

Essentials of Ownership and Donor Coordination

Presentation by Ulla Andrén, Sweden,
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- Ownership over the reform agenda
- Objectives and development results
- Inclusive partnerships for development
- Aid effectiveness and donor coordination



Ownership over the reform agenda

- Development policy and setting of priorities.
- Development actors: parliaments, governments, central and local administration, private sector, civil society, media, individuals and networks take part in the development debate.
- Strong institutions, systems and expertise needed for implementation of policies.



Ownership over the reform agenda

Who are the owners?

- Broad country-level policy dialogue on development
- Capacity to lead and manage development
- Use government institutions and systems to the extent possible



Objectives and results

- Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, FYR of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey are prospective EU Member states.
- Membership requires citizens support and political, legal and technical compliance with EU standards.



Objectives and results

- The 27 EU Member States have agreed to extend the EU perspective to our neighbour countries in South Eastern Europe and support reform and regional cooperation.
- Candidate and potential candidate countries can fulfill the Copenhagen criteria and meet membership requirements to become member states.



Development results

- Results – performance and impact
- Results management – learning
- Transparency and accountability
- Mutually agreed conditions



Inclusive partnerships for development

- All development actors engaged in dialogue - Multilateral and bilateral donors, international financial institutions, private sector, civil society
- Division of labour and complementarity
- Improved allocation of resources within countries and sectors



More Paris in Brussels

The Paris Declaration of Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action

- Ownership - Partners set the agenda
- Alignment - Aligning with partners' agenda and using partners' systems
- Harmonisation - Establishing common arrangements, simplifying procedures and sharing information
- Results and mutual accountability



Challenges for aid effectiveness and donor coordination

Partner countries may have weakness with regard to:

- Political stability and administrative capacity
- Financial and regulatory framework
- Sector policies and possibilities to adopt programme based approaches



Challenges for aid effectiveness and donor coordination

Donors may have weakness with regard to:

- The complexities of support and instruments provided.
- Incentives in donor agencies to disburse funds rather than to produce results.
- Capacity development – Donors confusing partners with different ideas.



Challenges for aid effectiveness and donor coordination

- Who leads the process
- Conditions or mutual contracts?
- Whose advice counts?
- Dialogue or influencing?



How do we achieve better aid effectiveness?

- Partner country leading in programming and coordination for information sharing.
- Division of labour and complementarity between IPA/MS/other actors.
- Improve technicalities in programming, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.



Sweden would like to see donors

- creating a common understanding for the aid effectiveness agenda and focus on few items to move forward upon
- establishing regular dialogue with the National Aid-coordinator and sector Ministries based on previous cooperation
- encouraging the Commission to engage in sector coordination and contribute to the aid effectiveness agenda
- piloting new methods with likeminded donors

