FIRST HIGH-LEVEL MEETING OF THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION

Mexico City, 15-16 April 2014
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MEMOIRE OF THE FIRST HIGH LEVEL MEETING OF THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION

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“Our human compassion binds us the one to the other - not in pity or patronizingly, but as human beings who have learnt how to turn our common suffering into hope for the future.”

- Nelson Mandela

The Mexican government wishes to express its gratitude to all the participants, development partners and stakeholders that through their active engagement and commitment made this dialogue possible, in particular: the OECD-UNDP Joint Support Team, Members of the GPEDC Steering Committee, the teams of the GPEDC Co-Chairs from Indonesia, Nigeria and the United Kingdom, and those whose generous contributions supported the participation of developing countries’ representatives.
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FOREWORD
"Mexico is a country of solidarity and generosity whose cooperation, economic collaboration, humanitarian assistance and shared effort for a better world bears clear testimony to its global responsibility. We are a country that has created its own Agency for International Cooperation for Development, convinced that we can help to overcome poverty and reduce the inequality gaps that still divide the people in our planet. In the era of globalization, the development of a country promotes the development of all mankind."

President Enrique Peña Nieto, keynote address at the First High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation in Mexico City.

Humanity stands at a crossroads. In the last decade, we have witnessed unprecedented progress in combating some of humanity’s most pernicious problems such as extreme poverty, hunger and disease. However, the challenges we face to establish a more just and inclusive international order – that enables the world’s inhabitants to live under conditions that allow them to reach their full potential – is still enormous. Overcoming this challenge requires collective action and determination, based on a broad and inclusive political agreement.

The international community is currently discussing, within the context of the United Nations, what its development priorities will be after 2015. It is also debating the way forward to mobilize the necessary resources to achieve these goals, and development in its broadest sense. These challenges have also been discussed at the International Conferences on Financing for Development, on the basis of the Monterrey Consensus (2002) and the Doha agreement (2008), as well as the framework established by the Rio+20 Conference (2012) and the results of a number of relevant international efforts through which the United Nations has structured a broad conceptual framework to address development. In this context, international development cooperation – IDC – is, undoubtedly, an indispensable tool to advance towards the achievement of this common goal. Therefore, it is of crucial importance that these efforts have the highest possible impact, and that they follow best practices and international standards.

Mexico wants to promote collective efforts to find effective solutions to problems and conflicts facing the international community, in line with our long tradition of cooperation with the world. Mexicans have the will to move forward together in building a peaceful, inclusive and prosperous country that assumes its global responsibilities. This is why we have strived to build and strengthen the Mexican Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AMEXCID), which is responsible for the promotion of sustainable human development through the encouragement, coordination and promotion of international cooperation actions deployed by the departments and agencies of the Federal Government.

The Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation was born as a response of the international community to address new challenges, and to ensure that cooperation efforts: i) are aligned with the priorities of developing countries, ii) are focused on the achievement of transformative results, iii) include all relevant stakeholders, and iv) enshrine transparency and accountability, which are the core values of good governance in public affairs. It is about building synergies and ensuring changes in the behavior of stakeholders, in order to maximize the impact of individual actions, allowing them to reach their full potential.

In this context of change, and seeking to contribute to this essential paradigm shift in development cooperation, Mexico proudly accepted to host the First High Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation. As is evident from the following pages, the discussions that took place during this vibrant two-day event were of great richness. The Meeting provided a privileged platform for intellectual discussions and dialogue. But most importantly, through the presence of decision makers from over 150 countries – including the heads of international organizations and non-governmental organizations, ministers and managers of aid agencies - progress was made in mobilizing the political will that is essential for the implementation of a qualitative change in the way we conduct IDC, for the greater good.

This is also why I accepted to Co-chair the GPEDC after its 1st High Level Meeting, along with Ministers Lilianne Ploumen, Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation, from the Netherlands and Goodall Edward Gondwe, Minister of Finance, Economic Planning & Development of Malawi. By building on the political momentum created after Mexico, we are thriving to energize the partnership in order for it to reach its full potential.

I take this opportunity to express our gratitude to Ministers Armida Alisjahbana, Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala and Justine Greening who, as Co-Chairs of the Global Partnership until April 2014, invested great political capital and personal effort in achieving a successful meeting. I also thank the Secretary General of the United Nations, Mr. Ban Ki-Moon, for his strong support, which certainly proved catalytic. Finally, I want to express my deepest appreciation for the Administrator of the United Nations Development Program, Ms. Helen Clark, and the Secretary General of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Mr. José Angel Gurría who, in addition to their personal engagement and commitment, lead the organizations that back the Joint Support Team of the GPEDC, in an exemplary model of interagency collaboration that deserves to be recognized.

José Antonio Meade Kuribreña
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mexico
INTRODUCTION
M exico had the honor of hosting the 1st High Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (1HLM), which took place in Mexico City on April 15 and 16, 2014. Building on the legacy of the 4 previous forums on aid effectiveness, the 1HLM provided a space for advancing, through an innovative and dynamic format, some of the issues and concerns arising from those forums.

We welcomed over 1700 delegates from 152 countries, including over 80 Ministers, 140 representatives from the private sector, 144 from civil society organizations, 16 from foundations and 25 from international organizations. True to the values of inclusiveness and knowledge-sharing, a total of five plenary meetings, 36 focus meetings, over 350 bilateral meetings and 500 interviews with the media took place.

This Memoire is a compilation of the event’s documentation to facilitate an easy access and broadly share the richness of the discussions, which shed light to a number of key features of the emerging international development architecture. The 1HLM covered a wide range of issues, including:

1. Achievements and challenges in the implementation of the principles for development effectiveness — national ownership, focus on results, inclusive development partnerships and mutual transparency and accountability. While significant progress has been achieved, there is still a long road ahead in order to fulfil the commitments agreed since Paris. Concrete strategies, supported by a strong national and international political will, are essential.

2. Strengthening countries’ capacities to mobilize domestic resources for effective development, including the reinforcement of domestic tax systems, fighting corruption, supporting sustainable financing tools like remittances and ensuring the repatriation of assets that result of illicit activities.

3. The increasing role of South-South and Triangular Cooperation, which complements traditional North-South cooperation, asserting that knowledge sharing and the establishment of knowledge hubs are important tools to increase their impact. This discussion involved the recognition of the unique characteristics and comparative advantages of SSC, but also its challenges, as well as concrete proposals on how to overcome them.

4. The need to continue cooperating with Middle Income Countries, recognizing that per capita income indicators do not reflect the complexity of the development challenges of this country category. This discussion overcame the false dilemma of redirecting ODA flows, and focused on the kind of specific and targeted actions that are required to facilitate sustainable and sustained growth in MICs in order to avoid the “middle-income trap” and ensure the consolidation of development gains.

5. The importance of meaningful engagement with the private sector as a valuable partner in development. While the private sector is an irreplaceable engine for economic growth, it is important to ensure, including through adequate regulatory frameworks, that sustainable development in all its three dimensions is fully embedded in business models.

The main outcome of the 1HLM is the Mexico City Communiqué: a consensual document that was the product of a lengthy, transparent and inclusive process. The Communiqué addresses the role of the Global Partnership in the implementation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda. It also outlines concrete actions towards more inclusive and sustainable development results, and addresses the working arrangements and evolving role of the Global Partnership.

In the context of the 1HLM, a broad and diverse group of development stakeholders launched 39 voluntary initiatives as concrete actions and plans to enhance development effectiveness. These initiatives truly reflect the spirit of the GPEDC.

The knowledge and diversity of views assembled in these pages constitute a solid contribution to the international discussions on the future development architecture, consolidating the Global Partnership as a multi-stakeholder and innovative platform for advancing global development in a sustainable and inclusive manner. We trust the conclusions reached in Mexico will prove valuable and feed into the shaping of the international development framework that will guide global efforts into the 2030 horizon.

JUAN MANUEL VALLE PEREÑA
Managing Director
Mexican Agency for International Cooperation for Development
PREPARATORY EVENTS
CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS FORUM: EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT THROUGH INCLUSIVE PARTNERSHIPS

14 APRIL 2014, MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, MEXICO

Convened by the CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness (CPDE), the GIZ and the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs, civil society representatives from around the world held a meeting to prepare a common approach to the substantive agenda of the First High-Level Meeting. The Forum’s sessions addressed advocacy efforts within the GPEDC, and evaluated progress since Busan, especially with regards to the Global Monitoring Report, Inclusive Development and the Enabling Environment for CSOs in development cooperation.

The global CSO community engaged in discussions around key topics, such as the implementation of the Istanbul Principles on CSO Development Effectiveness, human rights-based approach to development, the role of inclusive partnerships in the post-2015 process, and gender equality. It also looked back on the unfinished business of Accra, Paris and Busan, in order to outline the way forward in the framework of the First HLM of the GPEDC and beyond.

For more information, go to: http://www.csopartnership.org/news/cso-statement-1st-hlm-gpedc/
PARLIAMENTARY FORUM

14 APRIL 2014, SENATE OF THE REPUBLIC, MEXICO

The Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), together with the Mexican Congress and the Association of European Parliamentarians with Africa (AWEPA), organized a Parliamentary Forum in order to articulate a parliamentary perspective on the key themes of the HLM. Parliamentarians from across the world discussed the importance of congressional vigilance over development cooperation funds, and identified ways in which parliamentary participation leads to better development outcomes.

The main objectives of the Forum were:
- To review the Global Partnership’s progress on the implementation of its commitments for effective development cooperation, particularly those concerning parliaments (indicators 6 and 7);
- To send a strong message on the need to strengthen parliaments as key partners in development effectiveness processes at the country level;
- To articulate a parliamentary perspective on the key themes of the HLM, including domestic resource mobilization;
- To promote the inclusion of parliaments in development cooperation structures at country level, as well as their dedicated follow-up to aid funds and expenditure.

For more information, go to: http://www.ipu.org/splz-e/mexico14.htm

UNFINISHED BUSINESS:
MOVING FORWARD
TO MEET THE BUSAN COMMITMENTS

14 APRIL 2014, HYATT REGENCY, MEXICO

The OECD and UNDP organized this workshop to complement and help delegates prepare for the first plenary session of the First High-Level Meeting on “Progress on Implementing the Busan Commitments: How far have we come?”. The workshop brought together 350 members of the Global Partnership, including representatives from governments, international organizations, civil society organizations, and the private sector, providing an opportunity for more in-depth interaction among the various stakeholders of the Global Partnership.

The main objective of the workshop was to review progress in implementing commitments made in Busan at the Fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in 2011, as well as identify bottlenecks and promote concrete initiatives to enable further progress. The workshop drew on the Global Partnership monitoring report: Making Development Co-operation More Effective: 2014 progress report as well as the regional consultations for the High-Level Meeting and other preparatory events.

For more information, go to: http://effectivecooperation.org/2014/03/29/pre-high-level-meeting-workshop-unfinished-business-moving-forward-to-meet-the-busan-commitments/
First High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation

SPEECHES FROM THE OPENING CEREMONY
SPEECHES FROM THE OPENING CEREMONY
Ladies and gentlemen, good afternoon to you all.

Secretary General of the United Nations, Ban Ki-moon; welcome to Mexico. We are honored that you could be here at such an important and relevant event for international cooperation between all the countries represented here.

I would like to give a warm welcome to the Ministers from Indonesia, Nigeria and the United Kingdom, who are Co-Chairs of this Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation.

I would also like to welcome Helen Clark, Administrator of the United Nations Development Program.

I welcome the honorable Ambassadors from the different sister nations who are here with us, and the distinguished delegates representing countries, international organizations, civil society organizations, and trade unions, who have come from around the world for this first High Level Meeting, organized in Mexico for the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, destined to promote the world we all dream and want.

Ladies and gentlemen; members of the media:

It is a great honor for Mexico to host the First High Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation. In the name of the people and the government of Mexico, I welcome you all to our country.

We are proud to receive representatives from more than 130 nations, who over the next two days will discuss and reflect on the development of those who live in situations of vulnerability, a topic of great importance worldwide.

Today, the country that opens its doors to you has adopted international cooperation as a guiding principle for its foreign policy, a principle that is enshrined in the Mexican Constitution. Mexico is a country of solidarity and generosity whose cooperation, economic collaboration, humanitarian assistance and shared effort for a better world bears clear testimony to its global responsibility.

We are a country that has created its own Agency for International Cooperation for Development, convinced that we can help to overcome poverty and reduce the inequality gaps that still divide the people in our planet. In the era of globalization, the development of a country promotes the development of all mankind.

At this High Level Meeting, representatives of governmental and non-governmental actors have come together from all over the world to increase the effectiveness of cooperation policies. That is to say, to ensure that international aid will truly contribute to eradicating hunger and extreme poverty, to prevent children from dying from preventable diseases, and to ensure that women have the same opportunities as
men, among other objectives.

Economic globalization must be followed by a globalization of solidarity. This conviction, shared by all the countries represented here, began with the Millennium Declaration in 2000, setting the goal of building a Global Partnership for Development. Since then, various multilateral meetings and forums have been held to make financing for development viable and to make cooperation policies more effective.

It was one of the more recent meetings, in Busan, South Korea, at the end of 2011, that saw the creation of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation that gathers us here today.

I celebrate that this First High Level Meeting is being held at a time of important definitions. The deadline for fulfilling the Millennium Development Goals is one year away, and I am certain that this new Global Partnership will play a decisive role in defining the Development Agenda that will follow after 2015.

In this context, I would like to recognize Mr. Ban Ki-moon, Secretary General of the United Nations, for his leadership in heading the international efforts to consolidate this strategic agenda. Ensuring that every person in the world has a dignified standard of living is a cause that speaks to everyone, commits us all, and moves us not only to unity, but above all, to action.

New agents of change have arisen in recent years, dedicated to contributing to resolving the social challenges we face. Southern partners have joined the donor countries of the North, as well as local governments and parliaments, civil society organizations, foundations, private companies, and the most valuable of all, millions of volunteer citizens.

Here, in Mexico City, we have the opportunity to join forces and move forward together towards a new era of effective cooperation that allows us to achieve the inclusive and sustainable development that we want for the world. We are in a position to build a new architecture for the international cooperation that is needed to fulfill, through action, the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

To achieve the social transformation we all want globally, the collective power of each nation needs to mobilize. In keeping with its global responsibility, Mexico has decided to propose, undertake, and fully meet its international commitments regarding development.

With this conviction, we are working on three areas of action:

First, institutionalizing the basic principles for effective development cooperation. This means promoting the alignment of international aid with the priorities of recipient countries, result-focused actions, transparency and accountability, and the establishment of inclusive development partnerships.

Mexico has an advanced legal and institutional framework to ensure these principles are reflected in our international cooperation actions and in the proper use of resources allocated to development. Some of the reforms we have implemented consider the constitutional autonomy of the institution responsible for governmental transparency, and the evaluation body for social development policies.

Second, broadening and improving the quality of international aid. As a nation that receives and offers international cooperation, we know both the needs of recipient countries and the responsibilities of donor nations.

“Today, the country that opens its doors to you has adopted international cooperation as a guiding principle for its foreign policy, a principle that is enshrined in the Mexican Constitution. Mexico is a country of solidarity and generosity whose cooperation, economic collaboration, humanitarian assistance and shared effort for a better world bears clear testimony to its global responsibility.”
"If we align our priorities and articulate our efforts, we will send a clear message of solidarity and hope to those living in poverty and marginalization. Let us join forces to move forward, because united we can make the promise of a better future for all humanity come true."

As an Upper Middle-Income country, Mexico has strengthened cooperation with Southern nations in areas such as agriculture, education, energy, health, and safety. Furthermore, in terms of economic assistance to back infrastructure projects in Central America and the Caribbean, Mexico offers technical and scientific cooperation in different areas.

We believe in sharing knowledge, technology and best practices, which is essential for accelerating the development of all nations. We also know that not all countries have the economic resources to support others; however, all of us have experiences and successful cases of public policy that can be shared beyond their borders.

In Mexico, we are organizing all the information we have on development policies and strategies to make this available to the world. To this effect, I have instructed the members of my Cabinet to support the work of the Mexican Agency for International Cooperation for Development, which is leading these projects. The aim is to make Mexico’s experience available in the short term through a digital platform for all the members of our Partnership.

Lastly, the third line of action focuses on promoting the adoption of a global initiative on inclusion. This is the proposal Mexico brings to the Post-2015 Development Agenda: we must set significant goals for the multiple dimensions of development, including food, education, income, health, social security, and basic housing services.

To achieve a global society that is truly inclusive, we need to double our efforts against inequality. In a world whose greatest treasure is diversity, we must ensure that no one is excluded.

Ladies and gentlemen, Mexico is committed to the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation and the agenda that will be defined here. I have every confidence that this High Level Meeting will produce initiatives and projects that will help to accelerate the development of all peoples across the globe.

If we align our priorities and articulate our efforts, we will send a clear message of solidarity and hope to those living in poverty and marginalization. Let us join forces to move forward, because united we can make the promise of a better future for all humanity come true.

In a moment, I will proceed to declare the Meeting formally inaugurated, although participants have already started working on the discussions that we will hold over the next two days.

I reiterate my warmest and most cordial welcome to all participants and attendees at this Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, particularly those from countries with the greatest vulnerability.

I congratulate the three Co-Chairs, who have worked harmoniously, closely, and determinedly to share experiences and help establish, from the point of view of this forum, what is required for a better world based on better public policies, in addition to spreading the spirit of solidarity among the sister nations of the world.

Knowing that this Meeting will contribute to building a more inclusive and prosperous world, today, April 15, 2014, it is my honor to declare the First High Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation formally open.

I wish you all the greatest success in contributing to the building of a country and a world that is more inclusive and more prosperous, as is the wish of the entire world.

Congratulations.
It is a great honor to be here. I thank President Peña Nieto and the Government and people of Mexico for hosting this important meeting.

Two years ago, many of us met in Busan and expressed a strong collective commitment to work better together to reduce poverty and meet the Millennium Development Goals. Since then, we have made important progress. But we have not done enough.

As the 2015 deadline draws near, all of us must do more to deliver on our commitments. And as we shape an inspiring post-2015 development agenda, the international community must be committed to supporting the future goals and targets through a renewed global partnership.

Critically, we must ensure the financing to match our ambitions. We will soon return to the efforts that began here in Mexico, at Monterrey, with a new conference on financing for sustainable development. The Monterrey Consensus and Doha Declaration provide the basis for the financing framework beyond 2015. This framework must be broad: encompassing aid, trade, debt sustainability and macroeconomic stability. Resources must be mobilized from all sources: national, international, private and public.

For the least developed countries, countries in conflict and others that are largely bypassed by international financing flows, official development assistance will remain vital. ODA can also serve as a catalyst, enabling countries to leverage other sources of finance.

I congratulate those donors who are meeting their aid commitments in the face of budgetary pressures. I call on others to show, resolve and meet your commitments to the world’s poorest. We know that the effectiveness of development aid is just as important as the levels.

The results from the monitoring of the Busan commitments underscore the challenges we face. Much greater progress is needed to increase country ownership, accountability, predictability and flexibility in how aid is provided. We need to redouble our efforts and make inclusive partnerships, a core aspect of the Busan Partnership agenda, a reality.

I am encouraged by the steps that recipient developing countries are taking to set clearer development strategies and ensure national ownership through effective coordination systems and greater parliamentary oversight. This contributes to greater transparency and accountability for all development partners, but more needs to be done to tackle corruption, improve regulation and engage with civil society.

We will need to mobilize domestic resources by broadening tax bases, strengthening tax administration, improving governance of extractive industries, and cracking down on illicit financial flows at both the point of origin and the point of destination. I commend the leadership that Africa has shown on this agenda and urge us all to strengthen these efforts.

The world has moved on from the traditional donor-recipient relations. South-South Cooperation has registered impressive growth that is bringing new knowledge and new perspectives. We have many successful examples of truly global partnerships that are delivering specific results, from GAVI Alliance and Every Woman Every Child initiative in the health sector, to the Sustainable Energy for All initiative.

The private sector has become eager to increase its engagement, not just because there are business opportunities but because they see the value in ethical business and in helping to improve people’s lives. Civil society is also an increasingly essential partner in delivering services, monitoring progress and strengthening accountability.

The stage is set for wider, deeper progress. The world is at a turning point in its pursuit of sustainable development. We have the lessons of the MDGs in our hands. We are in the midst of a rich global discussion on our shared future, with a new set of goals taking shape. There is growing awareness that climate change is not just a threat but also an opportunity to re-orient our economies for the better.

The Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation has a crucial contribution to make.

I hope to see concrete messages and initiatives coming out of this meeting that will strengthen country-level ownership, uphold development cooperation commitments and inform our discussions at the United Nations. I count on your leadership as we work together to achieve sustainable development and a life of dignity for all. Let us work together. Thank you.

“We know that the effectiveness of development aid is just as important as the levels... The Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation has a crucial contribution to make.”
Your Excellency Mr. Enrique Peña Nieto, President of Mexico;  
Your Excellency Mr. Ban Ki Moon, UN Secretary General;  
OECD Secretary General Mr. Ángel Gurría;  
UNDP Administrator Ms. Helen Clark;  
Honourable Ministers, distinguished ladies and gentlemen;

Welcome to the first High Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation. We are all gathered here to shape a new and inclusive development cooperation that promises to accelerate the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in the remaining time until 2015 and to deliver effective development results in the post-2015 context.

More than a decade after the launch of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), we have collectively met the targets of halving the number of people living in extreme poverty and providing more than 2 billion people with access to improved sources of drinking water. Despite these achievements, more than one billion people still live in extreme poverty. We have made great progress in meeting health targets; however, some Asian countries are falling short in lowering child mortality, maternal mortality, and low access to sanitation. Meanwhile, countries in Africa are also falling short on goals related to maternal health and universal access to education and sanitation. MDG progress has been uneven; disparities remain between regions and among population groups within countries. People in rural areas continue to find themselves at a disadvantage. Moreover, we still face the repercussions of the global financial crisis which has left millions unemployed and has reduced the amount of development assistance for countries in most need.

Only one year remains before we hit the MDG’s deadline of 2015. In the face of all these challenges, we have the momentum: we have new emerging economic powers and new technologies that are reshaping our societies. We must use these tools to focus and redouble our efforts at meeting these goals. Excellencies, distinguished ladies and gentlemen, the United Nations High Level Panel on a post-2015 development agenda has focused on a new spirit of solidarity, cooperation and mutual accountability, and each of the priority areas for the post-2015 development agenda must be supported by dynamic partnerships.

This is where we play a critical role.

The Global Partnership is a highly inclusive development cooperation forum with a vision to serve as an action-oriented platform, a go-to partnership for 160 countries and 45 international organizations that have endorsed the Busan outcome document, including representatives from partner countries, international organisations, parliaments, civil society, philanthropic organisations and the private sector. We aim to address complex global challenges in a highly collaborative manner, and we are here today to identify and discuss various tools for effective partnership and to generate results and opportunities for all. Here we must strengthen the different cooperation modalities. On financing modalities we must move beyond traditional North-South cooperation into areas such as expanding domestic resource mobilisation and involving the private sector on development. On partnership modalities we must expand on knowledge sharing, South-South and triangular cooperation and the role of middle-income countries. We must use effective approaches that go beyond traditional donor-recipient aid relations without transferring to developing countries the burden of what developed countries have previously committed. We must use knowledge gained from [and shared by] all development stakeholders. We must work based on the principle of inclusiveness. As the first High-Level Meeting, this meeting should provide the foundation and strategic guidance to the next co-Chairs, Steering Committee and members of the Global Partnership.

Excellencies, distinguished ladies and gentlemen: in closing, I would like to express my sincerest appreciation to the Government of Mexico for hosting this very important event, and the offices of my fellow co-chairs as well as the UNDP-OECD joint support team for their excellent work in preparing for this meeting.

Thank you very much.
Your Excellency, President Enrique Peña Nieto, President of the Republic of Mexico;
Your Excellency, Mr. Ban Ki-moon, UN Secretary-General;
Your Excellency, Mr. Angel Gurria, Secretary-General of the OECD;
Fellow Co-Chairs, Justine Greening of the UK, and Armida Alisjahbana of Indonesia;
Distinguished Ministers of Finance, Foreign Affairs, Economic Planning, and of Development Cooperation gathered here today;
Representatives of Parliaments, civil society organizations, and private sector institutions;
Members of the Press Corps;
Distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen:
Let me begin by thanking President Peña Nieto and the Government of Mexico for hosting us here at this First High Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation. Let me also thank the organizers of this conference for also convening such an impressive forum which has delegates from national governments (including parliamentarians), from international organizations, from private sector businesses, from civil society groups, and also from private foundations.
This Global Partnership comes at an opportune moment. For many developing countries, the year 2015 will be a watershed moment. It will be a time when they reflect on the progress they made in the current Millennium Development Goals (or MDGs), and also a time for them to reflect on their development targets for 2015 and beyond. I believe the Global Partnership is a key instrument to deliver on the Post-2015 agenda, and in this regard we are grateful to have Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon here with us to support the linkages between the Busan and Mexico Agenda and the Post-2015 development process.
Distinguished delegates, we have come a long way in improving development cooperation since our initial meetings in Monterrey, Mexico (in 2002), to Paris (in 2005), to Accra, Ghana (in 2008) and Busan, South Korea (in 2011), and now on to Mexico City in 2014. Although Nigeria is one of the lowest recipients of overseas development assistance – in fact, we are a significant aid provider to other African countries through a $200 million Trust Fund at the Africa Development Bank and a strong development cooperation partner to many countries –, we are firm supporters of
more effective development cooperation and true supporters of the shift in language referred to by Zainab Badawi in the opening sessions. We would like to see a true development partnership which is based on principles of mutual trust and accountability, and a shared sense of responsibility for the challenges we all face.

At the 2011 Conference in Busan, South Korea, we all made broad commitments to improve the timeliness and predictability of development assistance. At Busan, we discussed how to increase transparency in development assistance, how to ensure that developing countries took the lead in development cooperation, and how we could have a greater focus on results. From the discussions on progress since Busan this morning, I am happy to say here in Mexico City that we have made progress on the Busan commitments: more transparency, more untied aid, more country-led programs, and more focus on results. From Africa’s perspective and from the perspective of my own country, Nigeria, we welcome this progress on agreed principles and urge that we continue to translate our words into action.

Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen – I am happy that this conference will also focus on the need to improve domestic resource mobilization in developing countries. As you may know, this is a topic being championed by Africa, and also being discussed by policy-makers all over the world. I am honored to have led the discussion on domestic resource mobilization in this partnership. It is truly a discussion of interest to all partners in this cooperative and promises to bring innovative solutions to financing the post-2015 MDGs.

Many developing countries have rightly observed that aid flows alone would not be adequate to finance their development plans. And so, many countries have made efforts to improve their tax policy and administration, to broaden their tax bases, to combat tax evasion, and to improve management of their natural resource revenues. Clearly, this is a good area where external donor assistance can play a smart role, by providing aid to strengthen the tax systems of developing countries. Moreover, according to OECD research, we know that aid which is invested in improving tax administration in developing countries has high returns by generating even more resources for the recipient countries.

Let me also add that another problem which hinders effective resource mobilization for most developing countries is the scourge of illicit financial flows. This trend of capital flight from developing countries must stop! We must be bold to look at the reality in its face; to look at both the supply and demand side of this problem, and to combat those who launder the money, as well as those who hide the money. I hope this conference will work to identify and agree concrete solutions to this problem.

Distinguished delegates: developing countries face many common challenges, such as providing jobs for their youths, investing in their public infrastructure, and also providing safety nets for their citizens. I think a gathering such as this Global Partnership can provide a useful forum for the exchange of information, ideas and best practices. May be one country which has been successful in improving its tax administration can share its lessons with others who are just embarking on the process, or it may be some lessons on job creation or the provision of social safety net programs which could be shared with other countries.

Finally, let me stress the role of the private sector and civil society in achieving our development cooperation objectives. We cannot find adequate financing or create enough jobs unless we partner with the private sector including our own micro, medium, and small enterprises in many of our developing countries. Civil society is also essential for service delivery, and keeping us transparent in our development efforts. The private sector and civil society must be – and are – key partners in making the Busan and Mexico City agenda a success.

To conclude, let me once again thank our host, President Peña Nieto; Foreign Minister Juan Antonio Meade and his team; the entire Government of Mexico; the OECD-UNDP joint support team and my Nigeria team, for convening this conference. Above all, let me say what a delight it has been working with my Co-Chairs. Thank you so much and much luck to the incoming Co-Chairs and Steering Committee. I look forward to the rest of our discussions.
Ladies and Gentlemen, Parliamentarians, Civil Society Organisations, Your Excellences, Secretary General, Co-chairs, Mr. President,

I’m absolutely delighted to be here today! I’m so grateful to President Enrique Peña Nieto for hosting this important meeting and for all of Mexico’s hard work in making it happen! I would also like to say what a pleasure and privilege it’s been to work with my fellow co-chairs as well on this first leg of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation.

The timing of this first High Level Meeting could not be more appropriate: discussions are going on in New York right now that will set the global agenda for our collective efforts on development for years to come. So much is at stake, and we just simply cannot afford to get this wrong. I’m very proud that the UK is now spending 0.7% of our GNI on international development keeping our promise to do that. Whilst we see private sector flows ever growing, the reality is that ODA remains an important source of development finance for so many countries. I urge all states who have made similar commitments to deliver on those in the coming years!

But I also believe that the critical ingredient of the post-2015 discussions isn’t just about what it should include but also how we can work together to achieve it. So it needs to be about the “how”. How our efforts can be more effective? We must all share knowledge and challenge each other together to get the best results with limited resources. How we can work in genuine partnership? It’s not just that we want to work in partnership – we have to work in partnership if we want to see sustainable gains on the poverty reduction. Our best chance for success is to work together. A final “how” is that we have to make sure that our focus is on development. The global partnership has brought a tiny shift from aid effectiveness to development effectiveness. Poverty is a global challenge that cannot just be addressed by governments. It requires a contribution of many actors, many policy tools and many financial flows. That’s why the global partnership’s focus on other domestic resource mobilisation is critical and I’m delighted that the UK is leading the private sector session.

The four key principles of development effectiveness agreed in Busan are more important now than ever to equip us to tackle post-2015 challenges. The UK has embedded these principles throughout our work but I think we can go further and I want to improve how the UK does things working together. Indeed, I hope that is the spirit in which we all have here today. The Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation is a forum that has something truly special, even unique to offer. Through its focus on practical cooperation in developing countries and over the next two days I hope we can learn from one another, identify new and exciting ideas which we can then summarise in a unique annex of actions. We can learn lessons from each other and head home ready to act with the energy and the creativity that we’ll need for the post-2015 period.

Thank you very much!
Good morning, President Enrique Peña Nieto. Good morning friends. Welcome to this First High Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation.

Some time ago, the international community came together with a clear vision of joining efforts to overcome poverty little by little, in order to generate better conditions for development.

It was clear, however, that this ambition was not sufficient and that to reach the goals that we had laid out, we needed to find partners on this journey, allies, to make the Millennium Goals and the Global Partnership for Development a reality.

The roots of this partnership are found in the first forum on Aid Effectiveness, which was held in Rome in 2003. However, it was in Busan, under Korea’s leadership two and a half years ago, that we decided to create this Partnership to ensure that development efforts have the greatest possible impact for the well-being of society.

An insightful analyst of economic development, John Kenneth Galbraith, reminded us in the sixties that it is people, mankind, who are the common denominator for progress. Forty years later, Joseph Stiglitz said that the true purpose of development is to transform the lives of people, not just to transform economies.

Today, we are already immersed in the process of defining a new development agenda, in keeping with the approaches that have been expressed here. We are striving to make this agenda completely inclusive.

Thank you, President Peña Nieto, for accompanying us today in this platform for dialogue and reflection, which we consider essential to foster development. The representatives and specialists gathered here particularly appreciate your support and your vision for a future of shared growth and prosperity.

Thank you to all participants in this Global Partnership who are joining us in Mexico today; civil society, the private sector, representatives of governments and multilaterals, participating in five plenary sessions and thirty-six focus sessions. We are certain that these meetings will be successful and bring forth agreements.

And we hope that the process of this Partnership is thus consolidated, and that we are able to ensure coordinated, effective, and results-oriented actions for our common development.

Thank you for your attention, and again, welcome to Mexico.
Y

our Excellency, President Peña Nieto; Secretary-General Ban; Minister Meade; Distinguished Co-Chairs; UNDP Administrator Helen Clark; Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen.

Allow me to begin by acknowledging the role of President Peña Nieto and his government in hosting this meeting, as well as the efforts of our three Co-Chairs – Armida Alisjahbana, Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala, and Justine Greening – who have helped bring the Partnership to life in its first two years of existence.

It is fitting that this meeting is being held in Mexico, which has undertaken the most impressive package of reforms, showing that nations do best when they lead by example, when they get their act together politically, and when they aim for ambitious policies which reflect best practices.

Important advances have been made in human development: more than half a billion people have risen out of poverty in the last 20 years. But we need to re-double our efforts, especially given our commitments next year, which include to agree on a post-2015 framework, to address climate change, and to tackle gender equality. We need to do much, much more.

In Busan, we changed gears by broadening a discussion focused on aid to one that places effective aid within a broader package of policies, which are centered on partnerships that matter for development effectiveness.

We must not use this broader agenda as an excuse to back away from prior commitments on aid. For some people, aid can make the difference between life and death. At the time of the Busan High Level Forum, aid volumes from members of the OECD’s Development Assistance Committee had hit a record high, only to fall again in the two years that followed. I am therefore particularly pleased that figures released by the OECD only last week showed that official development assistance rose again by 6.1% in 2013, reaching 135 billion US dollars – a record high. I am not sure whether there is a correlation here, but I cannot help but wonder whether the imminence of another high-level meeting had anything to do with this strong effort.

In Busan, many of you volunteered to participate in a global monitoring exercise, which the OECD and UNDP are proud to have supported. The final report, released two weeks ago, shows that the pace of change has been far too slow, particularly when it comes to some of the aid-focused commitments made by donors in Paris, Accra and Busan.

This brings me to my next point: we should use development cooperation in ways that help countries strengthen their own institutions and capabilities, including the capability to raise revenues. For example, with a clear vision and well-targeted support from its international partners, Rwanda built its revenue authority almost from scratch, increasing domestic revenue from 9% of GDP in 1998 to over 15% of GDP in 2013. We have similar examples of the high returns to investment in tax from OECD projects on transfer pricing in countries, such as Colombia and Kenya.

However, we still invest less than 0.1% of all aid in efforts to improve tax policy and administration. What would it take to agree to double or even triple the amounts donor countries invest to help developing countries raise their own revenues? Isn’t this something we could all agree to do here, right now, in Mexico City?

The OECD is accelerating and extending its efforts to make the international tax system fairer, to help tackle tax evasion, and to curb illicit financial flows. For example, at the invitation of the G20 Finance Ministers, we have developed an action plan to address tax base erosion and profit shifting (BEPS). Earlier this year, we presented a new single standard for the automatic exchange of information for tax purposes – an important step forward in the fight against tax evasion. And we are scaling up an initiative called

José Ángel Gurría,
OECD Secretary-General
Tax Inspectors Without Borders, which will see tax experts being deployed to support the work of tax authorities in developing countries.

We need to design a new multilateralism for development built on the spirit of solidarity enshrined in the Millennium Declaration. It needs to break down bureaucratic barriers. It needs to be truly multi-stakeholder. It needs to encourage leaders to step forth in the race for achieving development. The initiative taken by private foundations to develop Guidelines for Effective Philanthropic Engagement is one encouraging development. It shows how the Global Partnership continues to grow.

The OECD is working hand-in-hand with UNDP and with the United Nations family to support the Global Partnership. We are responding to a call from 161 countries and 56 organizations to make sure the MDGs and their successors are implemented, and that poverty becomes a scourge of the past. I am encouraged, Secretary-General Ban, by your strong personal commitment to this Partnership.

I encourage you all to use the following two days to show how all of this can be done in practice, to turn commitments into action, and above all, to come closer to ending poverty, to reducing inequality in all its forms, and to addressing environmental sustainability. In short: Better Policies for Better Lives. Thank you.
I thank our Mexican hosts for organizing this first High Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation. I also thank the Co-Chairs of the Partnership, Indonesia, Nigeria, and the United Kingdom, for skilfully steering the Global Partnership from Busan to Mexico. It has been a privilege for UNDP to work with you, serve on the Steering Committee, and work alongside the OECD in the joint secretariat for the Partnership.

This year’s progress report on the Global Partnership suggests that longstanding efforts to change the way development cooperation is delivered are paying off in lifting the quality of aid delivery. More, however, needs to be done to transform cooperation practices and ensure country ownership, use of national systems, and transparency and accountability among partners.

Inclusiveness was at the core of the Busan agreement, and there does appear to be more recognition in many circles of the role of non-state development actors. At UNDP, we will always advocate for the full inclusion of civil society as independent development actors.

In the aftermath of the global financial crisis, total ODA fell for two successive years. Therefore, it has been a major boost to see it rise again last year, although it is of concern to see the proportion dedicated to Africa decline. Meeting existing commitments on the level and quality of ODA must remain a priority.

An ambitious new sustainable development agenda is in the making for beyond 2015. Critical to its implementation will be both the quantity and the quality of ODA. In this respect, the Global Partnership can play a vital role in advocating for meeting ODA commitments, promoting best practices, forming new alliances for development, and strengthening mutual accountability.

A breakthrough at Busan was to place ODA in the broader context of development cooperation; a context which includes trade, investment, domestic resource mobilization, remittances, and climate finance.

In the new development architecture, the role of South-South and triangular cooperation, civil society organizations, the private sector, and major foundations will continue to grow. This proliferation of actors brings opportunities, but only if it can be navigated. It is important to support building the capacity of the poorest countries and communities to access those opportunities.

This reminds us of the catalytic role ODA can play in supporting the development of national institutions and capacities to leverage all available sources of development finance in order to reach national development objectives and make progress on internationally agreed development goals.

This can be the generation which eradicates poverty and turns the tide on inequalities, citizen insecurity, and climate change and other forms of environmental degradation. Achieving those objectives needs the inclusive approaches to which the Global Partnership has committed. The more effective this partnership is, the greater the progress the world will make on an ambitious post-2015 agenda. That is why what happens in these discussions in Mexico City matters.
SPEECHES FROM THE OPENING CEREMONY

H onorable Ministers, Excellences, development partners, CSO colleagues, and friends.

We thank the government of Mexico for graciously accepting the responsibility to organize the first HLM under the GPEDC, and also supporting the efforts of CSOs, including the organization of the preparatory CSO forum yesterday. 160 CSOs are here present, affirming their commitment to development effectiveness and their responsibility to end poverty.

The world faces several challenges today, due to multiple global crises, political unrest and conflict. We also find tremendous opportunities however, for unified action amongst all development actors. While ODA has dropped in 2011 to 2012 due to the economic and financial crises,
"The world faces several challenges today, due to multiple global crises, political unrest and conflict. We also find tremendous opportunities however, for unified action amongst all development actors."

It is welcomed news that ODA has rebounded last year, and because of that, it is important for us to further increase our commitment to aid. It is of absolute urgency to properly mobilize sufficient resources to address development challenges and the roots of the crisis for the poorest of the poor, and the most marginalized. Aid is a responsibility that is historical in the world for developed countries, and this is important for us to continue.

The process of organizing the GPEDC has meant a loss of momentum for development effectiveness, but it is important here that in Mexico, everyone seeks a renewed political commitment to development cooperation that is effective, that will truly deliver results, that assures people the enjoyment of human rights, eradication of poverty, and ending inequality. This renewed political commitment at the HLM presents an opportunity to strengthen unity, solidarity, democratic ownership, inclusive partnerships and accountability to achieve effective development.

Country ownership is fundamental to reform development cooperation across the globe, but we also remember that democratic ownership is essential, and a main action that we committed to at Busan. We face the challenge of achieving democratic development, starting with the promotion, fulfillment and defense of human rights by our governments. In particular, the shrinking spaces for CSOs is an important example where CSOs are prevented from fulfilling their duties to support the people to claim their rights.

Inclusive development is premised on the promotion and realization of human rights-based approaches to development that ensure that no one is left behind. Gender equality and empowerment of women have been clear commitments at Busan, but we still need to strive further to improve our work and ensure that monitoring is developed and sustained. We should continue to promote the genuine developmental State, premised on clear public responsibility in creating jobs and livelihoods in the context of entrepreneurial development from the grassroots, while maintaining or maximizing the positive roles of the private sector in development.

We need clear commitments for private sector accountability, public regulation and additional contributions to development. The effort at the HLM to deliver catalytic aid to increase the role of the private sector is important in attracting foreign investment, but we should not go overboard. We should not reduce public responsibility to promote and deliver development.

As the deadline of the MDGs in 2015 draws near, the post-2015 sustainable development agenda becomes even more urgent, made even more acute with the devastating effects of climate change, such as the historic super typhoon Haiyan in The Philippines.

We need to underscore the transformative potential of inclusive sustainable development, and ensure policy coherence and coordination with all development actors, institutions and governments to deliver transformative goals for sustainable development. Inclusive development partnerships are important for CSOs, who need to be fully recognized as development actors in their own right. We are working to strengthen our own accountability, according to the Istanbul Principles for CSO Development Effectiveness. And also, along with our partners, we work to end poverty, inequality and build a sustainable world. Only through inclusive partnerships can we achieve the world we want.

Thank you very much.
Distinguished members of the presidium,

It is my honor to address you on behalf of parliamentarians from around the world, who met yesterday to give continuity to the parliamentary discussions on cooperation that have been ongoing for several years.

Yesterday’s session sought to accompany, influence, and support the agreements that States will reach at this first meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation. We also adopted a statement on how we will work to meet these goals, from which I will share with you the most important points.

The current needs of development cooperation require greater involvement from parliamentarians. Key actions depend on us, such as the mobilization of federal resources, improving the availability of and public access to information on cooperation, developing transparent public finance management systems, and increasing public awareness in our countries on the need to face global challenges, which we can only overcome together and for which cooperation is essential.

Taking this into account, and aware of the importance of South-South and Triangular cooperation as new frames of reference for the establishment of inclusive development partnerships, we have adopted various commitments to contribute our part to the construction of a better framework in this area.

I would like to note that the cooperation policy of each country must be constructed not only by governments, but also by all stakeholders involved, starting with parliaments. Furthermore, we have emphasized the importance of strengthening our institutional capacities to better fulfill our duties with regards to budgeting and oversight of the use of resources allocated to cooperation.

Strengthening transparency and accountability mechanisms for policies in this area is essential to ensure that aid reaches those it needs to reach invariably and in a timely manner. We have also emphasized the important contribution that gender-sensitive budgets are making to development.

I would like to conclude by saying that it is fundamental to promote greater participation by parliamentarians in following up on the Millennium Development Goals and in defining the new Post-2015 Development Agenda, a purpose for which we will work intensely.

The parliamentarians of the world understand that a great deal of humanity’s future is at stake in the realization of an inclusive and effective development agenda, and we stand ready to play our part.

Thank you.
GOOD AFTERNOON EVERYONE,

I am here today as the global representative for regional and local governments that are members of UCLG and ORU/FOGAR, which are global organizations of regional and local governments, and also members of the Global Partnership Steering Committee, a decision that will be ratified here in Mexico.

As members of this Global Partnership for Effective Development, UCLG, ORU/FOGAR and local governments reaffirm our commitment to strengthen this process, and of course, to achieve the fulfillment of the Busan agreement, which we also signed.

Friends, for the local, regional, and city governments, it is clear that global development is framed by the Post-2015 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals. This Post-2015 initiative guides public policy worldwide, and we must all embrace it. But this proposal for global policy could become unrealistic or subjective if it is not formulated as citizens, and worse, if it is not implemented with citizens. That is to say, if there is no territorial approach to help make it a reality, it will remain a mere public policy statement.

This is why it is necessary for the Global Partnership for Effective Cooperation to promote what we call Global Partnerships and Local Partnerships, but especially Local Partnerships, in which people are the managers, and local and regional governments the facilitators, for the practical implementation of programs and projects that will help fulfill the goals of the Post-2015 agenda. Strong and clear processes are needed for this concept to be more effective, as well as political decentralization and financial autonomy for the territories. These processes will bring the decision-making power to the people.

We will achieve nothing if cooperation does not support programs and projects under the framework of territorial ordering and development planning of the territories, which are closer to the people and managed by local governments.

Friends, we all know that the people who better know the needs of the territory and the problems in cities, their outskirts, and in the rural communities, are citizens accompanied by their closest government level.

Our call to the Global Partnership is to foster strong local partnerships between public and local governments, but also a local partnership that allows for the articulation of local governments in urban and rural communities with municipal governments, regional governments, and of course, with national governments, as well as the latter with the broad Global Partnership.

We believe that multilateral cooperation organizations must be integrally involved in this process of articulation in the various levels of government in the different States. This will only be possible if territorial and national roadmaps are developed, defining the methodology for the articulation and application of the Busan agreements, which will lead to better effectiveness in development cooperation. Besides, it will allow us to insert this agreement in the conceptual framework of the Post-2015 Agenda.

Essentially, ladies and gentlemen, what the local governments members of the UCLG, ORU FOGAR and the regional governments are suggesting, is that we need to implement articulated local partnerships that will form the basis or the foundation for partnerships, and for the Global Partnership. Otherwise, neither cooperation nor the Post-2015 Agenda will be effective in the territories.

Thank you, ladies and gentlemen.
Good evening, ladies and gentlemen, Excellences. Thank you very much for your attention.

My name is Betty Maina, I come from Kenya, and I am going to make a statement on behalf of the private sector.

Even though business was not involved in the formulation of the MDGs, it is true that some of the progress - and actually most of the progress realizing the attainment of the goals - can be attributed to the actions of the private sector. This was recognized in Busan, and since then, international processes have all put public-private partnerships at the core of delivering the new agenda. And that is a key pillar of this High-Level Meeting.

It has become increasingly clear that our world’s most daunting challenges are too large and complex for any one segment of society to solve alone. Collective action and partnerships, uniting all relevant global stakeholders, are now required if humankind is to achieve true global security and global sustainability.

As the international community engages in widespread outlook on the framework that should replace the MDGs - as they expire in 2015 - the energy, innovation and resources of the private sector are increasingly recognized to be one of the core drivers of the agenda for economic empowerment that may rederess the current mismatch between aspirations, capabilities and opportunities of many countries - particularly, but not exclusively, the African ones.

Business increasingly realizes that its long-term prosperity is at stake, if the challenges of poverty and marginalization are not properly confronted, and economic development partners do not provide for greater inclusiveness and increased equity of opportunities and outcomes. The frontline involvement of so many companies and business associations in the shaping of the post-2015 development agenda, means the private sector is definitely stepping up to co-lead the transformations that are required for these challenges to be tackled and for prosperity to thrive.

Business is increasingly embracing and integrating principles to help guide it towards achieving and delivering value measured in economic, environmental and social terms. Furthermore, business is increasingly expanding beyond do-no-harm approaches, in order to produce deliberate positive outcomes doing good. These approaches include actions in the critical areas of water, energy, food, fiber and forests, backed-up by accountable mechanisms including annual reporting.

“Collective action and partnerships, uniting all relevant global stakeholders, are now required if humankind is to achieve true global security and global sustainability.”
Such an enhanced business engagement in development comes with new opportunities as well as new challenges. The acceleration of development progress offers increasing opportunities for business, as it fosters sustained growth and expanding markets, stronger rule-of-law and political stability, social cohesion, and an increasingly educated and healthy workforce. At the same time, the innovation that drives entrepreneurship can contribute to find the roadways to address societal problems that confront all societies.

The recognition of the role of the private sector in fostering growth, promoting innovation and providing employment also means that business now has a seat at the table. Globally, regionally, or nationally -where development policies are defined-we have an increased opportunity for advocacy on the conditions that facilitate entrepreneurial and market development.

As business moves to occupy its role as a co-development partner, it will need to review its strategies and make inclusiveness central to its operations. It will be necessary for business to work together with national governments, civil society and other stakeholders to support greater accountability, and more integrated reporting with a focus on development outcomes—for instance employment outcomes or revenues to governments. However, it needs to be stressed that partnerships with business and other non-State actors are not a replacement for the State. The State remains the central actor in development, and the main partner in the utilization of development assistance in pursuit of national priorities.

But the State cannot do it alone. We look forward to greater engagement of multilateral organizations, national governments, development communities, civil society and the business community in confronting the challenges we face today. These challenges are too much for any actor to be left alone, and the private sector is willing to sit at the core.

Thank you very much.
Good evening Excellences, ladies and gentlemen.

My name is Suleiman Al-Herbish. I am the Director General of the OPEC Fund for International Development, and I am here representing ten development institutions working in over one hundred countries, and committing over ten billion dollars per year in concessional development assistance.

We are pleased and honored to be in Mexico as a group of institutions committed to international cooperation and the eradication of poverty. We see the Mexico High-Level Meeting as a decisive step in our drive for effective development cooperation. Our journey started with the formulation of the MDGs, and in Monterrey, we agreed that we need strong governance, diverse sources of financing and an inclusive global economic system. Our journey then took us to Rome, Paris, Accra and Busan. In Busan we agreed to refocus on ownership, results, inclusiveness, transparency and mutual accountability. Throughout we agreed that, in a global world, we need to work together and build effective partnerships.

The Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation is timely and welcome. As we prepare for the post-2015 development agenda, we need to take a broad perspective on issues, and our capacity to deliver on our commitments. Any shortcomings of any stakeholder translate on the MDGs and their successors not being met, and hope being frustrated.

Our overarching objectives remain the eradication of poverty, the stimulation of economic growth, and the promotion of sustainable development with its three pillars: social, economic and environmental. To quote the Secretary General of the United Nations, Mr. Ban Ki-moon, energy is the golden thread linking the three. Basic energy, actually, basic energy for those who do not have it.

Excellences, ladies and gentlemen.

I wish to reiterate the commitment of our institution to a continued and scaled-up cooperation with our partner countries. I also reaffirm our commitment to work with other stakeholders and to actively support the governments of the Global Partnership.

Ladies and gentlemen, to close, I would like to remind you that we are here for one goal: to eradicate poverty. This is a goal that can be achieved. Let us remember the word of a man who we all adore and cherish, Mr. Nelson Mandela: “Like slavery and Apartheid, poverty is not natural, it is man-made, and it can be overcome and eradicated by human beings.”

Thank you very much.

“I would like to remind you that we are here for one goal: to eradicate poverty. This is a goal that can be achieved.”
PLENARY SESSION 1

PROGRESS SINCE BUSAN AND INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT

OBJECTIVE
The Busan High Level Forum marked a turning point in development cooperation, in which the principles of accountability, results, transparency, inclusivity and whole-of-society country ownership were reaffirmed. The new approach to development effectiveness post-Busan consisted of taking these principles into practice, promoting their implementation by a broad range of partners and stakeholders so that development cooperation was both inclusive and effective. The New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States marked the new approach that was widely endorsed in Busan.

The Mexico High Level Meeting provided a unique opportunity to build on the promise of Busan and review our progress over the past two years towards the effective implementation of these principles, as well as the specific commitments that demonstrate them in practice. It was also a platform to engage in dialogue over the contribution of the Global Partnership to the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

This plenary session aimed to reinvigorate political will and energy to deliver on commitments from Paris, Accra and Busan, building on evidence from the monitoring report. Lessons were shared on how principles work on the ground, and concrete ideas were discussed on ways to accelerate progress and address bottlenecks in the implementation of the Busan principles.

MODERATOR
• Zeinab Badawi, BBC Journalist

PARTICIPANTS
• Yun Byung-se, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Korea
• Henrique Banze, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs and Development, Mozambique
• Rajiv Shah, USAID Administrator
• Roselynn Musa, Programme Manager of FEMNET and CPDE Co-Chair
• Helen Clark, UNDP Administrator
• Nancy Abisai, MP, East African Legislative Assembly, Kenya
• Anna Palmqvist, H&M’s Global Sustainability Manager
• Samara Kamura, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sierra Leone
• Lei Lei Thein, Deputy Minister National Planning & Economic Development, Myanmar
• Vitalice Meja, Coordinator of Reality of Aid Africa
• Andris Piebalgs, European Commissioner Development Cooperation
• Kyle Peters, Vice President for Operations, Policy and Country Services, World Bank
• Clare Woodcraft, CEO, Emirates Foundation
• Carles Llorens, Secretary-General of RU/FOGAR

LEAD DISCUSSANTS
• Demeke Mekonnen Hassen, Deputy Prime Minister, Ethiopia
• Ram Sharan Mahat, Minister of Finance, Nepal
• Dhananjayan Sivaguru Sriskandarajah, Secretary General of CIVICUS
• Jaime Alfredo Miranda, Minister of Foreign Affairs, El Salvador
• Judith Randel, Executive Director, Development Initiatives
• Justine Greening, Secretary of State for International Development, United Kingdom

KEY ISSUES DISCUSSED
The first plenary session focused on the 4 shared principles of the Busan agreement – inclusive development, country ownership, focus on results, and mutual transparency and accountability – as well as fragility and conflict. As the post-Busan monitoring report highlighted, while there is some cause for optimism, renewed commitment and more effort will be needed to translate these principles into practice and reality. As the opening address from Korea highlighted, monitoring has shown that these principles are pivotal to how we work on the ground with aid, but also to the broader scope of development cooperation. A stronger partnership will be needed to make them a reality.

Korea, along with many other Busan signatories, is taking steps to internalise these principles, for example, by moving towards joining the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) by the 2015 deadline. Other interesting examples of progress provided by panellists included:

• The United States of America’s push to localize their development cooperation through measures such as localizing procurement of food aid and pushing to meet their IATI commitments.

• Myanmar, a relatively new participant in the development effectiveness fora, has instituted a new results and data system to be IATI compliant.

• The European Union (EU) and its member states have accelerated efforts to improve and strengthen results-based programming that support national/country development plans through joint programming efforts.

• The World Bank has also supported a country-led results framework by continuous support to country development planning and making sure that the Country Assistance Strategies draw on countries’ results framework.

Panellists highlighted several key points for each of the Busan pillars. A key area of focus for the first panel was how to achieve inclusive development and growth in a way that is country-led and does not lead towards inequality. Several speakers highlighted the importance of ensuring that development was truly owned in an inclusive way since all stakeholders, including parliaments and civil society, have shaped and have a stake in the future and development of their countries. While this can be complex and at times difficult, since many stakeholders represent diverse and potentially fragmented groups, country ownership will be strengthened by ensuring that inclusive partnerships are a reality. Development partners can support this ownership and inclusivity by ensuring that cooperation is aligned to country-led development plans.

The panel also emphasized the need for action at a country level. There is greater expectation for inclusive growth in countries such as Mozambique, where there have been rises in mineral revenue. The inclusive development agenda means enabling and engaging with all people –
particularly those most vulnerable and marginalised – in policy dialogue and accountability frameworks. There was also recognition that these are not tasks without challenges, but that this should not be an excuse. There are examples of initiatives and efforts already happening, such as the establishment of an Action Plan that brings all partners on board with the development effectiveness agenda, the establishment of a Code of Conduct that binds partners and the government on actions, and the enhancement of medium-term development frameworks for which partners are requested to align their cooperation with. Businesses also have a stake and a role to play in ensuring equitable growth and development, which is significant since these both directly affect supply chains. For example, companies such as H&M are committed to paying a living wage, supporting skills development, and being a voice for workers through collective bargaining. However, it was also noted that individual companies are limited in their impact since they have little capacity to influence their colleagues, and that this was an area where more work was needed.

The spotlight talk on the New Deal focused on “challenges but changes”, by noting the countries that had moved from needing peacekeepers to supplying them. In order to hold onto these gains, there is a need to focus on governance and economic issues, as well as on those that address development and poverty, and to increase and improve efforts to tackle corruption in difficult contexts. Post-2015 will be a crucial place to try to drive next steps for the New Deal.

The panel on results, transparency and accountability discussed where to focus next since substantial gains have been made to a degree, particularly on transparency. There was emphasis that these gains need to go further, and that progress is possible particularly, as the EU highlighted, in areas that have resonance for both taxpayers and partners. The Busan agreement provides a vital roadmap for this progress.

The availability and use of data will be a crucial challenge post-Mexico and an area where the partnership can help to drive results. The data revolution will be a vital part of this, but we cannot just rely on technology; we must also think about supporting the development of systems and frameworks that ensure good and equal access to data, as well as accountability on the gathering and use of such data. Transparency is not only about the what, where, and when, but also about the how and why – which also means talking about what does not work and trying to find new solutions to old problems.

Transparency is also allowing a greater focus and effectiveness of results, as people can experience them and hold governments to account. This is the case in Myanmar, where a new system is helping to ensure that the results their government delivers are the ones that work for people. However, there are also challenges and not unexpected pitfalls, such as the difficulty of adequately measuring things like capacity building or institution strengthening. At the same time, changes and trends such as urbanisation are throwing out new difficulties and challenges that need to be addressed.

**MAIN CONCLUSIONS AND NEXT STEPS**

An ambitious development and poverty eradication agenda requires the mobilisation of diverse resources and the inclusion of all stakeholders, though development cooperation will remain vital. All development stakeholders have their roles to play in achieving these goals: parliaments driving and overseeing policies and budgets; the business and private sectors being engines for growth and potentially transformative actors; civil society ensuring sustainability and inclusiveness; foundations mobilizing resources and overseeing their effective use; international organizations supporting the efforts of all stakeholders worldwide; and governments developing national strategies and key delivery mechanisms.

For each of these actors, the principles of Busan should be the guiding principle that shape how they act and interact. The Mexico High Level Meeting provided a useful reality check as to how principles have been translated into behavioural changes and impacts on the ground. Progress has been made in some areas and we have clung to some of the successes of the past, but future progress will need renewed commitment and a shift from discussion to action.
The Global Partnership emerged from the 4th High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan. First High Level Meeting in Mexico City. The Global Partnership Monitoring Framework deadline to achieve targets.

PROGRESS SINCE BUSAN AND INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT

Through the data submitted on a voluntary basis by 46 countries:

The GPEDC has tracked progress since Busan through four key principles and 10 indicators:

**National ownership and focus on results**
- Development cooperation is focused on results that meet developing countries’ priorities
- Aid is on budgets subject to parliamentary scrutiny
- Developing countries’ systems are strengthened and used
- Aid is untied

**Inclusive development partnerships**
- Civil society operates within an environment which maximizes its engagement
- Engagement and contribution of the private sector to development
- Gender inequality and women’s empowerment

**Transparency and accountability**
- Information on development cooperation is publicly available
- Development cooperation is more predictable
- Mutual accountability is strengthened through inclusive reviews
PLENARY SESSION 2

PARTNERING FOR EFFECTIVE TAXATION AND DOMESTIC RESOURCE MOBILISATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

OBJECTIVE
This session explored how development cooperation can strengthen institutional capacity for Domestic Resource Mobilisation (DRM), improve tax transparency and accountability, and tackle tax avoidance and Illicit Financial Flows (IFF). The panel discussed challenges and opportunities for development cooperation to support developing countries in harnessing domestic revenue and improve public service delivery for development.

MODERATOR
• Krishnan Guru-Murthy, Channel 4 News Journalist

PARTICIPANTS
• Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala, Minister of Finance, Nigeria
• Maxwell Mkwezalamba, Minister of Finance, Malawi
• Albert Mabri Toikeuse, Minister of Planning and Economic Development, Côte d’Ivoire
• Julie Bishop, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Australia
• José Ángel Gurria, Secretary General of the OECD
• Anthony Mothae Maruping, Commissioner for Economic Affairs, African Union Commission
• Andrew Bone, Global Head of Government and Industry Relations, De Beers Group
• Mercedes de Freitas, Executive Director at Transparencia Venezuela

LEAD DISCUSSANTS
• David Kloeveden, Head of TADAT Secretariat, IMF
• Hubert Julien Laferriere, Deputy Mayor of Lyon and UCLG Champion
• Hélène Laverdière, Member of Parliament, House of Commons, Canada
• Jean-Marc Châtaigner, Deputy Director General for Global Affairs, Development and Partnerships, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, France

KEY ISSUES DISCUSSED
Domestic Resource Mobilization (DRM) is a top development priority for African countries. These countries aim to lower their dependence on development partners by gradually increasing their domestic resources. DRM must be considered within a broader package of sustainable financing tools (such as Public–Private Partnerships or PPPs, bonds, trade agreements, stock-exchanges, and remittances). Barriers to DRM include an underdeveloped financial market with limited access to banking facilities and a narrow tax base with low tax contributions by businesses despite a growing private sector. This implies not only improving public sector capacity but also tax structures and the wider financial sector to maximise revenues from diverse sources, including state-owned
assets. Progress can be made as Africa’s tax collection currently outstrips annual aid inflows by ten to one. In parallel, donors need to deliver on their commitments and provide a more targeted support to developing countries to increase DRM, including through South-South cooperation, technical assistance and concerted international action to stem IFF.

DRM is important for developing countries to determine their own future. Building efficient tax systems, reducing IFF and tackling corruption are essential to meet the financial needs of the Post-2015 Development Agenda. Effective taxation can also foster accountability, enable service delivery and strengthen the citizen-state relationship. The Global Partnership was called to: 1) double aid in support of tax systems; 2) endorse Tax Inspectors without Borders and the International Monetary Fund (IMF)-led Tax Administration Diagnostic Assessment Tool; 3) tackle IFF and subscribe to the United Nations Convention Against Corruption.

More and better cooperation is needed to improve tax administration. Capacity building in developing countries will be required for many years ahead to ensure that tax collection is efficient, fair and can finance the delivery of good public services. Tackling IFF would require stronger cooperation between judiciary and oversight institutions at national and international level.

Increase in Official Development Assistance (ODA) for tax matters is necessary and achievable. Examples of significant rates of return from assistance to tax systems in Rwanda, Colombia, the Solomon Islands and El Salvador support the case for more ODA to tax matters. Establishing fair international tax systems that promote international trade and limit unfair practices by multinational enterprises is a challenging task. The strong progress made on the G20/OECD Action Plan on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) and the Automatic Exchange of Information demonstrate that there is strong political will, change is possible.

Development cooperation is on the cusp of a new aid paradigm. This concept is moving towards partnerships that focus on long-term lasting improvements, rather than short-term ‘quick wins’. This requires innovative thinking in compliment to increasing support. The G20 Development Working Group needs to ensure that developing countries can contribute to the international tax agenda and establish a roadmap for them to adhere and benefit from the opportunities that arise. This will require a significant capacity increase in tax administrations.

A win-win relationship between private sector and government is important. The relationship between the mining company De Beers and the Government of Botswana can illustrate this. Through coherent and persistent negotiations, Botswana has successfully managed to obtain a fair return on its natural resources. This supported its democracy and the socio-economic development of its people, while allowing the company to remain profitable.

Governments face difficulties to turn rhetoric into action. Sharing data and information is a positive first step in order to support transparency, tackle corruption and build public trust. This needs to be followed by creating effective complaint systems, granting protection for whistle-blowers, improving judiciary powers to allow for effective scrutiny by civil society and parliaments, and exposing corrupt practices.

Interventions from the floor included: identifying strengths and weaknesses of tax administrations through the IMF-led Tax Administration Diagnostic Assessment Tool to tailor international assistance to existing capacity; the role local governments could play in the post-2015 financing discussions; the importance of strengthening parliamentary institutions and civil society for holding their governments accountable; strengthening negotiating skills in developing countries to ensure a fair share of their natural resource wealth; and the importance of engaging with incorporating developing countries in international tax discussions (e.g. through discussions with the G20).

CONCLUSIONS

DRM constitutes an essential pillar of a true global partnership, where every stakeholder has a clear role to play. To ensure the follow-up on the issues mentioned in this discussion, the Global Partnership members need to actively support the voluntary initiatives included in the Mexico Communiqué:

1) Forming a Coalition for Sustainably Resourced Public Service Delivery.
2) Increasing aid going to tax systems.
3) Endorsing the OECD’s Principles for International Engagement in Supporting Developing Countries in Revenue Matter.
4) Welcoming and endorsing Tax Inspectors Without Borders as an example of innovation to address international tax avoidance.
5) Endorsing the IMF-led Tax Administration Diagnostic Assessment Tool.
6) Committing to perform risk analyses against exposure to illicit financial flows.
Despite recent progress, a significant gap persists in raising tax revenues...

Over 50 billion dollars a year leave Africa due to:

- Tax evasion
- Corrupt flows
- Mispricing
- Misinvoicing

"Tax revenue has improved in African countries but there is plenty of room for improvement"  
Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala, Minister of Finance, Nigeria.

There are still many obstacles for effective taxation

**Illicit Financial Flows**
from developing countries

Represented:

- **946.7 trillion USD**
in 2011

From 2002 to 2011:

- **6 trillion USD**
on average of GDP
- **4%**

Illicit Financial Flows from Developing Countries 2002-2011, Global Financial Integrity

**BEPS**
Base Erosion and Profit Shifting

Tax planning strategies that exploit gaps to ship profits to low or no-tax locations

Ship profits to lower no-tax locations

"The answer is YES, we can double and even triple cooperation for tax purposes"  
- José Ángel Gurría, Secretary-General of the OECD

In order to achieve this, we need to follow-up on these **6 Voluntary Initiatives**

1. Coalition for Sustainably Resourced Public Service Delivery

2. Aid to tax systems

3. OECD Principles for International Engagement in Supporting Developing Countries in Revenue Matter

4. Risk analyses vs. illicit financial flows

5. Tax Inspectors Without Borders

6. IMF-led Tax Administration Diagnostic Assessment Tool

An **effective tax system** is at the heart of an **effective state**.
PLENARY SESSIONS

NEW DYNAMICS OF INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION: SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION, TRIANGULAR COOPERATION AND KNOWLEDGE SHARING IN THE CONTEXT OF DEVELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS

OBJECTIVE
To contribute to the construction of a new configuration of the International Development Cooperation scene, by exploring the actual portfolio of South-South Cooperation (SSC) flows, showcasing effective SSC, Triangular Cooperation (TrC) and Knowledge Sharing (KS) schemes, fostering a multi-stakeholder approach, and debating innovative institutional arrangements as enabling frameworks for new partnerships.

MODERATOR
• Leonardo Kourchenko, communicator and journalist

PARTICIPANTS
• Armida S. Alisjahbana, Minister for National Development Planning, Indonesia
• José Antonio Meade, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Mexico
• Abul Maal Abdul Muhith, Minister of Finance, Bangladesh
• Thomas Silberhorn, Parliamentary State Secretary of BMZ, Germany
• Fernando Abreu, Executive Director of the Brazilian Cooperation Agency
• Justin Yifu Lin, Director of the National School of Development, University of Beijing
• Emilia Pires, Minister of Finance, Timor Leste
• Manasvi Srisodapol, Deputy Permanent Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Thailand
• Jorge Daccarette Bahna, Executive Director of the Chilean Cooperation Agency
• Suleiman Jasir Al-Herbish, Director General of the OPEC Fund for International Development

LEAD DISCUSSANTS
• Seiji Kihara, Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Japan
• Richard Ssewakiryanga, CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness Co-Chair
• Martin Rivero, Executive Director of the Uruguyyan Agency of International Cooperation, and Executive Secretary of the Ibero-American Program for the Strengthening of SSC
• Mmakgoshi Phetla-Lekhethe, Deputy Director General, Head of International & Regional Economic Policy at National Treasury, South Africa
• Lapo Pistelli, Deputy Foreign Minister, Italy
• Moonjong Tcha, Senior Advisor to the Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Korea
• Wencai Zhang, Asian Development Bank Vice President
• Niklas Gustavsson, Executive Vice President, Sustainability & Public Affairs of Volvo

KEY ISSUES DISCUSSED
The dynamics shaping the global scene have changed profoundly. New approaches to understand development cooperation are needed. Development cooperation goes beyond financing, and is more about learning from other countries’ experiences. Capacity building is crucial to achieve tangible results within international cooperation programs.

South-South Cooperation (SSC) is not a substitute of North-South Cooperation. The increase of SSC flows is no reason for traditional donors to diminish their contributions or to avoid honoring their commitments. Along with the growth of SSC in terms of modalities and scope of action, there is a responsibility, as emerging economies, to strengthen and scale up cooperation efforts towards developing countries. Discussants focused on the need to strengthen institutionalization of good practices, predictability within cooperation flows, and monitoring and evaluating results.

SSC has a central role to play in the international development architecture. Southern Providers can maximize the impact of their cooperation strategies by financing programs through bilateral and multilateral mechanisms; sharing good practices and exchanging technical and...
scientific knowledge; promoting a prosperous private sector and a strong civil society. The Global South needs to focus on their competitive advantages in order to scale up South-South exchanges. SSC has the potential to reinforce domestic capacities to create enabling environments that could lead to the creation of markets, jobs, and ultimately, poverty eradication.

Triangular Cooperation (TrC) can become more demand driven. TrC can constitute a link between South-South and North-South Cooperation. Trilateral Cooperation encompasses areas of joint efforts on planning, implementation and funding. Criteria to increase effectiveness in TrC could include: (i) TrC arrangements should be based on recipient countries’ priorities; (ii) Southern partners should take the lead in steering the process; (iii) value added of triangular vs. bilateral cooperation needs to be clearly identified; (iv) contributions of traditional donors in trilateral cooperation are complementary to those of Southern actors. A proposal to create a new group on TrC knowledge hub was suggested.

Emerging economies consider themselves as Southern partners. They emphasize demand driven, non-conditional, and non-interference approaches to SSC. However, there is still a need to develop specific and consensual methodologies to monitor and measure SSC.

The benefits of Knowledge Sharing (KS) rest on the fact that every country, regardless of their income level, has a role in development cooperation. The “Fragile-to-Fragile Cooperation”, as a sort of “subset” of SSC is an example of this. In this effort, the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States has proven to be a major step forward, along with peace building and state building efforts. The usefulness of collecting information on what should not be done, rather than only emphasizing best practices and success stories, was highlighted.

KS helps all engaged partners to tackle common challenges and building networks with all types of actors. The systematization of KS strengthens collaboration and coordination among development cooperation stakeholders. KS constitutes a major form of SSC. Its greatest challenge is to design the needed methodologies to measure South-South knowledge exchange, as well as the impact on countries involved in these actions. Capacity development at the institutional level is therefore paramount to manage KS processes and measure impact, as well as promoting a more effective exchange of experiences on the implementation of public policies.

There is a growing demand for KS. To address this demand, it is crucial to identify national capacities and demands, deliver effectively, and institutionalize KS platforms. To do this, countries should be fully involved in the implementation processes of these programs.

Discussants provided examples of KS processes, including private and public collaboration. In this sense, they stressed the importance of the Effectiveness Principles and capacity building, in order to achieve sustainable development.

**MAIN CONCLUSIONS AND NEXT STEPS**

As we approach the deadline to accomplish the Millennium Development Goals and set the ground for a new development framework that will guide us into the 2030 horizon, the international community must take stock of all available resources and mechanisms to ensure its effective implementation. South-South Cooperation has a key role to play in this context, as all development actors are called upon to take action under the principle of common goals and differentiated responsibilities. South-South Cooperation must be scaled-up and improved, fostering its comparative advantage of presenting experiences for the South, from the South. Discussants pointed out that SSC has been expanding to also include trade, concessional loans, and technology transfers. Other development actors, especially international organizations, should enhance their support for SSC.

South-South, Triangular Cooperation, and Knowledge Sharing face great challenges to adapt to a changing reality, which include exploring the actual portfolio of SSC and TrC flows; designing more effective SSC, TrC, and KS schemes; enabling frameworks for inclusive partnerships; and fostering multi-stakeholder approaches. These mechanisms should play a more relevant role in the construction of the new configuration of international development cooperation.
NEW DYNAMICS OF INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION
Has grown in volume and importance

Estimated at between 16.1 billion and 19 billion USD
Trends and progress in international development cooperation. Report of the UN Secretary General 2012.

South-South Cooperation is complementary to North-South cooperation

NORTH-SOUTH COOPERATION
Has grown in volume and importance

INCLUSION OF SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS AGENDA

Accra 2008
- Southern partners on Working Party on Aid Effectiveness.
- Task Team on SSC.
- Recognition of Southern Partners.

Busan 2011
- Busan Partnership Agreement:
  - Art. 2: Voluntary nature
  - Art. 14: Common goals, shared principles, differential commitments.
  - New cooperation architecture including SSC.
  - A shift from aid effectiveness to development effectiveness.

Mexico 2014
- A Plenary and 5 focus sessions on SSC.
- Mexico Communiqué recognized SSC as central to cooperation architecture:
  - Art. 6, 18, 27
KNOWLEDGE SHARING

is a powerful tool to improve the effectiveness of all modalities of development cooperation.

Instruments of Knowledge Exchange

- Twinning Arrangements
- Dialogues
- Peer Consultations
- Study Tours
- Conferences and fora
- Dialogue platforms / networks
- Knowledge hubs
- Joint studies / databases
- Expert Visits

KNOWLEDGE SHARING

is a powerful tool to improve the effectiveness of all modalities of development cooperation.

TRIANGULAR COOPERATION

Exemplifies complementarity between different traditions and modalities of development cooperation.

Southern partner (beneficiary)

Comparative advantages

Southern Partner

Synergies/feedback

Traditional donor/International organization / Southern partner
OBJECTIVE
To engage in discussions regarding the rightful place of Middle Income Countries within the new development cooperation architecture, including a broad reflection on the ways in which the international community can continue to support their development efforts in order to enhance results.

MODERATOR
• Mario Pezzini, Director of the OECD Development Center

PARTICIPANTS
• Hans Rosling, Founder of Gapminder
• Juan Manuel Valle Pereña, Executive Director of AMEXCID, Mexico
• Alicia Bárcena, Executive Secretary of ECLAC
• Gonzalo Robles, Secretary General of International Cooperation for Development, Spain
• Hubert Julien Laferriere, Deputy Mayor of Lyon and UCLG Champion
• Gioconda Ubeda Rivera, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, Costa Rica
• Ashraf al-Araby, Minister of Planning International Co-operation, Egypt
• Margaret Chan, Director-General, World Health Organization

LEAD DISCUSSANTS
• Kjeld Jakobsen, Trade Union Advisory Committee (TUAC), OECD
• Godfrey Simbeye, Executive Director, Tanzania Private Sector Foundation
• Sergey Ryabkov, Deputy Foreign Minister, Russian Federation

KEY ISSUES DISCUSSED
Middle Income Countries (MICs) are diverse. They range from a Gross National Income (GNI) per capita of USD 1,000 to 13,000. A majority of the world’s poor lives in MICs. At the same time, poverty is still especially concentrated in countries below a GNI of USD 4,000 per capita (85 percent). This diversity reinforces the need for a no-one-size-fits-all approach to cooperation with MICs.

The world can no longer be divided into two country categories: developed and developing. The geographic distribution of development challenges has changed significantly in the past fifty years. In this time span, developing countries have been moving towards convergence with the living standards of developed countries; however, the scope and speed of progress has greatly varied between them. MICs can be considered to be reaching the development levels of industrialized countries with regards to some particular indicators, but when
variables such as inequality are factored in, the results still show a wildly diverse developing world, where MICs are sometimes closer to the realities of Low-Income Countries (LICs) than to those of countries within their own category that are better off.

There is demand for reconsidering income classification based on GNI. The categorization was established in a world that looked dramatically different in terms of the geography of development. A multi-dimensional approach to measuring development may be more accurate, along the lines of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP)’s Human Development Index, among other possible options, including the structural gaps approach, as proposed by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). Developing countries should be able to define not only their own development goals, but also the necessary methodologies for measuring and assessing their development status and needs, according to their own realities.

Development cooperation in MICs should be tailored to country context and based on country ownership. Given the diversity of MICs, cooperation must reflect specific national challenges and priorities. This should be led by national development strategies. The Busan principle of country ownership is critical in this regard. There will be a continuum of different mixes of development cooperation models, including Official Development Assistance (ODA), grants, loans, innovative financing mechanisms, and South-South and Triangular Cooperation. Multi-stakeholder partnerships will be increasingly important.

This debate is not intended to deviate necessary ODA flows from other country categories such as Least Developed Countries (LDCs), but rather to bring attention to the fact that MICs are still in need of international support. This support does not necessarily mean an increase in ODA, but also an array of mechanisms and incentives designed to promote an enabling environment for the development of MICs, such as better access to credit or preferential entry into specific markets.

Cooperation should promote inclusion and equality. While eliminating extreme poverty remains the most urgent objective, there is a need to close a number of development gaps in MICs. There is a strong demand to help ensure that the gains of investment and wealth-generation are distributed equitably. There is also a need to ensure space for civil society, and to warrant that development is inclusive of the priorities and needs of women, youth, and other vulnerable groups.

There is a strong demand for capacity development. It is important to strengthen institutions to deliver inclusive development. South-South and Triangular Cooperation can be helpful in this regard, as can knowledge exchange, technology transfer, and support for science, education, and innovation.

Cooperation should be targeted at the right sector and level. Specific development gaps should be identified by country strategies, which cooperation can support. Cooperation should focus not just at the national level, but must involve local authorities. Many development challenges require action and coordination at the local level, and partnerships bringing together a wide group of actors on the ground can often best be facilitated at the local level.

**MAIN CONCLUSIONS AND NEXT STEPS**

The Post-2015 Development Agenda should be universal, inclusive, and focus on leaving no one behind. Development cooperation with MICs should be more targeted to the circumstance of individuals rather than the type of country they live in. The modes of cooperation will depend on country context and priorities, but should focus on reducing inequality and promoting inclusive development, with a strong role for capacity development. It is of the utmost importance to advance in the establishment of alternative methodologies that allow for the assessment of MICs’ development status and specific needs beyond income per capita. This is especially important to ensure smooth transitions for countries that are “graduating” to the MIC category, in order for their attained development gains to be sustainable.
The fight against poverty concerns no one single category of countries.

Low Income Countries should remain a priority but Middle Income Countries are also in need of support.

Middle Income Countries (MICs) 956.57 (72%)

Low Income Countries (LICs) 370.76 (28%)

Number of people living under $1.25 USD/day (2007-8)
Source: Sumner, Andy, Institute of Development Studies

Almost 2 out of 3 people in poverty live in MICs

Source: Available World Bank Data (2009-2012)

Middle Income Countries are packed in a single category that groups all countries in this range:

The 10 poorest countries within the MIC category have an average of $1,212 GNI per capita.
The 10 richest countries have an average of $10,870 GNI per capita.

$1,036 $12,615

Dollars GNI per capita.

The sum of the GNI per capita of the 5 richest MICs is equal to the sum of the poorest 31

This range contains too many different realities.
Middle Income Countries

are categorized on a per capita basis...

... that overlooks the inequality inside these countries

INCOME SHARE IN MICs

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<th>Country</th>
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<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Available World Bank Development Indicators Data
Income share held by the highest 10%
Income share held by the lowest 10%
2010 - 2012
PLenary Session 5

The Private Sector – Business as a Partner in Development

Objective
This plenary session aimed to showcase the continuum of private sector development, from multi-stakeholder dialogue over catalytic partnerships, to innovative finance mechanisms. Through a diverse panel and concrete case studies, it looked at how these development partnerships can be scaled up and how businesses can contribute to implementing the post-2015 agenda and achieving development impact as well as poverty reduction.

Moderator
Krishnan Guru-Murthy, Channel 4 News Journalist

Participants
Justine Greening, Secretary of State for International Development, United Kingdom
Peter McAllister, Executive Director, Ethical Trading Initiative
Betty Maina, CEO of Kenya Manufacturers’ Association and UN High Level Panel member
Suma Chakrabarti, President of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
Helen Hai, CEO of China Africa Consulting
Martin Acosta, CEO and Founder of Kivalife, Ecuador
Sabeen Mahmud, Founder of Peace Niche, Pakistan and WEF Young Global Leader
Karma Yonten, CEO, Greener Way, Bhutan and 2013 Environmental Entrepreneur of the Year

Lead Discussants
Clare Coffey, Policy Advisor, ActionAid
Marita Gonzalez, General Labor Confederation, Argentina
Thomas Silberhorn, Parliamentary State Secretary of BMZ, Germany
Martin Tlapa, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Czech Republic
Anita Bhatia, Director of Partnerships and Advisory Services Operations, IFC-World Bank

Key Issues Discussed
Building development partnerships with business is indispensable to achieve poverty eradication. The approach to this kind of partnerships must be more strategic, effective and better coordinated, based on evidence and lessons learned. The Global Partnership can help towards this approach, as it is an action-oriented platform that can promote constructive dialogue between public and private sectors, change attitudes, and scale up successful partnerships. The Development Impact Bonds were launched as an innovative tool with the potential to drive much needed investment and innovation, as well as a Roadmap on “Unleashing the Power of Business”. Business standards and principles, such as the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) on transparency, need to be upheld. Countries deserve independence from aid.

An enabling environment for business is needed in developing countries. Official Development Assistance (ODA) should be directed, at least in part, to support Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs), for procurement for female entrepreneurs, and for infrastructure and the rule of law. The ultimate goal of development cooperation should be to create more and better opportunities for livelihoods and thus poverty reduction. This implies building local structures of accountability.

Profit and development go together. Businesses need the state to help with the regulatory environment, ensure an adequate level of competition, and champion private sector growth through incentives and enabling policies. When properly motivated and supported, businesses will naturally contribute to development by fostering local economic growth, creating decent employment opportunities, and promoting sustainable production.

Business will do business if it makes sense and if there is a profit motive. Development cooperation can help create the circumstances for businesses to make a profit while at the same time complying with local and international regulations on decent jobs, safe working conditions, trade unions, health and safety, and partnerships with local communities. There was a constructive spirit in the room and participants presented concrete examples in which public-private dialogue has resulted in socially and environmentally sound business strategies, suggesting that profiting sustainably is indeed possible.

For business to invest in developing countries, there must be incentives along the entire supply chain. Incentives must exist along the entire supply chain, which encompasses manufacturers, traders and retailers. A Chinese shoe factory in Ethiopia, employing 4,000 workers three years after the initial investment, was used as an example. The company’s efforts to employ and train local staff are not only increasing its productivity, but are at the same time contributing to foster development in Ethiopia by creating jobs and building capacity.

Focusing on long-term sustainability is key to higher profitability. It is important
to lead by example in supporting continuous sustainability innovations as well as sustainable development initiatives, which in turn improve a company’s image and profitability. The small food company Kiwa was used as an example of the balance of the “three P’s” put in practice into a business strategy: people, planet and profit.

A more flexible and efficient support from public providers is needed. Funding for entrepreneurs in developing countries must adapt to the changing nature of their work through facilitated access to credit, and a variety of tools like accelerators, incubators, investment funds, etc. Reporting should be light and the business environment should be more conducive to innovative ideas. The non-profit Peace Niche in Karachi, Pakistan, was provided as an example.

Sustainable development should include youth in the dialogue. Youth should not only be regarded as potential workforce, but also as a source of innovation and dynamism for enterprises. Both business and development leaders were invited to involve youth in their dialogue and prioritize youth employment as the most effective way forward for sustainable development. This was exemplified through a presentation by the CEO of Greener Way, a youth-led company which facilitated private sector involvement to improve waste management in Bhutan, which prior to that was informal and non-commercial.

Questions from the audience highlighted key issues like demanding higher accountability of business, both at global and national level; adopting a stronger entrepreneurial approach in designing aid programmes; balancing profitability with the respect for international human rights and labour standards; building trust between different constituencies; and engaging all development stakeholders, particularly civil society and parliamentarians, in an inclusive dialogue on business as a partner in development.

**MAIN CONCLUSIONS AND NEXT STEPS**

There was wide appreciation for organizing such an inclusive and engaging panel discussion. Participants generally felt it was important to come together through the Global Partnership and share a variety of perspectives on how business can be an active and vital partner in development. Panellists acknowledged that, despite differences in approaches, they shared the ultimate goal of promoting sustainable business that benefits both companies and people living in developing countries. Participants called for further steps to turn this dialogue into action by:

- Supporting and implementing the Roadmap on partnering with business (BPDRoadmap.org).
- Supporting coordination between business, government and civil society at the national level.
- Identifying measures to strengthen the business environment, particularly in fragile states, and support small/domestic business as partners in the local value chain.
- Promoting a wider adoption of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

Civil society was encouraged to engage constructively in these discussions, pointing out not only where business practices need to improve, but also what works well and can be used as a positive example to other companies.
BUSINESS AS A PARTNER IN DEVELOPMENT
The goal is for sustainable business to become mainstream practice for all.

Zero Impact Growth Monitor: a five stepping-stones model for businesses in their transition to sustainable development

Out of 65 UN Global Compact companies, considered sustainability leaders, 45 are already at the Enterprise level.

Source: Deloitte Zero Impact Growth Report

1. Eureka! Seeing the opportunity
2. Experimentation Exploring new ways of doing business
3. Enterprise Creation of new business models
4. Ecosystem Start of new and collaborative markets
5. Economy Flipping the economic system to a more sustainable state

BUT THERE IS MORE TO BE DONE

Business is important for development...

It creates systems that help countries become independent from aid.

HOW CAN GOVERNMENTS DO MORE?

in developing countries, opening a business is still hard and costly.

Average number of days to open a business

26
Developing countries

9
DAC members

Average cost of opening a business as a percentage of income per capita

37%
Developing countries

3%
DAC members

Average number of procedures it takes

7
Developing countries

5
DAC members

Enabling good business environments through

Policies
Investment
Institutions
Leadership


HOW CAN BUSINESS DO MORE?

Through partnerships.

“Working in partnerships is no longer a NICE TO HAVE, but a MUST HAVE”

Justine Greening, DFID.
FOCUS SESSIONS
# FOCUS SESSIONS

## Progress since Busan
- Managing diversity for effective development cooperation: EU joint programming and other approaches.
- Multi-stakeholder approaches for enhancing multilateral organizations’ contributions to development results.
- Delivering development results through good governance, transparency and effective institutions: open government, civic engagement and open data as enablers of development goals.
- Turning development cooperation principles into results.
- Using country systems and measuring their strength: what’s next?

## Domestic Resource Mobilization
- Linking DRM to public expenditure needs.
- Evasion and illicit financial flows.
- More and better development cooperation for DRM.

## Middle Income Countries
- Effective development cooperation in MICs.
- Leveraging development innovations from non-state actors in the BRICS and MICs: CSOs, think tanks and businesses as drivers of mutual learning for inclusive and effective development.
- MICs and multilateral development banks: effective development partners.

## South-South Cooperation, Triangular Cooperation and Knowledge Sharing
- Locating SSC within the emerging development cooperation architecture.
- Scaling up knowledge sharing: fostering KS capacity in country institutions.
- SSC and the Post-2015 agenda for global development: innovative modalities and institutional evolution.
- Promoting better triangular cooperation: where have we got to since Busan and where to next after 2015?
- SSC from a regional perspective.

## Private Sector
- Innovative and inclusive engagement with the philanthropic sector.
- Partnering with private investors for development impact.
- Unleashing the power of business: driving the systematic engagement of business as a partner in development.
- Delivering effective development through public-private cooperation.
- Proving prosperity in public-private sector cooperation.

## Conflict and Fragility
- Leading transitions from conflict and fragility: what to expect from the New Deal and the peace and state building goals?
- Partnership for shared prosperity in conflict afflicted countries.

## Cross-cutting topics
- Practical ways to improve the enabling environment for civil society.
- Local economic development. A partnership approach for promoting inclusive territorial economic growth and sustainable development.
- Climate finance and development: challenges, priorities and ways forward in the Post-2015 era.
- Tourism as an engine for growth and development.
- Human rights based approach for inclusive development.
- Media, accountability and the Post-2015 development framework.
- Gender equality: delivering on the Busan commitments.
- Development cooperation in the Post 2015 era: where to find the resources and how will they be deployed and tracked?
- Investment generation, job creation, integration into global supply chains: perspectives from Africa, China and Europe on a common goal.
MANAGING DIVERSITY FOR EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION: EU JOINT PROGRAMMING AND OTHER APPROACHES

SPEAKERS/PANELISTS
- Thomas Silberhorn, Parliamentary State Secretary of Germany and Co-Chair of the Building Block “Managing Diversity and Reducing Fragmentation”
- Andris Piebalgs, EU Commissioner for Development
- Claver Gatete, Minister of Finance, Rwanda
- Muhammad Musharraf Hossain Bhuhiyan, Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Bangladesh
- Justin Kilcullen, Representative from CPDE/Concord

KEY MESSAGES
This focus session reported on progress towards the Busan commitments on managing diversity, especially with regard to country-led arrangements (Busan Outcome Document para 25), including Joint Programming and other approaches.

The Building Block “Managing Diversity and Reducing Fragmentation” intervention took the audience through key factors for success for effective country-led coordination arrangements. First, a national aid management system with clear-
ly defined results and indicators; second, an inclusive approach involving all domestic stakeholders and fostering ownership; and finally, an enabling environment. Research undertaken by the Building Block – recently published in a stock-take report – revealed that many challenges remain, in particular a fear by partner countries to lose aid volumes as a result of division of labor processes, and that aid flows might become less transparent and predictable. A continuous exchange of experience and know-how on the issue among partner countries and development partners is urgently needed.

The European Union and its Member States are front runners in improving transparency and reducing fragmentation through working on Joint Programming. Joint Programming is a joint EU strategy on the development of a partner country, in response to its development strategy. It consists of: (i) a joint analysis and response; (ii) indication of the intervention sectors of EU and Member States (MS) active in that country; (iii) division of labour; (iv) indicative multi-annual financial allocations per sector and donor. Joint Programming processes are ongoing in forty partner countries and are open to non-EU like-minded donors. Joint Programming improves communication and transparency among donors and the partner country and ultimately leads to increased ownership, effectiveness, and less aid fragmentation.

Ensuring that partner countries are on board is crucial. To address this, development partners have to improve communication on how Joint Programming benefits them, and how to improve mutual trust. Only through increasing ownership by partner countries can Joint Programming processes help refocus both development partners and partner countries on the real needs.

The European Commission called for more genuinely generated country development strategies. Development partners and partner countries have to reconsider the “old system” of a fragmented, bilateral approach. The panel heard the cases of civil servants in partner countries who were focused and trained to become good “experts” at addressing development partners’ needs and delivering to different donor specifications/reporting requirements within various ministries. This has limited the development of local expertise to generate development strategies, and dramatically increased transaction costs.

Some partner countries confirmed that Joint Programming has especially strengthened accountability. In Rwanda, performance contracts between ministers and the country’s president have actually ensured that people in positions of responsibility were able to deliver on set goals.

On the other hand, partner countries criticized donors for not following on their commitments: in some countries, active donors were increasing in number, whereas the real budget spent on individual projects was decreasing, thus causing more fragmentation.

The panelists raised other questions on how to agree on sector definitions – so that a meaningful division of labor can take place – and on how to address historical donor presence in sectors where sector concentration and functional division of labor are hard to achieve. The Civil Society Organizations’ representatives raised a similar concern by referring to “donors’ preference” for certain sectors.

CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS (CSOs)

CSOs are recognized as an independent development actor. Concretely, donors face capacity constraints to engage with CSOs on the ground, including in Joint Programming. The panel also discussed whether CSOs should “align” as aid providers to the government’s priorities and share its strategic development vision. The Rwandan government panelist expressed that “[r]ight now, we do not know exactly to which districts and sectors NGO money goes. Furthermore, there is no results measurement of NGO funds. The question is: to whom do CSOs report?” He additionally mentioned that “CSOs are not fully independent, as they have to align with the national development strategy”. The CSO panelist responded that CSOs should not just be seen as another source of funding. They had their own right of initiative and were free to criticize national development plans. It was agreed to increase partnership with CSOs and their inclusion in the development dialogue.
FRAGILE STATES
In countries with weak governance, or fragile states, development is a task of the whole society. An inclusive approach to Joint Programming is important for them. Governance and human rights are key in EU cooperation with partner countries. The EU and like-minded donors have to be ambitious and work towards making Joint Programming happen, taking into account that it might be too ambitious to manage diversity within fragile states.

CONCLUSIONS
The panel concluded that for Joint Programming to be successful, a gradual, inclusive approach at country level was crucial. The panel agreed that while the philosophy behind joint partnerships was worthy and worked as a whole, there were still areas that need work:

- To take seriously the diverging positions between CSOs and partner countries on the role and function of CSOs;
- To pursue an inclusive approach in partner countries involving all relevant domestic stakeholders triggering national ownership for managing diversity;
- To accelerate progress on implementing the commitments related to managing diversity, and to enhance the use of the Building Block as a multi-stakeholder platform for continuously demonstrating and discussing progress;
- To address risks resulting from too large sector definitions, such as missed/unclear targets or a gap between real country needs and interventions;
- To recognize that existing and historical ties can hamper and delay adaptation under Joint Programming;
- To fine-tune Joint Programming to take into account different levels of development, political stability, and needs of partner countries;
- To define the role and place of the EU’s relationship with newer donors who may not necessarily ascribe to its values of accountability and transparency and do not necessarily have the same accountability mechanisms that EU countries demand from their development support.

WAY FORWARD
The Building Block “Managing diversity and reducing fragmentation” contributed two Voluntary Initiatives (Nos. 18 and 22) to the Annex to the Mexico Communiqué, outlining expected key activities and deliverables by the end of 2015. These include:

- Fostering of global and peer learning and the encouragement of concrete actions by partner countries and development partners. This would be done by supporting regional workshops and gathering evidence on managing diversity and reducing fragmentation;
- Continuing to advocate in global processes for diversity management and the reduction of fragmentation;
- Addressing of the issue of countries that receive insufficient assistance through joint and individual action to systematically monitor, at international level, countries that have been identified as potentially under-aided, and to identify concrete steps for considering this issue in cross-country allocation decisions of individual providers.

In the Voluntary Initiative no. 17 “EU Joint Programming: Helping to Manage Diversity” in the same Annex, the European Union highlights the importance of EU Joint Programming in moving towards joint, multiannual strategic planning of country aid programs in collaboration with partner countries and other interested development actors. Participants in this initiative agree to support partner country ownership and leadership in Joint Programming processes, in particular by:

1) Promoting the extension of Joint Programming processes to more partner countries and other development partners to make full use of its potential, with a view to having Joint Programming processes operational in 40 or more partner countries by 2017;
2) EU guidance issued by the end of 2014 and regional seminars on Joint Programming held in five regions by mid-2015.

Further work will also be taken forward to encourage building on and strengthening country results and monitoring frameworks, and foster joint implementation and evaluation.
FOCUS SESSIONS

MULTI-STAKEHOLDER APPROACHES FOR ENHANCING MULTILATERAL ORGANIZATIONS’ CONTRIBUTION TO DEVELOPMENT RESULTS

SPEAKERS/PANELISTS
• Patrick Guillaumont, President of Fondation pour les Études et Recherches sur le Développement International – Ferdi (facilitator)
• Thomas Silberhorn, Parliamentary State Secretary, Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development of Germany
• Jean-Marc Châtaignier, Deputy Director-General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development of France
• John Hendra, Deputy Executive Director UN Women
• Kyle Peters, Vice President for Operational and Country Services at World Bank Group
• Herisoa Razanadrakoto, Special Advisor to the President of the Republic of Madagascar

KEY MESSAGES
The Busan Partnership Document drew attention to the importance of providing an enabling environment for a well-functioning multilateral aid system. Specifically, it committed development partners to improve the coherence of their policies on multilateral institutions, global funds and programs, and to make more effective use of multilateral channels, focusing on those that are performing well. Continuing efforts along these lines is of utmost importance, as in the post-2015 landscape multilateral institutions will be called upon to play a fundamental role in delivering sustainable development goals.

The session provided a timely opportunity for key stakeholders (bilateral donors, partner countries, multilateral organizations, etcetera) to take stock of efforts to make effective use of multilateral channels, and in particular to openly discuss: (i) the challenges and opportunities of earmarked funding to the multilateral aid system, and (ii) the way forward for providing and managing better quality earmarked funding that is conducive to more and better development results.

Key messages that emerged from the discussions were:
• Earmarked funding is an intricate issue entailing opportunities and challenges for all stakeholders involved. Therefore, in future discussions, an inclusive approach, where all stakeholders are involved, will be key.
• Reforms in the UN and World Bank have similar objectives, aiming at alignment and a consolidated and more strategic dialogue on earmarked funding with funding partners. However, donor behavior has not yet fully aligned to these reforms and their full benefit is yet to materialize.

• The perspective of final beneficiaries should be more prominent. More transparency, coordination and communication with partner countries should be pursued. Partner countries should also be involved in the governance structure of earmarked funding.
• An important question is how to increase the quality of funding to multilateral organizations. This question calls for further empirical research and for broad dissemination and discussion of findings, so that the behavior of providers and recipients of earmarked funding can reflect good practice.

WAY FORWARD AND EMERGING PRINCIPLES
In going forward, participants to the sessions showed support for the following emerging principles:
• Donors’ use of the multilateral system should maximize impact for partner countries and mitigate the systemic risks associated with earmarked funding. To this end, donors should:
  › Continue to support evidence-based analysis on the use of the multilateral system, including costs and opportunities of earmarked funding.
  › Agree on and apply principles for the effective use of the multilateral system, including management of earmarked funding.
• Multilateral organizations should move to transparent and multi-year budget and strategy cycles that integrate all resources and allow for a transparent reporting and dialogue on results.

The focus session also encouraged the organizers to continue their work on earmarked funding in various fora, like the Senior Level Donor Meeting on Multilateral Reform, the Development Assistance Committee, the Busan Building Block “Managing Diversity and Reducing Fragmentation”, the WBG Development Partners Forum, the MDBs Round Table, etcetera. In doing so, importance will need to be attached to an inclusive approach of all stakeholders, particularly of partner countries.
DELIVERING DEVELOPMENT RESULTS THROUGH GOOD GOVERNANCE, TRANSPARENCY AND EFFECTIVE INSTITUTIONS: OPEN GOVERNMENT, CIVIC ENGAGEMENT, AND OPEN DATA AS ENABLERS OF DEVELOPMENT GOALS

SPEAKERS/PANELISTS
- Guillermo Cejudo, CIDE, Mexico (chair)
- Sheikha Lubna al Qasimi, Minister of International Cooperation and Development, United Arab Emirates
- Hillevi Engström, Minister for International Development Cooperation, Sweden
- Mireya Agüero, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Honduras
- Alejandro González, General Director of ‘Gestión Social’ (GESOC), Mexico
- Philipp Schönrock, Director, Center for Strategic International Studies (Centro de Pensamiento Estratégico Internacional – CEPEI), Colombia
- Lei Lei Thein, Deputy Minister, Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development, Myanmar
- Mohammad Mejbahuddin, Secretary, Economic Relations Division, Ministry of Finance, Bangladesh
- Nick Dyer, Director-General, Department for International Development, UK
- Kim Taekyoon, Assistant Professor of International Development, Graduate School of International Studies (GSIS), Seoul National University, Republic of Korea
- Ania Calderon Mariscal, General Director of Digital Innovation of the Coordination of National Digital Strategy in the Office of the President, Mexico

KEY MESSAGES
Regarded as mechanisms for increased transparency and accountability, open
government, open data, and civic engagement were identified as crucial elements for enhancing development effectiveness. Since the 2011 launch of the Open Government Partnership (OGP) – an international initiative that seeks to make governments more transparent, open, accountable and responsive to their citizens –, during the past three years there has been growing interest in the concept of open government. The OGP and the Global Partnership share common interests in supporting CSO engagement, strengthening institutions and promoting open access to information.

The session explored how these concepts can be applied to development cooperation in order to improve effectiveness in poverty eradication and enhance efforts that are responsive to the true needs of beneficiaries. In this discussion, the role of open data, citizen empowerment and effective institutions was explored. Transparency was the common thread, not only referring to strategy and resource allocation, but also on impact both in donor countries and recipients.

CONCLUSIONS
1) Publishing quality data in open format is essential to development cooperation effectiveness and accountability. The session highlighted that data is a key component of decision-making processes in development cooperation, and therefore having timely, forward-looking, and comprehensive data is crucial to making the right decisions. Access to quality data that allows stakeholders to monitor how development cooperation is allocated can lead to more effective coordination of efforts and can ensure accountability for donors and beneficiaries. To truly tap into the potential value of data, it is essential that it is published in open data format, and made available to citizens in an accessible manner. The widespread availability and use of quality data can lead to improved development efforts, and can also empower governments, donors, and citizens to collaborate towards maximizing development impact.

2) Transparency is a fundamental basis for enhancing development cooperation. The discussion conveyed transparency as a crucial ingredient for dialogue on the effectiveness of development cooperation. The session focused on the need to foster a culture of transparency and ensuring political will, capacity building, and incentives to encourage and institutionalize transparency. Furthermore, the session called for a more direct linkage between transparency and development outcomes with a strong focus on publishing data on results and impact. The importance of meeting the needs of stakeholders at country level and building their capacity to use data was identified, since transparency is not only about publishing information but also making sure that it is useful, used, and supports global and national accountability. Transparency of information, along with political will, technical capability and civic engagement, can lead to positive development outcomes.

3) The OGP serves as a valuable space for collaboration between citizens and governments. Transparency and civic engagement are at the heart of the transition from aid assistance to development cooperation. The former implies that donors and governments measure, understand, and respond to the needs of aid recipients. International cooperation should begin from the standpoint that citizens can be active agents of their own development. In this sense, empowering citizens and providing them with access to information is crucial. This is central in the theory of change of OGP: there is no cooperation without co-creation. OGP creates a space in which public reformers can sit at the same table in a constructive environment to co-create new ways of resolving public problems. Reformers inside and outside of the government structures need to work together effectively to bring about positive transformations in the lives of citizens around the world.

Overall, the session acknowledged the need to make development cooperation transparent and accessible to citizens, both from donor countries in terms of distribution, and from beneficiaries on feedback regarding the allocation and impact of development efforts. Transparency, open government, and open data are powerful instruments to promote accountability and are essential to building trust and effective collaboration among governments, citizens and international organizations.
TURNING DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PRINCIPLES INTO RESULTS: EXPERIENCES FROM EDUCATION, HEALTH AND WASH, AND IMPLICATIONS FOR THE POST 2015 AGENDA

SPEAKERS/PANELISTS
- Anders Nordstrom, Ambassador for Global Health, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Sweden (Moderator)
- Mercedes Juan, Secretary of Health, Mexico
- Margaret Chan, Director General, World Health Organization
- Alice Albright, CEO, Global Partnership for Education
- Demeke Mekonnen, Deputy Prime Minister, Ethiopia
- Darren Saywell, Vice Chair, Sanitation and Water for All
- Sachita Shrestha, Program Officer, Restless Development Nepal
- Mabinty Darami, Deputy Minister of Finance, Sierra Leone; Péter Wintermantel, Deputy State Secretary for Global Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Hungary, on behalf of the co-chair of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals.

KEY MESSAGES
Global partnerships for national results:
- Over the last 20 years, there has been significant progress towards education, health and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) for all, but major challenges remain.
- Sector partnerships are effective. Whether they are global, regional, or local, they help maintain a focus on results. They foster innovation, facilitate sharing of solutions to common problems, and bring additional development partners to the table, including Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). They can help mobilize political will for change and effectively manage resources. In education, health, and WASH, they have helped bring development partners together to support national sector plans and priorities.
- There can be costs and disincentives to working together, which have to be managed. Sometimes newer players such as young people, CSOs, or the private sector are seen as a threat instead of an asset. Tensions are inherent as partners move at different speeds. Effective incentives for more collective action include clear government vision and goals, and demonstration of results and returns on investment.

From principles to action:
- Experience across the three sectors with putting principles of effective development cooperation into practice at country level is mixed. Examples of progress were provided in countries as diverse as Ethiopia, Rwanda, and Sierra Leone, but there is less progress in others.
- Critical elements for progress include clear messages from government on its priorities, with guidelines for partners; Ministries of Finance (MOFs) backing the ministries tasked with delivering on sectorial priorities; joint planning and monitoring systems for accountability; and the use of external evaluations.
- There is more to do to support country ownership, including use of country systems and capacity to manage a growing range of development partners. Mutual accountability for commitments is critical.

A changing landscape
- Post-2015, partnerships will still be important because no government can deliver on its own. The Busan principles will be more relevant than ever, with their emphasis on ownership, inclusion, results and accountability.
- Partnerships will need to adapt since new partners need to be recognized: civil society and the private sector are key engines for growth, and the youth also needs to become more engaged. International development agencies, including the UN, need to listen and change to remain relevant.
- There are shared outcomes across education, health and WASH. There will be a continued need to capitalize on synergies across the three sectors, and break down silos, post-2015.
USING COUNTRY SYSTEMS AND MEASURING THEIR STRENGTH: WHAT’S NEXT?

SPEAKERS/PANELISTS
• Steve Pierce, Special Coordinator for Development Effectiveness, United States Agency for International Development (USAID) (Moderator)
• Veda Ballomoody, Member of Parliament, Mauritius
• Neil Cole, Executive Secretary, Collaborative Africa Budget Reform Initiative (CABRI)
• Nick Dyer, Director General for Policy and Global Programs, Department for International Development (DFID), UK
• Claver Gatete, Minister of Finance, Rwanda
• Moeketsi Majoro, Minister of Development Planning of Lesotho
• Ursula Müller, Director-General, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Germany
• Vivek Srivastava, Lead Public Sector Specialist, World Bank
• Alex Thier, Assistant to the Administrator for Policy, Planning, and Learning, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), US
• Maatia Toafa, Minister for Finance and Economic Development of Tuvalu

KEY MESSAGES
The need to broaden the understanding of country systems beyond Personal Finance Management (PFM) and procurement: The discussion stressed the need to move from fiduciary to non-fiduciary systems in order to deliver results. The panel promoted a holistic approach to the use of country systems, including monitoring and evaluation systems involving Parliaments and Supreme Audit Institutions (SAIs).

The need for additional indicators to measure the strength of country systems. The participants agreed that there is a lack of data to measure the strength of country systems beyond PFM and procurement systems. Additional indicators are needed, particularly to cover the strength of public administration and civil service systems, the participation of the citizens, and the role of media.

Building on the key issues and challenges discussed, the participants presented two new initiatives (included in the annex of the Mexico High-Level Meeting Communiqué) in order to make progress on using and measuring the strength of country systems:
• The ‘iChallenge’ is an effort to crowd-source ideas from the public for better indicators to measure the strength of country systems. The iChallenge is part of the ‘Indicators of the Strength of Public Management Systems’ (ISPMS) project that is coordinated by the World Bank in cooperation with the Effective Institutions Platform.
• CABRI (the Collaborative African Budget Reform Initiative) was also given the opportunity to present the joint CABRI-US initiative developed in the framework of the Effective Institutions Platform to support country dialogues on using country systems to reflect country priorities and contexts and move forward on global commitments related to the use of country systems.
LINKING DOMESTIC RESOURCE MOBILIZATION TO PUBLIC EXPENDITURE NEEDS

SPEAKERS/PANELISTS
- Eric Postel, Assistant Administrator for Economic Growth, Education, and Environment, USAID (Moderator)
- Maxwell Mkwezalamba, Minister of Finance, Malawi
- Ariel Pablos-Mendez, MD, Assistant Administrator for Global Health, USAID
- Arsenio M. Balisacan, Secretary, National Economic Development Authority, The Philippines

KEY MESSAGES
During our 15-year drive toward the MDGs for 2015, both donors and developing countries have stepped up their mobilization of government budget resources. Domestic government revenue of Low Income Countries, which had stagnated for 20 years, increased by more than 3 percentage points during 2000-2011, reaching 16 percent of GDP on average. Most Lower and Upper Middle Income Countries are at higher levels and also showed modest further gains; and donor countries and NGOs have scaled up their development assistance. At the same time, our knowledge about how to deliver improved public welfare (in health, education, and social transfers) and stronger economic growth (through smart investment in public infrastructure) has also advanced through program evaluation, raising further opportunities to advance global welfare.
REDUCING DONOR DEPENDENCE IS A KEY MOTIVATOR
Given the financial challenge for delivering scaled-up and sustained levels of public services to 2030, Minister Mwezalambo noted that Malawi, although still a LIC, will be among those that have a need to further strengthen their mobilization of domestic revenue. We know that Malawi’s recent dependence on foreign grants to fund 40 percent of its government operations will not be sustainable in the future and that, as Malawi learned last year, such dependence can be dangerous when the flow of donor resources is disrupted by episodes of corruption or other events that may seem beyond the control of the government.

UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE WILL DEMAND MORE RESOURCES
Dr. Pablos-Mendez commented on current research that USAID and World Bank colleagues have been conducting on health sector performance, economic growth, and health financing in Sub-Saharan Africa. Given the great strides made toward reducing the prevalence of HIV/AIDS and malaria infection, the key questions for the 2030 Development Agenda that health experts across the continent and among donors are now asking are:

• How much progress can be made towards Universal Health Coverage, in which 80 percent of the poor have access to good quality primary care through adequate government funding, and
• Can out-of-pocket payments for health care be dramatically reduced as a cause of family financial ruin among the poor?

Based on trends over the past 15 years and projections of the likely trajectory of health financing efforts to 2030, their research raises concerns in two important areas:

• Despite an overall increased commitment of budget resources to health care since 2000, for many (17 countries in Africa at latest count) the provision of donor resources exceeds the budget resources that partner countries commit to their own health sector; and
• Dependence of patients upon out-of-pocket payments has grown, reaching average levels of more than 40 percent of total health-care spending (THE) in LICs and of more than 50 percent of THE in Lower MICs.

To address these concerns and to reach the WHO goal of bringing health services to 80% of the population in developing countries by 2030, most of their governments must act to mobilize more adequate domestic revenue.

PARALLEL IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICES MAKES HIGHER TAXES POLITICALLY FEASIBLE
Since 2011, the Philippine Government has embarked on a series of tax and governance reforms intended to widen the tax base, eliminate corruption, run after tax evaders, and raise sin taxes on alcohol and tobacco. The purpose of this drive has been to create more ‘fiscal space’ for infrastructure, improved delivery of health and education services, and social protection — including resilience against natural disasters.

So far, this approach has been succeeding. Raising domestic resources has proven politically more feasible because the revenue raised from new measures are committed to the priorities in the Plan/Expenditures program, particularly on social development and infrastructure. In addition, the Philippine economy has become one of the bright spots in Southeast Asia. In 2013, real GDP grew by 7.2 percent, improving from the 6.8 percent achieved in 2012 and from an annual average of 5.0 percent in 2000-2010.

NEXT STEPS
To set achievable, post-2015 development goals, participants in the Global Partnership need to assess the longer-term domestic expenditure requirements of low and middle-income partners and to project their associated domestic revenue needs. These assessments will help both donors and partner countries to identify disparities between the costs of achieving key outcomes at the country level and apparent capacity to self-finance those costs — and, in turn, will help prioritize where reform in tax administration and policy can lead to an adequate and sustained level of public service delivery.
TAX EVASION AND ILICIT FINANCIAL FLOWS

SPEAKERS/PANELISTS
- Henry Bonsu, International Broadcaster (moderator)
- Anthony Mothae Maruping, Commissioner for Economic Affairs, African Union Commission
- Grace Perez-Navarro, Deputy Director, Centre for Tax Policy and Administration, OECD
- Cheikh Niang, Head of Delegation, Ambassador of Senegal to Washington, Senegal
- Frédéric Bontems, Director for Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, France
- Pekka Haavisto, Minister for International Development, Finland
- Savior Mwambwa, Policy and Advocacy Manager, Tax Justice Network Africa
- Lucien Marie Noel Bembamba, Minister of Economics and Finance, Burkina Faso

KEY MESSAGES
Illicit Financial Flows (IFF) have become a matter of major concern because of their scale and their negative impact on development and governance in both developed and developing countries. Estimates about their size are hard to get by and contested, but there is general agreement about their massive size. Tax avoidance, tax evasion, corruption, tax havens, secrecy jurisdictions and criminal flows are some of the voids in the international financial system that need to be addressed. Combatting tax avoidance and IFFs is a complex and multi-faceted challenge. It is highly technical and highly political. It requires strong political leadership both at the level of the country of origin and of the country of destination of the flows.

Combating tax avoidance and IFFs requires a holistic and coordinated response from a wide range of stakeholders, including governments (tax administrations and law enforcement agencies, in particular), the private sector, and civil society organizations. Efforts must be made on many fronts: tax transparency, information exchange for tax purposes, greater inter-agency cooperation to improve criminal investigations, more attention to investigate illicit funds that may belong to citizens of developing countries that may be hidden in developed countries. Efforts to recover stolen assets need to be strengthened, but it is more important and efficient to prevent these flows from leaving their point of origin in the first place. These must be completed by measures to strengthen the judiciary and law enforcement agencies to pursue and sanction tax perpetrators and financial crimes.

To face this growing challenge, development partners must scale up their financial and technical assistance to support tax administrators and law enforcement agencies in developing countries. In addition, developing countries need support to engage in global initiatives that promote financial transparency, such as the Global Forum on Tax Transparency and Exchange of Information, as well as the Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters. Meeting those transparency requirements of the Global Forum can improve the capacity of tax administrators.

Tax Inspectors Without Borders (TIWB) has been identified as a potential innovative approach to address international tax avoidance and build audit capacity. France and Senegal declared their intention to collaborate in a TIWB pilot project. In response to concrete demands by developing countries for building tax audit capacity, this initiative results in the transfer of tax audit knowledge and skills to tax administrations in developing countries, as well as increased tax revenue. Developing countries can complement these global and bilateral initiatives with national measures to increase their tax collection and tackle their IFF, including by revising their tax incentives, mining codes and custom codes, as well as joining transparency initiatives such as the EITI and the Global Forum.

The components and risk of exposure to IFF varies from country to country. In view of the scarcity of resources, donor efforts must therefore be efficiently targeted on the basis of proper risk assessments and taking into account the country’s context. The natural resource sector is particularly at risk and presents a major source of IFF in developing countries. Increasing the transparency of payments and revenue management has been identified as a means to mitigate the risk of IFF. Capacity building for contract negotiation was also identified as a major priority.

MAIN CONCLUSIONS AND NEXT STEPS
- Tax avoidance and IFF have a negative impact on domestic revenue mobilization, as well as on development, governance, and security. This issue must therefore be taken into account in the post-2015 development agenda. Participants recognized that there is need to incorporate targets on financial transparency and accountability, and to increase the share of aid going to tax administration support.
- The G20 and OECD have undertaken several ground-breaking initiatives with regards to tax base erosion and profit shifting (BEPS), and automatic exchange of information standard. The G20 must now strengthen their initiatives to take into account the concerns and interests of developing countries and ensure these are reflected in the shaping of the international tax debate.
MORE AND BETTER DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION FOR DOMESTIC RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

SPEAKERS/PANELISTS
• Peter Moors, DG of Development Cooperation, Belgium (Moderator)
• Ángel Gurría, Secretary General, OECD
• Ursula Müller, Director General, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Germany
• Abul Maal Abdul Muhith, Finance Minister, Bangladesh
• Lincoln Marais, Director for Strategic Planning, African Tax Administration Forum (ATAF)
• Frank Matsaert, CEO of TradeMark East Africa
• Eduardo Bohorquez, Director Transparency International Mexico
• David Anthony Kloeden, Head of TAXDENT Secretariat, IMF
• Klaus Rudischhauser, Deputy DG of DEVCO, EU-Commission (Floor)
• Ruth Goodwin-Groen, The Better Than Cash Alliance (Floor)

KEY MESSAGES
The importance of increasing aid to tax: Referring to the “Partnering for Effective Taxation and Domestic Resource Mobilization (DRM) for Development” Plenary Session, the panel stressed the fact that investment of Official Development Assistance (ODA) in building tax systems can yield impressive returns. Despite this evidence, aid to tax systems remains low, given that short-termism often prevails and that other aid deliverables are more visible. Comments from the floor invited participants to partner more closely with the “sectors” and to take into account linkages between revenue and expenditure sides in order to increase tax revenues and aid. Participants also underlined the critical importance of supporting Domestic Resource Mobilization (DRM) in fragile states.

The importance of a holistic and systemic approach to DRM: In order to increase the quality of support to DRM, the panel discussed the importance of taking into account the political economy of tax reforms (in particular ownership and political will) as well as of embedding tax reforms in broader governance reforms, by involving not only tax administrations, but also Ministries of Finance, sub-national governments, parliaments and civil society, in order to increase accountability. The private sector (including informal businesses) was also quoted as an important actor. The draft “Principles for International Engagement in Supporting Developing Countries in Revenue Matters” was presented as a relevant tool for ensuring the quality of aid to tax matters.

The importance of taking into account the regional dimension of tax issues: The panel pointed out the importance of the interrelations between the national and regional levels. The regional aspect covers the harmonization of tax law and regulation and cooperation on borders in terms of customs, as well as corruption management (by the introduction of single crossing points for instance). In this context, the panel also referred to the regional networks in the area of tax administration, such as the African Tax Administration Forum (ATAF), which were presented as a good entry point to support tax administrations.

The role of development cooperation: The panelists called for practical tools to be developed (such as tools for social participation) rather than research papers, as well as for a focus on capacity development and knowledge sharing in order to strengthen tax administrations. The discussion highlighted the importance of better matching the strategies of development providers with partner countries’ DRM needs. The new “Tax Administration Diagnostic Assessment Tool” (TADAT) was presented as a relevant framework for assessing the strengths and weaknesses of a country’s tax administration.

International assistance for DRM is seen as an important catalyst for broader governance reforms and development. DRM is crucial in building sustainable states and represents an excellent investment for the development community. The international community needs to commit itself to do more and perform better in relation with DRM. It needs to refine ways to measure aid going to tax system development in order to inform discussions embedded in the post-2015 framework. Partner countries need support to adapt to the new international tax rules (like the Base Erosion and Profit Shifting project, or BEPS, and automatic exchange of information) and to combat illicit financial flows.
EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION IN MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES

SPEAKERS/PANELISTS
- Alfonso Quiñónez, Secretary for External Relations, Organization of American States (moderator)
- Seiji Kihara, Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Japan
- Sara Hradecky, Canadian Ambassador to Mexico
- Nguyen Chi Dzung, Vice-Minister of Planning and Investment, Vietnam
- Inocencio García Javier, Vice-Minister for International Cooperation, Dominican Republic
- Hiroshi Kato, Vice-President, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
- Diego Cánepa, Pro-Secretary of Presidency of the Uruguayan International Cooperation Agency (AUCI) Uruguay
- Jorge Daccarett, Executive Director, Chilean International Cooperation Agency (AGCI)
- Djordjija Petkoski, Program Director, Zicklin Center, Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania

KEY MESSAGES
The session focused on sharing insights on multi-stakeholder solutions and strategies that can lead to effective cooperation in Middle Income Countries (MICs) and enhance their role in the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation. The following are the key messages delivered from the speakers and panelists:
- The effective mobilization and utilization of countries’ own domestic resources was emphasized to overcome difficulties and challenges in the development process.
- The “giving – receiving” modality between the donor and the recipient country should continue moving toward the modality of a more effective partnership.
- The principle of Human Security, aiming at achieving societies with no one left behind in terms of economic and social development, is appropriate in assisting MICs, as it not only sheds light on society’s most vulnerable but also contributes to countries’ own effort of forming a thick layer of middle classes.
- High economic growth without falling into the ‘middle income trap’ can be achieved through 1) industrial development with high productivity and successful transformation of the industrial structure, and 2) maintaining high productivity by investing resources on technical innovation. Human resource development, institutional capability development, and facilitation of business environment including infrastructure development- are key for achieving sustainable high economic growth.
- The private sector plays a vital role in achieving sustainable and inclusive development within MICs that allows people to enjoy the benefits of development. Effective utilization of innovative corporate social responsibility (CSR) frameworks is an important tool in these efforts.
- The international community can support MICs in their efforts to avoid
the "middle-income trap" through flexible and creative cooperation modalities adapted to the development status and unique needs of each country.

- Instead of relying on purely income criteria, the concept of sustainable development should be used in development cooperation with MICs to measure a country’s progress in narrowing the gap between the rich and the poor, avoiding the "MICs trap" and responding to climate change and natural disasters.

- MICs should tap private markets and domestic resources mobilization for development. Greater resource mobilization in this respect will enhance ownership.

- Multi-stakeholder partnerships involving international organizations, responsible private sector leaders, parliaments, and academia are an important strategy for MICs to pursue and can assist in developing evidence-based practices and policies, capacity-building, and innovation to meet development challenges.

- "MICs traps" can be mitigated through effective development cooperation, especially through South-South and triangular cooperation that re-enforces effective, measurable public policies.

- In defining Middle Income Countries, it is essential to have criteria besides per-capita income to classify them according to their structural gaps (e.g., poverty, inequality, savings and investment, productivity and innovation, infrastructure, education and health, tax structure, gender, and environment), which hamper sustained, equitable, and inclusive growth.

- To address these structural gaps, it is important to focus on good governance (institutional strengthening), capacity building, sound public policies, infrastructure, and innovation.

- Regional mechanisms and existing platforms, such as OAS CooperaNet, should be used to advance the global development agenda, and as a means to fully mobilize the capacity and political influence of countries in the region at an international level.

- Global development cooperation in favor of MICs needs to continue as they have the world’s largest number of people living in poverty.

- ODA can play an important role for MIC’s sustainable and inclusive development. However, considering that more domestic resources mobilization and private investment are available for MICs, ODA will contribute as a catalyst to activate the private sector in MICs, which will work as an engine for growth.

- In today’s development cooperation architecture, MICs are important providers and recipients of development cooperation, especially through South-South cooperation. To promote and strengthen South-South cooperation by MICs, triangular cooperation plays an important role in which the support from the North can also facilitate an effective knowledge exchange between MICs and other countries.

**LEVERAGING DEVELOPMENT INNOVATIONS FROM NON-STATE ACTORS IN THE BRICS AND MICS: CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS, THINK-TANKS AND BUSINESSES AS DRIVERS OF MUTUAL LEARNING FOR INCLUSIVE AND EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT**

**SPEAKERS/PANELISTS**
- Ana Toni, CEO of GIP, Board Chair of Greenpeace International, Brazil (Moderator)
- Rajesh Tandon, Founder-President of PRIA, India
- Lizbeth Navas-Alemán, Associate and Lead Researcher on “Business from the BRICS”, Institute of Development Studies, UK
- Li Xiaoyun, China Agricultural University/China International Development Research Network, China
- Bianca Suyama, Coordinator and Founding-Partner, Articulação SUL, Brazil
- Kaustuv Bandypadhyay, Director of Society & Global Partnerships, PRIA, India
- Richard Carey, Advisory Council member, Future International Cooperation Policy Network

**KEY MESSAGES**
The session aimed to highlight and showcase the roles played by Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), think-tanks and businesses in South-South Cooperation (SSC); analyzing their current and potential value-added on how to achieve development cooperation in the post-2015 landscape; and drawing on evidence based on case studies and research on the BRICS’ and Mexico’s engagements with Low Income Countries. The session showcased how these non-state actors (NSAs) have played a significant role in the delivery of SSC over the last few decades, bringing a wealth of experience and knowledge from which other actors in SSC can learn. The session explored the politics of why NSAs’ role in SSC has hitherto been somewhat neglected, and also identified key lessons learned from recent research.

**NON-STATE ACTORS FROM THE BRICS AND MICS ARE UNIQUELY PLACED TO CONTRIBUTE TO EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION**
“We’re in it together”, said Rajesh Tan-

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don, calling attention to the long history and value-added of CSO-led SSC. Kaustuv Bandyopadhayay discussed the importance of civil society working with government on civic engagement for improved local governance in India, Bangladesh and Cambodia; and of South-South knowledge-sharing for the inclusion of urban poor in India and South Africa, where housing rights were achieved through horizontal exchanges on mobilization, advocacy and women’s leadership. Bianca Suyama highlighted the complex roles and responsibilities of CSOs from the BRICs working on a native seed-exchange project between Brazil, South Africa and Mozambique, which brought to light the challenges of the contrasting needs of family agriculture and BRICs-led agri-business.

Lizbeth Navas-Alemán’s work on business from the BRICS showed businesses are keenly aware they need to work with government and civil society to achieve business sustainability. The private sector from Brazil and South Africa can have a key role in supporting learning and other exchanges in the African continent, ranging from delivering public goods such as training, through to setting higher health and safety standards. Exchanges between trade unions from South Africa and Brazil lead to improved wages. Li Xiaoyun and Richard Carey showed the importance of multiplying points of initiative and knowledge production in an increasingly complex and multipolar world, where research institutes and think-tanks from the South (as well as the North) have a key role in shaping new knowledge production and facilitating multidirectional learning in development cooperation, through inclusive partnerships with multiple stakeholders, such as NSAs.

The case studies and experiences discussed by the panel and audience showed how CSO initiatives complement the development cooperation practices of government, business and think-tank actors in ways that strengthen the Busan principles of ownership and results, inclusive partnerships, and transparency and accountability. NSAs from the BRICS and Middle Income Countries (MICs) are uniquely placed to contribute to effective development cooperation through their critical mass of capacity and growing international influence. The challenges of domestic poverty and inequality are a powerful incentive to continue seeking innovative development solutions, as demonstrated in the case studies.

AN ENABLING ENVIRONMENT IS REQUIRED
The low visibility afforded to NSAs’ role in SSC in favor of government-to-government SSC ignores the opportunity to capitalize on NSAs’ experience, knowledge and capacity. This requires an enabling environment (e.g. adequate legal frameworks and receptive policy contexts) where stakeholder coordination and dialogue is key, particularly where there are funding challenges, for example in MICs and LICs. Building more horizontal relationships between South and North – through spaces such as the CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness (CPDE) and the GPEDC – is needed in order to develop innovative forms of collaboration which respond to the needs of our rapidly changing world. The case studies showed the clear benefits of multi-stakeholder collaboration, leading to shared learning amongst all partners.

MORE EFFORTS ARE NEEDED TO SYSTEMATIZE, MEASURE AND DISSEMINATE LEARNING
The challenge of systematizing and disseminating learning from this kind of collaboration remains, although networks such as the China International Development Research Network, and the newly launched Future International Cooperation Policy Network and Network of Southern Think Tanks all seek to do this in different ways.

For example, the private sector’s increasingly progressive role in fostering inclusive business practices, social entrepreneurship, and incorporating poor people to the core operations of businesses is clearly positive, but it is still hard to monitor and measure. The same goes for CSO-led SSC and other learning exchanges. This offers a timely opportunity for the development community to work together to create new methods and indicators which measure the impact and complex effects of these changes, particularly as NSAs become increasingly involved as active partners in the post-2015 space.
In this context, balanced knowledge generation is fundamental in nurturing more equitable partnerships between North and South, where knowledge should be owned by those who are involved in development, and not implanted or imposed, as pointed out by Li Xiaoyun. Developing a Southern-based knowledge system is not about a confrontation with the knowledge produced by the North, but rather an opportunity to build a bridge enabling knowledge-sharing, which enriches mutual understanding of the development process and greater ownership for the South.

CONCLUSIONS
Some of the key lessons emerging from the research done under the CSO-SSC project can be applied broadly to thinking about the role of NSAs from the MICS in SSC and development cooperation:

- It takes time to build mutual understanding: effective adaptation of experiences requires building understanding across contexts and cultures, and this takes time
- Inspiring and capturing long-term change: the process and relationships are in themselves an important result to those involved – systematizing and measuring the impact of this requires a different way of analysis
- NSAs are often more agile and flexible than government, and can afford to be less prone to risk in experimenting with development innovations. Lessons from these pilots should be systematized for wider usage, fostering multi-directional learning exchanges and improved development cooperation outcomes
- Broadening alliances for sustainabilty is key: scaling up CSO-led initiatives sustainably requires building alliances with governments and other NSAs
- Moving from solidarity to shared ownership: CSO-led SSC can draw strength from the trust inspired by shared political or religious values, but need to go beyond this to establish genuinely horizontal approaches to implementation, achieved through shared agendas and equitable partnerships

Collaboration with NSAs is increasingly recognized as the way forward for multi-directional learning, through networks and other broad coalitions for mutual learning in development cooperation, such as the Future International Cooperation Policy Network (launched as Voluntary Initiative number 26 at the GPEDC), and the CI-DRN. The session concluded that we are seeing greater recognition for the critical role played by non-State actors in knowledge production and dissemination, be it with global, national or local governments.

MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES AND MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS: EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

SPEAKERS/PANELISTS
- Krishnan Guru-Murthy, Channel 4, UK (Moderator)
- Luis Alberto Moreno, President, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)
- Wencai Zhang, Vice-President, Asian Development Bank (ADB)
- Michel Mordasini, Vice-President, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- Arsenio Balisacan, Secretary, Government of the Philippines

KEY MESSAGES
Middle Income Countries (MICS) require a continued support: despite their continued economic growth, MICS continue to face huge development challenges including poverty, high vulnerability of the poor, inequality, the “middle-income trap”, and various environmental and institutional capacity and efficiency problems. Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) should continue to assist MICs – which make up majority of their developing member countries – to
overcome these challenges.

MICs still need the MDBs as sources of finance and knowledge: while sovereign credit ratings have improved in several MICs and enhanced their capacity to borrow for their development needs, many MICs are still not considered investment grade. The financing needs are also huge, and the role of public development financing, including from MDBs, remains vital. In addition to finance, MICs appreciate the value-added of MDBs as sources of up-to-date knowledge and cross-country experiences.

MICs consider MDBs as valued and trusted development partners, but have higher expectations: MICs expect MDBs to be more innovative, flexible, and quick to respond to their needs for financing. MICs also highlighted the need for MDBs to build their staff skills and capacities to add value over improved national capacities, and to meet higher expectations of their MIC clients.

Effective Cooperation is critical for achievement of development results: examples of the showcased country level projects were highlighted – development results are achieved and delivered better when stakeholders like MDBs (often working together), subnational governments, private sector, and civil society collaborate and engage in continuous dialogue to respond to the evolving development challenges faced by MICs.

MDBs’ engagement with MICs requires an invigorated effort: MDBs seek to partner with MIC clients in new and different ways (to meet expectations of MICs) for up-to-date knowledge, global and regional connectivity and cooperation, and the quest for idea exchanges and innovative solutions. Given the diversity among MICs, MDBs should have a differentiated approach to tailor their support to needs of each MIC. Supporting the development of the private sector and strengthening governance structures and institutions in MICs is central to their sustainable development.

MICs classification methodology requires a review: MIC representatives highlighted the need to continue to review the MIC classification methodology based on GNI per capita. It was suggested that the current definition does not consider the complexity of challenges and opportunities faced by the MICs. MDBs reiterated that they work with each of their partner countries on a case-by-case basis to agree on strategic priorities based on needs, and then operationalize these priorities through various financial and non-financial products and services. In that way, the country classification does not really impact on participating MDBs’ work with the MICs.

MICs and MDBs agreed to strengthen their partnerships and pursue concrete approaches and actions to improve development effectiveness in MICs. Some of these concrete actions by MDBs include:

- Deliver value for money and improve efficiency. MDBs will explore ways to improve value for money in their partnership with MICs. This may require MDBs to streamline their business processes, work with country systems, and reduce their response time. MDBs will also enhance their staff capacity.
- Generate and manage knowledge. MDBs will continue to focus on providing sophisticated up-to-date knowledge and cross-country experiences on major development issues. MICs, as equal partners, are sources of knowledge, and MDBs will facilitate such knowledge sharing among the MICs.
- Expand and adapt the range of financial products. MDBs, as providers of finance, will continue to examine the potential need for different financial instruments, including, as appropriate, refining and enhancing market-based instruments for MICs to address changing development needs.
- Enhance lending capacities and partnerships. To remain relevant, MDBs will further leverage their resources to mobilize funding from other sources, in particular the private sector, and continue partnering with bilateral and multilateral agencies, civil society organizations and further develop knowledge sharing.
- Continue to practice flexibility and adaptability to constantly changing conditions in MICs. MDBs will keep in mind the five “I”s – inequality, inclusion, innovation, integration and institutions – in future dealings with MICs. In addition, MDBs will continue to evaluate “what they do” and “how they do it” to achieve greater effectiveness and efficiency.
LOCATING SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION WITHIN THE EMERGING DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION ARCHITECTURE

SPEAKERS/PANELISTS
- Debapriya Bhattacharya, Chair, Southern Voice on Post-MDG International Development Goals and Distinguished Fellow, Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD), Bangladesh
- Fahnida Khatun, Research Director, Centre for Policy Dialogue, Bangladesh
- Jaime Miranda, Minister of Foreign Affairs, El Salvador
- Omar Abou Eich, Deputy Assistant Foreign Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Egypt
- Mustafizur Rahman, Executive Director, Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD), Bangladesh
- Shekhar Shah, Director-General, National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), India
- Tomoko Nishimoto, Director for South-South Cooperation, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

KEY MESSAGES
The panel discussion had the objectives of bringing clarity to the concept of South-South Cooperation (SSC), exploring how it is implemented and discussing what to expect of SSC in the future.

The panelists agreed that SSC is a key element of the emerging development architecture. By 2030, two-thirds of global savings will be generated by Southern countries. The South will become the center of economic prosperity and trade. Nonetheless, sufficient knowledge is not available in terms of how development partners are working with SSC, the resource flows it entails, and its impacts.

PRINCIPLES OF SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION
In order to maintain its relevance and impact, SSC must uphold the following principles:
- Horizontality: SSC must recognize countries as equals.
- Mutual benefits: SSC must bring mutual benefits to those involved; the concept of beneficiaries and providers might require reframing. In this context, the notions of solution seeker and provider were shared in the panel.
- Plurality: SSC has a wide diversity of modalities, including knowledge exchange. SSC has the opportunity of joining partners facing similar challenges.
- Respect: SSC must maintain respect among partners involved.
- Effectiveness: the impact of SSC must be measured and maximized.

In this context, SSC can evaluate the use of the principles of Paris and Accra, but the particularities of SSC in relation to traditional official development assistance (ODA) must not be overlooked.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION
SSC can serve many purposes; some of them include:
- SSC involves political negotiations. In this sense, SSC can prevent conflict in the future.
- Global integration among Southern countries for trade and other economic activities must be a key objective of SSC.
- SSC can triangulate with traditional ODA. It should improve, not replace, North-South relations.
- SSC must not overlook the challenge of graduation of Least Developed Countries (LDCs), a major concern globally.

SSC is a key aspect of the emerging development financing architecture. However, there is no agreement on whether SSC must be treated differently from, or equally to, ODA. Further research and discussion is suggested to make sure SSC has a clear and useful role in the future of the development financing strategy.
SCALING UP KNOWLEDGE SHARING: FOSTERING KNOWLEDGE SHARING CAPACITY IN COUNTRY INSTITUTIONS

SPEAKERS/PANELISTS
- Steffen Janus, Senior Operations Officer, World Bank (moderator)
- Ismael Díaz Aguilera, Deputy Director of International Finance, Banco del Ahorro Nacional y Servicios Financieros (BANSEFI), Mexico
- Mark Nelson, Learning Network on Capacity Development (LenCD)
- Armida Alisjahbana, Minister of National Development Planning, Indonesia
- Rolandas Kriščiunas, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Lithuania
- Wismana Adi Suryabrata, Deputy Minister for Development Funding Affairs, Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS), Indonesia
- Juanita Olarte, Director for South-South and Triangular Cooperation, Presidency of International Cooperation (APC), Colombia
- Gabriel Ji Kwang Chul, Director for International Development Policy Division, Ministry of Strategy and Finance (MOSF), Korea
- Paulina Rodriguez Salinas, Director of International Affairs, Oportunidades Program, Ministry of Social Development (SEDESOL), Mexico
- Birama B. Sidibe, Vice President Operations, Islamic Development Bank (IsDB)

KEY MESSAGES
Knowledge Sharing (KS) is now fully recognized as the third pillar of development cooperation, complementing technical and financial assistance. Not only is it effective in supporting endogenous processes of policy and institutional capacity development, but it also constitutes a powerful channel for horizontality in a multipolar world, among partners from government, civil society and companies. With the favorable high-level backing from the GPEDC and the G20, among others, it is now possible to explore practical options to scale up KS. In line with the 2012 Bali Communiqué on Country-Led Knowledge Hubs, this requires investing in the institutional and operational capacities to identify, document and share relevant development knowledge with domestic and international peers. There are several knowledge hubs pilots underway in Brazil, Colombia, Indonesia and Nigeria, with essential early lessons on how to scale up KS.

In this dynamic context, the speakers of this focus session engaged in a rich and highly practical debate around how to invest in and support the development of strong KS institutions, stressing the following key aspects:
- The basic precondition of KS is the capacity to identify, in a structured manner, relevant development solutions and validated good practices, in particular within line ministries and sector institutions. This requires building a solutions-and-knowledge management culture as a vital contribution for these institutions to effectively fulfill their mandate at the domestic level. In this area, APC Colombia champions a criteria-based process to identify and catalogue sector-level solutions, while SEDESOL Mexico already has systematized its key experiences to be shared with national and international peers.
- Implementing KS depends on the capacity to prepare, adapt and share development solutions in full consideration of context and shared interest. The Korean Knowledge Sharing Program (KSP) is a pioneer in this area, while Indonesia includes strong KS methodologies in a Knowledge Hub pilot around Disaster Risk Management.
- Effective KS usually entails continuous mutual learning, which is why the capacity to build long-term partnerships is key. While countries such as Colombia, Indonesia, Lithuania and Mexico are experimenting with sub-regional and thematic clusters, multilateral programs (e.g. IsDB’s Reverse Linkages) can shape an enabling environment for KS partnerships, and CSOs might be key for continuity in many areas.
- While financial investments are often minimal (compared to other types of development cooperation), a core challenge of today’s KS is to strengthen the capacity to document results and evaluate impact, which is difficult with the non-tangible character of both inputs and outcomes. Korean KSP uses case studies in this area, Indonesia follows up with ex-post meetings, and there is a consensus to draw on web 2.0 technologies to share KS results.
- Overall, these capacities are best hosted in a dedicated KS institutional structure, for which knowledge hubs are a useful reference. This debate will continue on the striving Community of Practice hosted at knowledgehubs.org and further emphasized in the Second High-Level Meeting on Knowledge Hubs to be held in Seoul on 23-26 June 2014, which will be informed by dozens of case stories provided by sector institutions from governments, civil society, private sector and academia.
SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION AND THE POST-2015 AGENDA FOR GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT: INNOVATIVE MODALITIES AND INSTITUTIONAL EVOLUTION

SPEAKERS/PANELISTS
- Li Xiaoyun, China International Development Research Network, Research Center for International Development at China Agricultural University
- Debapriya Bhattacharya, Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD), Bangladesh
- Neissan Besharati, South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA)
- Sachin Chaturvedi, Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS), India
- Jorge Pérez Pineda, Instituto Mora, Mexico
- André de Mello e Souza, Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada (IPEA), Brazil
- Thomas Fues, German Development Institute (DIE) (Chair)
- Stephan Klingebiel, German Development Institute (DIE) (Concluding remarks)

KEY MESSAGES
Panelists and speakers from the floor converged in their assessment that South-South cooperation (SSC) will play an increasingly important role for international development. Due to different historical trajectories and diverging conceptual frameworks, SSC has a distinct identity and cannot be subsumed under the narrative of traditional aid offered by industrialized countries.

SSC is expected to provide substantive contributions to the implementation of the presently negotiated United Nations post-2015 agenda for global development. However, at this stage, it remains unclear how exactly it will fit into the larger picture and what shape possible commitments from Southern providers could take. Voices from beneficiary countries called for a new quality of accountability and transparency in SSC in order to enhance country ownership and facilitate the matching of domestic requirements with specific profiles of individual providers, taking into account that SSC is based on the principles of mutual benefit and equality among partners. The bar for ultimate effectiveness of SSC was raised high: low-income countries are ultimately looking for external support that will promote their structural transformation towards broad-based sustainable prosperity.

So far, inadequate knowledge on SSC from the South and little systematic empirical evidence exist on the modalities and outcomes of SSC. Participants at the session agreed that knowledge gaps need to be urgently addressed. Many saw the need for new methodologies on evaluation and impact assessment which reflect the specificities of SSC. However, such metrics must come from the South in order to gain broad acceptance.

In this context, participants welcomed the efforts at the sidelines of the High Level Meeting (HLM) to explore the possibility of setting up a Network of Southern Think Tanks (NeST). The proposed network would work on appropriate methods for measuring the effects of SSC. For this to be successful, more clarity on definitions and concepts for SSC as a unifying framework is needed, without negating variances in national conditions among providers as well as beneficiaries. The network would aim to be open for dialogue and knowledge sharing with think tanks from the North. Eventually, NeST could complement and enhance ongoing efforts by Southern providers to create a practitioners’ platform for mutual learning, the so called Delhi process initiated in April 2013.

Providers of SSC are quickly adapting their institutional frameworks in order to handle the quantitative expansion and growing complexity of interactions with fellow developing countries. Some countries have introduced new legislation, adopted long-term strategies and created specialized agencies, but still need to make them fully operational. Others are in the process of strengthening existing entities and streamlining coordination mechanisms. Effective ways of evaluation and impact assessment are high priorities on the agendas of all Southern providers. In this regard, policy makers expect to benefit from the intellectual groundwork of think tanks from the South. Participants concurred that effective institutional evolution is a necessary condition for the optimal contribution of SSC to the post-2015 agenda.
PROMOTING BETTER TRIANGULAR COOPERATION: WHERE HAVE WE GOT TO SINCE BUSAN AND WHERE TO NEXT AFTER 2015?

SPEAKERS/PANELISTS
- Jon Lomay, Director for Development Cooperation, OECD (Moderator)
- Seiji Kihara, Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Japan
- Ryna Garay, Director for Development Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, El Salvador
- Hiroshi Kato, Vice-President of the Japan International Cooperation Agency
- Fernando Abreu, Executive Director, Brazilian Cooperation Agency
- Juanita Olarte, Director for South-South and Triangular Cooperation, Colombian Presidential Agency of International Cooperation
- Mami Yamada Sakurai, Assistant Director for Partnerships and Triangular Cooperation, UN Office for South-South Cooperation

KEY MESSAGES
Triangular cooperation is coming of age as a modality of development cooperation. It builds on the complementary strengths of different actors to bring innovative and flexible solutions to address development challenges. Triangular cooperation follows the spirit of the Busan partnership agreement (2011), promoting inclusive partnerships based on common objectives shared by a diverse range of development partners.

The Busan partnership agreement proposed a number of actions related to triangular cooperation, including broadening support, scaling-up and strengthening capacity to engage effectively in triangular cooperation. This focus session provided a timely opportunity to take stock of progress made since Busan in promoting better triangular cooperation and to chart the way forward.

The discussions showed that, since 2011, several countries and organizations are making efforts to promote better triangular cooperation. Their work helped to disseminate information on triangular cooperation, produce evidence on how triangular cooperation works, and share experiences about mechanisms to promote triangular cooperation. For instance, the analytical work conducted by Japan clarified some of the existing forms of triangular cooperation as well as the mechanisms to promote it, and it shed light on the benefits of this form of cooperation. Other initiatives mentioned include the creation of South-South and triangular cooperation funds, as well as the regular publication of the Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America by the Ibero-American Secretariat.

Some messages emerging from triangular cooperation experiences:
- Triangular cooperation can promote knowledge sharing through a transfer and adaptation of development solutions, where all countries can be providers of knowledge and experience relevant to other countries. Triangular cooperation can also promote knowledge co-creation through the production of innovative solutions in a collaborative way.
- Triangular cooperation can be a tool for building consensus and harmonization among different partners if conducted in an inclusive and sustained way. This harmonization can strengthen bilateral relations among partners involved.
- Successful triangular cooperation is demand driven and aligned with national priorities of beneficiary countries. Triangular cooperation cannot be used to impose topics or advance agendas not aligned with national priorities. In addition, it cannot be an excuse for reducing official development assistance or avoiding existing commitments.
- Triangular cooperation is strongly linked with South-South cooperation, but it is a modality of international cooperation in its own right. In this sense, it should be guided by differentiated principles drawing on those of South-South cooperation such as: ownership, alignment, focus on results, and absence of conditionality or interference in domestic affairs. Triangular cooperation should be grounded in inclusive and horizontal partnerships which imply shared governance, decision-making and accountability among all actors involved.
- Triangular cooperation still faces several challenges, particularly with regards to co-ordination (due to differences in institutional models and bureaucracies) and a lack of information, data and evidence available.

Going forward, triangular cooperation can be an important tool for achieving sustainable development. The United Nations Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals has already included triangular cooperation among the means to achieve the emerging goals that will guide the post-2015 development agenda. But more efforts could be invested in building bridges between the international cooperation agenda and the post-2015 agenda.

Discussions during the focus session also pointed to a range of actions aimed to strengthen the contribution of triangular cooperation to development:
- Recognize triangular cooperation as a specific modality for cooperation and agree on minimum international standards based on the principles of South-South cooperation.
- Ensure effective co-ordination and active participation of all partners to reduce transaction costs and promote harmonized procedures.
- Design mechanisms and tools to monitor, evaluate, and measure progress and impact, including the knowledge shared and created through this modality.
- Improve communication and dissemination of information to promote good practices and raise awareness of the importance of triangular cooperation to development.
- Increase participation of civil society organizations in triangular cooperation.
SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION FROM A REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE

SPEAKERS/PANELISTS
- Moderator: Benjamin Mwape, Knight International Journalism Fellow.
- Juan Manuel Valle, Executive Director of the Mexican Agency of International Cooperation for Development (AMEXCID), President of the Project of Integration and Development of Mesoamerica (PM)
- Anthony Mothae Maruping, Commissioner for Economic Affairs of the African Union (AUC)
- Carissa Etienne, Director of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)
- Suleiman J. Al-Herbish, Director General of the OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID)
- Cristina Xalma, Researcher of the Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB)
- Gerson Martínez, Minister of Public Works of the Republic of El Salvador
- Elayne Whyte, Executive Director of the Project of Integration and Development of Mesoamerica

KEY MESSAGES
The objective of the session was to discuss South-South Cooperation (SSC) from the perspective of regional organizations, specifically about the governance schemes they have put into practice to set their cooperation agendas and about their coordination criteria.

Juan Manuel Valle welcomed the panelists and attendants to the Focus Session. He talked on behalf of the Project of Integration and Development of Mesoamerica (PM), a regional mechanism responsible for articulating cooperation among the countries that are part of the Mesoamerican region by generating public goods. He explained that cooperation within the PM derives from presidential mandates related to a portfolio of eight projects of regional interest: energy, transport, telecommunications, competitiveness and trade facilitation, health, housing, environment and natural disasters. He added that due to its functional structure, the PM provides a unique mechanism where high-level political decisions translate to technical efforts and therefore generates regional public goods. To achieve optimum results, the PM is permanently searching for strategic partners that can contribute to the work in the region; current partners of the PM include organizations from America, Asia and Europe.

He underscored that the PM portfolio is consistent with six of the Millennium Development Goals, particularly those related to health, environment, extreme hunger and poverty eradication, and global partnerships for development. Regarding the Post-2015 Development Agenda, its design clearly requires consensus from governments and civil society in order to create a collective vision that leaders take into account. Organizations like the PM can provide the space to build regional consensus and to make instrumental contributions to the implementation of such an agenda by adapting the experiences and proven solutions of development partners to local contexts.

Anthony Mothae Maruping began his participation stating that SSC has a central role in Africa, e.g., the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD), an African Union strategic framework for socioeconomic development. He described NEPAD...
as an intervention, spearheaded by African leaders, to address critical challenges facing the continent: poverty, development and Africa’s international marginalization. Among the programs and projects NEPAD manages, he highlighted the Program for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA), the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP), and the Strategy for Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa (AIDA).

He mentioned that cooperation initiatives are also important at the sub-regional level (e.g. the Southern African Customs Union), especially within the Regional Economic Communities. He also gave some examples of SSC with extra-regional actors, like the African Union’s partnerships with Arab States, India, China, and South America. Maruping explained that the modalities of African SSC involve government-to-government initiatives but also include the private sector and civil society organizations.

Regarding the post-2015 agenda, he talked about the adoption by the Assembly of the African Union on January 2014 of the Common African Position Document on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, which is based on the aspirations expressed by a wide spectrum of African stakeholders during a series of consultations. He emphasized that this Common Position is coherent with Africa’s Agenda 2063. Finally, Maruping stated that Africa does not want to patron “helpless people” anymore, but to build partnerships based on co-responsibility.

Carissa Etienne said that the region of the Americas has an extensive experience in SSC and that PAHO itself was formed in 1902 in response to a perceived need to jointly work to deal with the threat of infectious diseases. Since then, PAHO has accompanied member states to deliver technical cooperation, to bid on as broker, to help them to define plans, and to implement and monitor projects. Some of the values PAHO was built on are solidarity, respect, equity, Pan-Americanism, and the right to health. Ever since PAHO’s inception, member states have cooperated to address common health goals; therefore, the programs are designed around a shared agenda and they usually involve civil society organizations and other development partners. She said that the number of cooperation projects in the region increased after the Millennium Declaration in 2000, when there was a substantial increase of health initiatives oriented to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

Etienne listed some examples of successful cooperation projects her organization has had: the Expanded Program on Immunization (PAHO’s flagship program), the Revolving Fund for the Purchase of Vaccines, Syringes, and Other Related Supplies, the Pan-Caribbean Partnership against HIV&AIDS (PANCAP), the Salud Mesoamérica 2015 Initiative (SM2015), and the South American Health Council (CSS). She considered these programs are significant experiences that have taught important lessons to the actors involved, but most importantly, that have had major impacts on health indicators in the region; therefore, they should be analyzed and shared with the rest of the world.

Suleiman J. Al-Herbish spoke on behalf of the Coordination Group (CG), an alliance consisting of ten development institutions, most of which are fully owned and funded by Arab countries. Since the CG considers that SSC goes beyond financial transfers, it has added products for trade development and the promotion of domestic and foreign investments to its aid programs, as well as working with the commercial sector to tap its knowledge and its capacity to mobilize domestic savings for the benefit of economic growth and poverty alleviation.

Al-Herbish said that the CG is committed to regional cooperation in economics, science and technology, environment, and social and cultural affairs. Thus, an extensive agenda has been established and results are emerging. For example, trade between South American and Arab countries has grown 300% in three years. The Arab-African cooperation is even more intensive now since a formal 5-year joint plan of action (2011-2016) was agreed in 2010. The Plan incorporates programs and projects, including those of the NEPAD.

As to the way forward, the view of the CG is that countries and institutions of the South need to strengthen their place in the global drive for development effectiveness and contribute to partnerships such as the GPEDC and the post-2015 agenda. The CG is planning an active role in these processes, including planning with its partner countries a stock-taking seminar in Jeddah.
in June 2014 on the 40th anniversary of the Islamic Development Bank, and a round table of the major actors of SSC to be organized by OFID early in 2016.

Cristina Xalma talked about the Annual Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America as an instance of SSC among Ibero-American countries. In 2007, the Presidents instructed the Ibero-American General Secretariat to elaborate a report on SSC in the region. This mandate involved a discussion about the conceptual and methodological framework, the political principles that must guide SSC in Ibero-America, e.g., horizontality, equity, reciprocity and mutual benefit, and the indicators to measure the performance of SSC. The result was a report based on 3 sections: i) systematization of SSC by modalities (bilateral, regional and triangular), ii) a political reflection about the SSC in Ibero-America, iii) participation of the Ibero-American countries in the global Official Development Assistance (ODA).

This exercise was also useful to identify some challenges that prompted the creation of the Ibero-American Program for the Strengthening of South-South Cooperation, whose initial objective was to support cooperation offices and technical cooperation units through diverse means like training, systematization of experiences, and acting as a political forum for discussion.

Regarding the MDGs and the Post-2015 Development Agenda, Ibero-American countries deem it necessary to change the classification criteria for assigning ODA – instead of the income-based criteria, it would be more effective to implement an approach that takes into account domestic structural gaps. In addition, it will be important to strengthen South-South and Triangular Cooperation, not as a substitute for but rather as a complement to North-South cooperation.

Benjamin Mwape stated that, in order to talk about improving development effectiveness, it is critical to include the youth in the discussion. Since half of the world’s population are young people, and a significant number of this young people live in developing countries, we cannot approach SSC without significantly engaging youngsters in the process. Mwape talked about the Restless Development programs, like “The Big Idea”, an initiative whose objective is to mobilize young people and equip them with knowledge, data and technology so that they can make a standout contribution to social accountability at a local, national and global level.

He also talked about an exchange program between Zambia and Uganda that has engaged the private sector to recruit young people as interns and train them as emerging entrepreneurs. He said these are remarkable examples of the use of the so frequently underutilized potential energy of the youth. Regarding SSC and the youth, he said that a lot has been achieved in information sharing, in part, because this generation has grown in an information age where knowledge sharing is central; however, there is a lot to do in technology exchange and trade. Finally, Mwape said that, to take advantage of the potential of young people, it is necessary to stop treating them as target or beneficiaries and start thinking of them as partners and leaders in SSC plans and policies.

Gerson Martínez underscored that SSC must be based on the principles of co-responsibility, horizontality, respect and solidarity. It must be human being-centered, aligned with sustainable development, and take advantage of traditional cooperation mechanisms among public entities, but also promote public-private partnerships. Regarding the Post-2015 Development Agenda, he considered it is necessary to take advantage of the redefinitions that are taking place within international organizations so that SSC strengthens its integral vision, especially in the fields of climate change and risk management and prevention. It will also be important to make use of scale economies to render SSC more efficient.

Elayne Whyte stated that it is necessary to improve the effectiveness of SSC projects in terms of implementation, monitoring, report and evaluation. For that purpose, it will be necessary to keep using traditional cooperation mechanisms such as credits, public resources, non-reimbursable cooperation funds, but also public-private partnerships. She added that, even when we are working from a regional perspective, we have to focus on the people and open up channels to listen to what the people have to say about these topics. She mentioned the Central American Electrical Interconnection System (SIEPAC) and the Mesoamerican Social Housing Program as two examples of successful SSC initiatives in the region.
INNOVATIVE AND INCLUSIVE ENGAGEMENT WITH THE PHILANTHROPIC SECTOR

SPEAKERS/PANELISTS
• Mario Pezzini, Director, OECD Development Centre (Moderator)
• Bruno Figueroa, Director General, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation (AMEXCID)
• Clare Woodcraft, CEO, Emirates Foundation for Youth Development
• David Crook, Development Director, STARS Foundation
• Chris West, CEO, Shell Foundation
• Tariq Al Gurg, CEO, Dubai Cares
• Tony Pipa, International Policy Advisor to the Administrator and Deputy Assistant to the Administrator, USAID’s Bureau of Policy, Planning and Learning
• Joseph Dickman, Deputy Director, Evaluation and Training, MasterCard Foundation
• Firoz Ladak, Executive Director of the Edmond de Rothschild Foundations

KEY MESSAGES
Bruno Figueroa underlined the risk-taking, independent, adaptable, and innovative nature of philanthropic foundations and their key role as partners in development. The Guidelines for Effective Philanthropic Engagement represent a valuable tool to help bridge the gap between the public sector and philanthropic foundations.

Clare Woodcraft underscored that the aid and development effectiveness discourse has evolved into a philanthropic effectiveness discourse. The Emirates Foundation, as a proud member of the OECD Global Network of Foundations Working for Development (netWFD), contributed significantly to the study on Venture Philanthropy in Development: Dynamics, Challenges and Lessons in the Search for Greater Impact, which looks at the journeys, enabling environment, incentives and drivers that led a number of philanthropic organizations willing to seek novel ways to address global development issues to redefine their operating model. The philanthropic sector represents a trillion dollar capital market which can be geared towards development and the public good.

David Crook shared the initial feedback from the consultations held with several foundations on the relevance of the Guidelines for Effective Philanthropic Engagement (GEPEs), which aim to increase the general understanding of the comparative advantages of foundations as development actors, promote the forging of innovative partnerships with governments and other stakeholders, and contribute to establishing an enabling environment for more conducive and effective development collaboration. The majority of foundations welcomed the guidelines, while also indicating their appetite for something more systematic. While 50% of the foundations stated that they would put the guidelines into practice, 30% emphasized that they would not be applying them because of the need for reaffirming their autonomy. Overall, foundations need to intensify their efforts to forge sustainable partnerships with the public sector.

Chris West noted that the strengthening of relationships with partners was the main priority and key ingredient for the Shell Foundation’s success. It was emphasized that engaging effectively with partners requires patience, trust, and a long-term commitment. The public and the private sectors can improve their practices through knowledge-sharing which may, in turn, help enable the transition from financial results to social outcomes. In addition to partnering with the public sector to scale up their work, foundations need to create an enabling environment for the replication of good practices.

Tariq Al Gurg introduced the work of the Dubai Cares foundation, which provides children with access to quality primary education. Effective partnerships are key to effective philanthropy. While non-state actors such as foundations can support and help governments build their own capacity, they cannot replace nor fully perform all of
governments’ important roles, functions and responsibilities. Dubai Cares has implemented home-school feeding, deworming, and water sanitation programmes in several African countries.

Tony Pipa stressed the need for governments to forge strong and lasting partnerships with providers of private development assistance, particularly foundations. For instance, USAID is highly engaged in strategic and policy dialogue with several foundations to leverage their economic, political and social capital. USAID is also partnering with foundations to help build endogenous social enterprises and philanthropy in both local communities and at country level.

Joseph Dickman reemphasised how important it is for foundations to build shared-value alliances and partnerships with private and public actors. Mr. Dickman drew attention to the key issue of further systematising foundations’ engagement at an operational and country level in order to achieve more development impact.

Firoz Ladak reiterated the need to overcome silos and to engage not only with governments, but also with businesses in the search for development results. Philanthropy is a matter of the heart: a lot of the good work being done on the ground needs to be recognised as philanthropic enterprise and commitment.

PARTNERING WITH PRIVATE INVESTORS FOR DEVELOPMENT IMPACT

SPEAKERS/PANELISTS
- Bob Annibale, Global Director, Community Development and Microfinance, Citibank
- Owen Barder, Senior Fellow, Center for Global Development
- Michael Eddy, Co-founder and Partner, Instiglio
- Christopher Egerton-Warburton, Partner, Lions Head Global Partners
- Pertti Majanen, Co-chair, Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing
- Mahmoud Mohieldin, Special Envoy for Post-2015, World Bank
- Christian Paradis, Minister of International Development, Canada
- Daniel Pastor, Managing Director, The Abraaj Group
- Marie-Ange Saraka-Yao, Director, Research Mobilization, GAVI Alliance
- Erik Solheim, Chair, OECD Development Assistance Committee
- Gavin Wilson, CEO, IFC Asset Management Company
- Verónica Zavala, Chief Strategic Planning and Development Effectiveness Officer, Inter-American Development Bank

KEY MESSAGES
Scaled-up private investment is needed in countries that suffer from a lack of resource diversity and private capital. Private investors are looking at a growing range of developing countries as the new investment frontier and potential markets. However, public and private development resources are not currently aligned to maximize financial and social return. In this context, there is considerable scope to develop innovative partnerships between the private sector (both corporate and financial entities), development finance institutions, governments, and social impact investors, including foundations.

Working with private investors is ultimately about attracting much more finance from many more sources. In this context, panelists agreed that what the private sector needs to operate in a country is a good investment climate. Governments can play a crucial role by helping reform tax systems, improving infrastructure, and encouraging investment more broadly. In addition, Daniel Pastor (Abraaj Group) specifically called
for the official actors to focus on preparing the market conditions that would allow early stage equity investors to exit their investments.

ENGAGING BUSINESSES IN DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS
Businesses are ultimately interested in the specifics of investment, not only in the general goal of working together for development. As such, business leaders are more likely to engage with development dialogues focused on specific sectors, such as energy or agriculture, rather than general discussions. In this vein, Erik Solheim (OECD, DAC) called for summits centered on specific industries to address both poverty and climate change agendas. Pastor also noted that there can be more alignment of business and social interests than is often recognized; he has found that in Abraaj’s investments, companies that align environmental, social and governance concerns with their business models tend to perform better financially.

Multilateral development banks (MDBs) can act as a bridge between governments and the private sector. MDBs already work quite heavily on investment climate issues. Gavin Wilson (IFC) also described how MDBs can act to lower the perception of risk in their countries of operation, a major barrier to investment. Verónica Zavala (IADB) introduced IADB’s new social impact bond pilot.

Wilson stressed that using concessional resources or grants for working with the private sector is only appropriate for a small part of the development budget. Mahmoud Mohieldin (World Bank) also warned against concessional lending crowding out private sector participation in some sectors (such as infrastructure) where projects are bankable.

Several innovative financing mechanisms were showcased. Marie-Ange Saraka-Yao (GAVI Alliance) described her organization’s progress in accelerating the development of new vaccines and toward better regulation of prices. Minister Christian Paradis (Canada) announced the Impact Investment in Frontier Markets project supporting the development of small- and medium-sized enterprises in developing country markets.

WAY FORWARD
There is a need to expand both the spectrum of investors and the structure of investments. Institutional investors, both international and domestic—such as pension funds, educational endowments, and sovereign wealth funds, among others—should be engaged. Lending with longer tenors and in local currency should also be further explored, said Bob Annibale (Citi).

Michael Eddy (Instiglio) explained the model of social impact bonds, whereby donors enter into a performance-based contract and only pay out upon results, with private investors getting a financial return. This model requires the alignment of interests in order to work. Owen Barder outlined how the results-based model was being developed into development impact bonds. While partnerships between government and private sector actors can be key to getting many innovative models off the ground, Owen Barder (CGD) cautioned that governments and donors should not artificially push products to scale; this should occur organically based on success.

Panelists noted that the development community has not been adept at transferring successful innovations across sectors and countries. Barder stressed the need for information sharing on private-sector solutions since they constitute global public goods.

Finally, innovation needs to be combined with lessons learned in order to finance the post-2015 development agenda. Domestic resources must be harnessed. Development also needs a more careful mixing and matching of types of resources with financing need, according to Mohieldin. Solheim called for a reform of development assistance, particularly for a broader definition of Official Development Assistance. Pertti Majanen (Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing) emphasized the importance of enabling domestic conditions for investment: political stability and security, respect for human rights, and physical capital.
UNLEASHING THE POWER OF BUSINESS

SPEAKERS/PARTICIPANTS
- Justine Greening, Secretary of State, Department for International Development, UK
- Lilianne Ploumen, Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation, The Netherlands.
- Darian Stibbe, Executive Director, The Partnering Initiative, UK (Chair)
- Catalina Arciniegas, Director Colombian Business Partnerships Hub, National Business Association of Colombia
- Georg Kell, Executive Director, UN Global Compact
- Jürgen Schwettmann, Director of the Partnerships and Field Support Department, International Labour Organization
- Miguel Veiga-Pestana, Vice-President Global External Affairs, Unilever UK
- Jorge De Regil, Member of the Management Board of the International Organization of Employers
- Charlotte Petri Gornitzka, Director General, Swedish International Development Agency

KEY MESSAGES
Darian Stibbe opened and chaired the session centring the discussion on the role of business in international development. Justine Greening highlighted the crucial role of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) in bringing together players in international development. She noted that public and private sectors “think differently”, but that it is important for both to “learn and share practices, to move from the concept of business as a partner to making it a practical reality.” She encouraged platforms to act as a neutral broker to support collaboration between sectors. In particular, she highlighted two practical steps to develop the role of business. First, she launched the report “Unleashing the Power of Business: A Practical Roadmap to Systematically Engage Business as a Partner in Development.” Second, she announced two new country-led platforms in Mozambique and Kenya.

Lillian Ploumen then emphasised that, looking at a number of Asian and Latin American countries that have been lifted out of poverty in the past 10 years, there is evidence that the power of business had been unleashed. She described value-chains as becoming the “main engine” of economic growth, since Official Development Assistance (ODA) has too limited an impact and there is no such thing as a trickle-down effect. She believed that the only way for sustainable growth and meeting post-2015 goals is working in partnership with the private sector. She referred to the roadmap, gave examples of steps by national and international actors, and called for strengthening existing partnerships, scaling them up and creating a good trade and business environment.

Stibbe outlined that the roadmap builds on the current international movement of business as a partner in development. The aim is to create a more integrated and systematic approach to delivering sustainable development through practical steps. Five areas for action were described – 1) building trust between sectors; 2) engaging business in planning development priorities; 3) enabling platforms to catalyse and scale-up partnerships; 4) monitoring and evaluat-
ing business and development goals; and 5) understanding strengths and weaknesses of institutions in partnering.

Panellists were then invited to share their views and experiences of scaling-up and developing platforms. In response to challenges to scaling-up efforts, Miguel Veiga-Pestana agreed that progress is needed on the five areas. He also pointed to the importance of setting ambitious business plans and ground level partnerships based on core business interests. Jorge De Regil noted the role of business organisations to act as a bridge between the private sector and government and in supporting education programmes for employees in Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). In tackling the challenges, Jürgen Schwettmann spoke of the role of labour laws in helping companies do business and improving the education of workers. He highlighted that it was key to build inclusive networks, industrial relations, and social dialogue with government support. Commenting on platforms in practice, Catalina Arciniegas explained that it was key to translate words into tangible tools, and to build on the existing context to reinforce good practices from both public and private sectors. She explained that knowing the people was essential to progress in Colombia, where the private sector objectives generated value for both sectors. Georg Kell first reiterated the need to find practical solutions regarding scale-ups, since it is key to start at the local level and build “bottom-up” because this allows local infrastructure to grow; then he added that it had to be issue-oriented, addressing specific business challenges and priorities in each country through co-investment mechanisms and a trade investment agenda.

Questions from audience members representing government, civil society and the private sector covered: the role of the private sector when their practices oppose development goals and human rights; how partnerships can help highlight problems and mitigate negative impact; how to catalyse business-to-business partnerships; and the role of national parliaments in public-private partnerships. Catalina Arciniegas responded by highlighting that the public-private partnerships where she was involved in were a translation of discourses on human and business rights, including defined concrete objectives that related to private sector and local people’s needs. Georg Kell emphasised bottom-up approaches and local ownership, recognising that business can be both positive and negative. He believed the biggest contribution from business to development is how it makes its money, and that government can provide ways and means to promote sustainable growth. He also highlighted that corruption is the biggest challenge. Jürgen Schwettmann reiterated the importance of international conventions and the need for supervisory mechanisms to ensure standards between workers, employers and governments. Jorge De Regil added that human rights were the responsibility of civil society and government, while worker’s rights ought to be covered by employers. Miguel Veiga-Pestana highlighted placing sustainability at the core of business objectives and policies to have significant impact on own processes, but recognised that other partners were needed to change the enabling environment for public-private partnerships.

Charlotte Petri Gornitzka concluded the session highlighting that it is key to understand each other to unleash any power. She emphasised that too few had cross-over experience from business, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and government. She underlined the building trust advice from the outline of the roadmap as key to understanding each party’s driving forces. She also stressed the need to work at the local level and creating an integrated vision and mission to connect local, national and global activities. She finished by giving an example of how the Swedish government were working with the private sector in Sweden – bringing 20 Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) together to understand their objectives and how their core business could converge with the public sector’s role in development. She emphasised that the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) wants to support those businesses that are enabling development (e.g. leading on workers’ rights in-country). She recognised there were too few businesses represented here, but she hoped this example would inspire others on how business and government can work together.
DELIVERING EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT THROUGH PUBLIC-PRIVATE COOPERATION

SPEAKERS/PANELISTS
- Jan Dereymaeker, International Trade Union Confederation (Moderator)
- Fabio Cassese, General Director for Development Cooperation, Italy
- Esperanza Contreras Ortiz, Director, Mujeres Emprendedoras del Timbinal, Mexico
- Kryticous Patrick Nshindano, ActionAid Zambia, Zambia
- Anna Palmqvist, Head of Sustainability/Production, H&M, Sweden
- Jürgen Schwettmann, Director, Partnerships and Development Cooperation, International Labour Organisation, USA

KEY MESSAGES
It is clear that the challenge lies in ensuring the developmental (social and environmental) impact of private-public cooperation. To this end, it will be necessary to change the models of production that short-term investment needs can align with long-term developmental impact.

In practice, we will have to move beyond Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) since, while we may be able to rely on voluntarism of some companies, this will not be sufficient for others. Even if there are no existing international standards on issues like maternity leave, there are standards in many other areas that governments can use to inform legislation to help ensure that peoples’ rights are protected and respected. The Rana Plaza incident has injected momentum in terms of advancing the decent work agenda, much as the blood diamonds led to the Kimberley process. But still, these initiatives remain voluntary only.

Overall, governments and companies need to apply international standards, thus strengthening the regulatory environment to make sure decent wages and jobs are provided, taxes are paid and environmental impacts minimized and managed. International and local trade unions are important in holding companies and governments to account, and in pursuing the necessary dialogue.

There is a need for an honest assessment of the importance of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in contributing not just to growth, but to equitable, inclusive, and sustainable growth. In this context, the developmental impact of high levels of FDI must be assured, so that social, environmental, and economic benefits are secured.

This includes facilitating domestic players in the economy. In other words, foreign investment that promotes local content. FDI should not have the effect of crowding out domestic large businesses, but of bringing the innovation, skills and investment needed to build domestic business. The domestic private sector must be at the forefront.

Use of Private-Public Partnerships (PPPs) for development must be evidence based, particularly in cases where fees deter poor people from accessing basic public services and where other types of investments can also, over the long term, cost governments more. PPPs must work for the best interests of local people, companies and budgets, in the short and long term.

The private sector as a development actor must meet development effectiveness principles, notably accountability and transparency. It is currently unclear how private sector financing for development is working, and thus how far Busan principles are being respected. And of course, all ODA that goes through or to the private sector has to meet agreed aid effectiveness principles too.

To make progress on these issues, it is clear that a better dialogue framework is needed; one that works in all countries, as well as regionally and internationally. Local dialogue is also a basic premise of the International Labor Organization (ILO). It is a matter of establishing standards that do not allow people to be subjected to profit-driven activity. Besides international and national standards being adopted, people have to talk and try to solve problems locally.

To deliver development impact, private-public cooperation must therefore work on the basis of agreed standards, transparency and accountability, and through local and international dialogue.
FOCUS SESSIONS

PROVING PROSPERITY IN PUBLIC PRIVATE SECTOR COOPERATION

SPEAKERS/PANELISTS
• Sandra Darville, Development Effectiveness Technical Lead, Vice-Presidency for the Private Sector, IADB
• Thomas Silberhorn, Parliamentary State Secretary, German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Germany
• Susanne Dorasil, Head of the Economic Policy, Financial Sector Division, German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Germany
• Adam Kessler, Coordinator, DCED
• Gisela Kramer, Director, PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC), Germany
• Thomas de Man, Former Heineken Non-Executive Director, Special Representative of CEO for Africa projects, Heineken, Netherlands
• Alfredo Nava Escárcega, Investor Relations & Financing Manager, VINTE Viviendas Integrales, Mexico
• Klaus Rudischhauser, Deputy Director General at DG Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid, European Commission
• Modibo Makalou, Economic Advisor to the President, Republic of Mali
• Gerhard Pries Managing Partner and Chief Executive Officer, Sarona Asset Management, Canada

KEY MESSAGES
The focus session provided representatives of the private sector, governments, and donor entities with an overview of various instruments used for measuring development impact, as well as relevant practical experiences in this field. Furthermore, the focus session aimed at developing specific measures that could promote a greater alignment of interests regarding results measurement among public and private sector actors, particularly investors.

The focus session consisted of four parts:

i. Within his opening speech, German Parliamentary State Secretary at the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Thomas Silberhorn, emphasized the relevance of result measurement in public-private cooperation from a donor perspective and encouraged the participants of the session to engage in result measurement.

ii. With the help of three different presentations, the session shed light on different practical solutions for result measurement. Susanne Dorasil, Head of the Economic Policy, Private Sector Division at BMZ, presented twelve practical solutions for result measurement in development partnerships with the private sector. Adam Kessler, coordinator at the Donor Committee for Enterprise Development (DCED), provided guidance for results measurement in challenge funds using the DCED Standard, an eight-part framework for measuring and managing results. Finally, Gisela Kramer, Director at PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) Germany introduced TIMM – Total Impact Measurement and Management –, a framework developed by PwC which enables management to develop a better understanding of the social, fiscal, environmental, and economic impacts of their activities and still make a profit.

iii. The mini panel discussion presented different public and private sector perspectives on the topic. Thomas de Man, Former Non-Executive Director, Special Representative of CEO for Africa projects from Heineken, talked about his company’s long term experience in Africa and the important steps Heineken has taken for increased development impact. Alfredo Nava, Investor Relations & Financing Manager at VINTE Viviendas Integrales from Mexico, gave a practical example of how the private sector can create shared value and generate a positive impact for society. Modibo Makalou, Economic Advisor to the President of the Republic of Mali, emphasized the importance of development cooperation, particularly the cooperation with the private sector of his country. Klaus Rudischhauser, Deputy Director General at DG Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid, European Commission, talked about the increasing relevance of the private sector as a partner in development. The European Commission is going to publish a new private sector strategy soon and recognizes the need to strengthen results measurement and assessment of the interventions’ development impact as part of the EuropeAid result framework.

In the follow-up to the session, the European Commission announced that it intends to endorse the Joint Declaration on public-private cooperation and will therefore join Partnerships for Prosperity (P4P) very soon. The discussion that followed with the audience particularly emphasized the need for a greater cooperation with civil society actors.

iv. In his closing remarks, Gerhard Pries, Managing Partner and Chief Executive Officer of Sarona Asset Management, made a strong point for the need for cooperation between the private and public sector.
LEADING TRANSITIONS FROM CONFLICT AND FRAGILITY: WHAT TO EXPECT FROM THE NEW DEAL AND THE PEACE- AND STATE-BUILDING GOALS (PSGs)?

SPEAKERS/PANELISTS
- Emilia Pires, Minister of Finance of Timor Leste & co-Chair of the International Dialogue
- Pekka Haavisto, Minister for International Development of Finland and Co-Chair of the International Dialogue
- Florence Limbio, Minister of Planning, Central African Republic
- Célestin Vunabandi, Minister of Planning, Democratic Republic of Congo
- Nancy Lindborg, Assistant Administrator, United States Agency for International Development
- Martin Dahinden, State Secretary and Director General, Swiss Development Cooperation Agency
- Diakalba Ouattara, Secretary-General, Forum National sur la Dette et la Pauvreté (FNPD)

KEY MESSAGES
Challenges and progress was discussed in the following key areas:

Post 2015 process: If the 5 PSGs are not taken into account (legitimate politics; security; justice; economic foundations; revenues & services), the international community might lose development gains. Development, security and government with local ownership at the core are essential for the 2015 framework.

Civil Society: At times, there is insufficient collaboration between development actors. There is an urgent need to work together better. It is important to not only measure and consider the fragility of states, but to reflect the fragility of societies.

Country ownership: Countries are often not in the driver’s seat and the New Deal has not improved local ownership. Country ownership is essential if the New Deal is to work properly. Mutual accountability must also be emphasized.

Changes in donor behavior: The New Deal has led to improved partnerships among all development partners, but more needs to be done.

Inclusive politics: An inclusive process including government, civil society and the private sector is needed to ensure a sufficiently broad base for positive change.

Media: The media plays a fundamental role in the dissemination of the New Deal to civil society and other national actors; close collaboration with the media is needed.

Finances: The label “fragile state” labels a country high risk and complicates the receipt of aid flows. ODA is still the core financing source for fragile countries. Mechanisms of New Deal do not work if aid is bound to conditionalities.

SUCCESS STORIES
Timor Leste: Timor Leste has been one of the first test cases for the New Deal “formula”, which has proven to work by helping the country transition out of fragility.

Central African Republic: The New Deal has not been implemented due to the ongoing crisis. A New Deal roadmap has been drafted and an effort to sensitize civil society, religious platforms and the private sector has taken place. The New Deal framework has helped to attract and mobilize the international community, and represents a first step to a peaceful transition process.

Democratic Republic of the Congo: The New Deal implementation process has been participative and inclusive. It strengthened dialogue and alignment between different actors. A lot of collaboration has taken place at national level. The National Stabilization Plan (STAREC) was already in place when the New Deal was signed, but without any evaluation mechanism. Alignment with the PSGs helps to evaluate progress of STAREC.

RELEVANCE OF THE NEW DEAL TO OTHER COUNTRIES
The New Deal framework can be applied in every country. It is important, though, to not consider it as a one-size-fits-all template. The specifics of every context should always be taken into account.

Myanmar: the New Deal and International Dialogue could be relevant for trust-building, transparency, accountability, and country ownership for this country’s transition process. The PSGs would be a good vehicle to lead it. For the future transition process, it will be important to strengthen development and accountability of government structures and to create an enabling environment for civil society to participate.

Middle Income Countries (MIC): the New Deal is relevant for those MICs that have experience with conflict and fragility. Through the PSGs, the New Deal sets out different visions of how the State and society relate. State legitimacy and inclusive politics are just as relevant in MICs as in LICs. Fragility Assessments are a very useful tool to identify drivers of fragility or unrest that can be applied in MICs as well.

The session was live streamed on YouTube and can be viewed at the OECD-on-Development channel.
PARTNERSHIP FOR SHARED PROSPERITY IN CONFLICT-AFFECTED COUNTRIES

SPEAKERS/PANELISTS
- Georg Kell, Executive Director, UN Global Compact (moderator)
- Mary Porter Peschka, Director of Sustainable Business Advisory Services, International Finance Corporation
- Mamadou Oury Diallo, CEO, Batipro, Local Business Representative from Guinea
- Céléstin Vunabandi Kanyamihigo, Minister of Planning, Monitoring and Implementing the Revolution of Modernity, Democratic Republic of Congo
- Chris West, Director, Shell Foundation
- Thomas de Man, Chair Task Force Development BIAC (Business Industry Advisory Committee), former Heineken Director for Africa
- Lilianne Ploumen, Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation, The Netherlands
- Andrew Bone, Global Head of Government and Industry Relations, De Beers Group
- Justine Greening, Secretary of State for International Development, UK
- Kebour Ghenna, Executive Director, Pan-African Chamber of Commerce and Industry

KEY MESSAGES
The focus session brought together private sector actors, development partners and government representatives from fragile and conflict-affected states. The main focus was on how to develop value chains and boost partnerships for shared prosperity in fragile states. The objectives of the session were to:
- Strengthen partnerships between leading private sector actors, countries affected by conflict and fragility, and development partners to create economic foundations, jobs and livelihoods.
- Focus on how multi-stakeholder engagement can be instrumental and boost private sector development in conflict affected countries.
- Share good practice on value chain development to maximize local economic opportunities and jobs in conflict-affected and fragile countries.

This Focus Session had three parts:
(i) a brief video of the Simandou project focused on its development spillovers, testimony by a CEO of a Guinean firm, Batipro, that has grown as a supplier to the project, and IFC that created the supplier development program; (ii) a panel
debate focused on creating shared value in FCS through the private sector; and (iii) wrap up and concluding remarks. The Guinea testimony showed how development partners – in this case IFC, Río Tinto, Chalco, the Guinean Government, and many local SMEs like Batipro – can work together to create an ecosystem through which an anchor investment can spur the growth of local SMEs, even in a fragile context. This involved creating a network of supporting functions: SME capacity building, access to finance, leasing, investment climate reform, environmental and social protection, and community and private sector engagement. As a result of the initiative, about $10m value of contracts have been awarded to local SMEs, resulting in 700 new jobs. IFC, the International NGO Spark and others are now partnering on practical tools to replicate this process.

The panel discussion addressed three main questions: 1) How to scale-up and accelerate the process of encouraging local supplier development from anchor investment? 2) How can businesses be developed to be inclusive in fragile contexts? And 3) how can financing be secured for long-term local SME engagement in value chain efforts in agribusiness, mining or other sectors on which economies in fragile countries predominantly depend?

The Minister from the DRC acknowledged that partnerships with the private sector are essential to the long term transformation and development of a country like the DRC, not only because the private sector creates wealth and jobs, but because, in the end, it contributes immensely to peace, stability and security. He also stressed the key role of the State in creating and enabling a good environment and investment climate, specifically a macroeconomic framework and policies that encourage partnerships with the private sector.

Mr. Chris West from Shell concluded that intermediary roles – like that played by IFC in Guinea – are key to broker dialogue between public and private sectors and facilitate discussions, market linkages, and supply chain linkages in sectors essential to the economic development of fragile countries, e.g. mining (currently the fastest growing sector in a several countries in Africa). Mr. West also called for efforts to identify viable models to promote local SMEs growth; he also claimed it is a ‘market failure’ that SMEs today cannot succeed. The formula proposed was a mixture of business DNA, development DNA, and patience to succeed in leveraging public sector capital for enterprise.

Mr. Thomas de Man from Heineken made the crucial point that when operating in fragile and developing contexts, good business practices should include investing in the local supply chain and sourcing raw material in-country instead of importing. This helps build trust locally with SMEs, communities and employees and is vital for the longer term security of companies in high risk environments. This is a way of creating domestic markets.

Mr. Andrew Bone from De Beers stressed that we all need to do more to push engagement in fragile countries, transferring operations to these countries, and engaging with local structures and people. He stressed the importance of combatting corruption as a pervasive obstacle in FCS.

The Dutch Minister stated it is her core business to create inclusive economic growth, and cited the notion of Social Entrepreneurship to get things moving. She also elaborated on the "Fair Phone" the Netherlands have been supporting for working with the DRC.

In her closing remarks, UK’s Secretary of State stressed the importance of bottom-up support to skills development and financing for SMEs in the early stages of development. She also emphasized the need for traceability of value chain development in FCS contexts. She called for a step up in campaigning for the role of businesses so it can keep building sound economic foundations and eradicating poverty.

In his closing remarks, the Executive Director of the Pan-African Chamber of Commerce noted that we should recognize the immense challenges in local value chain development, since it needs a lot of different but inter-linked initiatives. Multi-stakeholder collaboration and dialogue are key to strengthen value chain development. There is a need to link these efforts to maximize their impact.
PRACTICAL WAYS TO IMPROVE THE ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR CIVIL SOCIETY

SPEAKERS/PANELISTS
• Lilianne Ploumen, Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation, the Netherlands
• Emele Duituturaga, outgoing co-chair of the CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness (CPDE) and Executive Director of the Pacific Islands CSO platform, PIANGO
• Miroslav Lajcák, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign & European Affairs, Slovakia
• Christian Paradis, Minister of International Development and Minister for La Francophonie, Canada
• Danny Sriskandarajah, Secretary General of CIVICUS
• Marion Derckx, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Netherlands (facilitator)
• Modibo Makalou, Office of the President, Mali (facilitator)
• Brian Tomlinson, AidWatch Canada/CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness (facilitator)

KEY MESSAGES
In order to advance the implementation of commitments related to CSO development effectiveness and the enabling environment -made in Accra, Busan, and Mexico-, and building on the importance of inclusive development at the Mexico High Level Meeting, this focus session concluded with recommendations for all stakeholders to develop, contribute to, and promote:

a) An enabling environment framework, with benchmarks and guidelines for its implementation, to help advance the democratic ownership of development processes, based on internationally agreed human rights commitments.

b) Multi-stakeholder learning fora and partnerships at country, regional and global level to help develop and implement this framework and guidelines, based on country experience and reflecting good practices.

c) Elaboration of a methodology based on (a) and (b) above, with respect to the Global Partnership Monitoring Framework Indicator 2: Enabling environment for civil society.

CSO ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FRAMEWORK AND GUIDELINES
These recommendations are reflected in the Mexico Communiqué annex as Voluntary Initiative 12: CSO Enabling Environment Framework and Guidelines. The multi-stakeholder Task Team on CSO
Development Effectiveness and Enabling Environment, as organizers of this focus session and lead on implementation of this CSO Enabling Environment Framework and Guidelines initiative, warmly welcomes other GPEDC members to join the collective effort in its pursuit. This focus session further consolidated the principle, as reflected in the Busan Partnership Agreement (BPa) and the Mexico Communiqué, that inclusion is central to successful development cooperation. Inclusive development underpinned by democratic ownership is essential to realizing an “equal partnership of all stakeholders” in pursuit of a “transformative, people-centered and planet-sensitive” post-2015 agenda. The starting point of inclusive development is recognition of the merit of all actors in the development process. Pursuing a ‘whole-of-society’ approach can help advance inclusiveness of all actors’ voice, actions, and results. “The private sector, the public sector and NGOs need to work together - not only to get better results – but also to protect the people that stand up for their rights.”

STRENGTHENING THE CRITICAL ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN THE DEVELOPMENT ARCHITECTURE

Focus session speakers acknowledged the emergence of new diverse actors as part of the changing architecture of international development cooperation. They reaffirmed the undeniably critical role civil society plays, both in terms of service-delivery as well as in lobbying and advocacy. “Busan set an important benchmark in establishing the vital role of civil society, and its autonomy.” In the spirit of inclusion, the Mexico Communiqué echoes the BPa in distinguishing the vital role of CSOs in development. It reiterates the commitment to providing an enabling environment for CSOs, consistent with internationally agreed human rights. “The more conducive and fair enabling environment for civil society is developed, the better prospects for democratic transition and development can be reached.”

The focus session clearly demonstrated the importance of promoting effective development cooperation also at the local level. It presented evidence on how different innovative cooperation mechanisms and approaches advance effective development cooperation at the local level, and thereby contribute towards the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda.

The panelists expressed their satisfaction that LRGs are represented in the Steering Committee of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation through the Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments on the post-2015 agenda and toward Habitat III (GTF). However, it is still in dispute that this repre-
sentation is largely on paper, since in Accra there were no representatives of regional organizations invited to address matters of cooperation for local development. Another evidence for the increasing recognition of LRGs is their role in co-organizing the currently ongoing consultation on localizing the post-2015 agenda together with UNDP and UN HABITAT.

It was proposed to search for a new methodology that allows the implementation of the post-2015 agenda from a territorial perspective, in order to avoid the same experience of the Millennium Development Goals, in which many regions got to know the mechanisms of action too late to achieve the proposed objectives.

Decentralized Cooperation (DC) was recognized as an efficient and innovative cooperation mechanism that adds value through peer-to-peer knowledge sharing and by the development of coherent policies on issues of mutual concern. While direct cooperation between LRGs is the main modality, LRGs are increasingly articulating their interventions within a multilateral development cooperation framework.

The session also provided evidence on how the Local Economic Development (LED) approach promotes inclusive development partnerships at the local level, thereby harnessing the endogenous potential of territories and playing a critical role in achieving inclusive economic growth, creating decent jobs and delivering basic socioeconomic services. Panelists agreed that innovative development cooperation modalities, such as South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation, are effective international tools that should be considered for the implementation of the Global Partnership principles at the local level.

Finally, it is also recognized that a paradigm has changed since Busan, overcoming the concept of "aid" and introducing "cooperation and development", even though the mental conditioning of "assistance" (the donor-recipient relationship) persists in some countries.

CONCLUSIONS

• Localizing the Global Partnership principles will be a crucial contribution towards a successful implementation of the post-2015 agenda at the local level.
• LRGs are key actors for ensuring inclusive representation and participation, shaping effective and legitimate State–society relationships, poverty reduction, and economic development, thereby reducing inequality, strengthening social cohesion and contributing towards achieving the MDGs/SDGs.
• LRGs are critical development actors within their own territories, but also as development partners. National governments, as well as development partners, need to ensure efficient support to build critical capacities of institutions of the State and civil society at local and intermediate levels in a balanced manner, thereby enabling them to fully take on their responsibilities within a post-2015 development framework.
• LRGs play a key role in promoting more effective development cooperation at the local level. Strengthening LRG-led and UN-supported integrated territorial development processes will unlock a considerable potential for achieving more effective development cooperation.
• Already tested and successfully implemented local level cooperation mechanisms and approaches – such as Decentralized Cooperation and LED – have a considerable potential to promote the Global Partnership principles and advance the implementation of the post-2015 agenda at the local level. Both build upon and establish local level partnerships to deliver real living standard improvements for the people and to simultaneously influence the global development agenda.
• The post-2015 development goals will only be implemented effectively if they are embedded into national and local processes and actions. National and local ownership and commitment will thus determine their success. Therefore, the challenge in defining the SDGs will be entrenching them in national and subnational strategies, plans, and policies.
• ORU-FOGAR and UNDP are committed to continue their strategic alliance to further strengthen the role of intermediate governments in the development and sustainability agenda within the framework of the Global Partnership, the post-2015 agenda and other global processes.
CLIMATE FINANCE & DEVELOPMENT: CHALLENGES, PRIORITIES AND WAYS FORWARD IN THE POST-2015 ERA

SPEAKERS/PANELISTS
• Magdy Martínez-Solimán, Deputy Assistant Administrator and Acting Director at the Bureau for Development Policy, UNDP (moderator)
• Ki Sub-Nam, Deputy President, the Export-Import Bank of Korea, Republic of Korea
• Ram Sharan Marat, Minister of Finance, Nepal
• Jaime Miranda, Minister of Foreign Affairs, El Salvador
• Jon Lomøy, Director, OECD Development Co-operation Directorate
• Christiana Figueres, UNFCCC Executive Secretary (video statement)
• Maria Kiwanuka, Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, Uganda
• Antonio Tujan, Co-Chair, CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness
• Alex Knox, Director of Strategic Partnerships, Pacific Islands Forum

KEY MESSAGES
• Environmental sustainability needs to be at the core of the post-2015 development agenda. Climate and development communities need to join forces urgently to achieve the MDGs, SDGs and shape this agenda. Linking the discussion of finance and results should help in this regard.
• There is also urgency within developing countries to improve the direct access to international flows of scaled-up climate finance.
• Effectiveness of climate finance is a central pillar of the Partnership, but additional funds to promote climate-friendly development are necessary.
• The access, management and use of climate finance are the three angles where effectiveness needs to be ensured.
• Leveraging and scaling up current best practice beyond pilots can ensure the private sector to engage in the climate and development agenda.
• Country contexts and challenges need to be understood and respected (e.g. country system use, accreditation and fund access, infrastructure deficiency, etcetera).

HIGHLIGHTS OF PANELISTS’ REMARKS
Magdy Martínez-Solimán noted that the Partnership can accelerate the achievement of the MDGs, shape the SDGs and the post-2015 development agenda by supporting learning across climate and development issues.
Ki Sub-Nam highlighted that climate change is to be recognized as an urgent issue in the post-2015 era given its impact on poverty and economic growth; and how the Partnership can foster dialogue, knowledge sharing and lesson learning among climate, finance and development communities.
Ram Sharan Marat noted the consequences of climate change for developing countries. These countries have
TOURISM AS AN ENGINE FOR GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

SPEAKERS/PANELISTS
- Zoritsa Urosevic, Head, Institutional Relations and Resources Mobilization, UNWTO (moderator)
- Javier Guillermo Molina, Head of Department Affairs and International Co-operation, Ministry of Tourism, Mexico
- Márcio Favilla L. de Paula, Executive Director, Operational Programmes and Institutional Relations, UNWTO
- Schneider Romain, Minister, Development Cooperation, Luxembourg
- Martin Malan, Chargé d’Affaires, Embassy of the Republic of South Africa in Mexico
- Soares Sambu, Minister of Economy and Regional Integration, Guinea Bissau

KEY MESSAGES
- Despite being a high-impact economic activity, a major job generator and key export sector — accounting for 6% of total trade — tourism receives only 0.5% of total Aid for Trade (AFT) disbursements and 0.13% of total Official Development Assistance (ODA).
- Tourism accounts for 42% of the exports of services of emerging markets and developing economies and has been identified by half of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) as a priority instrument for poverty reduction.
- UNWTO called for higher support to tourism in international aid flows in order to maximize the growing contribution of the sector to socio-economic development. The case for tourism’s higher prioritization in the development agenda was reiterated throughout the session.

HIGHLIGHTS OF PANELIST’S REMARKS
Martin Malan highlighted the words of Marthinus van Schalkwyk, Minister of Tourism of South Africa and chairperson of the UNWTO Working Group on ODA, stating that “...[t]he intersection of the three policy imperatives of tourism development, social inclusion and a new green growth could hold the key to substantial new resources as well as the more effective deployment of existing resources. Tourism has a major task ahead: to convince OECD Development Assistance Committee, the World Bank, regional development banks, developed-country donors and other United Nations agencies, of the sector’s important contribution to poverty eradication, the green economy and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.”

Javier Guillermo Molina underlined how “[t]ourism is recognized as a crucial economic activity and engine for development in Mexico. Representing 8.4% of our GDP, the sector employs the largest percentage of young people between 16 and 24 years of age, and a majority of the tourism workforce is women. The National Development Plan states that development policies in the tourism sector must include criteria aimed at increasing the contribution of tourism to reduce poverty and allowing social inclusion. Because of the importance of the sector, the President recently announced the National Tourism Policy, recognizing tourism as one of the economic activities with the greatest potential for growth and the capacity to generate employment and foster development.”

Roman Schneider stressed the importance of strengthening the role of the private sector: “Governments provide the enabling environment, but growth has to be generated by the private sector. In tourism, this scenario is more obvious. The national strategies that we support in our partner countries include a strong private sector component through the hotel industry, as well as local small and medium enterprises (SME)”.

Despite a limited capacity to respond to its impacts and thus should be the focus of the international community.

Jaime Miranda mentioned the importance of having climate change at the core of the post-2015 agenda, the principle of additionality in climate finance, and the need to simplify accreditation systems in climate finance.

Jon Lomøy mentioned that development choices will shape the intensity of climate change; that climate funds and ODA need to be increased and integrated; that the international community needs to build on good practice; and that smart public finance needs to mobilize private finance.

Christiana Figueres portrayed the Partnership as a crucial platform that helps do away with the confusion between development and climate finance, thus increasing the response to the needs of developing countries.

Maria Kiwanuka emphasized that climate finance needs to target in a cost-effective manner both sustainable development and social development. Funds need to be leveraged domestically and through “public private producer partnerships”, with support from development co-operation providers.

Antonio Tujuan mentioned the need to have a separate goal on climate in the post-2015 agenda, or to at least mainstream climate change across goals.

Alex Knox mentioned the fact that climate change is an existential issue in the Pacific region and that country systems need to be strengthened there.
HUMAN RIGHTS BASED APPROACH FOR INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT

SPEAKERS/PANELISTS
- Paola Simonetti, ITUC Policy Advisor and co-chair of CPDE WG on HRBA (moderator)
- Martin Bille Hermann, State Secretary of Development Policy, Denmark
- Anne Sipiläinen, Undersecretary of State for Development Cooperation and Development Policy, Finland
- Juan Garay Amores, Head of Cooperation Section, EU Delegation, Mexico
- Emele Duituturaga, CPDE co-chair and Executive Director of the Pacific Islands Association of Non-Governmental Organisations (PIANGO), Fiji
- Jurgen Schwettmann, Head of Department of Partnerships and Field Support (PARDEV), International Labour Organisation (ILO), Switzerland;

KEY MESSAGES
Martin Bille Hermann explained how the Danish government has moved away from a needs-based development policy towards a rights-based policy. This is enshrined in the new transformative strategy for Development Cooperation called “The Right to a Better Life” supporting empowerment, inclusive and participatory processes through policy dialogue and equal partnerships. Incorporating human rights indicators/outcomes in results frameworks is crucial to grant accountability.

Finland has also taken this approach, as Anne Sipiläinen explained. She strongly emphasized how Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) is the best approach for a quality and effective development cooperation, as it means to use human rights standards as tools in designing development cooperation policies, as well as for measuring development results. HRBA should be fully integrated in the development effectiveness agenda as a commitment for all development partners, not just when it comes to CSOs engagement.

HRBA is also supported by the European Union, which is developing a toolkit for the approach to turn into practice. Juan Garay Amores underlined that the HRBA is enshrined in major policy documents of the EU, such as the Agenda for Change and the Development Cooperation Instrument itself. Moreover, seven EU Member States (i.e. Austria, Denmark, Finland Germany, Spain, Sweden, and United Kingdom) have already adopted a RBA to their development cooperation.

Emele Duituturaga stressed the need for duty bearers to respect their international human rights obligations, underlining the importance of granting policy coherence for development, and referring especially to the UN Declaration on the right to development. She stressed the need to implement independent monitoring processes and complaint mechanisms in the context of development cooperation programmes.

Finally, Jürgen Schwettmann recalled that economic growth alone, that is, without human and labour rights, cannot bring prosperity nor development. He provided concrete illustration on how social dialogue is instrumental to achieve socio-economic progress at country level, granting implementation and monitoring of ILO Conventions. Global accountability is key to ensure HRBA in development. In this context, the ILO framework was highlighted as a living example on how standard-based supervisory mechanisms can work at global level.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
- There can be no development without human rights, including both civil and political rights as well as economic, social and cultural rights. HRBA must be back in the development effectiveness agenda of the GPEDC as a commitment for all development stakeholders. The GPEDC should work on a concrete action plan to boost HRBA endorsement and implementation.
- HRBA is about a ‘social contract’ between duty bearers and rights holders, implying also a ‘change of power’ between donors and beneficiaries of development cooperation. Empowerment, participation and multi-stakeholders policy dialogue (social dialogue, for example) are fundamental pillars to implement HRBA in development.
- Transparency and accountability are also key features of an HRBA. State and non-state actors (including private sector) are responsible to promote and fulfil human rights beyond their borders in development cooperation programmes. To this end, it is necessary to apply quality monitoring of development programs through the use of human rights related indicators, as well as to implement independent complaint mechanisms.
- There is a need for a framework based on binding commitments and monitoring mechanisms to be agreed at a global level. This framework should be based on three fundamental principles: mutual accountability (donors and partners are equally accountable for development results), democratic ownership (decision making based on participatory processes), and inclusive partnerships (participation of all development stakeholders).
- Accountability based on international norms is the very meaning of an HRBA to development. The current post-2015 process also constitutes an opportunity to boost HRBA and policy coherence between development promotion and human rights commitments.
MEDIA, ACCOUNTABILITY & THE POST 2015 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

SPEAKERS/PANELISTS
• Jaime Abello Banfi, Director General, Gabriel García Márquez Foundation and member of the steering committee of the Global Forum for Media Development, Colombia
• Roberto Tapia-Conyer, Director General, Carlos Slim Foundation and former Deputy Minister of Health, Mexico
• Erik Solheim, Chair, OECD Development Assistance Committee, Norway
• Nancy Lindborg, Assistant Administrator for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance, USAID, USA
• David Hallam, Lead on Post-2015 Development Framework, DFID, UK
• Joseph Warungu, Africa Media Initiative and BBC Sema Kenya Presenter (Chair)

KEY MESSAGES
The panel was organised by BBC Media Action, the BBC’s international development charity, in cooperation with the Global Forum for Media Development, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the European Union (EU), the United States National Endowment for Democracy and the Deutsche Welle, and had the financial support of the United Kingdom Department for International Development.

The focus of the session was on whether — and to what extent — access to independent media should be a priority in the post-2015 agenda. It was designed to address the following questions: What is the role of media in the 21st Century in improving government responsiveness and holding government to account? Should “access to independent media” be incorporated into the post-2015 development framework? Why or why not? How can support for independent, trustworthy media improve its capacity constructively to hold government to account? How can support be better integrated into development cooperation strategies, and what should such support focus on achieving? What are the linkages and differentiations between support to media and other accountability and transparency initiatives, including those focused on access to information, open government and civil society? Since few development agencies prioritise support for media and fewer still have specialized staff focused on this area, how can demand for support to media be more appropriately and effectively prioritised in the aid architecture?

Erik Solheim argued that the importance of media to development was not in question. “Media is extremely important, since you need media to make leaders accountable, to discover corruption, and so on. This is obvious.” But, he also argued that development strategies needed to understand the harm, as well as the good, that media does. “If you look around the world today, while there is a huge number of decent good media, [but] there is also a good amount of media that makes it more difficult for us to live together — more difficult for Christians to live with Muslims, more difficult for Muslims to live with Hindus, more difficult for Hindus to live with Sikhs [and we see this in many places]. We need to take this issue to heart.”

Nancy Lindborg, USAID’s Assistant Administrator for the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA), made a strong connection between why USAID was supporting independent community media in Sudan as an effort to prevent ethnic conflict: “We have often very quickly invested in supporting the revitalization of community radio... as people I met a couple of
weeks ago in South Sudan said, people don’t want to get engaged in ethnic war. They are hostages to the messages they are receiving right now.” She insisted that “USAID takes an approach that sees democracy, rights, and governance as central to the development agenda. And that includes media; media is the bloodstream that moves information around and enables citizens to be active and informed participants. It’s both programmatically integrated as well as focused on [building media] capacity - it is absolutely central to our approach.”

David Hallam, the lead for the UK Department for International Development for the post-2015 process, stressed why the UK believed that freedom of the media was such an important part of any future development strategy. “The reason we think this is so important is that it goes back to a fundamental belief that the social contract between the citizen and the state is central to state stability, and state stability is central to development. The way to build the social contract between the citizen and the state has to involve a free and independent media that can enable that contract to be built up.”

Nor was this an issue confined to the West. The vast majority of signatories to the Global Forum for Media Development’s (GFMD) petition on this issue came from organisations in developing countries. Jaime Abello Banfi, a GFMD steering committee member, reinforced this arguing that media freedom, as well as the ethical conduct of the media, were key concerns in Latin America.

Roberto Tapia Conyer, Director General of the Carlos Slim Foundation, drawing on his own personal (rather than organizational) experience in Mexico echoed this, arguing that “media at some point has to be looked at from the ethical position, since they have to be trained to perceive its role in promoting a positive environment.”

Ultimately, there was a consensus in this panel that the role of media was of increasing importance if future development goals were to be met. “There can be no doubt about the centrality of media in the development debate”, said Erik Solheim of the OECD DAC. “We would be very happy to provide a space for that debate, to invite as many stakeholders as possible: certainly donor agencies and our members, but also media from nations where there are difficulties.”

The final word went to David Hallam of the UK’s Department for International Development (which provides support for BBC Media Action’s work), who argued that if media were to be reflected in the post-2015 development framework, it would need a stronger advocacy effort. “There’s quite a strong movement for a goal in the post-2015 development framework on good governance and effective institutions, and within that for a target on free media”, he argued, reflecting that British Prime Minister David Cameron had co-chaired the United Nations High Level panel report. “We all have a role to play: for those of you in governments, what are you doing to make sure that your representatives in New York are arguing strongly for this goal and target? And for those of you who aren’t in governments, what are you doing to ask your government whether they are supporting this goal in New York? So there is a real opportunity here if we can secure this as part of the next development agenda. Then we can start to make sure that development agencies, governments, and international organizations are really focusing to support a free media internationally.”

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**GENDER EQUALITY: DELIVERING ON THE BUSAN COMMITMENTS**

**SPEAKERS/PANELISTS**
- Justine Greening, Secretary of State for International Development, United Kingdom (Moderator)
- Hillevi Engström, Minister for International Development Cooperation, Sweden
- Shankar Prasad Koirala, Minister of Finance, Industry, Commerce and Supplies, Nepal
- Pekka Haavisto, Minister for International Development, Finland
- Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala, Minister of Finance, Nigeria
- John Hendra, Assistant Secretary General and Deputy Executive Director for Policy and Program, UN Women
- Roselynn Musa, Co-Chair of the CSO Partnership for Effective Development and Program Manager at FEMNET
- Gabriela Ramos, OECD Chief of Staff and Sherpa to the G20 (Conclusions)

**KEY MESSAGES**

Justine Greening called for more responsible public financial management and increased financing for gender equality. She announced the UK’s Leveraging Initiative, which uses UK funds to pull in other donors and partners to galvanize the international community for delivering results in gender equality. Greening acknowledged the strong take-up and interest in the post-Busan global indicator on gender equality, which reveals the strength of government commitment to financing gender equality priorities. She reminded participants of the importance of continuing to work together to implement the Busan gender equality commitments.

Hillevi Engström underlined that a gender equality goal in the post-2015 framework is smart on several fronts: it reduces poverty, discrimination and exclusion, as well as being critical in realizing women’s rights, including their sexual and reproductive health and rights, and the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people. Sweden has made good progress in including a gender equality dimension in every single bill and policy in the parliament, but more work is needed.

John Hendra emphasized the historical
underinvestment in gender equality, which has created a huge gap between political rhetoric and practice. Closing this gap will require an increase in financing for gender equality, women’s empowerment, and women’s rights; a strong gender equality goal in the post-2015 framework; and further progress on the implementation of the Busan global gender equality indicator, including an increase in the number of countries engaged in future monitoring. This will be key in turning policy commitments into action.

Shankar Prasad Koirala affirmed the Government of Nepal’s strong political commitment to achieving gender equality. In Nepal, around a third of parliamentary seats have been reserved for women. Nepal has also implemented several social protection programs for women and increased its gender-responsive budget allocation from 11.3% to 21.7% in recent years. Nepal has made good progress in setting up aid management platforms and a tracking system for gender equality allocations, even in the midst of social upheaval and during a difficult and violent period in the history of the country. In addition, Nepal has implemented programs to reduce the disparity between men and women, increase the number of property registrations for women, and tackle gender-based violence. These examples show that political will is essential for achieving positive change for women and girls.

Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala underscored Nigeria’s commitment to achieving gender equality. Half a million dollars has been devoted to reducing maternal mortality by 40% by 2015. Nigeria has implemented social transfer programs as well as trained hundreds of midwives in rural areas. Women entrepreneurs have been encouraged to participate in a business management competition for a grant of 10,000 to 19,000 dollars per successful project. Nigeria’s experience demonstrates that government programs and specific budgets can have a significant impact on the empowerment of women.

Pekka Haavisto stressed Finland’s role as a strong advocate for sexual and reproductive health and rights in the post-2015 agenda, including women’s right to decide when, how, and with whom to have children. Finland remains committed to supporting the inclusion and participation of women in political processes, including peace processes, national action plans, and education throughout the world. Further efforts are needed to provide adequate support for women entrepreneurs and to close the wage gap in both developing and developed countries. The post-2015 agenda must serve as a catalyst to surmount remaining challenges.

Roselynn Musa underscored the importance of transparency and accountability for gender equality, as well as of inclusive development. She also highlighted the importance of documenting relevant initiatives and lessons learned. Gender equality is a cross cutting issue – it is everyone’s business, not just a task for the Ministries of Women’s Affairs.

Nurgul Djanaeva (civil society intervention from the floor) stressed the need to widen and strengthen the global gender equality indicator, as well as to mainstream a gender equality perspective into all other Busan indicators in the next round of monitoring.

Gabriela Ramos emphasized the need to ensure that political commitments to gender equality and women’s rights are backed up by resources. Gender equality needs to be front and center in the minds of those who allocate government money. All countries, including developed countries, need to strengthen national systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment. Some progress has been made, but much more is needed if we are to eliminate gender gaps in both developed and developing countries and end violence against women and girls. A post-2015 agenda that works well for women will be one that has gender equality at its core, as both a standalone goal and a priority in other goals.

Participants agreed that further political action and investments are needed to make the full and active participation of women in development processes a reality, as well as to achieve concrete development results for women. Stopping violence against women remains a particular priority. The post-2015 agenda is a crucial opportunity to build on existing efforts to make the gender equality commitments of the Busan Global Partnership a reality.
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION IN THE POST-2015 ERA: WHERE TO FIND THE RESOURCES – AND HOW WILL THEY BE DEPLOYED AND TRACKED?

SPEAKERS/PANELISTS
• Ángel Gurría, OECD Secretary General
• Helen Clark, UNDP Administrator
• Wu Hongbo, UN/DESA Under-Secretary-General
• Abul Maal Abdul Muhith, Minister of Finance, Bangladesh
• Sheikha Lubna Al Qasimi, Minister for International Cooperation and Development, UAE
• Gavin Wilson, CEO of IFC Asset Management Company
• Sidi Ould Tah, Minister of Economic Affairs and Development, Mauritania
• Lilianne Ploumen, Minister for Trade and Development, Netherlands
• Mahmoud Mohieldin, WB President’s Special Envoy on MDGs and post-2015 process

KEY MESSAGES
By the end of 2015, the international community is expected to approve a new sustainable development agenda and the means for implementing it. The emerging post-2015 global development framework – which will go beyond the MDG framework to address important issues such as inequality, human rights, and global public goods – will need a financing strategy that is up to the task. This strategy will need to identify existing and potential resource flows – public and private –, how they might best be combined and leveraged, where they might best be allocated, and the relative magnitudes required.

This focus session provided a timely opportunity to bring key stakeholders together and to reflect on how development co-operation and its financing should evolve to enable the largest possible contribution to the post-2015 sustainable development vision and explore how accountability for development can be enhanced in the post-2015 sustainable development finance strategy.

The main emerging from the discussions were:
• The focus of the post-2015 agenda should be on green and inclusive growth where no one is left behind. In the last 15 years, economic growth and domestic resource mobilization has helped developing countries reduce poverty and other inequalities. However, more efforts need to be made to ensure poverty eradication and sustainable development through maximizing and providing the right mix of public and private resources available for development.
• In crafting a sound post-2015 financing framework, it will be important to take into account the fact that countries are different and require different solutions. The diversity of developing countries also suggests that classification based on income alone is not sufficient, and that financing instruments for post-2015 will need to be tailored to capture the diversity of needs and circumstances. For example, the complexity of the socio-economic reality of Middle Income Countries (MICs) is not captured by current indicators and threshold and calls for specific approaches to development cooperation in MICs. In this context, a first step to adopt a more refined approach is represented by the UN classifications,
which do not consider income as the only criterion (e.g. LDCs, LLDCs, SIDs).
- A few donors have recently made considerable progress in reaching the UN target of 0.7% of ODA to GNI; however, ODA levels need to continue grow and be spent effectively. While ODA reached an all-time high in 2013, there is a net drop in ODA allocated to LDCs. These in particular still rely heavily on ODA, having little recourse to other external sources of finance and limited domestic resources. There is a need to better support the capacity of countries to be able to attract and leverage all available sources of development finance (grants, loans, climate finance, etc.). Furthermore, the mechanisms for accessing resources and reporting them are complex, and there is a need to work on increasing the absorption capacity of countries. Monitoring of resources would need to reflect the increased complexity of the development financing landscape. A modernized ODA definition is required for the post-2015 financing framework and should provide the right incentives to increase resource allocations to countries most in need. Transparency will be at the core of the post-2015 financing framework. There is a need to enhance accountability by providing better information on all resources available and coming up with innovative approaches to them, since knowing the real size of various sources of spending for development will be key to achieve the sustainable development goals.

The example of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) was highlighted in terms of how, through support from the OECD, they have standardized their reporting and improved coordination of their development co-operation.
- It is essential to find new ways to engage with the private sector and to make it accountable. Greater attention needs to be paid to how public resources can encourage the private sector’s contribution to development and how the private sector can be held accountable. Both the private and public sectors need to become better suited to use innovative instruments, like guarantees. Development financing institutions can play an important role by promoting investments in frontier countries, showing that perceived risks are often higher than actual risks in those complex markets.
- Domestic resources remain core to the financing framework. Development partners have a role to play in building capacities in developing countries for better Domestic Resource Mobilization (DRM). Development partners also have a role in revising outdated tax treaties, combating tax evasion — especially of mailbox companies —, and investing in Tax Inspectors Without Borders and in IMF capacity building to strengthen countries’ finance ministries. A few examples were provided on how setting ambitious objectives for DRM allowed to make substantial progress on reducing poverty and inequalities. As importantly, illicit financial flows need to be combated through co-operation among countries. This provides a low-hanging fruit to mobilize additional resources for sustainable development.
- Migration has to be a key development issue in the post-2015 agenda. The charges for remittances need to be reduced and action taken to lower it across the globe so that more money flows to poor or low income households who depend on it for their livelihoods. Better international regulations are also needed to stop exploiting migrants and ensure everyone gets the full benefits from migration.
- Developing countries need to demonstrate greater ownership, commitment and management of resources for their development by political leaders. Combating corruption should be a priority, as well as adopting an inclusive approach to development.

In going forward, these messages will enrich the discussions in the global and regional processes on the post-2015 framework, including the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals, the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing, the Development Co-operation Forum, the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation, the up-coming Financing for Sustainable Development Conference, and the OECD/DAC’s work on modernizing the international statistical system for monitoring and measuring external development finance.

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INVESTMENT GENERATION, JOB CREATION, INTEGRATION INTO GLOBAL SUPPLY CHAINS

SPEAKERS/PANELISTS
- Erik Solheim, Chair, Development Assistance Committee, OECD (Moderator)
- Claver Gatete, Minister of Finance and Economic Planning, Rwanda
- Helen Hai, CEO Africa Consulting
- Justin Lin, Professor and Honorary Dean, Peking University
- Anna Palmqvist, Global Sustainability Manager, H&M
- Gustavo Pérez Berlanga, Senior Vice President, Social Responsibility, TOKS
- Charlotte Petri-Gornitzka, Director General, Sida

KEY MESSAGES
The African moment: Sub-Saharan Africa is set to be the world’s fastest growing region in the decade ahead. While there are strong domestic dynamics supporting growth, realizing this promise will require the region’s economies to connect fully to the global economy, notably through integration into global value chains.

An opportunity presents itself from
demographics coupled with the continued, profound transformation of the world economy from globalization. Many emerging economies such as China, Brazil, and Turkey are moving up the value chain. Large-scale labor mobilization over past decades, combined with demographic trends, means their pool of labor will stagnate or shrink. As the comparative advantage of individual countries evolve, there is the prospect of several tens of millions of labor-intensive manufacturing jobs moving to lower-income countries in the decades ahead. With its young population and low cost of labor, Sub-Saharan Africa in particular has enormous potential to benefit from this dynamic.

**Seizing the opportunity:** A growing number of African nations now see manufacturing as a central priority for their national development, by building on their comparative advantage in labor-intensive manufacturing. Foreign direct investment will be crucial for the ability to exploit this comparative advantage, as it not only allows the transfer of know-how, but also the links and networks to global supply chains, and thus an in-built capacity to trade. Similarly, in working with local sub-contractors, major brands like H&M bring their full set of experience from operating in developing countries in terms of sustainability and local impact to any new countries from which they source their products.

**Leadership:** The panel agreed that leadership by business and the local government is the most important factor for seizing the opportunity for industrialization. In the host country, strong political leadership is the centerpiece of a credible commitment to provide a stable investment environment. On the business side, entering frontier markets requires leadership both in terms of operational challenges and on a political dimension.

**Early signs of success:** Early indications are that such leadership pays off. Despite huge bottlenecks, notably in terms of logistics and transport infrastructure, pioneer investments from China have quickly become profitable, and in doing so created several thousand jobs in Ethiopia, training local staff and building capacities, while raising employees’ livelihood incomes enormously. As real life observations confirm, momentum is gathering. An increasing number of producers, investors and governments are looking to get into the game. Over time, increasing investment and operating experience will be a key factor in driving down risk perceptions of frontier markets, and with that the cost of capital.

**The opportunity for a broader development engagement:** Fulfilling the promise of manufacturing in Sub-Saharan Africa will depend essentially on private enterprise and the local government. But there is significant potential for other stakeholders to contribute to a positive dynamic. Development agencies must be careful not to interfere directly in markets, but to continue to have a key role in supporting further improvements in the enabling environment for business. They can also have an informal, yet important, role in helping prospective investors understand the local context. A key part of this is to take a lead in promoting an accurate image of individual developing countries as investment destinations that reflects current performance and potential, against often outdated, poorly informed notions. Moreover, development agencies should speak out clearly, loudly, and publicly in favor of businesses that invest responsibly in frontier markets.

Positive “branding” is also a job for civil society organizations, as a counterpart to shaming and their key watchdog function for responsible business conduct. But beyond advocacy, CSOs should be open to working directly with businesses in finding practical solutions for shared development concerns. Examples in countries such as Mexico, where brands like restaurant chain TOKS have made working with local communities and CSOs an integral part of their business, provide ample examples for this.

**Development impact and the Global Partnership:** The focus session provided concrete evidence of how foreign investment can create local jobs, improve livelihoods, develop human capital and capacities, and connect to the local economy and business. The Global Partnership can, and should be, a vehicle to help different stakeholders come together to promote such investment. The central tenor of the panel was a strong call for leadership and more practical action in this regard.
SPEECHES FROM THE CLOSING CEREMONY
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SPEECHES FROM THE CLOSING CEREMONY
Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is an honor to address the closing of the first high-level meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Government of Mexico, for their great hospitality.

The dialogues over the past two days have provided rich food for thought, for orienting future development cooperation. As the Secretary-General emphasized yesterday at the opening, the meeting’s outcome will surely contribute to the ongoing discussions of the post-2015 global development agenda.

The post-2015 development agenda will have a much broader focus than the MDGs. It will have to reflect a greatly changed landscape of international development cooperation, which is reflected with multi-stakeholders, multi-orientations, and multi-approaches.

Most importantly, we must aim to finish the job started with Goal 8 of the MDGs. All partners should deliver on existing commitments, particularly those on ODA, climate finance and domestic resource mobilization.

Yet, development cooperation today is about more than governments – North-South and South-South – and about much more than aid. It is about enabling and supporting, rather than driving. It is about engaging the breadth of development actors in a range of partnerships.

We need a new narrative of development cooperation. A narrative that fits the transformation the post-2015 agenda aims to achieve.

The type, or form, of development cooperation, should follow its evolving function. It should be guided by the principles of national leadership and ownership. It should be flexible. It should take into consideration country needs and priorities.

Above all, development cooperation should benefit all stakeholders, especially the poor and most vulnerable, within and among countries.

This is about solidarity and shared responsibility. Essentially, global challenges must be managed in a way that distributes the costs and burdens fairly. And that ensures attention to the poorest and most vulnerable among us.

Governments alone cannot deliver the needed transformation. Governments will need to lead and actively engage the diverse range of partners in development cooperation.

All actors will need to take an integrated approach to sustainable development. All will have to demonstrate ability to deliver lasting development results. Greater coherence and coordination should drive their actions.

Transparency and effective accountability measures will be needed at all levels, driven by good governance and a vibrant civil society.

A shared, yet differentiated, global framework will be needed to hold all ac-
Such a framework should put greater focus on “how” to promote inclusive development and to ensure efficiency and effectiveness of development cooperation, while recognizing that no one-size-fits-all approach exists.

The framework has to be anchored in a renewed global partnership for development, building on what has been agreed by all member states of the United Nations, at the Millennium Summit, Monterrey and Johannesburg.

Despite the diverse interests and positions, we are seeing an increasing meeting of the minds on what should be the desired characteristics, content and format of a renewed global partnership for development. Let me share a few key points.

First, the renewed global partnership for development must be grounded in equity, solidarity and basic rights. It should capture — and will depend on — a spirit of mutual respect and mutual benefit.

Second, it should bring together the Monterrey track, on Financing for Development, and the Rio track, on financing for sustainable development and means of implementation.

Third, it should be equitable and inclusive, with a fair sharing of responsibilities, and with strong monitoring and accountability. It should engage all actors and enable and incentivize them to contribute, including through existing national and regional accountability mechanisms.

Fourth, multi-stakeholder partnerships organized around specific sectors or issues are unlikely to replace the intergovernmental global partnership for development. They are likely to become an ever more important complement.

Fifth, to deliver on these expectations, the renewed global partnership for development must have the highest legitimacy and the most broad-based buy-in.

The United Nations, as the most universal and representative body, will play a central role in that respect, and to bring North and South together.

The United Nations is advancing the debate on these issues, in complementary ways, especially through the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals, the Expert Committee on Sustainable Development Financing, and the Development Cooperation Forum of the Economic and Social Council, where a broad membership of the organization participated in building a consensus.

The DCF is serving as the platform to shape the development cooperation aspects of a renewed global partnership for development for the post-2015 era. It engages the full range of stakeholders — traditional donors, Southern partners and other non-state stakeholders — in candid global policy dialogue.

The DCF also works to build synergies with other relevant initiatives, including the Busan Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation. Our shared objective is to ensure a global architecture for development cooperation post-2015 — an efficient and effective one.

The July 2014 high-level meeting of the DCF in New York will provide a principal entry point for the GPEDC to bring its key messages from this high-level meeting to the United Nations. In addition to the role of ODA, a future narrative for development cooperation, including both North-South and South-South cooperation, will also feature in the July DCF.

I am confident that our collaborative efforts, under the auspices of the UN, will succeed in making development cooperation more effective in the delivery of sustainable development results in the post-2015 era.

I look forward to seeing all of you at the DCF in July.

Thank you.
Thank you very much.

This has been a most wonderful gathering for me and I hope for all of us. Thanks to the great preparation of our gracious host, Mexico, represented here by Foreign Minister Meade. But it has also been a wonderful gathering because of all of you. I want to tell you that we felt your energy, your commitments, your enthusiasm and your questioning of many of the themes that we have discussed here and, finally, your recommendations and your commitment to do more. That has made this gathering very exciting for me. Thank you.

I reflect here on how the conversation has changed; in fact a friend said to me as we were stepping up here to the podium that the conversation has really changed in the past decade. A decade ago we were so focussed on the issue of aid and ODA levels and commitments; yes, today, we are still focussed on that, we still talk about the need for countries to not shift their responsibilities but to meet their commitments. But the conversation has really shifted considerably from aid to partnership and development co-operation, from a fixation on ODA levels to a focus on domestic resource mobilisation and to unleash more selfreliance by countries, including by my continent, Africa, the whole continent is focussed on this issue. But these options are important and that we should work hard to enact the specifics that have been discussed here. The specifics ranging from additional doubling or even tripling of the aid for taxation, capacity building, to strengthen tax administrations, to unleashing these tax inspectors without borders and linking them to local efforts and regional efforts to strengthening our capacity to generate more revenues, to acting on the issue of illicit financial flows and looking at all this in the context of innovative means for financing our development. Why look for additional aid when you can take hold of resources that are disappearing elsewhere in an illicit manner, why not use them to finance development, we have agreed on that.

We have also agreed that the middle-income agenda on inequality and eradicating poverty is very important. We have agreed that gender equality and the role of empowerment of women and girls is crucial in this agenda. And we've said that knowledge-sharing, south-south and triangular cooperation is crucial to our moving forward and, finally, we've had a wonderful session on business, listening to young entrepreneurs who are trying to create jobs themselves and to be add value to their countries, to their families and to their continents, and they have asked us what can we do to assist this partnership, with this movement, which we have created. So, all in all, when you look back and think about what we have discussed here, and what we've accomplished, it's been rich and I hope that we will be able to take these agreements, these accomplishments forward. As we look at our communique, we do not put this aside as yet another piece of paper, but we make a commitment to get the things that we have agreed on here done.

I want to thank you all again for your participation. To thank my cochairs for a wonderful time together, to thank the OECD DAC for their support and to thank my fellow panellists for having contributed to making this a fantastic experience for us all. Thank you and safe journey back to all of you.

NGOZI OKONJO IWEALA,
MINISTER OF FINANCE, NIGERIA

“We still talk about the need for countries to not shift their responsibilities but to meet their commitments. But the conversation has really shifted considerably from aid to partnership and development co-operation.”
E xcellencies, distinguished ladies and gentlemen, we have come to the end of this High Level Meeting of the Global Partnership. Many issues have been discussed in the two-day meeting and I believe they will equip and inspire us to work better to reach the MDGs and lead us into the post 2015 development agenda.

This first High Level Meeting of the Global Partnership is of great significance. We have here results that will be outlined later on in the communiqué that sends messages to the world about what we have achieved post Busan and our commitment in accelerating the achievement of the Global Development Goals. We must each take the responsibility to internalize the principles set in the communiqué at country level and across the different regional and international development co-operation fora. By doing so, we will set the foundation to achieve our vision of inclusive and sustainable development results in the post 2015 framework.

The principles set in the communiqué also guide us in working on concrete and tangible results. They strengthen our working arrangement and evolving role of the global partnership in meeting the dynamics of global development challenges. New partnerships have been built and innovative approaches have been identified. It is now time for us to implement our action oriented work plan that will produce concrete results. This is also, I believe, one of the value added of the global partnership. It is very important to maintain the momentum gained to move forward. It is important to link the partnership to the ongoing development co-operation process, such as through the UNDCF, thus echoing what the UN Secretary General said yesterday regarding the partnership as an enabling forum for achieving the global development goals.

Distinguished ladies and gentlemen, my time as a co chair of the Global Partnership has come to an end. It is time for another country to contribute to the co chairships. I congratulate Minister Meade of Mexico and Minister Ploumen from the Netherlands. Maybe later on there will be a Minister from Africa as the next co chair. We hope that under the co chairship of the new chairs, the global partnership will move forward to the next level.

These past two years I have learned so much as we went through the process of setting the tone and agenda of the global partnership. Tremendous contributions have been provided. I deeply appreciate the collaboration and support given, especially by my fellow co chairs, Minister Greening and Minister Okonjo Iweala, their offices, the offices of the OECD/ UNDP Joint Support Team, Steering Committee members and, certainly, big thanks and appreciation to OECD Secretary General Mr. Ángel Gurría, UNDP Administrator Ms. Helen Clark, for their unwavering support for this endeavour. And, last but not least, I wish the new co chairs and the new Steering Committee members, as well as the members of the Global Partnership, all of you, very productive years ahead.

ARMIDA ALISJAHBANA,
MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING, INDONESIA
Thank you and good evening everyone! We finally made it to the final plenary session and I would just like to say a huge thank you to all of you who have been part of what I think has been incredibly amazing meeting over the last two days.

We have had 145 countries, governments, businesses, civil society organisations, it has really been a range of participants that I think makes the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation a unique meeting for the future of development. This meeting, as we have heard, has been a very important milestone on the road to 2015 and the next development framework.

Firstly, because it has given us all a chance to reflect on the progress that we have made since Busan and to take stalk also there where we need to focus our efforts next.

And secondly, because it has been about partnership - I remember an African proverb saying "If you want to go fast, go alone, but if you want to go further, go together". And the global partnership is about going further by going together. It’s about governments, civil society organisations, private sector, foundations, coming together. Sometimes working outside of our comfort zones, working with people we might never worked with before, but cooperating to make sure development leaves no one behind. And our partnership must make sure that every single penny spent on development has the greatest possible impact and I think we should challenge ourselves to say that no stone should be left unturned on how we can cooperate to make better development outcomes.

Thirdly, this meeting really does have the potential to become the global forum where following on from the conclusion of the MDGs next year, we keep tracking and pushing the new framework and ensuring we never lose sight of the progress on the post-2015 framework and where we need to go further and faster. I particularly like to take this opportunity to thank Minister Lilianne Ploumen of the Netherlands for taking over from me as a co-chair. It has been a privilege to work with Lilianne over the last 18 months and I’m delighted to be handing over to someone who has a huge amount of experience in development, both in the civil society organisation’s sector but also now in government. I wish all the new co-chairs very well in the future and to co-chairing the steering group and taking forward the global partnership initiative.

Thank you also so much to the government of Mexico, foreign minister Meade and his team and of course President Peña Nieto for opening the Global Partnership. I don’t think we could have had a better venue, I don’t think we could have had a better organised conference, so a huge thanks and perhaps you could just give a special round of applause to Mexico!

We’ve made great progress over the last two days. And we do have a set of actions here that everyone can help to deliver. But I think we all recognize that we need to keep up this momentum that we now have.

And finally, I know that many of you have got planes to catch so I will close my remarks. I think perhaps the most importantly the spirit of this meeting really has been there and it has been about cooperation. I passionately believe that this meeting can be a model for development! You can’t force people to co-operate, that’s why it’s so powerful. But you can show them how powerful cooperation can be and what it can achieve when we work together! You build momentum, and you can build on partnerships. I believe that’s the key to success, that’s big learning over the last two days and I’d like to so much thank everyone here and today for being part of it and just say that it has been a privilege to work with my fellow co-chairs. I will not see them quite often but I know the next lot will be fantastic.

Thank you very much!

“I think we should challenge ourselves to say that no stone should be left unturned on how we can cooperate to make better development outcomes.”

JUSTINE GREENING,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT,
UNITED KINGDOM

SPEECHES FROM THE CLOSING CEREMONY
Excellencies, ladies & gentlemen, friends,

I want to thank the outgoing co-chairs – UK, Indonesia and Nigeria – for their excellent work in the first two years of this Global Partnership. In many ways, they have paved the way for our Global Partnership to grow and mature. Their work and the organizational talent of Mexico has resulted in a High-Level Meeting that is unprecedented in its broad participation.

I am impressed with the high-level attendance and commitment of colleague Ministers and representatives from multilateral, regional and local organizations. I am equally delighted with the strong presence of civil society, the private sector and foundations. I am proud to see that this Global Partnership can bring all of us together.

Our task is to improve the situation of the poor and excluded: to get down to zero on poverty in one generation. That’s what our Global Partnership is about.

The bar has been set high. UN Secretary General Ban Ki Moon made it perfectly clear in his opening address that he sees the Global Partnership playing a crucial role in the post 2015 process. He expects the Global Partnership to deliver, to inform the UN on ways to achieve concrete progress in combatting poverty.

The Global Partnership has all means at its disposal. We can draw on more than 140 countries and more than 50 organizations. We represent thousands of politicians, professionals and committed members who can contribute to change.

As a partnership, we will learn from the past years. We will analyze how we can improve our performance and how to attain more concrete and tangible results.

In my view, the Global Partnership should be transparent to its members, and have an open mind to new perspectives and new partners. I was nominated by the OECD; however, I want to be the chair for all. It is my aim to expand the Global Partnership by reaching out to all countries, to the private sector, to foundations and other new partners. Activists, citizens and opinion leaders should feel invited to contribute to the Global Partnership. We need their perspective to deliver on our ultimate goal: eradicating poverty by 2030.

After two wonderful days, I can say that we are ready for the challenge. We all know that it can be done.

Let’s walk the extra mile together.
Friends,

Let me be very honest with you: I came to this conference with some uncertainty. I was wondering if this new Global Partnership, the child that is not really yet born, will grow into an adult and will be something important in the world. And you have given an answer to that question. You have filled this Banamex Conference Centre with an enormous energy and made this conference such a success. Thank you all of you and in particular, thank you, Mexico!

The challenges before us are enormous. We have to save the planet for environment degradation; to make peace in Syria, South Soudan and Central African Republic; and to bring every human being out of poverty. Fortunately, the answer to all of this is very simple: to mobilize the political will. There is nothing that we cannot achieve if we have the political will, and that is what this Global Partnership should be about – to mobilize the political will and to learn from all the astonishing success stories of the world today.

We should learn from Vietnam, who today has better school results among 15-years old students than my nation, Norway; we should learn from Brazil, who has reduced the deforestation rate in the Amazon within 80%; we should learn from El Salvador, where recent elections resulted with very tight score, and where the losing party gracefully accepted its defeat after many years of civil war – what a success of democracy –; and we should learn from Ethiopia, who has reduced child mortality with two-third in twenty years. There are so many fantastic stories to learn from. Finally, we should learn from Latin America, who has brought tens of millions out of poverty by providing minimum wages and cash disbursement schemes for the poor. We should learn from Chile, from Brazil, from Ecuador and from Mexico in all these regards.

So let us set up the Global Partnership as the forum for mobilizing political will and to learn from all the success stories. Then, going on from here, we must change clothes: let’s throw away all the ties, all the suits and put on the working clothes, because time has come for action. Time has come to curb the illicit capital flows; to set up tax inspection beyond borders so that the developing countries can get the taxes done better; and to reform the development finance system so that we can provide better incentives for the private sector and the guarantees it needs to make more and better private investments. Time has also come for more and better development assistance, more and better aid.

There is also a success story to tell: as you know, 2013 marked a world record, the highest level ever for development assistance worldwide. There are some astonishing successes that need to be pointed out:

- UK, at the time of great austerity, became the first G20 nation to provide 0.7% of its GNI to the official development assistance and achieve one of the Millennium Development Goals – fantastic!
- United Arab Emirates is the biggest provider of the development assistance in the world per capita at 1.25%. What a fantastic solidarity shown from Dubai and Abu Dhabi!
- And Turkey, middle income country, receiving 700,000 Syrian refugees, had the biggest increase in development spending in Europe. If Turkey, being a middle income country but well above the richest countries for development spending, can do that, what is the excuse for the rest of us not to step up?

Finally, certainly this partnership is about political will, about taxes, about private sector, about civil society – but ultimately it is about humans, people. The test of the partnership is very simple: at the end of the day, are we relevant for the woman in the Central African Republic who has seen her property destroyed by violence, who has no education for her children, and whose health clinics were destroyed? Are we relevant for her? Are we providing a better planet for her and her children in the future? If, at the end of the day, we cannot answer these questions with a “yes”, we are failing. If we can say yes, we are successful. If we can’t, we still have much to do, but we’re on the right track.

The challenge is big: it is about mobilising the political will. We are the first generation of human history that has the ability to absolutely eradicate poverty once and for all. The emperors and presidents of the past had the biggest increase in development spending in Europe. If Turkey, being a middle income country but well above the richest countries for development spending, can do that, what is the excuse for the rest of us not to step up?

Finally, certainly this partnership is about political will, about taxes, about private sector, about civil society – but ultimately it is about humans, people. The test of the partnership is very simple: at the end of the day, are we relevant for the woman in the Central African Republic who has seen her property destroyed by violence, who has no education for her children, and whose health clinics were destroyed? Are we relevant for her? Are we providing a better planet for her and her children in the future? If, at the end of the day, we cannot answer these questions with a “yes”, we are failing. If we can say yes, we are successful. If we can’t, we still have much to do, but we’re on the right track.

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HELEN CLARK,
ADMINISTRATOR OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Minister Meade, thank you. Thank you, President Peña Nieto, and thank you to all your officials and everyone who’s helped make this a very memorable meeting for all of us.

I want to just make three points about take-aways from the meeting for me.

Firstly, inclusion works. There’s been very broad participation. It’s been an energized meeting. It’s come at a critical time in the post-2015 conversation.

Last year, there was very broad public engagement. I was always worried that without some significant injection of momentum, perhaps the voices of the public would fade away. Meetings like this, with such incredible inclusion, ensure that the voices of civil society, the wide range of stakeholders, continue to be heard. So the meeting has been successful for that.

Secondly, it has been a platform for the announcement of practical initiatives which take development co-operation effectiveness forward. You have a whole annex to the communiqué setting those out, so I will not enumerate them. But I think the value of a meeting like this for making major announcements across civil society, governments, foundations, and think-tanks is very, very important.

And the third take-away for me has been taking the debate forward on issues that are at the center of this broader concept of development co-operation and effectiveness, such as strengthening domestic resource mobilization, the private sector partnerships, the South-South co-operation, the vital role of civil society and the think-tanks, and co-operation with the middle income countries. The debate is the richer for all these issues that are being addressed.

In conclusion, and speaking on behalf of all our UN development system, we will take these messages in our capacities back through to the post-2015 process and look forward to continuing to be part of the partnership, helping serve the secretariat, being on the steering committee, and making this partnership really work for a better world through effective development cooperation.

Muchas gracias.
Good afternoon. With this message, we conclude two days of hard work. Mexico has accomplished great progress in favor of inclusion. President Peña Nieto said in his speech yesterday that what we aspire to with this joint development work is to ensure that no one misses out on its benefits.

Hellen Clark said, and said it well, that inclusion has another dimension. Reaching this goal requires the dedicated participation of everyone here, it requires the efforts of the governments that have been represented here, it requires the leadership and the talent of the officers of the United Nations, it requires the commitment of those who have guided us in these efforts, and it requires the work and commitment of multilateral and regional bodies.

They have been here with us, and their work is essential: parliamentarians, businesspeople, leaders of foundations and civil society organizations whose contributions have been outstanding.

Five plenary sessions, 36 focus sessions involving nearly 300 panelists. Alongside these events, more than 350 bilateral meetings were held, each furthering the work on the goals of this Global Partnership.

More than 500 media interviews have been held, shining a spotlight on the importance of the work being done here. We have talked about inclusive development, the role of international organizations, knowledge sharing, partnerships with the private sector, the cooperation needed for climate change, gender equality, and tourism.

It has been very encouraging for those of us who have participated, to witness the complex agenda items being discussed with creativity and with realism: Triangular Cooperation, South-South Cooperation, governance, transparency, tax regimens, the role of Middle Income Countries, and accountability.

The importance of increasing resources for development was reaffirmed, as well as the need for a better distribution of these resources.

All this work has been laid out in a Communiqué that we have built together through a transparent and inclusive process. In this context, today I have the honor of officially announcing the formal adoption of the Communiqué for the First High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, under full consensus.

The Communiqué includes 39 voluntary initiatives with concrete actions on the agenda for effective cooperation.

I conclude my participation and hereby close this event with three expressions of gratitude. The first, on behalf of Mexico, its government, President, and our Mexican Agency for International Cooperation for Development: our recognition and appreciation for the Co-Chairs of the Global Partnership and their teams, for their enormous efforts in the successful organization of this meeting. Thank you very much to Armida Alisjahbana, Ngozi Okonjo, and Justine Greening. And we wish Lilianne the best of luck. She will have Mexico’s full support in this effort.

A second thank you goes to Ban Ki-moon, Hellen Clark, Angel Gurría and the agencies they represent, for their support and their presence here.

And a third and personal thank you goes to Juan Manuel Valle and his team at AMEXCID, as well as to all the volunteers that made this possible, to all the liaison officers and all the personnel at the Ministry who worked so efficiently to achieve these results.

Development is the result of a difficult process and the sum of many wills. This First High Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation has brought us closer to our common goal: materializing cooperation in tangible wellbeing for society.

Thank you very much, and safe travels home.

“Development is the result of a difficult process and the sum of many wills. This First High Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation has brought us closer to our common goal: materializing cooperation in tangible wellbeing for society.”
COMMUNIQUÉ
FIRST HIGH-LEVEL MEETING OF THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION: BUILDING TOWARDS AN INCLUSIVE POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

MEXICO HIGH LEVEL MEETING COMMUNIQUÉ, 16 APRIL 2014


1. We, Ministers and leading representatives of developing and developed countries, multilateral, regional and bilateral development and financial institutions, parliaments, local and regional authorities, private sector entities, philanthropic foundations, trade unions and civil society organizations, met in Mexico City on 15-16 April 2014, in a spirit of full inclusion and solidarity, for the First High Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC), to build upon the outcome of Busan.

2. Global development is at a critical juncture. Despite progress on the MDGs, poverty and inequality, in their multiple dimensions and across all regions, remain the central challenges. Slow and uneven global economic growth, insecurity in supplies of food, water and energy, lack of quality education and decent work for all, and instances of conflict, fragility and vulnerability to economic shocks, natural disasters, and health pandemics are also pressing concerns in many areas of the world. Managing climate change and the global commons add further complexity to our global agenda. At the same time, the possibilities for human development are immense and we have at our disposal the means to end poverty at global scale in the course of one generation. But to achieve this, we must muster our political will for bold and sustained action for shared development, improved gender equality, and the promotion and protection of human rights.

3. As the United Nations works to design a universal agenda for inclusive and sustainable development post 2015, to be implemented decisively, the GPEDC will seek to advance efforts to bring about more effective development cooperation, with poverty eradication at its core, as part of the “how” of the implementation of this new global agenda. With this purpose, we pledge to work in synergy and cooperation with others, such as the United Nations Development Cooperation Forum.

4. Critically, the GPEDC is committed to implementing a paradigm shift from aid effectiveness to effective development cooperation, sustained by the contribution and catalyzing effect of ODA, as the main source of international development assistance, in order to better support the long-term and broad developmental impact of a strengthened mobilization of domestic resources and the convergence of efforts of all public and private development stakeholders at all levels.

5. With this conviction, we undertake to fulfill all our commitments in support of financing for inclusive and sustainable development, particularly those agreed in the Monterrey Consensus and its follow up and at the United Nations Conferences on the Least Developed Countries and at Rio + 20, including ODA targets. Upon this foundation, we reaffirm our determination, as articulated at the Busan High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, to generate tangible results and opportunities for all, advance socioeconomic transformations and secure a sustainable future that leaves no one behind.

6. We recognize that we are all part of a development agenda in which we participate on the basis of common goals and shared principles. In this context, we encourage increased efforts to support effective development cooperation based
on our specific situations. We also reaffirm that South-South cooperation differs from North-South cooperation. The Nairobi Declaration forms the founding basis of South-South cooperation. The principles, commitments, actions and working arrangements agreed in the outcome document of the Busan High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness and in this Communiqué of the First High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC shall be references for South-South partners on a voluntary basis.

II. CONCRETE ACTIONS TOWARDS INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT RESULTS

II.A. PROGRESS SINCE BUSAN AND INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT

7. North-South cooperation plays a distinctive role in the fulfillment of the commitments undertaken at the Busan High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in 2011. These commitments built upon the 2008 Accra Agenda for Action, the 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, and the 2003 Rome Declaration on Harmonization. We welcome the valuable information provided by the GPEDC global monitoring report on the implementation of these commitments with the support of 46 countries that volunteered to participate in the exercise, as well as the additional data provided by other relevant national reports and by entities such as the post-Busan Building Blocks. Based upon this information, we recognize the progress made in upholding the Busan principles of country ownership, focus on results, inclusiveness, and transparency and mutual accountability. However, we also recognize that many more efforts and behavioral changes are required to fully implement these commitments. The unfinished aid effectiveness agenda remains a critical concern. Thus, with renewed political will and sense of urgency, we commit to expeditiously address identified shortcomings and bottlenecks through sustained concrete actions. As we move forward, we underline the following:

Ownership of development priorities by developing countries

8. We acknowledge the actions undertaken in both donor and recipient countries as well as by multilateral institutions to ensure that ODA is aligned to national priorities and strategies and tailored to country-specific situations and needs. In this regard, we note in particular the work of the New Deal partners in strengthening country ownership, leadership and capacity in fragile and conflict-affected states, as well as the use of country systems in these contexts.

9. Looking ahead, we encourage recipient countries to continue promoting domestic reform and development agendas that contribute to the social and economic wellbeing of citizens and encourage donors to fully support these efforts. In this context, we agree to strengthen our actions to continue enhancing country ownership and leadership by aligning and tailoring aid to the national development agenda and context. In particular, we agree to invigorate efforts to strengthen and use country systems as the default approach and promote assessment and dialogue on the extent to which their use is appropriate, consider budget support in the appropriate mixture of delivery instruments, continue untying aid, enhance the localization of development cooperation, including by promoting local procurement, and support partner countries’ ambitions to better coordinate, assess and manage the plurality of aid.

10. Also, in accordance to the priorities and policies set out by recipient countries, we will continue avoiding aid fragmentation pursuing division of labor under country leadership, strengthening joint programming, taking actions to address the issue of countries that receive insufficient assistance, making better use of multilateral institutions and pooled funding facilities, and, on a priority basis, ensuring the predictability of ODA flows in line with the commitments undertaken in Paris, Accra and Busan. In this context, we encourage all providers of development assistance to actively support and participate in country-led coordination mechanisms.
Focus on results

11. We recognize and encourage the broadening and strengthening of the initiatives, operational policies and instruments undertaken for improving country results frameworks in order to better manage, monitor, evaluate and communicate progress, and thus to provide a solid platform to promote scaling up of support, strengthening national capacities and leveraging additional resources and initiatives in support of the maximization and sustainability of development results and impacts, in accordance with the priorities and policies set out by recipient countries.

Inclusive partnerships and development

12. We encourage continued progress in ensuring that all stakeholders and voices are duly acknowledged and the necessary space is given and expanded to enhance inclusive and democratic ownership of the development agenda, including through women’s empowerment, in the spirit of openness, trust, and mutual respect and learning from the different and complementary roles of all development partners.

13. We encourage strengthening the critical role of parliaments in linking citizens with government, laying down the legislative framework for effective development cooperation, including to facilitate private sector investments and revenue allocations toward inclusive and sustainable development, and overseeing development cooperation processes and action plans.

14. We also encourage providing further support to local and regional governments to enable them to assume more fully their roles in policy making, service delivery and in enhancing participation, transparency and accountability at the subnational level, including through decentralization, capacity building, access to data and legal protection.

15. Civil society organizations (CSOs) play an important role in enabling people to claim their rights, in promoting rights-based approaches, in shaping development policies and partnerships, and in overseeing their implementation. In this regard, we note the relevance of the Istanbul Principles and the International Framework for CSO Development Effectiveness. We also reaffirm our undertaking to implement fully our respective commitments to enable CSOs to exercise their roles as independent development actors, with a particular focus on an enabling environment, consistent with agreed international rights, that maximizes the contributions of CSOs to development and, in this context, we encourage inclusive and democratic multi-stakeholder dialogue at country level and the provision of related capacity building and supportive measures.

16. We recognize that the private sector is an important actor in development cooperation in partnership with the public sector and other stakeholders, as underlined in section II.E of this Communiqué.

17. We acknowledge the added value that philanthropic foundations bring to development cooperation. In particular, we welcome the voluntary Guidelines for Effective Philanthropic Engagement developed in conjunction with the OECD network of Foundations Working for Development and encourage continuous multi-stakeholder dialogue and cooperation as appropriate to foster their implementation and follow up.

Transparency and accountability to each other

18. We acknowledge global progress made towards increased transparency and accountability, as more providers of cooperation are improving the availability of information on the scope and results and impacts of their cooperation actions and budgets, including through the efforts of those of us who have committed to do so to implement the common standard by 2015, taking into account the statistical reporting systems of the OECD-DAC and the complementary efforts of the International Aid Transparency Initiative. To ensure that the gains made on transparency at the global level translate into real benefits at country level, we encourage accelerated efforts to fulfill the commitments made in Paris, Accra and Busan in terms of timeliness,
II.B. DOMESTIC RESOURCES MOBILIZATION

20. We recognize the critical challenge of ensuring the adequate mobilization of public and private domestic resources to support development, as underlined in the Monterrey Consensus. Adequate mobilization of government revenues is required for direct financing and for leveraging private funds for investments in public services and social protection, institutional and human development, basic infrastructure, and strong and inclusive economic growth.

Moreover, we acknowledge and further encourage efforts by countries, the UN Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters, and multilateral and bilateral institutions to enhance international cooperation and information exchange between countries on tax matters, and to provide expertise, technical assistance and capacity-building on fiscal matters as required by developing countries.

21. We undertake to support the strengthening of taxation systems sustained by a broader tax base and a progressive structure that is fair and just, in line with international standards of tax good governance. We reaffirm our commitment to combating corruption, money laundering, and illicit financial flows, including by the return of stolen assets and the reinforcement of the implementation of the UN Convention against Corruption and other agreements to which we are party, such as the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention. We also welcome the OECD/G20 project on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting.

II.2. DOMESTIC RESOURCES MOBILIZATION

Supporting transition to resilience of fragile and conflict-affected states

19. We reaffirm the priority and urgency of supporting fragile and conflict-affected states in their transition out of fragility and towards resilience and the centrality of peace to sustainable development, including in the context of the Post-2015 Development Agenda. Those of us who have endorsed the New Deal jointly developed by the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding and the g7+ group, will continue to fully implement our agreed commitments, and, to this end, we will set clear benchmarks and make concrete plans for cooperation delivery, ensure the fulfillment of both the FOCUS and TRUST principles. We collectively commit to address the challenges to improve the effectiveness and results of ODA going to the poorest fragile states. In addition, we will redouble our efforts to ensure that all development cooperation serves to reinforce stability and address the drivers of fragility identified by and at the country level. We recognize that such efforts will require additional support to the areas prioritized by the Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals as determined by context-specific assessments that include the voices of communities and civil society.
which we undertake to actively support in accordance with national priorities Innovative domestic private sector driven mechanisms and arrangements, such as special infrastructure funds, sovereign wealth and stabilization funds, and strengthening capacities of regional stock markets may also be prioritized under development cooperation by development partners.

II.C. MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES

23. Middle Income Countries (MICs) are categorized as such upon an indicator—income per capita—, which is limited in scope and does not capture the diversity and the complexity of the development challenges that these countries face, such as poverty, inequality, vulnerabilities to economic shocks, climate change and natural disasters, lack of innovation and competitiveness in dynamic economic sectors, risks of "middle-income trap", and institutional weaknesses. MICs have the largest number of people in poverty in the world. Global development cooperation would not be effective if support to them were to be phased out.

24. We recognize the need to devise methodologies to better account for the complex and diverse realities of MICs and to provide an improved basis for flexible, targeted and differentiated strategies for effective development cooperation with MICs, based on their specific country situations and relevant sectorial and regional capacities, including through innovative finance mechanisms and the provision of loans and technical cooperation as well as grants where necessary, and bilateral ODA for those countries that still require so, in particular Lower-MICs, and we encourage concrete proposals from all stakeholders to address this challenge.

25. We stress that the support to MICs shall not be undertaken at the expense of the support provided to other categories of countries, such as Least Developed Countries, Small Island Developing States, and other low-income countries in Africa and other regions. These countries need continued support to overcome structural deficiencies in infrastructure, human capacity, vulnerability to economic downturns and institutional capacity constraints to ensure sustainable development. Moreover, we highlight the need to explore ways and means to support soft transitions of countries from a lower-income to a higher-income category in order to ensure that eventual adjustments on concessional regimes and other development cooperation instruments do not hamper the development gains achieved by these countries.

26. As we recognize the increasing importance of MICs in the global economy and in addressing global, regional and cross-border challenges, we acknowledge the important role that some MICs are playing as both providers and recipients of development cooperation and underline the importance of supporting their valuable role in South-South cooperation and in triangular cooperation.

II.D. SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION, TRIANGULAR COOPERATION, AND KNOWLEDGE SHARING

27. Southern partners are increasingly active in exchanging developmental experiences and in cooperating with other developing countries, especially through infrastructure and economic development, public services and social protection, resilience building, knowledge sharing, and regional cooperation and integration initiatives. We welcome the positive impact of these valuable cooperation efforts and encourage their broadening and strengthening, in partnership with all development stakeholders, while recognizing that North-South cooperation is still a main form of international development cooperation and that South-South cooperation is not a substitute but a complement to North-South cooperation. In this context, we welcome the initiatives undertaken by Southern partners to deepen the understanding of
II.E. BUSINESS AS A PARTNER IN DEVELOPMENT

31. We recognize the important contribution of business to poverty eradication and sustainability through strong and inclusive economic growth, wealth and decent jobs creation, entrepreneurship, productivity and innovation, knowledge sharing and technology transfer, and expanded access to goods and services for all. In this context, we emphasize the critical importance of promoting an enabling business environment conducive to inclusive and sustainable development, in accordance with national public policy and regulatory frameworks. We also recognize the importance of private sector accountability.

32. We welcome the efforts made to strengthen and to put in place platforms and hubs for inclusive and structured multi-stakeholder dialogue on the broad range of public-private partnerships, including trade unions and civil society organizations, with the aim of improving the alignment of business and development core objectives through the enhancement of shared value delivery along the breadth of the value chain, sustainable consumption and production patterns, and corporate social and environmental responsibility. We look forward to learning from the results and development impact of these efforts and to working together in their follow-up.

33. We recognize the centrality of public policies for promoting a development that responds to the specific conditions and priorities of developing countries and, in this context, we encourage the development of innovative public-private finance mechanisms that appropriately share investment risks, maximize eco-

28. Triangular cooperation is an innovative way of inclusive partnering, which puts the role and will of the recipient countries at the core and provides an opportunity to bring together the diversity and richness of the experiences, lessons learned and different assets of Northern and Southern partners, as well as multilateral, regional and bilateral development and financial institutions, by maximizing, through well-supported cooperation schemes, the use of effective, locally owned solutions that are appropriate to specific country contexts. We encourage the deployment and scaling up of triangular cooperation initiatives, both at strategic and project level, which optimally draw on the respective advantages and complementary strengths of all development partners involved in accordance to the priorities and policies set out by recipient countries.

29. We recognize the importance of country-led knowledge sharing for development effectiveness, especially considering its valuable contribution to the enhancement of national and local capacities. Knowledge sharing can involve North-South, South-North, South-South and triangular and regional approaches including the engagement of public and private stakeholders and the valuable support of multilateral organizations. We encourage the development of networks for knowledge exchange, peer learning and coordination among all development partners. In this context, we encourage the active promotion of voluntary technology transfer, on mutually agreed terms and conditions, and the enhancement of capacity building in support of developing country efforts to address inclusive and sustainable development challenges.

30. Critically, as agreed in the Bali High-Level Meeting on Country-Led Knowledge Hubs in July 2012, we will foster the scaling up of knowledge sharing and mutual learning through knowledge hubs by strengthening the capacity of country institutions to systematically engage in results-oriented knowledge sharing at the domestic and international level. In the future, this initiative is expected to promote more country-led processes of knowledge sharing, for which the next High-Level Meeting on Country-Led Knowledge Hubs, to be held in Seoul (Korea) on 23-26 June 2014 will be an important opportunity.
III. WORKING ARRANGEMENTS AND EVOLVING ROLE OF THE GPEDC

35. We will convene every two years a High Level Meeting of the GPEDC to take stock on progress made and identify ways and means to further advance effective development cooperation. We welcome the proposals that have been made to host the next meeting of the HLM and ask the Steering Committee to finalize discussions on these proposals in advance of their next meeting.

36. We will continue advancing our process under the leadership of a Steering Committee that is accountable to and representative of the different constituencies and reflects the multi-stakeholder and action-oriented nature of the GPEDC. The Steering Committee will continue to meet regularly. With gratitude to the Steering Committee members stepping down, we congratulate the election of the Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation of the Netherlands and the Foreign Minister of Mexico as Co-Chairs. We also welcome the decision by African Ministers present to recommend to the June 2014 African Union Summit a successor from Africa to the position of Co-Chair for developing countries. The new composition of the Steering Committee is attached.

37. We welcome with appreciation Korea’s initiative on hosting an annual workshop to take stock and bring together partners to review the implementation of the Busan commitments at country level, in order to support building up of evidence-based global high level political dialogue and commitment on effective development cooperation. We support calls for a data revolution for sustainable development to build capacity for quality data collection and statistical analysis to monitor progress and evaluate impact.

38. We agree to undertake a comprehensive review of the global arrangements for monitoring and reporting on the fulfilment of the Busan commitments towards the end of 2015 or early 2016 with a view to assessing ways and means for their continuous improvement and their relevance to the upcoming Post-2015 Development Agenda.

39. We thank the United Nations Development Program and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development for their support to the GPEDC and invite them to continue supporting its effective functioning. We will also explore ways and means for increased cooperation with regional organizations and platforms in order to strengthen their contribution to effective development cooperation.

40. Together, we undertake to make sure that the GPEDC continues to have a constructive and action-oriented role in international cooperation for development now and once a post-2015 framework is agreed. With this purpose, we entrust the Steering Committee with the responsibility of submitting the message and results of this First High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC as inputs to all convergent intergovernmental and multi-stakeholder processes, including the UN Development Cooperation Forum, the UN International Conference on Small Island Developing States, the International Conference on Financing for Development, and the UN deliberations to devise the Post 2015 Development Agenda.
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AND A GROWING NUMBER OF VOLUNTARY INITIATIVES

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ANNEX 1

VOLUNTARY INITIATIVES

This Annex contains a range of voluntary initiatives from a range of countries and organisations. Only those countries, organisations and other actors who are cited as supporters/participants in each of these initiatives are currently committed to them. Further expressions of support for any of these initiatives would be welcome at any time, either during, or following the end of, the GPEDC High Level Meeting in Mexico City on 15-16 April 2014. As such, this Annex remains a living document.

1. ACTIVE SUPPORT TO “TAX INSPECTORS WITHOUT BORDERS”
Belgium, France, the OECD Task Force on Tax and Development, Netherlands, the UK welcome the launch of the Tax Inspectors Without Borders initiative, and agree to identify and provide expert tax auditors to respond to concrete demands by developing countries for building audit capacity by early 2015.
Contact: TaxandDevelopment@oecd.org

2. AFRICA ACTION PLAN ON DEVELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS
Recognising that development policy commitments can only translate into concrete change when put into concrete action, the African Continent, under the leadership of the AUC/NEPAD Platform for Development Effectiveness, has developed the Africa Action Plan on Development Effectiveness. The Action Plan is based on the continent’s development priorities as expressed by the African Union Agenda 2063, the NEPAD Agenda, the 2011 African Consensus and Position on Development Effectiveness, and the African Position for the Post 2015 Agenda, as well as Regional and Continental Consultations held in preparation for the GPEDC High Level Meeting. The Plan sets out a shared vision for using effective development cooperation to advance financing for Africa’s development; South-South cooperation and regional integration; and inclusive economic transformation. The Plan includes action steps for priorities such as Domestic Resource Mobilisation, South-South, Private Sector, and the continued implementation of the Busan commitments at the country-level, with emphasis on the Mutual Accountability Standards for Africa as the basis for accountability mechanisms with partners and cemented on domestic accountability systems and processes.
Contact: Florence Nazare, florencen@nepad.org

3. ADDITIONAL EFFORTS ON INTERNATIONAL AID TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE
Members of IATI propose that:
• Busan endorsers should accelerate
efforts to implement the common standard for electronic publication of timely, comprehensive and forward-looking information on their development cooperation by December 2015.

- Other GPEDC members, including South-South Cooperation providers, CSOs and private sector actors should take voluntary action to increase the transparency of their development cooperation and financing for development along similar lines.
- Developing countries and providers of development cooperation should work together to promote greater use of data, by ensuring sufficient coverage and quality of data published, making progress on automatic data exchange at country level, and building capacity of data managers and users.
- There should be a light touch assessment of progress in early 2015 to support providers in identifying further actions necessary to meet their commitments by the December 2015 deadline.

Contact: info@iatistandard.org

4. BUSINESS HUBS
The UK, Sweden and the Netherlands are supporting new “Business Hubs” in developing countries, bringing together businesses, national governments, donors and civil society to agree practical steps to support private sector investment. Hubs are already being developed in Mozambique, Zambia and Colombia, and we will carry out scoping work for new hubs in Nigeria and Kenya.

Contact: Tim Stern T-Stern@dfid.gov.uk

5. BUSINESS ROADMAP
The Partnering Initiative, supported by the UK are jointly launching a Roadmap to engage business as a core partner in development. Following a broad consultation with developing countries, aid agencies and businesses around the world, these participants have developed the Roadmap for working with the private sector, which sets out practical actions that governments and businesses can take to build more effective partnerships and drive more investment into developing countries.

Contact: Tim Stern T-Stern@dfid.gov.uk

6. CIVIL SOCIETY CONTINUING CAMPAIGN FOR EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT
CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness (CPDE) launches a three-year programme “Civil Society Continuing Campaign for Effective Development”, an initiative undertaken with financial support of the governments of Canada, Ireland and Sweden through DFATD, IrishAid and SIDA, and aimed at delivering, by the end of 2016:

- CSOs in at least 50 countries claiming their rights in multi-stakeholder development policy arenas;
- CSOs in at least 50 countries working on their own effectiveness by promoting and practicing the Istanbul Principles;
- Global development and development cooperation policies that are clearly influenced by CSO advocacy positions on human rights, democratic ownership and inclusive partnerships; and
- Sub-regional, regional and global multi-stakeholder policy dialogue to advance international standards on enabling environment for CSOs.

More information can be found at: www.csopartnership.org.

Contact: Roberto Pinainin rpinauin@iboninternational.org

7. COLLABORATION TO STRENGTHEN CIVIL SOCIETY-LED SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION THROUGH EVIDENCE AND EXPERIENCE SHARING
Participatory Research in Asia (PRIA), the South-South Cooperation Research and Policy Centre (Articulação SUL) and the Institute of Development Studies (IDS) commit to continue the civil society - academic collaboration on CSO-led South-South Cooperation whose initial findings were launched at the Mexico meeting of the GPEDC, with a view to presenting concrete proposals by the time of the next GPEDC HLM. We commit to facilitating a debate with civil society organisations, social movements, research institutions and other interested parties on how best to strengthen CSO-led SSC through the sharing of experiences and proposals in the CSO-SSC Online Forum. We commit to continuing both the online and in-country dialogues through ongoing meetings supporting efforts by the Network of Southern Think-Tanks to strengthen the ev-
dence base on South-South Cooperation and by the Working Groups of the CPDE to strengthen awareness of the contribution of CSO practices to development co-operation and of the role of Southern civil society as a development actor in its own right and to advocate for an enabling environment for CSO engagement in South-South Cooperation. More information can be found at http://cso-ssc.org; http://cso-ssc.org/forum/#/20140415/mexicofocus-sessions-debate-2-3852100/ Contact: info@cso-ssc.org

8. COMMITMENT TO INCREASE AID TO TAX MATTERS, AND TO REFINING WAYS TO MEASURE AID GOING TO TAX SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT
Australia and the OECD Task Force on Tax and Development commit to increase their aid targeted at tax matters by the next GPEDC HLM, recognising that a modest increase of aid directed at tax systems development would be commensurate with the importance of the tax and development agenda. The Task Force on Tax and Development also commits to refining ways to measure and take stock of aid targeted at tax matters. Contact: TaxandDevelopment@oecd.org

9. COMMITMENT TO PERFORM RISK ANALYSES AGAINST EXPOSURE TO ILLICIT FINANCIAL FLOWS
Belgium, the Netherlands, the OECD Task Force on Tax and Development and the World Bank commit to the development of a tool for proper risk assessments in developing countries by the time of the next GPEDC HLM, recognising that a modest increase of aid directed at tax systems development would be commensurate with the importance of the tax and development agenda. The Task Force on Tax and Development also commits to refining ways to measure and take stock of aid targeted at tax matters. Contact: TaxandDevelopment@oecd.org

10. COUNTRY DIALOGUES FOR USING AND STRENGTHENING LOCAL SYSTEMS
The Effective Institutions Platform (EIP) is launching the implementation of ‘Country Dialogues for Using and Strengthening Local Systems’, involving country level action, led by partner countries, towards the greater use of country systems and better integration of aid in the budget cycle. In particular, this initiative will:

- Map local systems in country and the achievement of a common understanding between local donors and countries on priority ‘country systems’ as well as definitions of rules for ‘using country systems’ and integrating aid on budget (AoB).
- Identify current opportunities and constraints in the strengthening and use of country systems, and integration of AoB.
- Define joint Government-Donor next steps for achieving progress on strengthening and using country systems, and integrating AoB.


11. COUNTRY OWNED TRANSITION TOWARD RESILIENCE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
The g7+ reiterates the importance of the country-owned and country-led transition toward resilience, and is therefore delighted to highlight its initiative on country-led assessments of fragility. So far, six g7+ countries have undertaken the fragility assessment and other member countries are intending to do so. The fragility assessment under the New Deal is a process that enables a constructive and forward-looking dialogue among different national stakeholders (government and civil society) to inform the development of peacebuilding and statebuilding priorities which makes the base for the National Development Strategy. To harmonize the development efforts around the national priorities and strengthen coordination, the recipient country and its development partners agree on a Compact as a short to medium term mechanism guiding country led-transition. Further information can be found at www.g7plus.org.
12. CSO ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FRAMEWORK AND GUIDELINES
The multi-stakeholder Task Team on CSO Development Effectiveness and Enabling Environment will endeavor to develop a framework and a set of guidelines on the CSO enabling environment (EE), consistent with agreed international human rights, to strengthen GPEDC Indicator Two, and advance democratic ownership in development processes, by the time of the next GPEDC HLM. Other GPEDC members are welcome to join this initiative. More information can be found at: task-teamcso.com.
Contacts: Jacqueline Wood, Task Team Secretariat, woodjacqueline@hotmail.com; Brian Tomlinson, Task Team Co-chair, brian.t.tomlinson@gmail.com.

13. DEVELOPMENT IMPACT BONDS
The UK is announcing new support for Development Impact Bonds, which pay investors on the basis of results delivered and have the potential to drive much-needed investment into developing countries. This work will bring together investors, Governments and aid agencies to design new investments and set up a new online ‘open source’ knowledge platform to share the findings to inform further investment. The UK is also committing £1.5 million to take the first steps to develop a Development Impact Bond on Sleeping Sickness in Uganda, a disease which reduces livestock productivity in Africa and costs between £1 billion and £4 billion per annum. This will be first use of this very new instrument in a developing country.
Contact: Tim Stern T-Stern@dfid.gov.uk

14. DEVELOPMENT OF COUNTRY ROADMAPS FOR LOCAL AND REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS
United Cities and Local Government (UCLG) and Regions United (RU-FOGAR) commit to support the development, through national dialogue, of a set of country roadmaps for an initial 10 pilot countries by 2016, aimed at enhancing the contribution of Local and Regional Governments to the implementation of Busan’s commitments. By 2018, UCLG and RU-FOGAR also expect to be able to extend these to between 25 and 30 additional countries.
Contacts: Edgardo Bilsky, UCLG, e.bilsky@uclg.org, Carles Llorens, RU-FOGAR carlesllorensvila@gmail.com.

15. EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA AND INDIAN OCEAN (ESA-IO) REFERENCE CENTRE FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS DIPLOMACY
The Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the Inter-Regional Coordinating Committee (IRCC) is committed to the further conceptualisation and implementation of an Eastern and Southern Africa and Indian Ocean (ESA-IO) Reference Centre for Regional Development Effectiveness Diplomacy, recognising the need to expand and strengthen the capacities of regional organisations to oversee and guide development cooperation in the different regions. Expected outcomes are:
- A forum for facilitation and coordination is provided for the ESA-IO regional organisations on the implementation of their respective regional cooperation and integration agendas within the framework of the African continental integration agenda;
- Partnerships are promoted and coordinated in support of the collective cross regional needs of the ESA-IO region within the frameworks of North-South, South-South and Triangular Cooperation;
- Guidance, advisory services and capacity building are provided to the ESA-IO regional organisations and their partners on the linkages between integration commitments and implementation at national levels, including on the understanding and mobilisation of innovative financing in support of regional cooperation and integration;
- The ESA-IO region’s capacity for political economy analysis is supported with regard to the formulation of harmonised positions on key issues relevant to the integration agendas;
- Regional diplomacy skills and collective lobbying demarches are enhanced and supported.
Contact: Vikramdityasing Bissoonausing, coordinator.ircc@gmail.com

16. ENDORSEMENT OF THE “PRINCIPLES FOR INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENT IN SUPPORTING DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN REVENUE MATTERS”
Australia, Belgium, France, Germany, the OECD Task Force on Tax and Development, the UK and the World Bank
are adopting the Principles for International Engagement in Supporting Developing Countries in Revenue Matters to ensure that, in order for tax reforms to be successful, support programmes are customised to fit the economic, structural, cultural, and political conditions in a country. They agree that they may form some partnerships with developing countries to perform self-assessments against these Principles of their support in revenue matters, to report back to the next GPEDC HLM.

Contact point: TaxandDevelopment@oecd.org

17. EU JOINT PROGRAMMING: HELPING TO MANAGE DIVERSITY
The European Union highlights the importance of EU Joint Programming in moving to joint multiannual strategic planning of country aid programmes, in collaboration with partner countries and other interested development actors. Participants in this initiative agree to support partner country ownership and leadership in joint programming processes, in particular by:

1. Promoting the extension of joint programming processes to more partner countries and other development partners to make full use of its potential, with a view to having joint programming processes operational in 40 or more partner countries by 2017;

2. EU guidance issued by the end of 2014 and regional seminars on joint programming held in five regions by mid-2015. Further work will also be taken forward to encourage building on and strengthening country results and monitoring frameworks and foster joint implementation and evaluation.

Contacts: Michael Kirosingh, Lino Molteni, Jost Kadel; European Commission, EUROPEAIDA2@ec.europa.eu, Alex Gerbrandij, Marie-Laure de Bergh; European External Action Service VIB2@eeas.europa.eu.

18. FURTHER WORK ON MANAGING DIVERSITY AND REDUCING FRAGMENTATION
All supporters of the Building Block “Managing Diversity and Reducing Fragmentation” will take further actions by the end of 2015, aimed at fostering global and peer learning and encouraging and supporting concrete actions by partner countries and development partners; namely:

- supporting regional workshops for peer learning and catalysing country-level action,
- gathering and communicating evidence on managing diversity and reducing fragmentation, and
- advocating for diversity management and the reduction of fragmentation in global processes (e.g. GPEDC, UNDCF, OECD/DAC, SLDM on Multilateral Reform).

More information can be found at: www.fraggregation-diversity.org
Contact: Dr. Claudia Hiepe, BMZ info@fraggregation-diversity.org

19. FUTURE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION POLICY NETWORK
The Future International Cooperation Policy Network, represented at the GPEDC HLM in Mexico by Articulação SUL, China International Development Research Network, Participatory Research in Asia (PRIA), and the Institute of Development Studies (UK), commits to engaging in research-based mutual learning and knowledge dissemination, interacting with governments and non-state actors to contribute to the systematisation and dissemination of existing knowledge, and the coconstruction of new knowledge on development innovations from the BRICS and other increasingly influential MICs. We will use this space to strengthen the knowledge infrastructure in our countries and sectoral and regional contexts. From now until the next GPEDC HLM, we commit to hosting dialogues and producing research which will enable this knowledge to be shared with a global public, helping to generate, map and articulate future international cooperation that can underpin a flourishing global society.

More information can be found at: http://www.ids.ac.uk/project/future-international-cooperation-policy-network.
Contact: Jennifer Constantine j.constantine@ids.ac.uk

20. GENDER EQUALITY: DELIVERING ON THE BUSAN COMMITMENTS
Looking forward to the Beijing +20 Review as a pivotal moment to assess global progress on gender equality and women's
rights, UN Women, the OECD and the CSO Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation commit to work together, and with others, to intensify our efforts to:

- Support countries including developed countries, to strengthen their systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment;
- Encourage donors to increase their support to partner countries, UN Women and women’s organization to strengthen and monitor the effectiveness of the responsible institutions;
- Deepen inclusive and democratic multi-stakeholder dialogue on gender equality and women’s rights at country and regional level;
- Increase the number of countries engaged in future monitoring of the post-Busan gender equality indicator.

Contact: Zohra Khan zohra.khan@unwomen.org

21. GUIDELINES FOR EFFECTIVE PHILANTHROPIC ENGAGEMENT

The OECD Global Network of Foundations Working for Development (netFWD), in collaboration with the European Foundation Centre (EFC), Stars Foundation, UNDP and the Worldwide Initiative for Grantmakers Support (WINGS), and with support from the Rockefeller Foundation, have developed a set of voluntary and non-binding Guidelines for Effective Philanthropic Engagement which seek to enhance collaboration between the philanthropic sector and other development stakeholders, particularly governments, in order to accelerate global development efforts, across ‘Dialogue, Data/Knowledge Sharing and Partnering’. A series of country pilots will start in late 2014/early 2015. The OECD netFWD will then convene a meeting with all partners involved to take stock of results and challenges, and agree on next steps.

More information can be found at: http://www.starsfoundation.org.uk/resources/guidelineseffective-philanthropic-engagement

Contact: bathylle.missika@oecd.org

22. HIGHLIGHTING THE PROBLEM OF POTENTIALLY UNDER-AIDED COUNTRIES

All supporters of the Building Block “Managing Diversity and Reducing Fragmentation” and the OECD DAC recognise the importance of addressing the issue of countries that receive insufficient assistance. In this context, participants in this initiative will, by the end of 2015, pursue individual and joint efforts to:

- Improve predictability and transparency in the process of aid allocation,
- Systematically monitor, at international level, countries that have been identified as potentially under-aided,
- Deepen the knowledge about the subset of fragile states that seems under-aided
- Identify concrete steps for considering the issue of under-aided countries in cross-country allocation decisions of individual providers.


Contact: Dr. Claudia Hiepe, BMZ, info@fragmentation-diversity.org

23. INCLUSIVE BUSINESS ACTION NETWORK

Germany commits to launching the “Inclusive Business Action Network” in the autumn of 2014. This Network will be aimed at unleashing the potential of the private sector for greater development impact, by supporting the scaling up and replication of inclusive business models, facilitating peer-to-peer learning among companies and Business-Business linkages, and promoting public–private dialogue.

More information can be found at: https://www.giz.de/Wirtschaft/de/html/1745.html

Contact: Arne Theissen, Inclusive Business Action Network - ib-action-network@giz.de

24. JAPAN’S ODA CHARTER

Japan is committed to reviewing and revising its basic ODA policy, the ‘ODA charter’, in particular to align it more with the GPEDC principle of inclusiveness. In so doing, it will consult with a range of stakeholders in Japan, with a view to ultimately improving Japan’s development cooperation. This process is expected to be finalised by the end of 2014.

25. KOREA’S GPEDC LEARNING & ACCELERATING PROGRAM
In line with the initiative to host an annual workshop of the GPEDC to take stock and review the implementation of the Busan commitments, as noted in the Communiqué of the Mexico High Level Meeting, Korea has set out a plan to provide a training program for practitioners and mid-career officials from partner countries who are supposed to participate in the workshop. This training program will be conducted by the KOICA (Korea International Cooperation Agency). One of the main objectives of this program is to fill the gaps of awareness of the GPEDC and development effectiveness agenda, from the technical and policy perspective. It will also provide an opportunity to share the experiences and lessons on the implementation of the Busan commitments at country level in a way to complement the discussions at the workshop. In this context, the program will start in autumn 2014, back-to-back to the GPEDC workshop hosted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Korea. Korea will develop this program through close consultation with the OECD-UNDP Joint Support Team.
Contact: Hye R. Song, hrsong01@mofa.go.kr

26. LAUNCH OF COALITION FOR SUSTAINABLY RESOURCED PUBLIC SERVICE DELIVERY
Australia, the OECD Task Force on Tax and Development, the United States and the World Bank will support the formation of a coalition with developing countries who are interested in performing an assessment of their domestic expenditure requirements and associated domestic revenue needs to help them reach post 2015 global development goals by the time of the next GPEDC HLM. These assessments will help both donors and partner countries to identify great disparities between the costs of achieving post 2015 outcomes at country level and apparent capacity to selffinance those costs – and, in turn, will help prioritize where reform in tax administration and policy can lead to an adequate and sustained level of public service delivery.
Contact: David Dod, USAID ddod@usaid.gov and OECD TaxandDevelopment@oecd.org

27. LAUNCH OF LEARNING ALLIANCES ON PUBLIC SECTOR REFORM’ INITIATIVE
The Effective Institutions Platform (EIP) is launching a ‘Learning Alliances on Public Sector Reform’ initiative, which will aim, by the time of the next GPEDC HLM, in particular to:
• map Peer Learning Approaches in Public Sector Reform,
• develop a Methodology Toolbox for Peer Learning in Public Sector Reform,
• deliver a workshop in autumn 2014 in order start Peer Learning activities among EIP members, on the basis of which stories of change on institutional and organizational reform will be developed.
Contact: Jennifer.MOREAU@oecd.org

28. LAUNCH OF THE ‘ICHALLENGE’
The Indicators of the Strength of Public Management Systems (ISPMS) Steering Committee and the Effective Institutions Platform (EIP) are launching the ‘ichallenge’, aimed at crowd sourcing ideas from the public for better indicators to measure the strength of country systems. Members of the public are invited to share their ideas for indicators by 1 July 2014.
More information can be found at: www.worldbank.org/ichallenge.
Contact: Jordan Holt, World Bank jholt@worldbank.org

29. NETWORK OF SOUTHERN THINK-TANKS
Network of Southern Think-tanks (NeST), following a meeting hosted by CAITEC and UNDP China, shall initiate work to further contribute on South-South Cooperation (SSC). The network’s objectives would include:
• reaching a common conception of SSC;
• developing a conceptual framework of what SSC can contribute and formulating an associated roadmap;
• developing indicators for impact assessment (recognizing national specificities); and
• strengthening data collection.
Contact: Sachin Chaturvedi, chaturvedi_di_s@hotmail.com

30. OPEN GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENT
The Open Government Partnership reaffirms that Open Government - in the
form of enhanced transparency, citizen participation and government responsiveness - is essential to effective development cooperation. All Busan endorsers eligible for the Open Government Partnership but not currently participating should join in 2014. Citizens should have access to information, capacity, and channels to participate in government decision-making processes to ensure the effective allocation of resources for development efforts. GPEC members who are already part of OGP should ensure they have an ambitious citizen engagement commitment in their next National Action Plan and present it at a high-level meeting in September 2014 on the margins of UNGA. More information can be found at: www.opengovpartnership.org.

Contact: joe.powell@opengovpartnership.org

31. PARTNERSHIP FOR CLIMATE FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT
Participants committed to continue the Partnership for Climate Finance and Development, a voluntary multi-stakeholder initiative to ensure the effective deployment of climate finance through coherence and collaboration among climate change, finance and development cooperation communities at country, regional and global levels. The Partnership supports national climate change policy and planning as an integral part of developing countries’ overall national development plans and seeks to ensure that – where appropriate – these measures are financed, delivered and monitored through developing country systems in a transparent manner. As immediate next steps for 2014/15, the Partnership will support lesson learning and dialogue on the management of climate finance for development within and across regions, including through strengthened platforms for dialogue in Africa and Asia-Pacific and Latin America/Caribbean. For more information, please see: http://climatefinance-developmenteffectiveness.org/busanpartnership-for-action.html; http://www.oecd.org/development/environment-development/climatepartnership

32. STATEMENT OF RESOLVE BY THE NATIONAL AND REGIONAL ARAB DEVELOPMENT FINANCE INSTITUTIONS, THE ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK AND THE OPEC FUND FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
The National and Regional Arab development finance institutions, the Islamic Development Bank and the OPEC Fund for International Development:
- reiterate their commitment to a continuous and scaled up cooperation with their Partner countries reflecting the tenets of development effectiveness and country ownership;
- reaffirm their support to the GPEC and commit to contributing to its governance, as members of the Steering Committee and as active development partners in over one hundred developing countries for over forty years;
- commit to the success of the GPEC HLM and to the deepening of the GPEC processes and commit to a follow-up meeting on the HLM by mid-June 2014 in Jeddah (Saudi Arabia) and to a round table early in 2016, on ways and means of enhancing the frameworks of South-South cooperation.

33. THE BIG DEVELOPMENT DATASHIFT
CIVICUS, the global civil society alliance, launches The Big Development DataShift, an ambitious, multi-stakeholder initiative to leverage the potential of the data revolution in development by building the capacity of civil society around the world to collect, curate and use citizen-generated data. The DataShift will increase coverage of data initiatives in the global south, promote comparability of data across countries, and create new tools for monitoring the post-2015 sustainable development goals. More information can be found at www.thedatashift.org
Contact: danny.sriskandarajah@civicus.org

34. THE BIG IDEA: YOUTH-LED, DATA-DRIVEN ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE
Restless Development is piloting the Big Idea, a youth-led accountability and governance initiative. Open data in the hands of young people can effectively drive national- and local-level accountability and development progress. The Big Idea project is a multi-stakeholder partnership
bringing together data experts, civil society, youth organisations, academia, the private sector and government. The project will equip young people with knowledge, skills and platforms to effectively interpret and use data in order to mobilise citizens to take action, and hold their governments accountable. The project will be implemented in Nepal, Tanzania and Ghana. We will capture and analyse information gathered during the implementation phase to form recommendations for project scale-up and the wider sector. We are calling on other stakeholders including the GPEDC to build on the learnings of our pilot programme to develop accountability mechanisms in which young people can take an active and leading role. Young people should be included as equal partners at all levels, from the grassroots to high-level spaces like the GPEDC SC. Restless Development and other youth organisations are committed to assist other stakeholders in putting this into practice. More information can be found at: http://restlessdevelopment.org/big-idea
Contact: markn@restlessdevelopment.org.

35. THE PARTNERSHIP IN MOZAMBIQUE – AN AGENDA FOR ACTION
Recognising the importance of the country-level delivery of the Busan principles Mozambique, Ireland, Finland and Switzerland, together with the Mozambican Debt Group, have agreed to develop a Joint Agenda for Action designed to accelerate delivery on the Busan commitments in Mozambique. This Joint Agenda for Action will lay out short and medium term measures to be implemented over the next two years, aimed at further strengthening and adapting Mozambique’s development cooperation architecture and supporting the implementation of Mozambique’s Busan Action Plan, by:
  • Enhancing national Ownership and Leadership of development cooperation partnerships
  • Focussing Results and Policy Dialogue on national development priorities
  • Incentivising, and better specifying, Accountability and Transparency
  • Building a more Inclusive Partnership by opening up existing mechanisms to new players.
Contacts: hibrahimo@mpd.gov.mz; earnan.oleirigh@dfa.ie; Ulla.Jarvela-Seppinen@formin.fi; suzanne.mueeller@eda.admin.ch; humbertozaqueu@gmail.com

36. WELCOME THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE “TAX ADMINISTRATION DIAGNOSTIC ASSESSMENT TOOL” (TADAT)
The IMF, TADAT Steering Committee and Belgium welcome the development and implementation by the time of the next GPEDC HLM of the Tax Administration Diagnostic Assessment Tool which will provide a framework for assessing the strengths and weaknesses of a country’s tax administration.
More information can be found at: www.tadat.org.

37. WORKING GROUP ON GOOD PRACTICE PRINCIPLES FOR VALUE CHAIN DEVELOPMENT IN FCS
IFC is leading a working group, including the Clingendael Institute, Spark, Shell, and relevant IFC/WBG teams to develop a conflict-relevant tool for accelerating value chain development and integrating local SMEs. The effort will entail developing, piloting, evaluating, refining and dissemination of practical tools for practitioners, focused on agribusiness and extractives investment in fragile and conflict-affected situations. This will start with a set of good practice principles that deeply incorporate conflict-sensitivity, on which we are seeking comment at valuechainFCS@ifc.org. Specific outcomes, expected by June 2015 will include:
  • A set of tools to identify risks, gaps and constraints in the ecosystem / enabling environment, including policy, regulatory, finance, social and environmental factors;
  • A methodology for engaging the anchor investor, local community and potential suppliers to define and develop necessary local capacity;
  • Mechanisms for building skills of youth in FCS to maximize the em-
ployment impact;
• A cross-sectoral dialogue mechanism to structure collaboration among value chain partners;
• A methodology for defining intermediate and long term results, and evaluating the effectiveness of the tools and approaches; and Dissemination of the approach to the industry through relevant associations.
Contacts: Magdi M. Amin, IFC, Magmin2@ifc.org; Yannick du Pont, y.du.pont@spark-online.org. To partner or contribute your ideas, please email valuechainFCS@ifc.org

Additional voluntary initiatives since the first High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation:

38. STRENGTHENING COMPARABLE TAX STATISTICAL INDICATORS (ADDED ON 12 MAY 2014).
The African Tax Administration Forum and the OECD Task Force on Tax and Development agree to support the construction of comparable revenue statistics in interested developing countries. They would expand the coverage of the OECD revenue statistics, which currently include OECD and Latin American countries, by incorporating African countries that expressed interest. The comparative statistics would include, among others, the following indicators: overall tax burdens as measured by tax to GDP ratios; the tax mix, i.e. the distribution of the total tax take by the main types of tax; and the share of tax revenues attributed to the different levels of government i.e. federal or central, state, local and social security. The availability of comparable tax indicators across countries allows for better informed decision making on fiscal policy to support sustainable and inclusive economic growth. Potential partners will discuss the appropriate partnership agreements and modalities for taking this work forward. It is expected that by the end of this year potential partners will meet to discuss the various elements of the project and to allow an implementation stage to begin.
Contact point: Dr. Nara Monkam, Director: Research, African Tax Administration Forum (ATAF)
Tel: +27 12 451 8811 Email: mailto:n-monkam@ataftax.org.

39. COLLABORATIVE PARTNER-DONOR EVALUATION INITIATIVE (ADDED ON 8 JULY 2014).
Collaborative partner-donor evaluation is a tool for mutual accountability and learning. It is part of a strand of converging efforts aimed at strengthening partner country systems in support of good governance. As a learning-by-doing instrument, it is complementary to training programs, technical support, and advocacy. The initiative is designed to add value to other international efforts. It focuses on cooperation between development partners and second, it concentrates on collaborative evaluation activities that are intended to strengthen country evaluation systems. The first year study consists of a series of partner country studies, each one including: (1) a review of the Paris Declaration Evaluation process in terms of its contribution to building evaluation capacity; (2) the collection of positive stories of partner-donor evaluation work; and (3) an exploration of future opportunities for undertaking such work at partner country level. The study will end in an international workshop aimed at synthesizing the country studies and proposing steps forward.
The objectives of the current study are:
1. To understand the capacity building potential of collaborative evaluation work,
2. To draw new lessons about evaluation capacity building strategies, and
3. To pave the way to a multi-annual partner-donor collaboration on evaluation work. Public organisations from 18 partner countries have volunteered for studies, and a provisional number of 15 donor institutions committed to providing financial and/or technical support. Country studies are now underway or being launched.
Contact person: claude.leroy-themaze@dgtresor.gouv.fr
ANNEX 2

NEW COMPOSITION OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE (AS AGREED AT THE 5TH MEETING OF THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP STEERING COMMITTEE ABUJA, 13-14 FEBRUARY 2014)

CURRENT COMPOSITION OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE OF THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP (18 MEMBERS):

CO-CHAIRS OF THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP AND OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE
1 Recipient of development co-operation
1 Provider and recipient of development co-operation
1 Provider of development co-operation

MEMBERS OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE
5 Representatives of recipients of development co-operation, at least one of which is a representative of the g7+ group of fragile and conflict-affected states
1 Representative of providers-recipients of development co-operation
3 Representatives of providers of development co-operation
1 Representative of private sector stakeholders
1 Representative of parliamentarians
1 Representative of civil society stakeholders
1 Representative of multilateral development banks
1 Representative of the UNDP/UNDG
1 Representative of the OECD/DAC

BREAKDOWN OF THE SIX ADDITIONAL SEATS AGREED IN ABUJA

ADDITIONAL SEATS
1 Additional representative from Africa
1 Representative of providers-recipients of development co-operation
1 Representative of Arab providers
1 Representative of non-traditional civil society stakeholders / trade unions
1 Representative of foundations
1 Representative of local governments
GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION GOVERNANCE

Three Co-Chairs lead the GPEDC and advocate for effective development cooperation

A Steering Committee with representatives from all development constituencies provides political guidance

A joint OECD/UNDP team provides support to the Co-Chairs and the Steering Committee
WAY FORWARD
The first High Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation was in many ways a special event. After all, it was the first milestone meeting after Busan, bringing together development experts from all over the world. The wide range of participants, including representatives from governments, parliaments, multilateral organisations, the private sector and civil society, indicates the breadth of the Global Partnership’s reach across nations and organisations.

The High Level Meeting enriched the discussion on topics like monitoring key principles of development effectiveness, mobilising domestic resources, South-South cooperation, private sector engagement in development and the role of middle-income countries. What also made it special, however, was that it enabled various stakeholders to debate development effectiveness on an equal footing, in a frank and open manner, based on mutual respect and shared commitment. Thanks to our Mexican hosts, who provided the perfect setting, the unique, inclusive character of the Global Partnership generated a surprising level of goodwill and energy among partners.

I am sure that the participants will have taken the Meeting’s messages back to their homes and constituencies. A key challenge the Global Partnership now faces is to maintain momentum and to proceed with concrete actions that have a real impact at national and global level. The Partnership strives to play a meaningful role in catalysing the implementation of the impending SDG framework. In our vision, multi-stakeholder partnerships are essential to achieving the desired development results. At the same time, we are not starting from scratch; work on the SDGs should be based on lessons learnt and on best practices in improving the quality of development cooperation. The Global Partnership is perfectly situated to act as a global development broker, showcasing examples and providing guidance on the way forward.

Making development more effective and inclusive is a daunting task. Let us foster the insights we have gained during the High Level Meeting in Mexico and build on them to reinforce a Global Partnership that makes a difference to us all.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mexican Agency for International Cooperation for Development

Plaza Juárez núm. 20, Centro Histórico

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