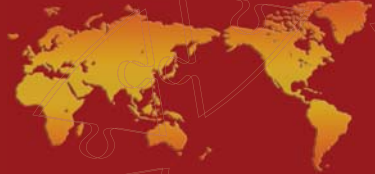




Third International Roundtable

Managing for Development Results

5-8 February 2007, Melia Hotel Hanoi, Vietnam



Welcome to Hanoi!

MONDAY • 5 FEBRUARY 2007



Vo Hong Phuc
Minister of Planning and
Investment Chair

On behalf of the Government of Vietnam as the host country, it is our pleasure to welcome all of you to Vietnam for the Third International Roundtable on Managing for Development Results (MfDR).

We highly appreciate this event since managing for development results has become the focus of global development cooperation in general, and a priority in Vietnam's development agenda in particular.

We believe this event is an extraordinary opportunity for representatives of countries and international agencies to share our own experiences and learn from one another to develop Strategic Action Plans for common development and the development of each individual country.

We wish you a fruitful and joyful stay in Vietnam.

Development Assistance Committee, OECD



Managing for development results is central to achieving the objectives set out in the Paris Declaration, to achieving the Millennium Development Goals, and to making a reality of the aspirations of poor people for a better life. The Hanoi Roundtable, in my view, should be about promoting the capacity of both partner countries and donors to focus on getting results that matter to people in developing countries. This is partly about putting in place the tools, statistics, and human resources necessary to measure and monitor results, and ensuring that funds are made available for this purpose. But it is also about creating the right conditions so that leaders in countries and donor agencies are motivated to focus on managing for development results. In that respect, the Roundtable should place an emphasis on how governments and donors can be held accountable for producing results that make a difference to people's lives.

Richard Manning, Chair

Inter-American Development Bank



The Third Roundtable focuses on building countries' capacity to manage for results, one of our priorities at the IDB. Our goal is to help Latin American and Caribbean countries improve the impact of their development interventions by promoting more efficient, results-oriented development, budgeting, plans, and cost-effective programs in each country. With PRODEV, one of the cornerstones of our efforts, we are helping member countries establish and implement action plans to improve the performance of development projects and programs. This week you will have the opportunity to learn about successful action plans and development strategies. I know you will embrace this opportunity to exchange experiences on managing for results. Learning from other experiences is a key ingredient for the success of your country's program or organization. Sharing your lessons learned also expands our collective knowledge and cements our partnership. I wish you a most productive week of interesting and stimulating discussions and knowledge sharing.

Luis Alberto Moreno, President

Asian Development Bank



Development assistance has entered a new era with the adoption of the Millennium Development Goals. The commitments made by the international community to achieve tangible, measurable, and sustainable development results have helped forge a clear framework for assistance. Thanks to the momentum generated by these commitments, aid effectiveness and harmonization efforts along the lines of the Paris Declaration are no longer optional: they have become requirements for all stakeholders. With this breakthrough comes an increasing recognition by partner countries and donor agencies that managing

for development results (MfDR) is a core management precept in the fight against poverty. MfDR practice is rapidly expanding in the development community. Development partners have much to share and learn from each other at this week's Third International Roundtable, and I am confident that the Roundtable will prove to be a key milestone in the emerging global agenda on MfDR and our common journey towards achieving the MDGs.

Haruhiko Kuroda, President

World Bank Group



Results means more than simply the number of schools we build or wells we dig, or the miles of road we construct. It is about the outcome of our activities: giving young people the tools to break free from poverty, creating economic opportunities for those who do not have them, and providing access to the basic necessities of life so that poor people can focus on succeeding, instead of only surviving. But managing for better development results is not an easy task. We are talking about nothing less than a cultural shift in how we—both the donor community and partner countries—do business. This shift will not happen without political commitment and leadership at all levels. That is why this Third International Roundtable on MfDR is so important. Participants are not just contributing here in Hanoi; they will also be able to put into action at home what they learn here. This can be a catalytic moment for the results agenda.

Paul Wolfowitz, President

African Development Bank



The African Development Bank (AfDB) is strongly committed to harmonization, alignment, and managing for results, at both institutional and country levels. To achieve the results it seeks, the Bank believes it is critical to improve effectiveness in the delivery of aid, through a holistic approach comprising measuring and monitoring. In this important agenda, the Bank strives to work more closely with its regional member countries and international partners to create synergies, harmonize actions to share, and leverage resources. The AfDB is expediting institutional decentralization by establishing field offices to promote in-country dialogue and coordination. We want the countries themselves to take the lead, and we will support their efforts—as we do in committing significant resources to assist countries in updating or designing their statistical capacity.

I want to reiterate the African Development Bank's commitment to better manage development; and I look forward to progress through this Hanoi Roundtable for Results.

Donald Kaberuka, President

AGENDA: Monday 5 February 2007

9:00 - 10:30	10:30 - 11:00	11:00 - 17:30				18:30 - 20:00
Breakfast: Overview of the Roundtable	Grand Opening, Results Marketplace	Results Marketplace Marketplace Presentations 14:00 - 17:30				Reception and Dinner Buffet
Grand Ballroom	Grand Ballroom	11:00 - 12:30	12:00 - 14:00	12:45 - 14:00	16:30 - 18:00	Thang Long Ballroom 7th Floor
		Asia Community of Practice	Lunch	Africa Community of Practice Working lunch	2006 MDB COMPAS Presentation	
		Grand Ballroom - Section 1	Melia Restaurants	Grand Ballroom - Section 1	Grand Ballroom - Section 1	

The Road To Hanoi: Milestones

Today's results agenda had its roots in the Millennium Development Goals. When the international community agreed to focus on addressing seven specific aspects of poverty, the inevitable question arose: How will we know we have succeeded?

At the International Conference on Financing for Development in Monterrey, Mexico (2002), the international community agreed that it would be important to provide more financing for development—but more money alone was not enough. Donors and developing countries alike wanted to know that aid would be used as effectively as possible, and they wanted to be able to see that it was, in fact, making a difference. This threw into sharp relief the need to measure results, as well as the need to demonstrate that results were achieved.

International Meetings

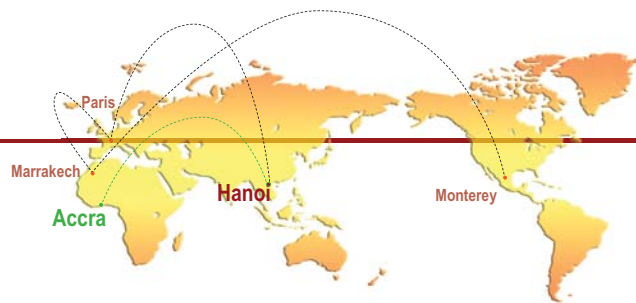
Soon afterward, the World Bank convened a small international Roundtable on Measuring, Monitoring, and Managing for Results (2002), at which development practitioners grappled with concepts, approaches, and practical issues related to getting development results.

At the Second International Roundtable on Managing for Development Results, in Marrakech, Morocco (2004), more than 60 representatives of partner countries met with representatives of bilateral and multilateral development agencies to discuss the challenges of managing for development results (MfDR). Participants endorsed a set of core principles on how best to support partner countries' efforts to manage for results, and agreed on a costed and time-bound action plan for improving national and international statistics—without which baselines cannot be established and progress cannot be measured.

At the Paris High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (2005), 60 partner countries and 60 donor agencies endorsed the Paris Declaration, committing to specific actions to further country ownership, harmonization, alignment, managing for development results, and mutual accountability for the use of aid.

More than Conferences

But the MfDR agenda is clearly much more than a series of meetings. The real work of managing for development results takes place on the ground—in government offices, on project sites, in agency budget discussions—as individuals and groups of people work to envision realistic results, use benchmarks to achieve them, and link desired results to resources. It's easy to say, but not always so easy to do; and there are many challenges and roadblocks along the way.



So in the same way that colleagues may help each other by discussing experiences over coffee, international conferences allow colleagues from around the world to exchange ideas and draw lessons from experience, discuss issues, learn new approaches, form partnerships, and get reenergized for this important work. They also allow the international community as a whole to take stock, see how far we've come, and chart a course for continuing the work into the future.

Preparing a Country-Focused Agenda

As an important part of preparing for the Third International Roundtable on MfDR, the OECD-DAC sponsored the Mutual Learning Initiative—a series of smaller regional meetings at which country representatives gathered to learn from each other's experiences in managing for development results. Burkina Faso and Uganda hosted West and East African countries; Singapore hosted Asia-Pacific countries, and Uruguay hosted Latin American and Caribbean countries.

The presentations and discussions at the Mutual Learning workshops were very rich, covering such areas as translating general policy objectives and strategies into a results framework, designing and organizing a monitoring framework, using results information for management and decisionmaking, linking results to budgets, and working with donor agencies on results. Most of the countries that participated in the workshops are also participating in Hanoi, where their representatives are eager to continue sharing experiences.

And Now, Hanoi!

The Third Roundtable will be another important milestone in the results agenda. It will show us how far we've come in just a few years: many of the discussions on the Hanoi agenda wouldn't even have been possible at the first Roundtable. It will also show us how much of the road still lies ahead. It will help us chart courses—individually and collectively—to move forward. And it will help each of us connect with the colleagues from around the world who will enrich our experience and encourage us in our work.

Let the Roundtable begin!

Roundtable Host Vietnam Shows Strong Development Results

Vietnam's efforts in reducing poverty and boosting economic growth over the last 15 years have been part of a spectacular development success story—key lessons of which will feature prominently at this week's Third International Roundtable on Managing for Development Results (MfDR) in Hanoi.

Klaus Rohland, outgoing World Bank country director for Vietnam, said he hoped that the more than 400 experts and government officials in town to attend the Roundtable would sense for themselves the optimism of the Vietnamese people, and appreciate how the government's economic reforms and steady macroeconomic management had engineered Vietnam's positive outlook.

This upbeat assessment of Vietnam's economic performance is corroborated by the Asian Development Bank, which forecasts that national growth will continue to grow solidly this year. According to Omkar Shrestha, head of the ADB's Economic and Planning Unit in Vietnam, the local economy has become increasingly self-reliant, and foreign aid makes an important but not a major difference to the economic development of the country. This independence, Shrestha added, plays a vital role in Vietnam's sustainable development.

In a week when Vietnam's senior leadership held talks with both Pakistan and Qatar to improve trade and other bilateral economic ties, the Ministry of Industry announced that industrial production has reached US\$ 2.82 billion, a jump of 25 percent from last January.

Looking forward, the government's Socio-Economic Development Plan (SEDP) lays out a path toward a market economy that could see Vietnam reaching middle-income country status, with a GNP per capita above US\$1,000, by 2010. The SEDP is oriented toward achieving results, setting out four broad objectives: improve the business environment, strengthen social inclusion, strengthen natural resource and environment management, and improve governance. (The Vietnam poster at the Roundtable Marketplace provides more information about the SEDP.)

The World Bank's Country Partnership Strategy—which will be officially launched during the week of the Roundtable—has the same goals as the SEDP. It also aims to assist Vietnam and its development partners to achieve the country's goals on ownership, alignment, harmonization, results, and accountability.

