



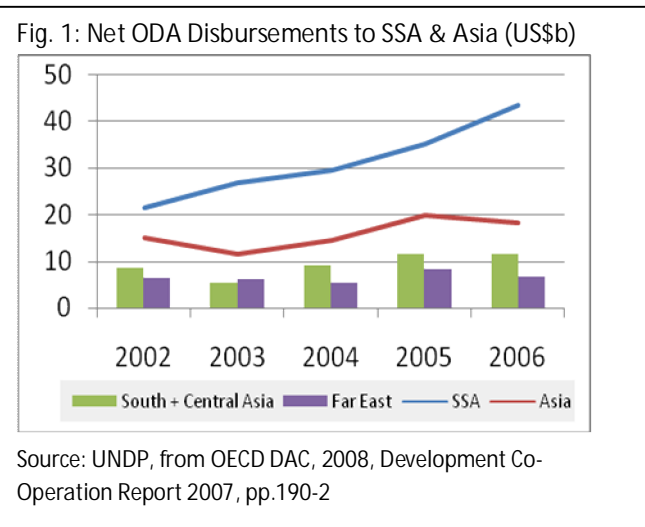
## PROGRAMME DOCUMENT (Second Draft)

### Capacity Development Facility for Development Effectiveness: Supporting the Implementation of the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action in Asia-Pacific

#### A. Rationale

There has been good progress on the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) in Asia-Pacific, but given that 61% of the world's population lives in the region and that 641 million still live under \$1 a day – the development challenge is huge.<sup>1</sup>

As Figure 1 shows, Asia lags sub-Saharan Africa significantly in net Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) disbursements over the period 2002-6. However, since Asia receives a far smaller share of its ODA as debt relief (1% as against 19% for Africa in 2004), Asia actually received a similar amount of programmable ODA to Africa in 2004 (\$22.6 billion compared with \$23.6 billion<sup>2</sup>). The Pacific is the most aid-dependent region in the world per capita, with total aid to the region reaching US\$1 billion in 2005.



Given the scale of the challenge in the region, the opportunity is also huge. If this large amount of aid can be delivered effectively in support of development to those countries which are currently off track on the MDGs and help alter their trajectory, 196 million more people will see their incomes rise above \$1 a day. This will make a significant contribution to the global achievement of the MDGs and provide strong evidence of the efficacy of aid as a development resource.

In 2008, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), UK Department for International Development (DFID), European Commission (EC), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and World Bank collaborated to support partner countries in improving the effectiveness of their aid. Together with the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Development Co-operation and Development (OECD DAC), they supported four sub-regional Asia-Pacific consultations for the Third High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (HLF-3). These consultations brought together country delegations from thirty-eight countries including senior officials from central policy ministries (finance, planning and foreign affairs), as well as line ministries (education, health, agriculture and forestry), representatives from civil society organizations, and country-level donor officials. The consultations provided an unprecedented opportunity for delegations to provide their views on aid effectiveness in the region and influence the Accra outcomes. The consultations were complemented by further peer exchanges initiated by country delegations themselves, such as the Asia-Pacific Partner Country Contact Group and the South-East Asia Joint Initiative on Mutual Accountability.

<sup>1</sup> ADB, UNESCAP, UNDP 2007, The MDGs: Progress in Asia and the Pacific

<sup>2</sup> OECD DAC, 2007, Development at a Glance

After Accra, some countries have already begun to localise and implement both the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action (AAA) (e.g. Cook Islands, Indonesia, Nepal, Timor-Leste and others); other countries have initiated discussions of how to implement and benefit from Accra; and still others are well along the road to implementing localised action plans and road maps (e.g. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Kyrgyz Republic, Laos, the Pacific Plan, and Vietnam).

The Asia-Pacific consultation meetings and the HLF itself heard a resounding demand for continued peer-to-peer exchange in the region and for support for national efforts to implement the Paris Declaration (PD) and the Accra outcomes. Countries articulated a concern that whilst the HLF-3 preparatory process was productive and supportive of their national efforts, peer exchange and other support activities related to the aid effectiveness agenda needed to be sustained beyond the HLF-3 meeting itself, and be considered in a more systematic, longer term programmatic framework. Countries called for support to be less 'event-driven' and more linked to the concerns of their country context. Furthermore, stakeholders have articulated a concern that donor engagement now move from a concern with strategy and policy to support for policy implementation.

The regional consultation process highlighted particular capacity gaps, and a demand for innovative methods to strengthen capacities for effective aid partnerships as part of more systematic support for country-based implementation of the Paris and Accra outcomes – including, for example, supporting peer exchange, capacity assessments, training, analytic support, a practitioner-focused knowledge portal, and technical and financial assistance for specific country-driven initiatives. At Accra, partner countries and development agencies underscored the importance of such country-driven capacity development support for robust institutions, systems and local expertise, enabling developing countries to fully own and manage their development processes. Participants at the HLF-3 and the AAA document itself also highlighted a commitment to implement more South-South cooperation. Subsequently at further consultations<sup>3</sup>, countries expressed support for some form of Capacity Development facility that can support innovation and sustain the momentum in localising and implementing international aid effectiveness principles to enhance development results at country level.

Recognising these significant efforts at country level and the specific country demands articulated at the consultations and at HLF-3, the ADB, the Government of Japan (Ministry of Foreign Affairs), the UNDP Regional Centre in Bangkok covering Asia and the Pacific (UNDP RCB), and the World Bank have begun discussions on how to support this process of implementing aid policy and improving results at country level. Crucial to ensuring an effective international response to the agenda of localisation and implementation will be ensuring that other key donors in the region are part of a common approach. The approach will be to support an integrated CD Facility – minimising transaction costs for individual donors and maximising responsiveness to country level needs and concerns. This concept note has been circulated to those development agencies that supported preparations for HLF-3 in the Asia-Pacific and their participation and their support sought. In essence, the Facility to 2011 is not a new programme, but one that has been established during the course of the HLF-3 preparations of 2008 and resources are sought now to ensure its continuation to 2011.

As a key next step in taking forward a joined up approach to strengthening capacities for development effectiveness in the Asia-Pacific, and to ensure that an international response is founded on and continually informed by partner country needs, ADB, Government of Japan (Ministry of Foreign Affairs), the OECD DAC, UNDP and the World Bank will facilitate a community of practice meeting of governments, parliaments, civil society and donors from the region. This two-day meeting, to be held on 12–13 March, will finalise and launch the Capacity Development Facility for Development Effectiveness

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<sup>3</sup> Senior Executive Regional Peer Exchange Programme, October 2008, Singapore – Governments of Indonesia, Laos and Nepal.

(CDDE) and exchange concrete lessons learned from the region on localising and implementing the Paris and Accra principles at country level.

This concept note includes key results (Section B); delivery of services and workplanning (Section C); a description of the service lines provided by CDDE (Section D); the proposed management structure of the Facility (Section E); a results framework for the CDDE (Annex 1); and a budget (Annex 2).

## B. Key results to 2011

The purpose of this Facility is to improve the quality of national aid policy and implementation in ways that accelerate achievement of development results within countries of the Asia-Pacific region. Evidence of success will be drawn from global and country level initiatives evaluating the impact of the Paris Declaration and an assessment of country-level stakeholder feedback on the Facility's responsiveness to their requirements. A full results framework is attached at Annex 1.

The Facility is organised around three core results.

**Key Result 1:** Asia-Pacific signatories will achieve the Paris Declaration targets by 2010 and the AAA actions by the time of the HLF-4 in 2011. Partner countries will develop and strengthen their aid policies and related action plans and be supported by their development partners to successfully implement these plans and policies. The Facility will directly support and backstop these country level processes. This results area is the central objective of the Facility.

**Key Result 2:** Asia-Pacific countries establish south-south networks that deliver real improvements in national capacities for development effectiveness. The Facility will support governments and other national stakeholders in the region in developing genuinely country-led south-south initiatives focused on building the capacities needed to take forward aid policies in-country. These initiatives will be of different timeframes and with different partners but all will be measured by their success in visible improvements in capacities for implementing aid policy at the national level.

**Key Result 3:** Asia-Pacific countries contribute to the institutional strengthening of the global aid architecture. Following from the HLF-3 and as part of moving forward to HLF-4, the Facility will provide systematic support to partner countries from the region in their efforts to participate in international aid policy decision-making processes. The Facility will work with partner countries to facilitate their contribution to both improving the substance of international aid policies, as well as supporting their efforts to strengthen the governance of international institutions through their active contribution to key meetings and forums.

## C. Delivery of Services and workplanning

### CDDE responsibilities in service provision

Services will only be provided by the Facility in response to demand as articulated from the country level – this is the paramount principle of the CDDE. All stakeholders at the country level can make requests of the Facility (including government, civil society, national assemblies/parliaments, and development partners). The Aid Effectiveness Secretariat under the guidance of the CDDE Facility Steering Committee will ensure they fulfil a set of core responsibilities in responding to the range of requests upon their services. These responsibilities are established to ensure that the CDDE Facility upholds its paramount principle of responding to country demand as well as to ensure key results are achieved.

Both the Steering Committee and the Aid Effectiveness Secretariat will work to ensure that all services provided by the CDDE Facility fulfil the following core responsibilities:

- Stakeholders at the country level have articulated the request;
- Initiative provides benefits for stakeholders in more than one country or for more than one set of stakeholders within a country;
- The outcomes of the initiative will contribute to the achievement of the Facility's three results areas;
- A balance of stakeholders will be included across the Facility's service lines
- Impacts are captured and lessons learnt are proactively and transparently shared across countries;
- The Facility is complementary to ongoing capacity development initiatives; support should be integrated into on-going processes at the country level to ensure sustainability and added value;
- The Facility will seek to support capacity development through south-south partnerships wherever possible.

### Annual work plan

A work plan will be developed annually and updated semi-annually to ensure that strategic direction and responsiveness is maintained. The work plan will be based upon requests for support and proposals as put forward by country partners and articulated through the Annual Meeting of the Asia-Pacific Aid Effectiveness Community of Practice (AE CoP) (the first one to be held in March 2009); through website submissions; through contributions to the regular CoP newsletter and by direct approach to the AE Secretariat and the CDDE Steering Committee. All requests will be assessed by the Secretariat and prioritised proposals will be put forward as part of an integrated annual work plan for approval by the Steering Committee on an annual basis. Mid-way through implementation of the work plan the Secretariat will submit a six-monthly progress report to the Steering Committee for discussion and any alterations to the work plan can be approved – including new proposals from partner countries. Ad hoc and strategic interventions that arise between semi-annual meetings of the Steering Committee can be approved by recommendation by the Secretariat to the Co-chairs of the Steering Committee.

## D. Service lines

All service lines are interconnected and the three categories provided below are to help clients of the Facility understand what is being offered. Services are expected to adapt and evolve during the Facility's implementation as they respond to changing need.

### Service 1: Peer-to-Peer – strengthening collaboration in the region

During 2008, partner countries and development partners came together in an Aid Effectiveness (AE) Community of Practice (CoP) of active and capable champions involved in implementing aid policy in the region. These individuals, from a range of organisations at the country level, are involved in a national, regional and international initiatives aimed at bolstering the effectiveness of aid. These practitioners and policy makers set up the AE CoP in response to a gap and an opportunity: it responded to gap in communications they identified across countries in the region and vertically between countries and policy makers in donor capitals, the OECD, or the UN; it offered an opportunity for tangible benefits from systematic sharing of best practices and deepened peer-peer and south-south support.

This service line will have three main components:

## 1. Facilitating sub-regional and thematic peer exchange with technical and small grant assistance, web-based communications, and i-aid services to support collaboration

During the HLF-3 consultations in Asia and the Pacific, partner countries noted the significant overlap of interests and concerns on the aid effectiveness agenda and requested that the international community provide them with support to work across countries to develop common policy positions for the international community which would carry more weight as joint contributions. Likewise where countries share similar experiences in implementing aid policy, or where they have similar challenges in taking forward particular aid programmes, support for peer review and engagement across these countries was requested.

It is expected that the Annual Aid Effectiveness Community of Practice meeting will be a key forum for identifying and reviewing experiences of this type of peer exchange. These initiatives might, for examples, include collaboration across countries sharing a common interest due to their geography (e.g. small island states in Pacific), development context (e.g. Middle Income Countries), or specific policy concerns (e.g. mutual accountability). In all cases, initiatives will be expected to demonstrate impacts in either:

- building capacities to manage aid more effectively at the national level ; and/or
- developing common contributions of evidence and policy which strengthen international aid policy formulation and implementation: e.g. contributions to OECD DAC policy and dialogue processes (inc HLF-4); to the 2010 Development Cooperation Forum; to specific dialogues and meetings at regional and global levels.

The CDDE Facility will respond to requests in this area of its service lines in two ways – first, by providing technical and limited financial support to countries which wish to pursue such joint initiatives. This support will include proactive facilitation from the Aid Effectiveness Secretariat as well as Steering Committee members where they can add value. Collaborative web-based support will be provided through the “i-aid” features of the [www.aideffectiveness.org](http://www.aideffectiveness.org) web portal, which will provide interactive i-aid services such as discussion forums, team workspaces and moderated email exchanges across countries to support peer to peer collaboration.

## 2. Improving access to evidence and analysis from the implementation of aid policy in the Asia Pacific region

The Asia-Pacific AE CoP established a regular newsletter in 2008 and it made a significant contribution, alongside the Asia-Pacific Aid Effectiveness Web Portal (see below), to bridging the communications gap across countries in the region and between these countries and the international community, and in a more sustainable fashion than is possible through periodic face-to-face meetings alone. CDDE will continue this newsletter on a quarterly basis and improve it based on partner country feedback. Its objectives will be reinforce collaboration across countries in the region and help in identifying priority areas for joint learning on the implementation of aid policy. The newsletter will update AE CoP members on upcoming opportunities to participate in regional and international events and provide a space where partners can advertise for expressions of interest in aid effectiveness initiatives and consultancies. Experts from both public and private sectors will be invited to provide summaries of innovative work that they are undertaking.

Partner countries and development partners in the Asia-Pacific highlighted a ‘visibility gap’ for the region during the lead up the HLF-3 in 2008. Regional consultations, the publication of high quality reports and advisory support to Asia-Pacific participants in the lead up to the HLF-3 helped narrow this gap. To sustain the visibility of innovation within Asia-Pacific and ensure that international policy debate takes

account of robust evidence from the region, the Facility will work with members of the Asia-Pacific AE CoP to produce two flagship reports on aid's contribution to development effectiveness in the region – one smaller report at the end 2009/early 2010 and a larger publication in 2011 in preparation for the HLF-4. These will draw on the evidence and data collected at country levels, and regional and international resources, including evidence from other CDDE-supported initiatives. The Aid Effectiveness CoP will be invited to consider themes for each report and to participate as fully as possible in their preparation and dissemination.

3. Provide an annual forum for aid effectiveness policy makers and practitioners to exchange experience and strategise across countries

On an annual basis, active and capable champions of national efforts to implement aid policy will be invited to network, learn from each other and discuss mutual priorities at a facilitated 2-3 day meeting of the Asia-Pacific AE CoP. The objectives of these meetings are to (i) provide space for countries to learn from each others' experience and to develop proposals for continuing this learning through small scale peer-peer/south-south initiatives; and (ii) for partner countries and their development partners to consider together the challenges and opportunities in implementing the Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action at the country level, and agree priorities for how the CDDE Facility will help them in meeting their PD and AAA targets ahead of the HLF-4 in 2011.

## Service 2: Knowledge Management & Helpdesk Services – connecting people & knowledge

In 2008, as part of the preparations for the HLF-3, partner countries were provided with helpdesk support in implementing the country level OECD Paris Declaration (PD) surveys. The HelpDesk support included access to (i) a web-based repository of tools and guidance for implementing the survey; (ii) on-demand expert email responses to specific queries from the country level; and (iii) information on relevant expertise to help ensure interested countries could access technical assistance in taking forward the PD survey. An e-library ([www.aideffectiveness.org](http://www.aideffectiveness.org)) was also established to provide better access to relevant aid effectiveness policy documents, examples of aid policy implementation at the country level and links to other sources of expert knowledge. The success of this e-library led to others making use of its pages – including the HLF-3 organisers.

The CDDE Facility will continue to strengthen knowledge management for aid effectiveness in the Asia Pacific region, as well to provide on-demand support responding in real-time to specific partner country needs and interests through a Help Desk support function. This service line will:

1. Improve access to knowledge and expertise through a cutting edge, knowledge management portal [www.aideffectiveness.org](http://www.aideffectiveness.org), including e-library services and find and expert

The e-library will be easy to use and provide clear summaries and guidance, including practical aid policy tools and examples of implementing aid policy at the country level. The portal will also provide 'country pages' through which stakeholders at the country level can publicise and share information regarding their own initiatives and to link to their own country websites. In response to partner country requests, [www.AidEffectiveness.org](http://www.AidEffectiveness.org) will also provide: (i) a regularly updated calendar of events giving information on up-coming events and processes at global, regional and national levels that members may be interested in; and (ii) a "find an expert service", giving members access to a database of experts from across the region and beyond, whom members may wish to engage in discussion, direct support or in other ways to support implementation of national aid policy.

2. Provide a Helpdesk giving a rapid response to ad hoc queries on how to access analysis, expertise, policy process and event information

Partner countries interested in developing and implementing aid policy, frequently seek access to lessons learnt from existing experience, both within and beyond the Asia-Pacific region. The Helpdesk, based within the Aid Effectiveness Secretariat, will draw from expertise available elsewhere both globally and regionally and provide, where possible, tailored responses giving partner countries information on lessons learnt in the implementation of aid management programmes and policy processes. It may include direct mission support on demand. When several requests are made in a similar area, the Helpdesk will codify experiences into easy to use Guidance or How To documents covering aid instruments such as those listed below:

- Strengthening country systems
- Aid information management systems (AIMS);
- Country action plans & mutual accountability
- Joint assistance strategies (JAS);
- Aid effectiveness secretariats
- Engaging parliamentarians and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)
- Technical working groups/other government-donor dialogue mechanisms

### Service 3: Capacity Development Services – assessing needs & strategies to meet them

Many partner countries in Asia-Pacific are strengthening their ownership of aid by integrating it within their poverty reduction strategies and national budgets. Development effectiveness in using domestic and ODA resources hinges on capable leadership and strong domestic accountability mechanisms. In Accra, partner countries and development agencies recognised the importance of government, national legislatures and civil society organisations having the capacities they need to play their roles effectively.

The CDDE Facility seeks to contribute to this in two areas, providing:

#### 1. Access to capacity assessment tools and good practices

The Facility will ensure country-level stakeholders have access to capacity assessment methodologies and tools used by various agencies and countries. It will directly support the codification of experience and the customisation of these methodologies for the area of aid effectiveness, recognising the need to take account of country contexts (e.g. low income countries, middle income countries, fragile states), and include experience of aid policy formulating ministries (such as planning and finance), line ministries, and other stakeholders (e.g. legislature and civil society organisations).

#### 2. Support for capacity development responses through peer collaboration

Once capacity needs have been assessed, it is critical that high quality capacity development strategies are developed and implemented. The Facility will support the documentation and codification of examples of capacity development responses. Issues covered might include measures to strengthen development and implementation of Sector Wide Approaches, effective use of technical cooperation, improving coordination mechanisms, building mutual accountability, aid information management systems, or engaging CSOs and Parliament. Learning methodologies will use peer exchange and draw on practitioner and policy making expertise from the region including those international agencies which are supporting the CDDE Facility.

Training and peer exchange may be one component of a broader capacity development strategy, and CDDE will make available the training and peer exchange resources that were delivered to three partner countries in 2008. In addition, the Facility plans to offer an on-line self-study training course by the end of 2009.

## E. Governance structure and management

The Facility is grounded in strong country-level engagement in aid effectiveness policy and programming. The management team will need to be directly engaged in country-level processes and have the capacity to act as a regional communication and support hub. The UNDP Regional Centre in Bangkok (RCB) will provide the Secretariat for the Facility and take responsibility for the implementation of the Facility, under the guidance of the Steering Committee and reporting to the Co-chairs. UNDP RCB will allocate 50 per cent of the time of two policy advisers. CDDE funds will be used to provide an aid effectiveness and knowledge management specialist to the Secretariat as well as an administrative assistant. Donors will pool funds to support the Facility and UNDP RCB will provide accountability for the effective use of their funds. All procurement undertaken with the Facility's funds will be conducted shall be carried out in accordance with UNDP [policies, procedures and documentation](#) for the procurement of goods, equipment and services as set out in the UNDP Procurement User Guide. The CDDE will be subject to the internal and external [auditing procedures](#) provided for in the financial regulations, rules and directives of UNDP.

A Steering Committee for the Facility will be established following the launch of the CDDE Facility in March 2009. This Steering Committee will meet virtually or face-to-face every six months. The Steering Committee will agree broad work plans for the following six months and review progress for the previous six months. The Steering Committee will also, at the annual meeting, determine the strategic direction for the Facility including specific areas of focus, linkages with other regional and global programming and geographic spread, for example.

Membership of the Steering Committee will include all supporting donors (although partners who prefer to delegate their membership to another participating development partner may do so), one government representative, and one civil society representative. Government and CSO representatives will be invited to participate on an annual-rotating basis, based on transparent selection criteria. Criteria will be agreed upon by supporting donors during the launch meeting 12-13 March and should include: (i) commitment to the agenda; (ii) capacity to engage; (iii) political profile and leadership. Full terms of reference for the Steering Committee and for the Co-chairs for Steering Committee and as well as a first annual work plan and communications strategy for the Facility will be presented in draft by the Secretariat for agreement at the first meeting of the Steering Committee. The Steering Committee will have two Co-chairs (one CDDE donor and one partner government), both of whom may rotate on an annual basis upon nominations from the Steering Committee. Co-chairs will have quarterly meetings with the Secretariat to remain abreast of issues.

Supporting donors will be encouraged to engage in a range of the specific activities in the Facility and will in particular be asked to offer their specific expertise and experience where this will add value. Where donors have a particular interest in an area of the Facility they may focus their engagement and dialogue on this aspect during Steering Committee meetings and they may ask the Secretariat to share relevant documentation produced within that particular area. The Secretariat will not provide specific progress reports outside of those provided to Steering Committee meetings, and decisions over the strategic direction of particular Facility components will be determined at the same six-monthly Steering Committee meetings. Wherever possible, financial support will not be earmarked for particular service lines. All high-profile publications and communications will be consulted upon through ad hoc meetings of the Steering Committee prior to issuance and a communications strategy will be agreed for the Facility at the first Steering Committee meeting.

### Reporting: monitoring, evaluation and continuous lesson learning

The CDDE Facility is an innovative regional initiative marrying community of practice-based approaches to networking and peer support, with a regional capacity development programme providing financial assistance and technical support to support country and cross-country initiatives. As such, the AE Secretariat will invest appropriately in ensuring that impacts are measured and lessons are learnt and

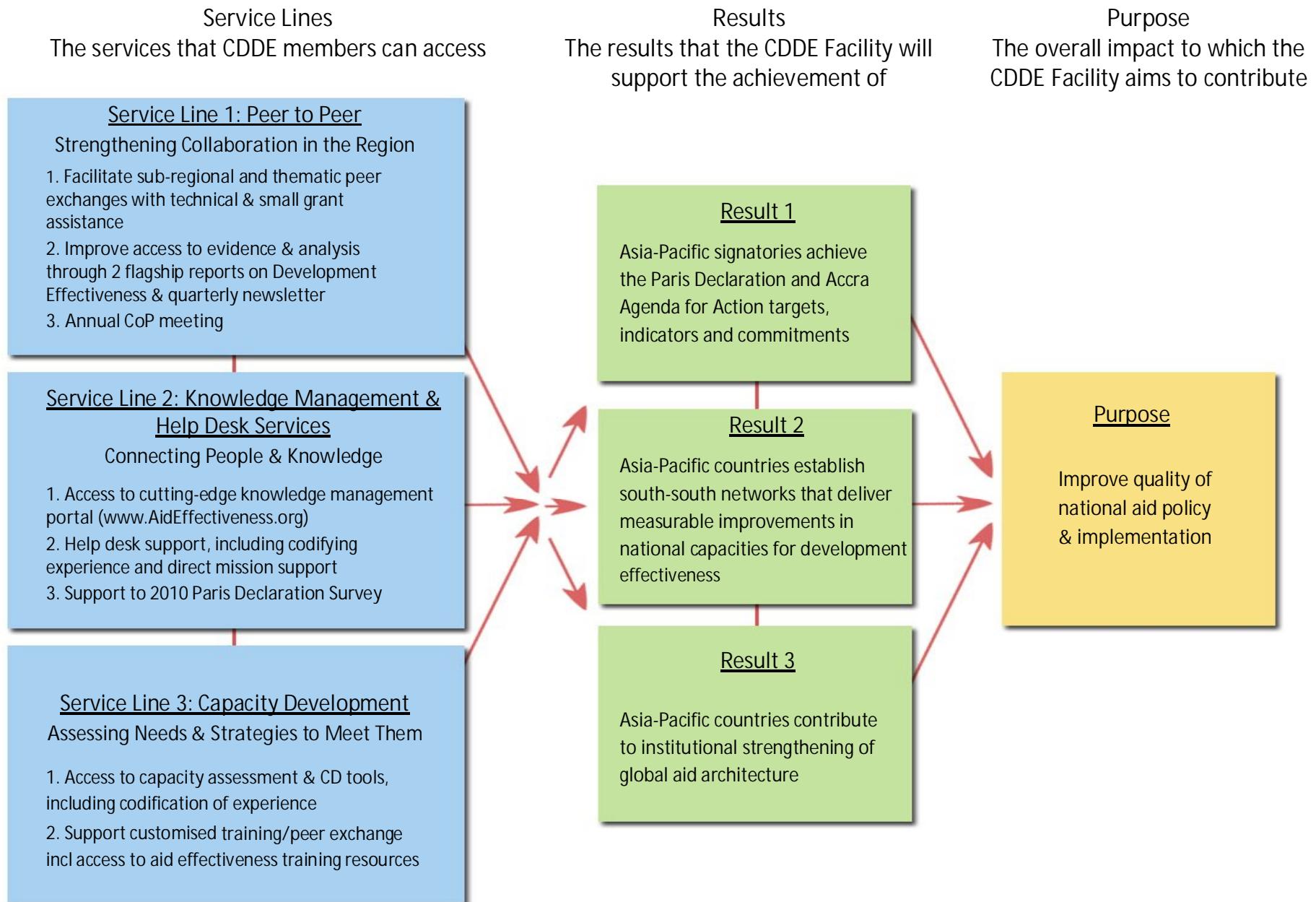
disseminated to support others engaging in similar processes. Activities will build in evaluation processes to enable country-level CoP members to provide feedback on services provided. These will be analysed for inclusion in the six-monthly and annual progress reports provided to the CDDE Steering Committee for their monitoring purposes. These reports will include financial statements. Finally at year three and ahead of the Forth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, an assessment of the CDDE's support to country level implementation of aid policy will be undertaken. As indicated in the results framework in Annex 1, a range of global, regional and country level resources will be used to provide for an assessment of these programme impacts. The AE Secretariat and, where possible, the CDDE Steering Committee members, will also actively participate in key events and processes which seek to replicate or learn lessons from this Asia-Pacific initiative. Such forums might include the LenCD, forums in other regions, OECD DAC and other international processes.

Please see Annex 2 for an indicative budget and Annex 3 for the proposed management framework for the Facility.

## Annex 1a: Draft Results Framework

Results	Indicator	Means of Verification
<u>Purpose</u> Improve quality of national aid policy and implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Global surveys and reports observe improvements in the quality and impact of aid in the region</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ OECD DAC Development Cooperation Report and MDG Reports</li> </ul>
<u>Result 1</u> Asia-Pacific signatories achieve the Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action targets, indicators and commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Increase number and quality of aid policies and actions plans</li> <li>▪ Independent and other reviews indicate progress in implementing Accra Agenda for Action</li> <li>▪ Paris Declaration Surveys indicate achievement of targets and indicators</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Review of aid policies and action plans</li> <li>▪ Country level reviews and evaluations</li> <li>▪ Paris Declaration Survey results</li> </ul>
<u>Result 2</u> Asia-Pacific countries establish south-south networks that deliver measurable improvements in national capacities for development effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ National capacities for managing aid enhanced</li> <li>▪ National systems for managing development strengthened</li> <li>▪ A number of results oriented south-south initiatives implemented, evaluated and considered successful</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Country-level aid and development reports (e.g. MDGs, national action plans) and Paris Declaration Survey results on capacity development</li> <li>▪ National capacity development project reports (e.g. on PFM, procurement, and Aid Information Management Systems)</li> <li>▪ Assessment of south-south initiatives</li> </ul>
<u>Result 3</u> Asia-Pacific countries contribute to the institutional strengthening of the global aid architecture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Partner Country Contact Group strengthened by systematic Asia-Pacific participation</li> <li>▪ Countries prepare regional, sub-regional or thematic policy positions that influence the DCF in 2010 and the High Level Forum IV on Aid Effectiveness in 2011</li> <li>▪ IFIs, Global Funds and Foundations and other international aid providers strengthened by systematic Asia-Pacific contributions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Asia-Pacific Partner Country Contact Group regional report</li> <li>▪ Regional, sub-regional and thematic position papers &amp; analyses; outcomes of the DCF 2010; minutes of DAC Working Party on Aid Effectiveness</li> <li>▪ Minutes of IFI / Fund / Foundation boards and meetings</li> </ul>

## Annex 1b: Link between Results & Service Lines



## Annex 2: Indicative budget 2009-11

Service Line	Activities	2009	2010	2011	Total
1. Peer to Peer - strengthening collaboration in the region	1. Facilitate sub-regional and thematic peer exchanges with technical & small grant assistance and i-aid services to support collaboration	50,000	50,000	50,000	150,000
	2. Improve access to evidence and analysis through two flagship reports on Development Effectiveness in Asia-Pacific and quarterly newsletter	50,000	50,000	40,000	140,000
	3. Annual CoP meeting	190,000	130,000	130,000	450,000
2. Knowledge Management & Help Desk Services - connecting people & knowledge	1. Access to cutting-edge knowledge management portal (www.AidEffectiveness.org), including database of experts and knowledge management specialist	150,000	75,000	90,000	315,000
	2. Help desk support, including codifying experience and direct mission support	30,000	40,000	40,000	110,000
	3. Support to 2010 Paris Declaration Survey	0	70,000	0	70,000
3. Capacity Development Services - assessing needs & strategies to meet them	1. Access to capacity assessment & capacity development tools, including codification of experience	0	25,000	25,000	50,000
	2. Support for customised training/peer exchange including access to aid effectiveness training resources	20,000	40,000	35,000	95,000
General Management Support	General management support, including administrative support	90,000	90,000	90,000	270,000
<b>Total budget 2009-2011</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>580,000</b>	<b>570,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>1,650,000</b>

## Annex 3: CDDE:Serving the Asia-Pacific Aid Effectiveness Community of Practice

The diagram illustrates how the CDDE Facility, including its Steering Committee, its Secretariat and the country/regional/global initiatives it sponsors will support the Asia-Pacific Community of Practice on Aid Effectiveness. CoP members will be involved in different ways in the CDDE Facility, for example as members of the Steering Committee, the initiatives, or through the CoP networks and discussions.

