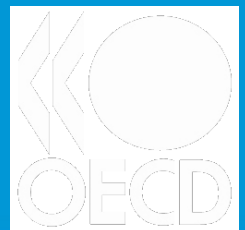




Ongoing Work of the Joint Venture on Managing for Development Results (JV MfDR)

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What has changed?

Today:

Governments are pushed to be

- more **accountable** to their citizens
- more **accountable** to each other (in international context)



What has changed?

Today:

Governments are pushed to

- be more **transparent**
- deliver **results**



What has changed?

Today:

Stakeholders are

- no longer interested in inputs, organisational activities, immediate outputs
- but: interested in (medium-term) **outcomes** and (long-term) **impacts**



What has changed?

- People ask: Have policies and programs led to the desired results?
- What counts:
not how many clinics are built **but** whether mortality rates are falling;
not how many schools are built **but** how many children receive education;
not how many dollars are loaned to a country **but** whether it has less poverty.



What has changed?

Reasons for the growing focus on performance and results:

- **In the North:** increasing public claims + growing spending constrains
- **In the South:** call for poverty reduction.

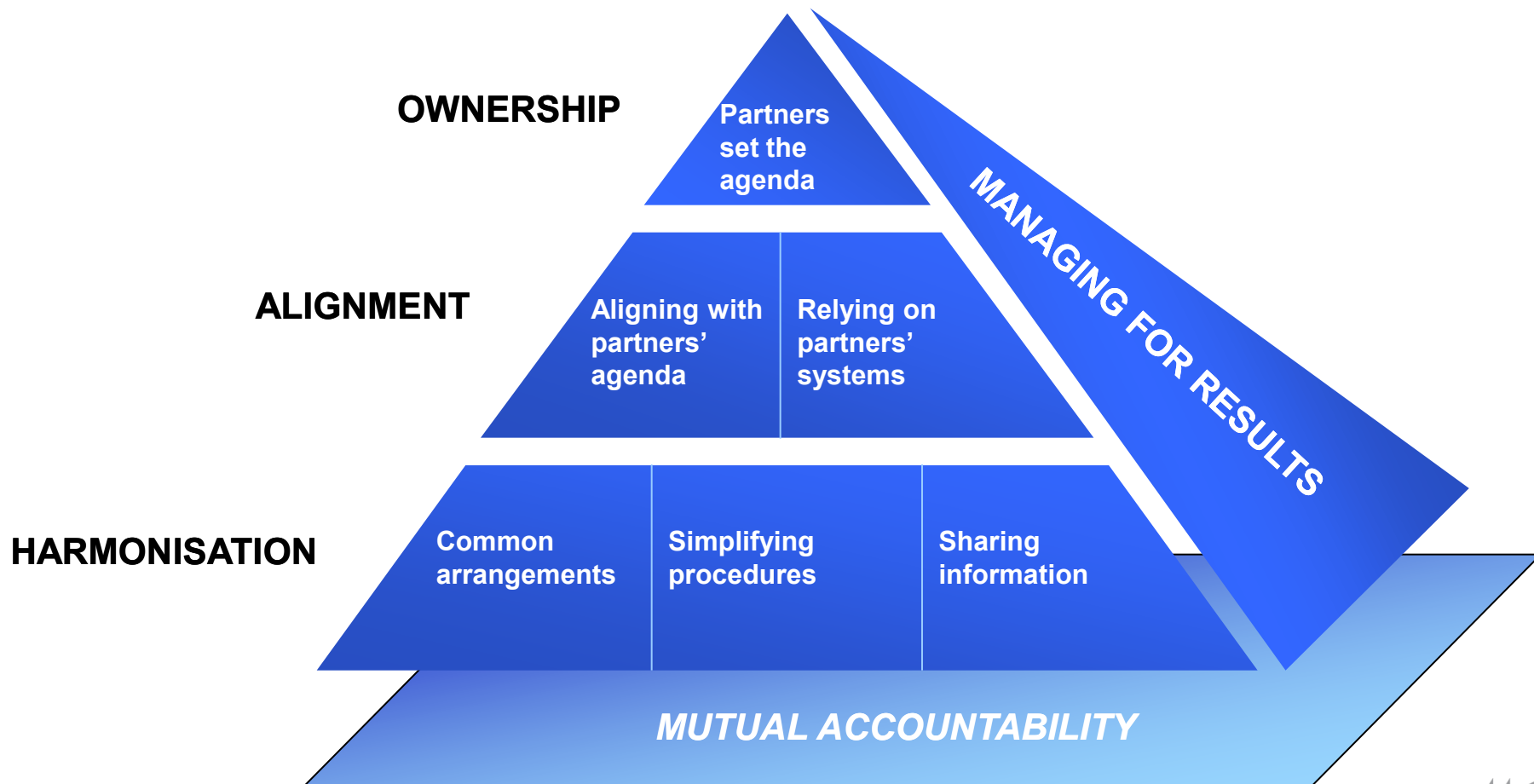


What has changed?

International initiatives have underpinned the push for results:

- **Millennium Development Goals (2000)**
- **Monterrey Consensus (2002) + HIPC/PRS**
donors: more aid;
partner countries: better governance
- **Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005)**
donors and partner countries: better aid through improvement of donor practices and strengthening country systems

The Results Pyramid





What is MfDR?

Three distinct features:

- Focus on outcomes and impacts
- Evidence-based (using sound information to improve decision making)
- Comprising practical tools.



What is MfDR?

Managing for Development Results (MfDR) is “a management strategy focused on development performance and on sustainable improvements in country outcomes. It provides a coherent framework for development effectiveness in which performance information is used for improved decision making, and it includes practical tools for strategic planning, risk management, progress monitoring, and outcome evaluation.”

(Second International Roundtable on Managing for Development Results, Marrakech 2004)

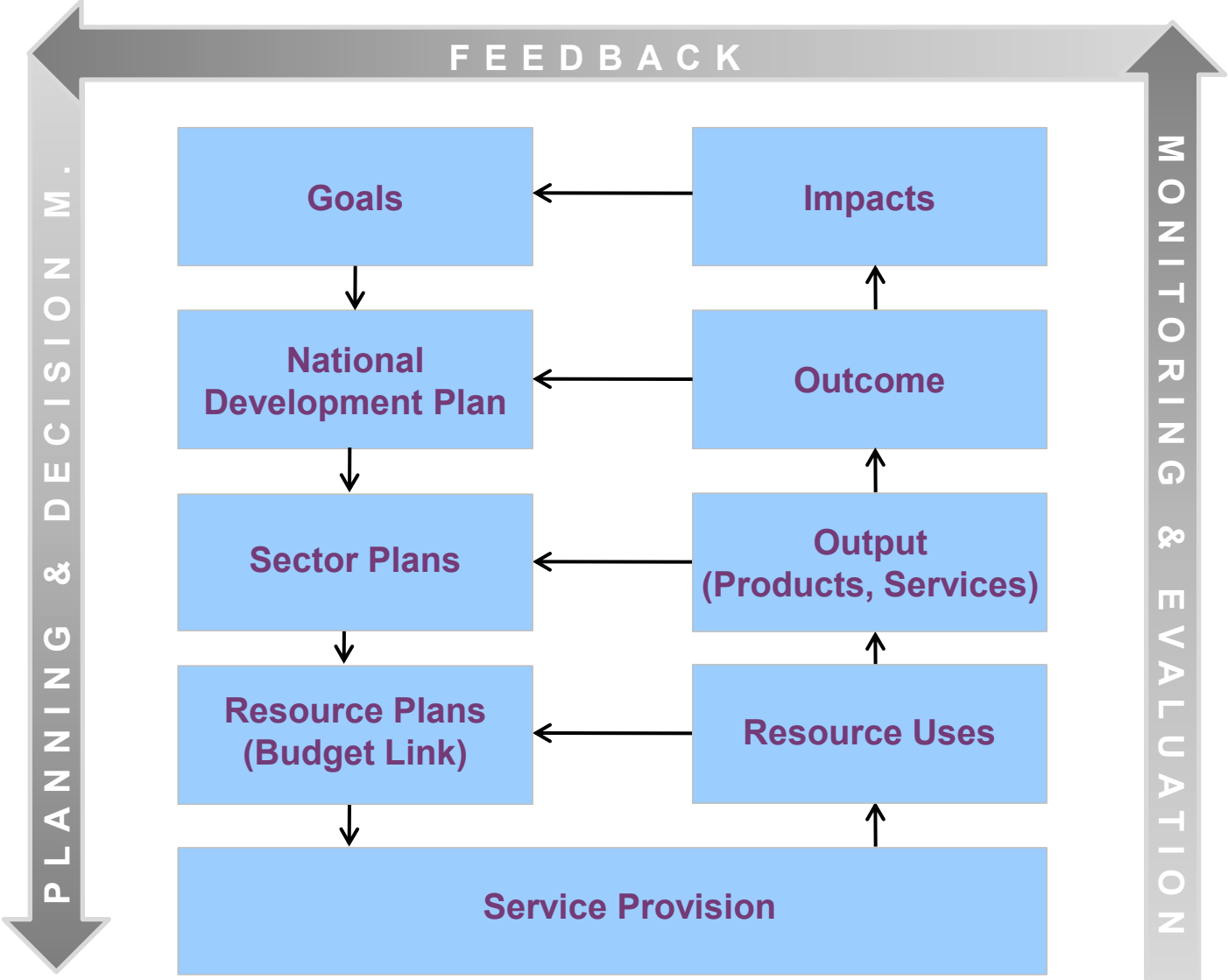


MfDR Cycle

Four core elements of any MfDR cycle:

- Agreement on results, setting of concrete goals, targets and strategies
- Decision making on policy measures and resource allocation (budgeting, contracting, design, operations, incentives etc.)
- Monitoring, evaluation and reporting
- Feedback of performance into decision-making (readjustment of policy measures and resource allocation)

MfDR Cycle





MfDR as Core Element of Public Management

Enhancing Public Sector Performance

- **MfDR (Performance Management, Results Based Management)**
- Performance Budgeting

Modernizing Accountability and Control

Open Government

Restructuring Public sector Organization

Use of Market-type Mechanisms to Provide Government Services

Modernizing Public Employment



4 Joint Ventures (JV) under the DAC Working Party on Aid Effectiveness

- JV Monitoring the Paris Declaration
- JV Public Financial Management
- JV Procurement
- **JV Managing for Development Results**



JV MfDR Work Program 07-08

A Conceptual and Technical Guidance on MfDR

A1 Conceptual Guidance on MfDR

A2 MfDR Country Capacity Assessment

B Promoting Accountability for Results

B1 Mutual Accountability at International Level

B2 Mutual Accountability at Country Level

C Improving Agency Effectiveness for Results

C1 Assessment of Agency Effectiveness

C2 Procedures and Incentives in Donor Agencies

D Mutual Learning and Communication for Results

D1 Community of Practice Asia-Pacific

D2 Community of Practice Africa

D3 Community of Practice Latin America

D4 JV MfDR Communication & Cooperation Tool

D5 Third Edition of a Sourcebook on MfDR



MfDR Country Capacity Assessment: The Message

- See MfDR as a **country system**
- Donors and partner countries are jointly committed to **strengthen MfDR capacities**
- Reliable performance frameworks enable greater **accountability** and allow donors to refrain from imposing their own M&E and reporting requirements (**alignment**).



MfDR Country Capacity Assessment: The Tool

- Harmonized tool kit
- Capacity assessment in the fields of Leadership, Accountability, Planning & Budgeting, M&E, Statistics
- Pilot testing
- To be launched at the Accra HLF



Procedures and Incentives in Donor Agencies: The Message

- Stronger '**performance culture**' is a challenge not only for partner countries, but also for donor agencies.
- **Management and staff behaviour** important to increase aid effectiveness.
- **Procedures and incentives** to be targeted at behaviour; replace short-term benefits with long-term return of investments.



Procedures and Incentives in Donor Agencies: The Product

- **Good practice guidelines** for appropriate procedures and incentives;
- including a **self-assessment tool** to assist donors agencies.
- To be tested with local aid-coordination groups.
- To be presented at the Accra HLF.



Regional MfDR Communities of Practice

- Operating in **Asia-Pacific**
- Starting phase in **Africa**
- To be launched in **Latin America**



JV MfDR involved in the Accra HLF

- Organizer of Roundtable 4 “Managing for Development Results”
- Contributor to Roundtable 5 “Mutual Accountability”
- Contributor to HLF Input and Output Documents



Thank You!

www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness/results

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