



Development Cooperation & Partnerships Strategy

Evidence and Major findings

TWG Network Retreat
25-26 March 2013



Evidence gathering process

1. 5 analytical background papers

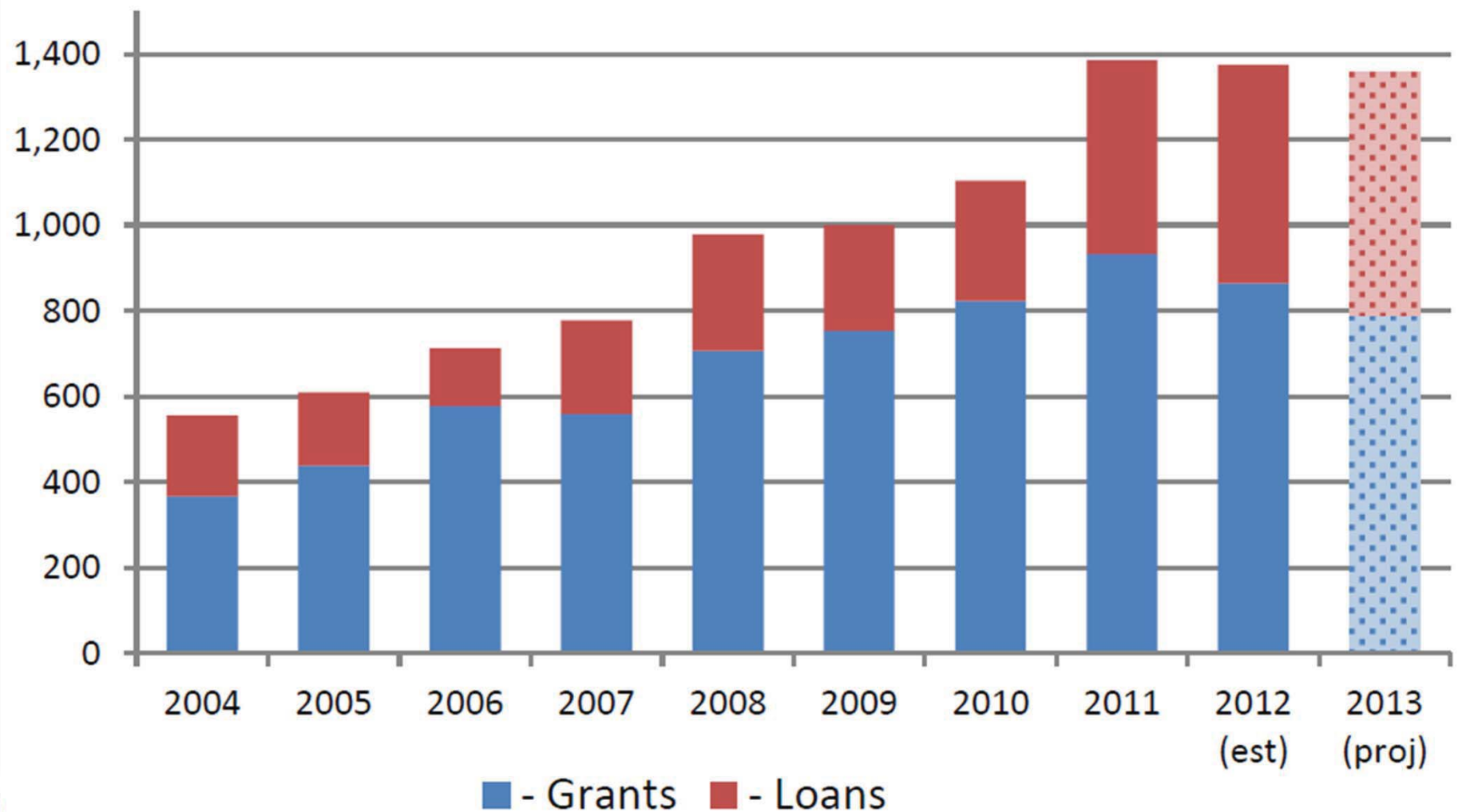
- SWOT analysis of development cooperation and partnerships
- Partnership and dialogue arrangements
- ODA as a complement to private sector development
- Development cooperation trends
- South-South and Triangular Cooperation in Cambodia

2. Interviews (4 key questions identified in SWOT)

- Promoting development effectiveness in the Cambodia context
- Partnering and dialogue arrangements
- The role for all development actors (private sector, South-South)
- Strengthening national capacities and systems

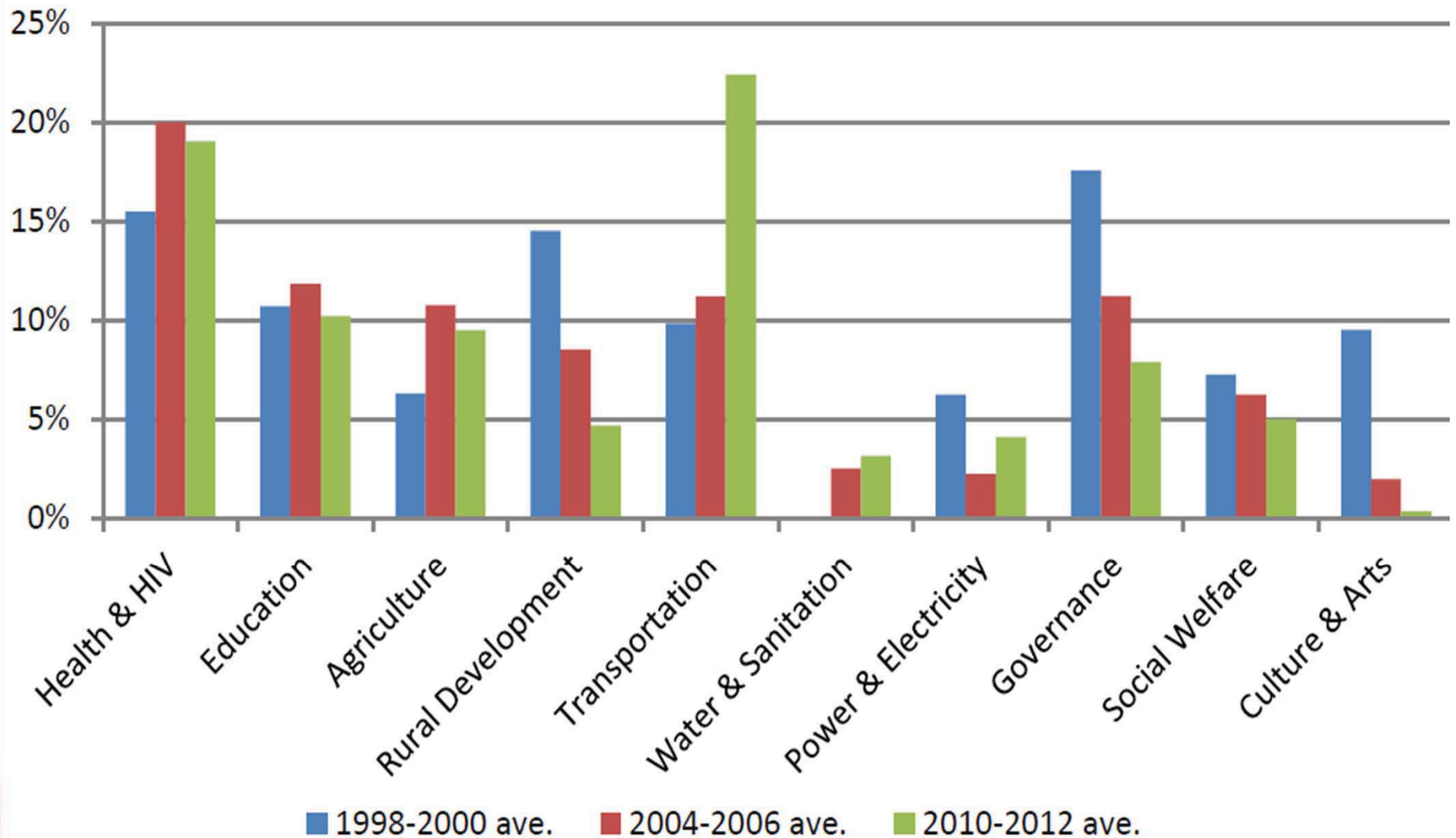


Aid remains an important source of development finance, rising to USD 1.38 billion in 2012 (with an increasing loan share)



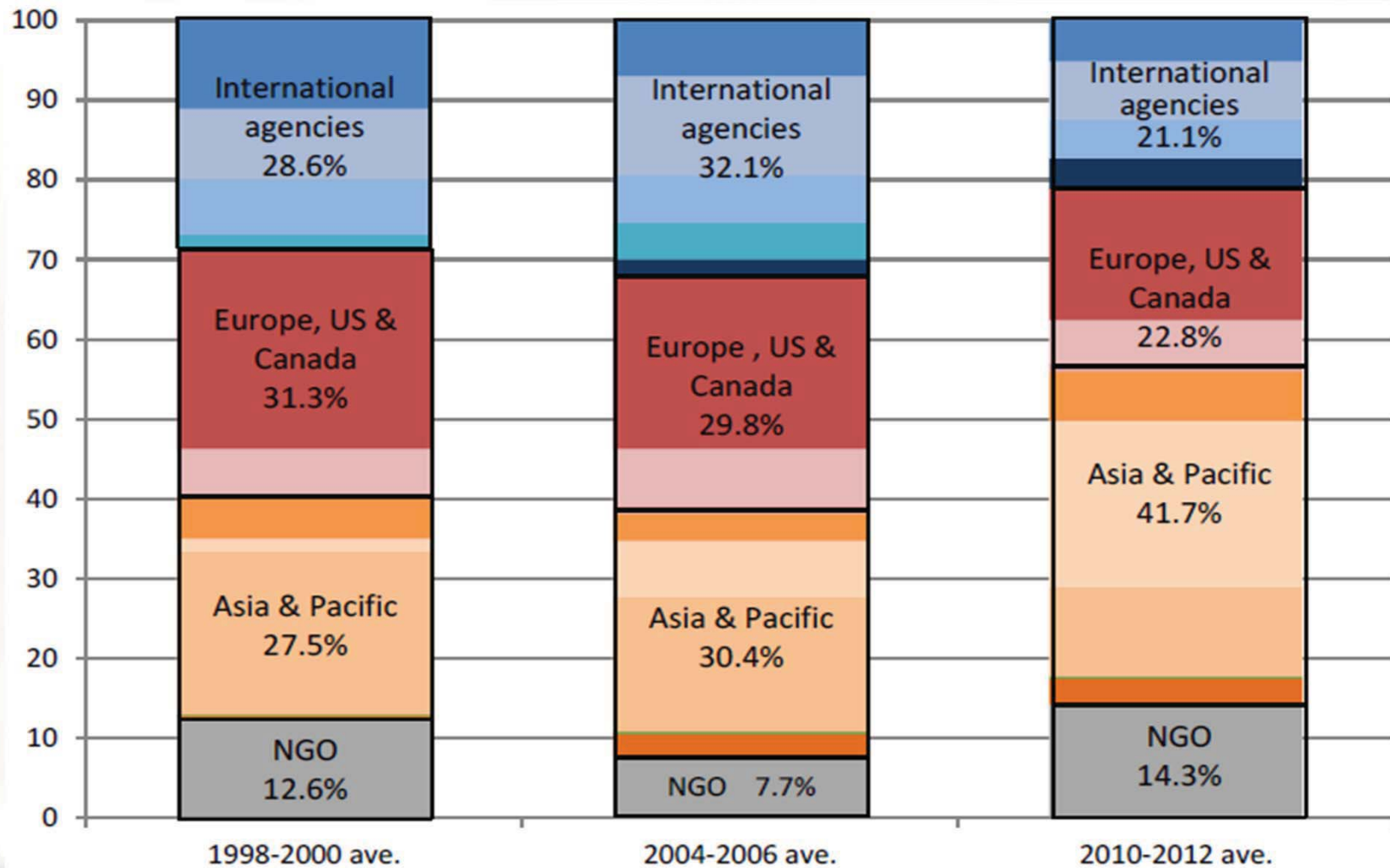


Infrastructure share of aid is increasing rapidly, social sectors are stable while agric/rural and governance decline





The source of external assistance is shifting towards the Asia-Pacific region





Development effectiveness

Development Effectiveness

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



- An agreed definition based on 3 complementary priorities
- Increased focus on effective use of results-based approaches
- 5-year JMIs linked to NSDP outcomes & annual actions required at sector level
- Linking national-sector-project level and consistency across sectors
- Dialogue structure focused on the required results



Main findings from the interviews

I. Institutional interest in development effectiveness

- Overall impressions from RGC and DPs
- Leadership and capacity to be the catalyst of accomplishing development results.
- Effective partnership is a crucial component of development effectiveness in which result focus must be strengthened by all partners building up on the current structure and working practice



II. Multi-stakeholder partnerships and dialogue arrangements

The current partnership dialogues (GDCC and TWGs)

- **GDCC**: Improving the quality of preparation and follow-up
- **TWGs**: as significant sector coordination body, where '*leadership and capacity*' to be consolidated to coordinate partnership arrangements and cross-cutting issues. Two main options have been raised:
 - Less/smaller sub-groups (with regular dialogues) as significant forums to support coherency between technical issues at the ground level and policy decision making
 - Cross-cutting is a major bottleneck in most of sectors, where this sometimes should require political interventions



III. ODA to complement non-ODA, non-government resources

- There was a strong consensus that ODA had contributed to wider development progress and it remains as an important source of development finance.
- Private sector development:
 - the roles of private sector and other emerging donors would be important source of future development
 - common policy frameworks (e.g. Public-Private Partnership) should be significantly improved to address clear partnership roles between government and other actors including private sector
- South-South Cooperation: can be used to increase dynamic of expertise and knowledge sharing. Emerging donors to be significant source of finance for growth mainly in infrastructure and agriculture.



IV. Effective capacity & systems development

- Continued concerns related to impact and sustainability of capacity/systems/reform efforts
- Government and DPs should collaborate on common approaches to assessment and planning
- All technical cooperation resources should be reviewed by TWGs to assess their impact on capacity development
- ***PBA framework*** favored as most holistic and collaborative approach to understanding, strengthening and using Government systems
- Qualitative issues – trust, shared interest, motivation – continue to be major factors in success



Thank you