

Managing for Development Results

(MfDR)

17-20 November 2009

Kompongsom City Hotel, Sihanoukville







TRAINING OBJECTIVES

- 1. Increased knowledge on 'managing for development results' principles and concepts;
- 2. Increased skills and competencies in order promote the use of MfDR in the JMIs; and
- 3. Concrete ideas how to solve MfDR and JMI related issues







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MfDR, Introduction



MfDR, an introduction



This introduction provides:

✓ A definition of MfDR

✓ An overview of MfDR Milestones

✓ An overview of MfDR in action (practice)



Defining MfDR



Managing for Development Results

is a management strategy that focuses on development performance and on sustainable improvements in country outcomes

(OECD Policy Brief, March 2009)



Defining MfDR

A framework for development effectiveness (performance information for improved decision making)

includes practical tools for: > strategic planning and budgeting
> risk management
> progress monitoring
> outcome evaluation



Milestones



Millenium Development Goals UN summit New York (2000) What do we want to achieve?





High Level Forums on Aid Effectiveness Rome, Paris and Accra (2003, 2005, 2008) How should development actors cooperate?



The Accra Agenda for Action mentions 3 major challenges:

- 1. Country ownership is key
- 2. Building more effective and inclusive partnerships

and:



3. Achieving development results - and openly accounting for them - must be at the heart of all we do



MfDR practice - country level

The OECD policy brief (2009) mentions 4 areas of action at country level:

- 1. Shared goals and strategies
- 2. Performance based budgets
- 3. Evidence-based decision making
- 4. Public accountability



MfDR practice – country level

Important tools related to shared goals, strategies and budgets:

Result chains, including risk analysis

Poverty (Social) Impact Analysis

Key Performance Indicators

> Result-based, often multi annual, programme budgeting (MTEF's)



MfDR practice - country level

Important tools related to evidence-based decision making and public accountability: > performance monitoring systems

> outcome evaluation protocols

> joint performance reviews

> open/transparent information sharing

> accountability mechanisms

> performance based incentives



MfDR practice – organisation level

Practitioners work on:

- 1. Shared goals and strategies
- 2. Performance based budgets
- 3. Evidence-based decision making
- 4. Public accountability

by applying MfDR tools in their organisations



MfDR practice - organisations





Group work 1 : Clarify learning needs

Please describe in your own words and based on your experiences with MfDR and JMIs,

"What would you like to learn during this workshop?"



Group work 1: Clarify learning needs

- 1. Individually write down one learning need about MfDR
- 2. Discuss with your TWG/ secretariat members
- 3. Decide on one priority learning need for your TWG
- 4. Write your TWG priority learning need on one card5. Select one person to present this learning need to the plenary.