

## Statement for Panel 2: Post-Busan Support for Country-Led Efforts

### How Bangladesh plans to implement the Busan outcomes

We, in Bangladesh, already have many core elements of an effective aid coordination architecture in place that will facilitate the implementation of the Busan outcomes. Following, I will shortly outline those elements that are most relevant for the implementation of the Busan outcomes.

*Joint Cooperation Strategy:* The main mechanism for advancing the country-level aid effectiveness agenda and for implementing the Busan outcomes is the Joint Cooperation Strategy (JCS), which was agreed upon and signed by the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) and its Development Partners (DPs) in 2010. The JCS expresses our vision for working together, defines concrete actions on how to turn our vision into reality, and establishes a mechanism to monitor progress and hold each other to account. The JCS is expected to result in better harmonised and streamlined programmes supporting Bangladesh's development plans and strategies by providing a common platform for inclusive partnership between all development actors, including civil society. A key element of the JCS is the JCS Action Plan, which outlines concrete actions with individual milestones, timelines and responsible parties. It is owned jointly by GoB and the DPs. The JCS Action Plan is a 'living and rolling' document, which is being monitored, reviewed and updated on an annual basis to reflect changing priorities and progress achieved.

*Collective Dialogue Mechanism:* Bangladesh already has the structure of a good formal machinery of collective dialogue in form of the Local Consultative Group (LCG) mechanism. Using this mechanism, it is foreseen to hold consultations with Development Partners soon after the High-Level Forum to discuss how the Busan outcomes can best be implemented in Bangladesh. The conclusions of these consultations will inform the revision of the JCS Action Plan. Hence, the LCG mechanism will play a vital role in translating Busan outcomes into country-level practices.

*Aid Information Management Systems:* In order to enhance transparency and foster evidence-based dialogue and decision-making, the Government of Bangladesh is in the process of establishing a web-based Aid Information Management System (AIMS).

*Development Results Framework:* A joint Development Results Framework (DRF) has recently been formulated based on the national development strategy. The DRF provides a joint monitoring and evaluation benchmark, in order to facilitate progress monitoring and promote mutual accountability for country-specific development results.

I am confident that the existing aid coordination architecture will help to implement the Busan outcomes in Bangladesh.

## **Main Priorities for post-Busan support**

The post-Rome, post-Paris and post-Accra experiences demonstrate the challenges involved in translating global policy commitments into corresponding and appropriate country level practices, resulting in considerable 'unfinished business' regarding the full implementation of past aid effectiveness commitments. A fundamental change in aid relationships reflecting a true partnership between aid providers and aid recipients that is based on mutual respect and accountability has not yet been fully achieved. Against this background, establishing more effective mutual accountability mechanisms that take the power imbalances inherent in aid relationships into account is a key priority for post-Busan support.

Global monitoring processes, such as the Paris Declaration Monitoring Surveys, can support mutual accountability mechanisms at country level. Consequently, a suitable new mechanism to monitor commitments made in Accra and Busan should be established. In addition, it is crucial to institutionalize mechanisms to monitor performance and progress towards full implementation of global commitments at country level.