

**Asia Workshop  
on  
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Development Cooperation  
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**Breakout Session B: Post-2015 Development  
Agenda and the Potential Role of the Global  
Partnership for Effective Development**

Muhammad Alkama Siddiqui  
Joint Secretary  
Economic Relations Division  
Ministry of Finance  
Government of Bangladesh

# Outline of the Presentation

- Development partnership: Bangladesh perspectives
- Factors contributing to successful partnership in Bangladesh
- Partnership for a post-2015 era

# Development Partnership: Bangladesh Perspectives

- Birth of a nation:
  - Bangladesh achieved its sovereign and independent statehood from political humiliation and economic deprivation of colonial status through a comprehensive national armed struggle for liberation.
- The reality leading to seek foreign aid:
  - This historical reality made the country focus on survival and repairing the damages and, no resources readily available, seek for emergency partnership for development or relief and aid as what today's development cooperation used to mean at that time of our development.

# Development Partnership: Bangladesh Perspectives

- Early days of partnership
  - In the early years of national reconstruction, partnership for development was aimed at and confined to mobilizing resources for the ailing humanitarian and social sectors and repairing the damaged infrastructures
  - Early responses and inflows mainly on bilateral.
  - Most other aid was largely coordinated by the United Nations Relief Operations in Bangladesh (UNROB).

# Development Partnership: Bangladesh Perspectives

**Evolution of development partnership:** From relief to development cooperation: changes from FY1971-72 to FY 2011-12

- Grant vs loan and Bi- vs Multilateral,
  - **Grant declining** (from 90.5% to 27.7% )
  - **Loan increasing** (from 9.5% to 72.3% ).
  - **Bilateral decreasing** (from 85.7% to 34.99% )
  - **Multi lateral increasing** (from 14.3% to 65.01%)
- Food aid, commodity aid vs project aid
  - **Food and commodity aid declining** (47.9% to 3.26% and 50.8% 0%)
  - **Project aid increasing** (from 1.3% to 96.74%)

# Development Partnership: Bangladesh Perspectives

- **Evolution of development cooperation in Bangladesh**
  - Declining tendency in the ratio of disbursed ODA to GDP: from 5.6% of GDP of 1990-91 to 1.6% of 2010-11
  - Focused on MDG sectors: 51% of ODA to MDG-related sectors plus agriculture and rural development.
  - Major sectors of project aid: Power, transport, public administration, education, water resources.
- **Aid effectiveness agenda:** forum, instrument and mutual comprehensive compact between development partners and GoB
  - Bangladesh Development Forum (**BDF**)
  - Local Consultative Group (**LCG**),
  - Joint Cooperation Strategy (**JCS**),
  - Harmonization Action Plan (**HAP**),
  - Aid Effectiveness Unit (**AEU**) :
  - Foreign Aid Budget and Accounts (**FABA**)
  - AIMS
  - ODA Policy

# Development Partnership: Bangladesh Perspectives

- Development gains through partnership
  - Different sectors are aided by development cooperation.
  - Successful partnership in the synchronisation of the dp's strategies with the development priorities of GoB.
  - Reflected in the achievements in the MDGs and also in the better state of major infrastructures including power and communications.
  - Strong possibility of reaching at the threshold of graduation from LDC category by the year 2015 and ultimate gradation within the year 2021: a case for strengthened partnership.

# Factors contributing to successful partnership for development in Bangladesh

- Fundamental development policies and strategies of the government : tuned to the needs of the time and matched with the global development agenda of a new generation of citizens.
  - Vision 2021> transforming Bangladesh into a modern, middle income country by 2021 .
  - Poverty reduction, broad-based inclusive growth, job creation to leverage the demographic dividend with private sector given due prominence in order to boost manufacturing and service sector.
  - Development of trade specially exports to ensure globalization works for Bangladesh.
  - Building resilience to shocks, and addressing climate change and other vulnerabilities.
  - People-centric development policies and strategies matching with the development assistance framework/strategies of the dps.

# Factors contributing to successful partnership for development in Bangladesh

- **Specific goals and targets to achieve** and clear and understandable indicators for measuring success and progress in reaching such targets and goals with a timeframe, for effective partnership and also for development result.
- Effective coordination among dps and streamlining of their strategies with the national development policies and strategies contributed to the outcome of development cooperation.
- **Adherence to aid effectiveness agenda:**
  - Regular monitoring and review of the implementation of the agenda at country level
  - Remaining connected with global updates of the agenda
  - Practice and promotion of effective partnership through coordination among development partners' strategies within a consultative framework.

# Partnership for a post-2015 era

- The coming of the post-2015 era is already being felt in the global discussions centering upon the formulation of post-MDGs which should be essentially linked with SDGs.
- Analyses of the strength and weakness of the formulation of the MDGs and the partnership for the implementation could be a great referring point for the development agenda for a post-2015 era.

# Partnership for a post-2015 era

- The end of the MDGs may leave us with
  - Unmet goals and targets.
  - Obliging us to look for
    - A way not to fail to meet the goals
    - New goals for the development of the human race
    - New indicators for identifying and measuring the progress in achieving development goals
    - New set of compacts to ensure the attainment of the New Development Goals (NDGs)

# Partnership for a post-2015 era

- Post-2015 development agenda will have to carry forward the unfinished task of the MDGs, MDGs could not be left unmet nor abandoned.
- The post-MDGs will need a new spirit and structure of partnership for development.
- The Busan Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation appears to be a progressive and forward looking approach to the need for development cooperation beyond the MDGs.

# Partnership for a post-2015 era

- The nature and characteristics of the development partnership will essentially be built upon the goals and targets and indicators to be established within the post-2015 development agenda.
- Post-2015 partnership will be required to address many new development issues and challenges as well as entail the contributions of many new actors as have been identified and recognised in the Busan outcome document.

# Partnership for a post-2015 era

- The so many development actors with varied interests in and approaches to development cooperation may pose some challenges both at the country level and the global level.
- New partnership will need to address and coordinate such diverse approaches, roles and interests.
- Uniqueness of needs and priorities of individual developing countries according to varied stages and experiences of development will need to be considered as critical in developing and promoting partnership for effective development at country level.

# Partnership for a post-2015 era

- Emerging partnership for development
  - Partnership among developing countries:
    - South-South cooperation will need to be scaled up and more systematised
    - Comparative advantages of participating countries in terms of proximity in development stage and experience, demand-supply match and other pertinent issues will essentially shape and promote such partnership.
  - Private sectors and business partnership including PPP:
    - Such partnerships in development will need to be focused on delivering results in creating public goods and social benefits instead of being chiefly concerned with business outcome and profits for money.
  - Other partners: Their inclusion in development partnership will need to be streamlined with the national development fundamentals under a uniform code of conduct.

# Partnership for a post-2015 era

- All the channels of development co-operation identified and recognised till now will need to be explored and deployed for developing countries considering comparative advantage.
  - Trade, migration and remittances, technology transfer, debt cancellation, technical assistance, capacity building etc.
  - Environmental funds for mitigation and adaptation programmes, climate change financing.

# Partnership for a post-2015 era

- The post-2015 partnership will need to be reinforced by timely and adequate financing for development including climate change finance.
- The new compact for global development agenda will need to ensure the inclusion of elements of partnership in financing within every single goal with indicators (for defining and identifying elements of partnerships in such goal) and target values or/and variables to be achieved within some time-frame to measure progress and effectiveness of development.
- All the global compacts of development cooperation including financing made at different global fora will need to be revisited and activated with full potential for the successful implementation of post-2015 development agenda.

**Thank you for the attention**

Let us have a common plan of  
action for Asia.