



The Second Round Busan Monitoring Survey

TWGs Network Meeting
Phnom Penh, October 2015

Cambodian Rehabilitation and Development Board
Council for Development of Cambodia

Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation

What to monitor?

- 4 principles
 - Ownership of development priorities
 - Focus on results
 - Inclusive development partnership
 - Transparency and accountability

Monitoring framework: 10 indicators

EDC COMMITMENTS	
INDICATORS	TARGETS FOR 2015
1. Development co-operation is focused on results that meet developing countries' priorities Extent of use of country results frameworks by co-operation providers	<i>All providers</i> of development co-operation use country results frameworks
2. Civil society operates within an environment which maximises its engagement in and contribution to development A preliminary assessment of CSO Enabling Environment building on qualitative, multi-stakeholder information	<i>Continued progress over time</i>
3. Engagement and contribution of the private sector to development A three-dimensional index providing a measure of the quality of public-private dialogue	<i>Continued progress over time</i>
4. Transparency: information on development co-operation is publicly available Measure of state of implementation of the common standard by co-operation providers	<i>Implement the common standard</i> – All development co-operation providers are on track to implement a common, open standard for electronic publication of timely, comprehensive and forward-looking information on development co-operation
5. Development co-operation is more predictable (a) annual: proportion of development co-operation funding disbursed within the fiscal year within which it was scheduled by co-operation providers; and (b) medium-term: proportion of development co-operation funding covered by indicative forward spending plans provided at country level	<i>Halve the gap</i> – halve the proportion of aid not disbursed within the fiscal year for which it was scheduled (Baseline year 2010) <i>Halve the gap</i> – halve the proportion of development co-operation funding not covered by indicative forward spending plans provided at country level (Baseline year 2013)
6. Aid is on budgets which are subject to parliamentary scrutiny % of development co-operation funding scheduled for disbursement that is recorded in the annual budgets approved by the legislatures of developing countries	<i>Halve the gap</i> – halve the proportion of development co-operation flows to the government sector not reported on government's budget(s) (with at least 85% reported on budget) (Baseline year 2010)
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	<i>All developing countries</i> have inclusive mutual assessment reviews in place (Baseline year 2010)
8. Gender equality and women's empowerment % of countries with systems that track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	<i>All developing countries</i> have systems that track and make public resource allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment (Baseline year 2013)
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	<i>Half of developing countries move up at least one measure</i> (i.e. 0.5 points) on the PFM/CPIA scale of performance (Baseline year 2010) <i>Reduce the gap</i> . [use the same logic as In Paris – close the gap by two-thirds where CPIA score is >=5; or by one-third where between 3.5 and 4.5] (Baseline year 2010)
10. Aid is untied % of aid that is fully untied	<i>Continued progress over time</i> (Baseline year 2010)

Why monitor?

- A sound evidence base is vital for sustaining political momentum and driving progress for more effective development co-operation



First Round 2013-2014

- Drawing on data from 46 countries receiving development co-operation and 77 countries and organizations: half of all official development assistance programmed for developing countries
- Key Findings:
 - Strong commitment to improve development co-operation
 - Ownership continues to strengthen and role played by non-state actors
 - Improving the quality of aid delivery include untying aid and sharing information more transparently
 - Fully respond to developing countries' priorities and ensure benefits to the citizens



Second Round 2015-2016

- An updated global snapshot of the state of play in implementing selected Busan commitments.
- Results and key findings presented in the report will contribute to mutual learning and will serve as a tool to spark dialogue on making development co-operation more effective at global, regional and country level.
- Indicative Timeline

June - September 2015	Preparation and sensitisation
September - October 2015	Launch of the monitoring exercise
October 2015 - March 2016	Data collection and validation
April - May 2016	Data processing and final review
June - September 2016	Aggregation, Analysis and Report production
September - December 2016	Dialogue and dissemination

Monitoring Exercise

- The monitoring exercise is grounded at the country level.
- Data is collected under the leadership of partner country governments, and validated in consultation with development partners.
- Data is then submitted to the UNDP-OECD Joint Support Team, which proceeds to aggregation, analysis and the drafting of a global Progress Report.
- Findings from the monitoring exercise are ultimately used to inform political dialogue at country, regional and global levels.
- In particular, the 2016 Progress Report will be used at the second Ministerial Meeting of the Global Partnership (end 2016).

Roles and Responsibilities

- Partner country governments play a central role in leading monitoring efforts:
 - Oversee the collection of data,
 - Organize multi-stakeholder dialogue for data consolidation and validation, safeguard overall quality of data, and
 - Submit it to the OECD-UNDP Joint Support Team.
- Providers of development co-operation are expected to participate in their co-operation countries, in data collection, data validation and multi-stakeholder dialogue around the findings from the exercise.
- Civil society, parliamentarians and private sector are encouraged to play an active role in the monitoring process at the country level:
 - Directly engage in data collection for indicators 2 and 3, and
 - Are invited to take part in the validation of data and in multi-stakeholder dialogue around the findings from the exercise.

Cambodia to participate in the 2nd round

- CDC as Country Coordinator
- Using the Cambodia ODA Database
- Submission to GPEDC Joint Support Team by March 2016, which entails:
 - Data in the Cambodia ODA Database to have been validated by End 2015
 - Estimates on 2015 disbursement to have been furnished and validated
 - Results to be discussed (P&H TWG) and communicated



Thank You