



FOLLOWING-UP ON THE BUSAN COMMITMENTS
– *Experiences and Lessons from Mozambique* –

Regional Consultation for East and Southern Africa on Development Effectiveness

Rustenberg, 16-18 October 2013



OBJECTIVES OF THE PRESENTATION

- 1. PROVIDING THE MOZAMBICAN INSIGHTS ON THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP.**
- 2. SHARING THE ONGOING EFFORTS AND THE NEXTS-STEPS OF MOZAMBIQUE, FOLLOWING-UP ON THE BUSAN COMMITMENTS.**



STRUCTURE OF THE PRESENTATION

- I. FROM ONE FORUM TO ANOTHER: HAVE WE DONE THE HOMEWORK?**
- II. WHAT MEANING FOR BUSAN IN THE MOZAMBIKAN CONTEXT?**
- III. THE NATIONAL POST-BUSAN ACTION PLAN AND ITS MONITORING & EVALUATION MECHANISMS;**
- IV. LESSONS FROM THE CONCEPTION PROCESS.**
- V. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS.**



HAVE WE DONE THE HOMEWORK?

- ❑ Since the early 2000s, Mozambique has developed one of the largest arrangements of mutual accountability with more than 19 development partners. This structure has been highly responsive to the internationally Aid effectiveness agenda and consensuses.
- ❑ Alongside, Cambodia, Burundi and Rwanda, Mozambique has been acknowledged as having one of the most consolidated structures of annual monitoring of Development Partners Performance.
- ❑ Since the Paris Declaration, both the Government of Mozambique and the Partners have been aware of the need to make this structure increasingly broader and inclusive in the sense of bringing into it the non-governmental actors such as the civil Society, the Private Sector, the Parliament as well as the Non-traditional (emerging) Development Partners.
- ❑ To some extent, this awareness was partially stimulated by internal demands for ownership that came from those actors.



SO, WHAT DOES BUSAN MEAN FOR MOZAMBIQUE?

- ❑ The Busan Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, underlines the principles endorsed by the Paris Declaration, but it highlights a key aspect of the contemporary global aid landscape: the call for **Inclusiveness** of every Development Partners on the national Aid Structures/Systems: Government, Cooperation Partners (Traditional, Emerging, South-South and Triangular), Civil Society, Parliament.
- ❑ The approach brought from Busan, shed light into how the ownership and inclusiveness could be pushed forward, opening ground for the internal and global aid architecture demands to be properly addressed.
- ❑ Based on the post-Busan momentum, we quickly began Consultations with CSOs, Private Sector, Parliament and South-South Partners in order to jointly elaborate a **National Action Plan for the implementation of the Busan Commitments.**



THE NATIONAL POST-BUSAN ACTION PLAN (I)

- ❑ The document comprises a total of 37 indicators on a **Matrix of Actions** and a **Section on The M&E mechanism**.
- ❑ The Plan follows the structure of the commitments made in the Busan Final Paper. The Matrix identifies a set of strategic actions for each of the stakeholders:
 - Government,
 - Parliament,
 - Civil Society and;
 - Private Sector.
- ❑ Each stakeholder (Government, Parliament, Civil Society, Private Sector and Development Partners) is responsible for the implementation of its actions. They are also encouraged to include the indicators on their annual operational plans.
- ❑ The monitoring of the Plan also builds on already existing mechanisms (Government Annual Report Plan, Sectorial Balances ...)



A SAMPLE OF THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN DISPOSITION

Principle 2: Focus on the results: Strengthen efforts to achieve concrete and sustainable results; this involves a better management for results, monitoring, Evaluation and communication of the progresses, as well as increase the support for the national capacity strengthening; resource mobilizations and several initiatives, with focus on the development results.

Outcome 2:

Strengthened Monitoring and Evaluation System

Outcome and Target Indicator 2015:

Reports on Monitoring and Evaluation System annually Published and made available on the web site

Verification source:

Government Annual Plan Balance and web site

No.	Actions	Output indicator	Verification source	Base	Target 2013	Target 2014	Target 2015	Responsible
4	<i>Strengthen the planning and budgeting mechanisms on the Gender perspective (Indicator no. 8 of the Busan Global Partnership)</i>	% of the Government programs in the BdPES with information disaggregated by sex	BdPES	Data of BdPES 2011: 30%	50%	60%	70%	GoM (MMAS MPD)
5	Perform evaluations which aims at analyzing the strengthening the Public Finance Management system <i>Indicator no. 9a of the Busan Global Partnership)</i>	Number of the evaluations (PETS & PEFA) performed	PETS & 2 PEFA Reports	Process of drafting the no. 4 PEFA report	Finalized the no. 4 PEFA report		Process of drafting the no. 5 PEFA report	GoM (MF)

No.	Actions	Output indicator	Verification source	Base	Target 2013	Target 2014	Target 2015	Responsible
8	Strengthen the management capacity based on the results and advocacy based on the evidences	- No. of the positioning documents of CS based on the practices of advocacy-based evidences	Positioning documents of CS based on evidence-based practices based on the evidences available on the Web site	- X of positioning documents of CS based on evidence-based practices based on the evidences	- X of positioning documents of CS based on evidence-based practices based on the evidences	- X of positioning documents of CS based on evidence-based practices based on the evidences	- X of positioning documents of CS based on evidence-based practices based on the evidences	CS
9	Promote the concept of Corporate Social Accountability.	- Number of companies that adhere to the Code of Ethics. - Number of the companies aligned to the concept of Corporate Social Accountability	CTA Annual Report	Adoption of the Code of Ethics - Standardize the concept of CSA at national private sector level	20 companies adhering to the Code of Ethics. Adoption of the standardized concept of Corporate Social Accountability	20 companies adhering to the Code of Ethics. X companies aligned to the concept of Corporate Social Accountability.	20 companies adhering to the Code of Ethics. X companies aligned to the concept of Corporate Social Accountability.	CTA/IOD
10	Ensure greater use of the Government systems by the partners. <i>(Indicator no. 9 b of the Busan Global Partnership)</i>	a) % of the disbursed aid through CUT b) % of the aid using national systems of finance reports. c) % of aid using procurement systems. d) % aid using audit systems.	Partners' evaluation report/CoC Monitoring	Data 2010 (Survey DP): a) 47% b) Not available c) 57% d) Not available	Data 2012: a) 60% b) 50% c) 60% d) 50%	Data 2013: a) 65% b) 55% c) 65% d) 55%	Data 2014: a) 70% b) 60% c) 70% d) 60%	Partners



LESSONS AND CHALLENGES FROM THE CONCEPTION PROCESS (I)

- ❑ Ensuring streamlining between the National Post-Busan and the already existing Planning frameworks is critical to an effective implementation and monitoring of the commitments, without neither overburdening the institutions involved nor absorbing additional resources that are oftentimes scarce in our countries.
- ❑ The National Plan is a framework that brings the commitments taken by the actors involved to a higher level of compromise and responsibility, meaning for example that Development Partners are no longer merely hold accountable to the Government but also to Civil Society, to Parliament and Private Sector (vice versa). The Plan encompasses a high potential of strengthening the interaction among the Development actors.
- ❑ While drafting the plan, a dose of ambition is always good indeed. But, keeping the targets “realistic” is even more critical taking into account the differences between traditional and non-traditional Development Partners. Targets applied to the Traditional Partners (for Annual Reviews), had to be brought down, in order to make them “less ambitious” and more “friendly” to the emerging non-traditional Partners.



LESSONS AND CHALLENGES FROM THE CONCEPTION PROCESS (II)

- ❑ Bringing the Non-Traditional Partners onboard has been proving tricky due to the absence of a functioning coordinating mechanism between these Partners (as a group) and the Government. The fact that the non-G19 partners in Mozambique lack a platform of permanent dialogue with the Government has been a real gridlock factor in the process.
- ❑ After the Technical Meeting held in Copenhagen to finalize the Monitoring Guidelines, there was a commitment from the UNDP/OECD Joint Global Secretariat that, the UNDP country Offices would help sorting out this problem, by assuming the coordinating role between the Government and the Non-Governmental actors (including Emerging Partners).
- ❑ However, the adherence of Emerging Partners to the Post-Busan Monitoring Process is still very weak, partly because there's still a gap for a coordinating entity.



FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

- ❑ Mozambique has been active on the Post-Busan Agenda, and we reassert our commitment to keep following-up with it, sharing our experiences and learning from the important lessons of others.
- ❑ As we did back in Copenhagen, we reaffirm our request for a more proactive role of the UNDP Country Office, in order to enhance and flexibilize the ongoing Global Monitoring Process.



Thank You for your Attention