow-up and action on results
  
  • Facilitate grounding the monitoring process in national systems and processes
  
  • Strengthen **linkages with SDG and FfD** processes and reporting (e.g. VNRs)
Timeline
2017-2018

- Indicator refinement kick off
- Technical work with experts
- Broad consultation process
- Country piloting
- SC approves updated Monitoring Framework
- Third Global Monitoring Round
- Data available for SDG, FID, VNRs
- Progress report, country profiles
- Use of findings

Apr 2017 - Sep 2017
Oct 2017 - Nov 2017
Dec 2017 - Jan 2018
Feb 2018 - Mar 2018
Apr 2018 - May 2018
Dec 2018
July 2019
How you can engage

**Refinement phase (Oct 17 – Feb 18)**

- **Provide feedback** on revised monitoring framework proposal as part of the consultation process (starting soon)

**Piloting phase (March 2018)**

- Engage in **piloting exercises** at country level

**2018 Monitoring Round (May 2018 - …)**

- **Take part** in 2018 monitoring round and engage development partners to collaborate in data collection and multi-stakeholder dialogues

- **Use** Global Partnership monitoring evidence to inform your SDG national review process

- **Share** your success stories to inform compendium of good practices and solutions to effectiveness challenges
More information:
www.bitly.com/2018monitoring
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Director
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4th Busan Global Partnership Forum
November 22, 2017
THE 2030 AGENDA

15 Years 17 Goals 169 Targets 232 Indicators

1. NO POVERTY
2. ZERO HUNGER
3. GOOD HEALTH
4. QUALITY EDUCATION
5. GENDER EQUALITY
6. CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
7. AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
8. DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
9. INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
10. REDUCED INEQUALITIES
11. SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
12. RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION
13. CLIMATE ACTION
14. LIFE BELOW WATER
15. LIFE ON LAND
16. PEACE AND JUSTICE
17. PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

THE GLOBAL GOALS
For Sustainable Development
“7. Innovation is an essential enabler for both improved development co-operation practices and quick and effective responses to development co-operation challenges. We intend to gather evidence,..... In order to do so, we intend to embrace a broad view of innovation including finance and technologies as well as new policies, partnerships, business models, practices, approaches, behavioural insights and methods of development co-operation across all sectors, and consider means to identify and promote development innovation. “
JAPAN’S SDGs IMPLEMENTATION GUIDING PRINCIPLES

PEOPLE
① Empowerment of All People
② Achievement of Good Health and Longevity

PROSPERITY
③ Creating Growth Market, Revitalization of Rural Areas and Promoting Technological Innovation
④ Sustainable and Resilient Land Use, PROMOTING QUALITY INFRASTRUCTURE

PLANET
⑥ Conservation of Environment, including Biodiversity, Forests and Oceans

PEACE
⑦ Peaceful, Safe and Secure Societies

PARTNERSHIP
⑧ Strengthening the Means and Frameworks of the Implementation of the SDGs (TRIANGULAR COOPERATION)
1. PROMOTING QUALITY INFRASTRUCTURE
“22. We emphasise that the quality and quantity of development co-operation is important for inclusive and sustainable economic growth that also addresses social and environmental impacts. In this regard, we stress the importance of **promoting quality infrastructure investment**, including digital infrastructure, for—inter alia—economic efficiency in view of lifecycle costs, safety, resilience, decent job creation, capacity building, and transfer of expertise and know-how.”
**Demand for infrastructure investment is overwhelming supply...**

- **Supply**: $881 billion
- **Demand**: $1700 billion

$819 billion gap per year

Example in Asia (per year 2014-20 (excluding China), source: ADB)

**Hence, Japan is implementing robust initiatives to increase investment.**

- **$110 billion (5 yrs Asia)**
- **$200 billion (5 yrs globally)**
WHAT IS QUALITY INFRASTRUCTURE AND WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- Infrastructure should be high-quality in order to satisfy the tremendous needs with scarce resources.

G7 ISE-SHIMA PRINCIPLES FOR PROMOTING QUALITY INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT

Safety, Reliability, Resilience, Economic efficiency in view of life-cycle cost
- Quality infrastructure ensures safety, reliable operation and resilience against natural disasters. These factors make quality infrastructure economically efficient in the long term.

Social and Environmental consideration
- Infrastructure development without social and environmental consideration would cause negative impact on economic growth of recipients rather than promote it.

Local job creation and transfer of expertise and know-how to recipients
- In order to contribute to sustainable growth of recipients’ economies, infrastructure investment should seek local job creation and transfer of expertise and know-how to recipients.

Alignment with economic and development strategies of recipients

Consideration for financial situations of recipients
- Appropriate terms and conditions of loans should be set in accordance with OECD rules taking into account repayment abilities of recipients.

✓ It is also important to ensure open and fair access to infrastructure as public goods.
EXAMPLE OF QUALITY INFRASTRUCTURE: Mombasa Port Development Project in Kenya

Background

- Largest international port and gateway to and from East Africa
- Increase in container shipment volume

Project Outline

- Mombasa Port and its surrounding infrastructure development, including construction of container terminal and provision of cargo equipment, through concessionary yen loans.

Characteristics that make for a “Quality Infrastructure” investment

1. **Alignment with local development strategies**: in line with Kenya’s Vision2030 development plan.
2. **High environment/social standards**: environmentally-friendly cranes etc., reducing CO₂.
3. **Reduction of life-cycle costs**: corrosion resistant coatings etc., prolonging life of project.
4. **Contribution to local sustainability**: employment of approx. 1,700 Kenyans; transfer of skills and technology.
2. TRIANGULAR COOPERATION
“27. We acknowledge that **Triangular Co-operation** offers practical modalities that can promote inclusive partnerships for the SDGs. **Triangular Co-operation**, ......, places the role and will of partner countries receiving support at the centre, while providing an opportunity to bring together a diversity of experience, lessons and assets from southern and northern partners, as well as from multilateral, regional, bilateral development and financial institutions. As such, we note that **Triangular Co-operation**, ......, has enormous potential to promote mutual accountability, mutual benefits and mutual learning.”
“Through triangular cooperation, Southern development assistance providers can benefit from the financial and technical support, experience and technical know-how of multilateral and developed-country partners. The increased capacity to tackle development challenges, strengthened partnerships and enhanced regional integration benefits everyone.”
BENEFITS OF TRIANGULAR COOPERATION

✓ The similar language and culture of the donor and recipient countries should allow for more effective aid.

✓ Through the project, the donor country too can learn and accumulate Japanese technology and the know–how of cooperation and assistance.

✓ Japan can reuse and spread its own accumulated know–how about assistance in nations and regions it has not been able to aid in the past.

✓ The project will deepen the relationship among Japan, the donor country, and the recipient country.
EXAMPLE OF TRIANGULAR COOPERATION
Better Hospital Service Program (BHSP)

SRI LANKA

Introducing the Total Quality Management with 5S and KAIZEN

- 5S (Sort, Set, Shine, Standardize, and Sustain) for cleaner and more efficient work environment.
- KAIZEN means “change for the better”

JAPAN

28 COUNTRIES IN AFRICA

Seminars
Training
Piloting

Technical Cooperation
Grant Aid

Support

Technical Cooperation

Support
EXAMPLE OF TRIANGULAR COOPERATION

Outcome of BHSP

Cleaner And More Efficient Work Environment Are Achieved
A recent JICA survey shows a net improvement in the country’s hospital cleanliness, waste segregation, work environment, patient satisfaction, patient waiting time, ...., the number of rejected laboratory samples, and overcrowding of patients. Hospital revenue has in turn risen thanks to better application of health insurance."
Japan plays a facilitator role through Triangular Cooperation to make Tanzania as a COE.

**Scaling-up of BHSP**

- **SRI LANKA**
  - Castle Street Hospital for Women

- **TANZANIA**
  - Ministry of Health
  - Mbeya Zonal Referral Hospital

- **28 countries**
  - 2000 public health facilities

- **Private Sector, NGO**

As of 2017, implemented in at least 2000 public health facilities in 28 African countries.
Thank You Very Much