

VDCAP and the Global Partnership Monitoring
2019 RTIM Pre-Consultation
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Presentation outline

1. Vientiane Declaration Country Action Plan and global framework and how to engage
2. What we monitor and report against and how
3. Outcomes of the Global partnership senior level meeting and way forward

1. Key Action Areas & Indicators– VDCAP

Action Areas	Indicators	Targets	Gov Resp
Principle - I. Ownership & II. Alignment			
<p>1. National Planning Framework - Greater aligning and tailoring development finance to the national development agenda and context through results-based planning practices</p> <p>2. National planning and budgetary processes - Strengthening linkages between national budget and national planning processes</p> <p>3. Development cooperation on budget - Ensuring ODA and other official flows are on budget which are endorsed by NA</p> <p>4. Use of Country Systems - Country systems (budget execution, financial reporting, audit and procurement) are used by partners</p>	<p>1. (a). Extent of adaptation of results based planning practices by line ministries and provinces ---(b). Extent of alignment and use of country results framework by providers of development cooperation</p> <p>2. Effective and practical application of Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) for the achievement of 8th NSEDP including SDGs</p> <p>3. % of ODA and OFF scheduled for disbursement are recorded in the annual budgets approved and endorsed by the NA and PPA</p> <p>4. % of development cooperation using the country PFM and procurement systems</p>	<p>1. By 2020, evaluation of the application of the result based practices ...By 2025, adoption of results based planning practices ..</p> <p>2. 100% in all four dimensions by 2025</p> <p>3. MTEF available by 2018</p> <p>4. MTEF application (2019-2020)</p> <p>5. Review and adjustment of MTEF (2020)</p> <p>6. Not less than 59.5% by 2025 (Year on Year % increase by 4.05%)</p> <p>7. Not less than 48%</p>	<p>1. MPI</p> <p>2. MOF</p> <p>3. MPI and MOF</p> <p>4. MOF</p>

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III. Harmonisation & Simplification			
<p>5. Programme Based Approaches/Sector Wide Approaches - Adopting PBAs and SWAp to support the implementation of the NSEDPs including SDGs</p>	<p>5. Extend of adoption of PBAs and SWAp in key development sectors as per NSEDP framework including SDGs: Education, Health, Agriculture, UXO, and others as appropriate</p>	<p>8. National PBAs and SWAp guidelines adopted by 2018</p>	<p>8. MPI</p>
<p>6. Donor joint efforts - Under the Government leadership, partners coordinate their strategies and actions, simplify procedures and share information to avoid duplication</p>	<p>6. Joint programming of providers of development cooperation</p>	<p>9. Great use of joint programming within PBAs/SWAp</p>	<p>9. SWGs and Line Ministries</p>

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Action Areas	Indicators	Targets	Resp
IV. Inclusive Partnership for Development Results			
<p>7. Role of National Assembly and Provincial People Assemblies - Enhancing capacities of the NA and PPA's</p> <p>8. Development Cooperation Process – Advancement of the Round Table Process moving towards greater partnership for effective development cooperation</p> <p>9. Engagement of Civil Society - Improving engagement of NPAs and INGOs in the national and provincial development process</p>	<p>7. NA and PPA exercise more effectively oversight functions over development policies/strategies, regulations and budgets at national and provincial levels</p> <p>8. Greater partnership for effective development cooperation with clear outcome indicators</p> <p>9. (a) Improved legal and regulatory frameworks for NPAs and INGOs and enhanced engagement of NPAs and INGOs in the formulation, consultation and implementation of national development policies and programmes. - ---(b) Extent to which development effectiveness principles implemented by NPAs and INGOs</p>	<p>10. ...capacity assessment of NA and PPA</p> <p>11. ... transition toward effective partnership cooperation process</p> <p>12.greater participation of various stakeholders...</p> <p>13.effectiveness of enforcement/implementation of improved ...operation of different INGOs and NPAs</p> <p>14. ...publically available information on the involvement in development of both INGOs and NPAs</p> <p>15. All INGOs and NPAs are adhered to development effectiveness principles</p>	<p>10. MOHA</p> <p>11. MPI</p> <p>12. MPI</p> <p>13. MOHA and MOFA</p> <p>14. MOHA and MOFA</p> <p>15. MOHA and MOFA</p>

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Action Areas	Indicators	Targets	Resp
V. Transparency, Predictability, & Mutual Accountability			
<p>10. National Budget - Ensuring a more predictable and accountable national budget</p> <p>11. Development Cooperation Data - Ensuring availability and public accessibility of information on development finance</p>	<p>10. More predictable and accountable national budget produced and annual report of budget execution systematic issued, including increasing amounts of ‘ODA and Other Official Flows on budget’</p> <p>11. On line availability of reports on development cooperation and other resources (commitments, actual disbursements and results) via functionality of a national ODA database</p>	<p>16. By 2019, systematic release of the national budget and availability for public use. By 2018, national ODA database established based on AMP experience. By 2019, systematic process in place for high quality of data on development cooperation</p> <p>17. From 2020 onwards, public availability of high quality relevant information on development cooperation</p>	<p>16. MPI</p> <p>17. MPI</p>

1. Key Action Areas & Indicators– VDCAP

Action Areas	Indicators	Targets	Resp
VI. Domestic Resource Mobilization, VII. South-South Cooperation, Triangular Cooperation & Knowledge Sharing and VIII. Business as a Partner in Development			
<p>12. To the extent possible, adequate mobilization of government revenue is required for leveraging development cooperation</p> <p>13. Coordination and reporting mechanism - Improving understanding an the nature and modalities through a clear coordination and reporting mechanism</p> <p>14. Coordination and reporting mechanism - Improving engagement in different aspects of development cooperation through coordinated analytical framework/mechanism</p>	<p>12. To the extent possible, percentage of government contribution to development activities funded by providers of development cooperation</p> <p>13. Extent of engagement of south-south partners in national development policy and programme consultations, including extent of support for implementation through a clear coordination and reporting mechanism</p> <p>14. Extent of coordinated engagement of private sector in national and provincial development policy processes through a proper analytical framework/mechanism (linkage between RTP and Trade & Private Sector Working Group and Lao Business Forum)</p>	<p>19. By 2025, to the extend possible, a mechanism is in place to quantify government contribution (percentage) for development activities funded by providers of development cooperation</p> <p>20. Over time, the profile of the development partnership with south-south partners has clear coordination and reporting mechanism</p> <p>21. Strong mechanisms and coordination process reflecting a effective partnership with private sector (Strong linkage between RTP and Trade & Private Sector Working and Lao Business Forum)</p>	<p>19. MOF and MPI</p> <p>20. MPI and MOFA</p> <p>21. MPI and MOIC</p>



2. What we monitor: 10 global indicators

Paris Declaration Indicators	NEW Busan indicators
Mutual Accountability	Results
Predictability	Private Sector
Aid on budget	CSO Environment
Use of PFM / Procurement Systems	Transparency
Aid Untying	Gender

VDCAP Indicators	Proposed actions
1 (a and b), 3, 4, 9 (a and b), 10, 11, and 14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the results of the Global Survey • Provide additional narratives to suite country context
2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, and 13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country a country survey

2. Global Partnership Monitoring

Objectives: Collect data and evidence; provide opportunity for dialogue on Effective Development Cooperation

- Based on Busan Global Partnership (4th High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness)
- Linked to Vientiane Partnership Declaration
- Linked to Sustainable Development Goal 17 – “Means of Implementation” and SDG 5 “Gender”

Global Indicators	GOL	DPs	Private sector	CSOs	Global Source
1 (a). DPs use country level results frameworks	v	x			
1 (b). Countries strengthen their national results frameworks	x				
2. CSO Environment	x	c		c	
3. Private Sector	x		c		
4. Transparency	c				x
5 (a). Annual predictability	v	x			
5(b) Medium-term predictability	x				
6. Aid on Budget	x	c/x			
7. Mutual Accountability	x	c/x			
8. Country system to track and make public allocation for gender equality					x
9 (a). Quality of country systems	c				
9 (b). DPs use of country systems		x			
10: Aid is untied	c				x

2. Global Partnership Monitoring and its link to VDCAP

Description	2016	2018
Number of Development Partners	31	38
Funds covered by 2017 approved projects [mil. USD]	552.23	545.88
Number of projects approved in 2017	63	69
Note – 2016 survey (2015 data) and 2018 survey (2017 data)		

Description	2016	2018
Indicator 1a - Objectives drawn from country's results frameworks [%]	95.20%	95.70%
Indicator 1a - Results indicators drawn from country's results frameworks [%]	62.59%	57.30%
Indicator 1a - Results indicators monitored using national sources/systems [%]	55.59	40.50
Indicator 1a - Evaluation planned with government involvement [%]	92.10	94.09
Indicator 1b - Strength of national results frameworks [%]	0	91.79
Indicator 2 - Government's assessment of CSO enabling environment [%]	87.5%	50.99%
Indicator 2 - CSOs' assessment of CSO enabling environment [%]		
Indicator 2 - Development Partners' assessment of CSO enabling environment [%]		63.49%
Indicator 3 - Government's assessment of public-private dialogue [%]	60%	55.59%
Indicator 3 - Large firms' assessment of public-private dialogue [%]	60%	
Indicator 3 - Small/medium firms' assessment of public-private dialogue [%]	60%	
Indicator 3 - Trade unions' assessment of public-private dialogue [%]	60%	
Indicator 4b - Transparency of development cooperation information: Country [%]		89.49%
Indicator 5a - Annual predictability of development cooperation: as scheduled [%]	93.30%	70.30%
Indicator 5a - Annual predictability of development cooperation: beyond schedule [%]	4.6%	1.4%
Indicator 5b - Medium-term predictability of development cooperation [%]	0	32.40%
Indicator 6 - Development cooperation recorded on budget [%]	18.70%	23.99%
Indicator 6 - Development cooperation over-recorded on budget [%]	13.19%	26.10%

Description	2016	2018
Indicator 7 - Inclusive, transparent accountability reviews in place (1:Yes; 0:No)	0	1
SDG 5c1 - (Ind. 8) Gov. track public allocations for gender equal. (1: Yes; 0: No)		0
SDG 5c1 - (Ind. 8) Gov. partially track public allocations for gender equal. (Y/N)		0
SDG 5c1 - (Ind. 8) Gov. do not track public allocations for gender equal. (Y/N)		1
Indicator 9a - Strengthen public fin. management systems: progress (1: Yes; 0: No)		
Indicator 9a - Strengthen public fin. management systems: no change (1: Yes; 0:No)		
Indicator 9a - Strengthen public fin. management systems: decline (1: Yes; 0: No)		
Indicator 9b - Use of country's public financial management systems [%]	22.10%	42.10%
Indicator 9b - Use of country's budget execution procedures [%]	27.20%	46.79%
Indicator 9b - Use of country's financial reporting procedures [%]	21.69%	62.90%
Indicator 9b - Use of country's auditing procedures [%]	18.99%	27.70%
Indicator 9b - Use of country's procurement systems [%]	20.70%	31%
Indicator 10 Untied aid [%]	82.99%	70.39%

3. Global Partnership Monitoring and its link to HLPF 2019

- **The High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF)** - the pre-eminent venue for the international review of efforts to achieve the SDGs.
- **The theme of the 2019 HLPF – *empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality*** – is directly aligned with the effectiveness principles, aspiring to more empowered, inclusive and equal partnerships, for more sustainable development outcomes.
- **Along side of the HLPF - The Senior-Level Meeting highlighted the importance and contribution of effectiveness by showcasing tools – from and for the country level – for making development co-operation more effective.**
 - It presented new approaches to effectiveness in different contexts, and charted new ground, in view of global trends, for advancing effectiveness.
 - It also provided deeper insights into several goals under review in the 2019 HLPF, including **SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), SDG 8 (Decent work) and SDG 16 (Peace, justice, and strong institutions)**, as well as new data on **SDG 5 (Gender equality)**.

3. Outcome of the Senior-Level Meeting and Wayforward

The 2019 Senior-Level Meeting, bridging Nairobi and the next High-Level Meeting (2021), is the first of its kind, and sought to galvanize governments, civil society and other actors into the ‘gear change’ needed to accelerate SDG implementation at the country level and globally. The meeting presented the achievements of the Global Partnership since Nairobi:

1. Affirm effectiveness as an essential driver for sustainable development:

New country-level evidence galvanised development actors for the changes needed to accelerate efforts towards the 2030 Agenda.

2. Expand the reach of effectiveness with context-sensitive approaches, and through convening development actors on a more equal footing:

A global and multi-stakeholder constellation of key decision-makers from governments, multilateral organisations, civil society, the private sector, trade unions, parliaments, foundations, and academia

3. Explore effectiveness challenges and priorities for the future:

With discussion of cross-cutting and emerging issues in development effectiveness, identified priorities, especially to reach those furthest behind.

Thank you
Any questions?