

# Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation Media Guide

Global Partnership Steering Committee Meeting  
19-20 January 2015, The Hague, Netherlands

This document summarises agreed language on the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation. It is meant to be a quick reference tool for Steering Committee members to help their outreach and communications efforts on behalf of the wider Global Partnership.

The media guide is a living document and will be updated periodically.

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## SECTION 1: MEDIA PACKET

### *About the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation*

#### 1. What is the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation?

The Global Partnership helps nations, businesses and organisations work better together to end poverty.

It brings together governments, private companies, civil society and others to ensure funding, time and knowledge produce maximum impact for development. The Global Partnership can help drive progress and support the implementation of the global development agenda that will follow the Millennium Development Goals' target year of 2015.

The Partnership is a forum for advice, shared accountability and mutual learning to support the implementation of principles that form the foundation of effective development co-operation:

- ownership by developing countries;
- a focus on results;
- inclusive development partnerships; and,
- transparency and accountability to one another.

These principles were endorsed at the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan, Korea in 2011. [Read more](#) about the Global Partnership.

#### 2. Why join the Global Partnership?

Endorsing the Global Partnership means joining 161 countries and 56 organisations that are working together to help reach development goals in the fight against global poverty. It means ensuring that funding and knowledge bring about the maximum impact for development.

Considered to be the “how” of effective development co-operation, the Global Partnership is a multi-stakeholder alliance for advice, shared accountability and shared learning to support the implementation of principles that form the foundation of effective development co-operation.

The Global Partnership is led by three high profile Co-Chairs:

- Goodall Edward Gondwe, Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Malawi;
- José Antonio Meade Kuribreña, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Mexico; and,
- Lilianne Ploumen, Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation, The Netherlands.

The Steering Committee serves to represent constituents within the wider Global Partnership.

#### 3. What impact does the Global Partnership have?

Nations, organisations and businesses use the Global Partnership principles to boost the impact of development co-operation in developing countries. The Global Partnership offers a space to discuss policy reform, share lessons learned and promote good practices to improve the quality of development co-operation around the world.

The Global Partnership also allows development actors to hold one another accountable for their respective commitments on effective aid and development co-operation, with High-Level meetings and a global monitoring framework to help track performance. The [first Progress Report](#) was released in April 2014 and the [first High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership](#) took place in Mexico City on 15-16 April 2014. [Read more](#) about the Global Partnership monitoring process.

#### 4. Who can join the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation?

Any government, organisation, business or civil society organisation that endorses the founding principles of the Busan Partnership agreement can join the Global Partnership.

These principles are:

- ownership by developing countries;
- a focus on results;
- inclusive development partnerships; and
- transparency and accountability to one another.

[See the list](#) of 161 Governments and 56 organisations that have endorsed the Global Partnership.

#### 5. How can my government / organisation / enterprise join the Global Partnership?

You can join by letting us know that you endorse the [Busan principles](#).

If you represent a government body, organisation, enterprise or international organisation and would like to join the Global Partnership please contact us at <mailto:info@effectivecooperation.org>.

Joining the Global Partnership has no financial obligation.

## *Global Partnership Steering Committee*

The 24-member Steering Committee is a multi-stakeholder group that prepares for the High-Level meetings and meets two or three times a year. The Steering Committee's work is carried out transparently, ensuring that all stakeholders of the Global Partnership are consulted.

The Steering Committee has met in:

- [9 July 2014](#) in New York (Summary [EN](#) / [ES](#) / [FR](#))
- [13-14 February 2014](#) in Abuja, Nigeria (Summary [EN](#) / [FR](#) / [ES](#))
- [10-11 October 2013](#) in Washington, DC, U.S. (Summary [EN](#) / [FR](#) / [ES](#))
- [25– 26 July 2013](#) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (Summary [EN](#) / [FR](#) / [ES](#))
- [March 2013](#) in Bali, Indonesia (Summary [EN](#) / [FR](#) / [ES](#))
- [December 2012](#) in London, U.K. (Summary [EN](#) / [FR](#) / [ES](#))

The Global Partnership is led by three high-profile Co-Chairs:

- Mr. José Antonio Meade Kuribrena, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Mexico.
- Ms. Lilianne Ploumen, Minister for Trade and Development, the Netherlands.
- Mr. Goodall Edward Gondwe, Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Malawi.

Steering Committee members:

Representatives of recipients of development co-operation (5)

- Mr. Mustafa Aria, Aid Management Director, Ministry of Finance, Afghanistan\*. (\*representing the g7+ group of fragile and conflict-affected states)
- Ms. Ana Mercedes Vasquez Avalos, Director of Multilateral Cooperation, Vice Ministry of Development Cooperation, El Salvador.
- Mr. Hazem Fahmy, Ambassador, Secretary General, Agency of Partnership for Development, Egypt.
- Mr. Mohammad Mejbahuddin, Secretary of Economic Relations Division, Ministry of Finance, Government of Bangladesh.
- Mr. Alfred Schuster, Development Cooperation Advisor, Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat.

Representative of recipients and providers of development co-operation (2)

- Ms. Marina Eugenia Echeverria, Director of International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Peru.
- Mr. Rolando Tungpalan, Undersecretary, National Economic and Development Authority, Philippines.

Representatives of providers of development co-operation (3)

- Ms. Youngju Oh, Director General for Development Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Korea.
- Mr. Klaus Rudischhauser, Deputy Director-General, Director, European Commission.
- Mr. Alex Thier, Assistant Administrator for Policy, Planning and Learning, U.S. Agency for International Development.

Representative of Arab providers of development co-operation (1)

- Mr. Said Aissi, OPEC Fund for International Development

Representative of the private sector stakeholders (1)

- Thomas de Man, Chairman of the Development Task Force, Business and Industry Advisory Committee (BIAC)

Representative of parliamentarians (1)

- Mr. Martin Chungong, Secretary General, Inter-Parliamentary Union.

Representative of local governments (1)

- Mrs. Marta Macias, Cooperation Development General Director, Catalan Government, UCLG/FOGAR.

Representative of civil society stakeholders (2)

- Mr. Wellington Chibebe, Deputy Secretary General, International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC).
- Mr. Richard Ssewakiryanga, Uganda NGO Forum, CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness (CPDE);

Representatives of foundations (1)

- Mr. David Crook, Development Director, STARS Foundation.

Representative of multilateral development banks (1)

- Ms. Mariam Sherman, Director, Results, Openness and Effectiveness, World Bank.

Representative of the UNDP/UNDG (1)

- Mr. Michael O'Neill, Assistant Secretary-General & Assistant Administrator, Bureau of External Relations and Advocacy, UNDP.

Representative of the OECD/DAC (1)

- Mr. Erik Solheim, Chair, Development Assistance Committee, OECD.

A joint OECD/UNDP team provides support to the Co-Chairs and the Steering Committee. The focal points listed below can provide information and respond to any queries:

**UNDP**

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## *First High-Level Meeting in Mexico*

Over 1,500 participants from more than 130 countries including developing countries like the Central African Republic; emerging providers like Brazil and Turkey; traditional donors; parliamentarians; and representatives of business associations and leading private sector companies like Unilever and H&M came together to discuss progress in development co-operation and anchor the Global Partnership in a post-2015 development framework.

Opening the conference, Mexican President Peña Nieto noted:

‘We have the opportunity to join forces and move together toward a new era of effective co-operation to enable us to achieve inclusive and sustainable development for the world we want. We’re able to build the new architecture of international aid necessary to realise the post-2015 development agenda’.

Concrete commitments launched at the forum include:

- Increasing aid aimed at strengthening tax administration in developing countries to ensure they keep more of their own money. The initiative, led by Australia and OECD also aims to measure how much aid goes into boosting developing countries’ tax administrations;
- The Arab donor co-ordination group pledged to step up co-operation with developing countries in ways that are fully in line with the Busan Principles and,
- Philanthropic foundations launched a set of guidelines on how the philanthropic sector can engage with governments and other stakeholders in the reality of post-2015 development.

The initiatives were launched in a voluntary annex to a [far-reaching communiqué](#) adopted by all delegates; ‘Building Towards an Inclusive Post-2015 Development Agenda’ aims to push forward effective development co-operation and ensure its inclusion in the post-2015 global development agenda.

The two-day forum included [five thematic plenary sessions](#) on areas of co-operation that boost results in developing countries, including effective development co-operation in middle-income countries, tax and development, South-South and ‘triangular’ co-operation and knowledge sharing, partnering with business in development and progress in meeting commitments on effective development co-operation that underpin the Global Partnership.

‘Africa loses around \$50 billion a year through tax evasion, undeclared business and corruption,’ said Nigerian Finance Minister and former Global Partnership Co-Chair Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala, whilst opening the [session on tax and illicit flows](#).

‘The Global Partnership, bringing so many important actors in development together, can and should help developing countries analyse gaps in their tax systems and ultimately improve them,’ she added.

Wrapping up the session on [South-South, triangular co-operation and knowledge sharing](#), former Global Partnership Co-Chair and Indonesian Minister for National Development planning Armida Alisjahbana said:

‘In an ever-changing and dynamic global situation we have come to realise that development co-operation needs a new approach to address increasingly complex development challenges, including approaches beyond financing’.

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In the session on [partnering with business in development](#), former Global Partnership Co-Chair and United Kingdom Secretary of State for International Development Justine Greening said:

‘We must agree a new partnership between emerging nations, aid donors and private investors to make sure every penny spent on development has the greatest possible impact. The Global Partnership provides the right platform to bring these partners together and ensure we are ready to deliver the UN’s new development goals from 2015’.

## *Overview of the Voluntary Initiatives and Building Blocks*

### Busan Building Blocks

During the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan in 2011, countries and organisations came together around a variety of thematic issues or “Building Blocks”. The Building Blocks united those interested in accelerating progress in 10 key areas listed below.

- Results and accountability
- Transparency
- Managing diversity and reducing fragmentation
- South-South and triangular co-operation
- Fragile states
- Climate finance
- Effective institutions and policies
- Private Sector
- Busan Action Plan for Statistics
- Gender Initiative

### Mexico Voluntary Initiatives

At the first High-Level Meeting in Mexico in April 2014, 38 voluntary initiatives led by stakeholders of the Global Partnership were annexed to the [Mexico Communiqué](#). These initiatives illustrate ongoing efforts to meet Busan commitments, and provide an engine for driving implementation forward in new areas such as Tax and Domestic Resource Mobilisation.

All partners are invited to join these initiatives if they wish; and to submit new voluntary initiatives to the Joint Support Team at [info@effectivecooperation.org](mailto:info@effectivecooperation.org).

### **Global Partnership brochure**

You can find and download the official Global Partnership brochure [here](#).

### **Global Partnership calendar of events for 2015-2016**

Please refer to the calendar of events in the Global Partnership's Guiding Document [here](#).

### **Side event for the 7th Steering Committee meeting side event**

Please find a brief description of the side event "Effective Partnerships" in the Annex.

### **Multi-stakeholder development partnerships case-studies**

You can find a selection of the best case studies submitted to the Global Partnership [here](#).

## SECTION 2: COMMUNICATIONS GUIDE

- Global Partnership Social Media channels
- Effective Development Co-operation Blog
- Global Partnership Monthly Newsletter

### *Global Partnership Social Media channels*

The Global Partnership is active on several social media channels to engage more people and organisations working to improve the effectiveness of development co-operation. Please follow and find the Global Partnership on:

[Twitter](#) @DevCooperation

[Facebook](#)

[LinkedIn](#)

[YouTube](#)

[Storify](#)

[Google+](#)

### *Effective Development Co-operation Blog*

The [Effective Development Co-operation blog](#) presents perspectives on how development co-operation contributes meaningfully to the global fight against poverty.

Global Partnership Co-Chair and Dutch Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation Lilianne Ploumen, Australian Foreign Affairs Minister Julie Bishop, German Parliamentary State Secretary Thomas Silberhorn, USAID Administrator Rajiv Shah, UK Secretary of State Justine Greening, State Minister for National Development Planning Armida Alisjahbana and Nigerian Finance Minister Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala have been among more than 60 guest contributors to date.

The Global Partnership welcomes submissions about timely topics relevant to effective development co-operation from a wide range of voices. Contact [comment@effectivecooperation.org](mailto:comment@effectivecooperation.org) to inquire about contributing to the Effective Development Co-operation Blog.

### *Global Partnership Monthly Newsletter*

The Global Partnership publishes an electronic newsletter every four to six weeks to summarise the latest updated and developments from the Global Partnership and its constituencies. Access the newsletter archive [here](#).

If your organisation would like to contribute a relevant item to the Global Partnership, please contact [info@effectivecooperation.org](mailto:info@effectivecooperation.org).

## SECTION 3: ANNEXES

### *Global Partnership inputs to the UNSG's synthesis report ensuring quality of Development co-operation post-2015*

#### **GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP INPUTS TO THE UNSG'S SYNTHESIS REPORT ENSURING QUALITY OF DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION POST-2015**

As recognized in the Monterrey Consensus, increases in volumes of financing for development must be coupled with more effective actions. International efforts to improve the quality and effectiveness of development cooperation have helped to strengthen standards of partnerships and have supported the demand from developing countries that commitments and good practice be observed by development partners<sup>1</sup>. For the post-2015 agenda, such collective efforts to maximise the impact of development cooperation will constitute a vital component of the means of implementation.

While ODA remains an essential catalyst and enabler for developing countries, cooperation efforts beyond ODA have grown in magnitude and relevance in international development architecture. Furthermore the shift that has been made from aid to development co-operation, and from an MDG agenda that mainly focused on social services towards a universal agenda that encompasses inclusive growth, will have implications on the post-2015 means of implementation and accountability framework. It will be important that the full range of development cooperation actions and partnerships are conducted as effectively as possible to enhance their impact. Principles of effective development cooperation - including country ownership, results focus, inclusive partnerships, and transparency and accountability – can help guide our efforts in this regard<sup>2</sup>.

The Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) brings unique value to support the post-2015 agenda and the means of its implementation. This was the crosscutting topic of the GPEDC's First High-Level Meeting (Mexico City, April 2014). Particularly, the Global Partnership

- Offers a **unique, voluntary and dynamic platform for dialogue on coherence of policy and practice**. The post-2015 development agenda will recognize the importance of traditional and non-traditional partnerships in development co-operation, and a degree of universalisation of development co-operation through flows that are characterized as South-South, or private sector engagement in development and inclusive civil society participation. While the multiplicity of co-operation modalities are a welcome development, they call for a degree of coherence and collaboration among all development stakeholders to achieve 'best-impact' results and minimise fragmentation.
- **Provides a platform for mutual accountability and learning**. The Global Partnership monitoring framework aims at promoting behavior change. Regular monitoring efforts convene the full range of development co-operation stakeholders to track progress and hold each other to account for commitments made. Monitoring the quality of development partnerships provides **valuable evidence on how partnerships can be rooted in developing country priorities** and leadership, geared towards impact, and transformed into transparent and inclusive approaches that help countries and citizens reach the results they need. Monitoring is also vital for learning lessons on what works, what doesn't, and how development stakeholders can improve the way they work together at the country level to deliver sustainable results.
- In the context of monitoring, the Global Partnership can offer the UN process a **concrete example and lessons learned of a methodology and a multi-stakeholder consultation**

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<sup>1</sup> The final Evaluation of the Paris Declaration, Wood et al., 2011

<sup>2</sup> See report of Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing

**process** that can help implement the future SDGs, with particular focus on the “quality and effectiveness” of development co-operation. Such inputs can inform UNDESA’s work on preparation of the Global Sustainable Development Report, the development co-operation accountability framework within the UN Development Cooperation Forum, as well as the monitoring and accountability work of the High-Level Political Forum. With a view to provide concrete proposals to support global implementation efforts towards the SDGs, the Partnership is currently undertaking an in-depth review of the methodologies and relevance of its indicators. Some of these indicators also go beyond the traditional donor-recipient co-operation framework to assessing the effectiveness of inclusive partnerships with private sector and civil society, for example by focusing on the Busan commitment to promote an enabling environment for CSOs.

- The Partnership **spurs action on the ground** by building its **monitoring efforts** on developing countries’ own data and processes to support country led efforts for more effective cooperation on the ground. This country-led monitoring approach helps to strengthen countries’ own monitoring and accountability processes, which is vital to help build effective and accountable institutions – the foundation for global accountability in the context of Post-2015 framework.
- The Partnership **encourages developing countries to make concrete efforts towards strengthening their ownership** of development priorities. It does so by advancing the transparency, accountability and alignment of development co-operation policies with national development strategies and by acknowledging developing countries’ leadership in setting their own priorities in pursuit of the future SDGs, through a vision that is strongly anchored in national development and accountability processes.
- The Partnership provides **an umbrella to broker and cultivate multi-actor initiatives** and partnerships where champions join forces and translate shared commitments into action that leaves no-one behind in developing countries. In the context of post-2015 means of implementation, there will be strong demand for coherence between various development co-operation flows, policies and actors. Concrete impacts from these multi-stakeholder initiatives and inclusive partnerships can inform the post-2015 means of implementation. Further efforts will be needed to broaden the scope and participation of all development actors in post-2015 implementation.
- As an existing platform that engages the full range of development constituencies through its ministerial Co-Chairs and Steering Committee, and with the support of UNDP and OECD, the GPEDC can help **sustain political focus on high-quality development partnerships**, consistent with agreed international rights, which offer a global mechanism to monitor that co-operation is based on developing countries’ ownership, transparency and accountability to deliver tangible results on the post-2015 objectives.

The contribution of the GPEDC can complement the UN processes which will anchor a renewed global partnership for development and the post-2015 accountability framework. As a voluntary forum, the Partnership can offer lessons learned from the dialogue between equal partners, and testing of approaches, that can spur innovation and effective development practices beyond traditional “donor-recipient” approaches to ones built on south-south, triangular and beyond-government co-operation. The GPEDC lessons and messages can meaningfully inform the global implementation efforts and discussions that take place at the UN.

## ACCOUNTABILITY AND MONITORING WITHIN THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP

The Global Partnership monitoring framework is both innovative and inclusive. It provides an **evidence-based approach to accountability**, geared towards multi-stakeholder learning and sharing of lessons. This framework is well placed to support the implementation of the new Sustainable Development Goals, in particular with regard to *strengthening the means of implementation and a global partnership for sustainable development (e.g. OWG Goal 17)*, and *monitoring the quality of partnerships and their impact on attaining the SDGs*. To this end, the Global Partnership offers its experience and technical capacity on a methodology and an inclusive country-led process for monitoring the quality of partnerships, as well as a catalogue of good practices and lessons accumulated through voluntary initiatives.

Global monitoring of commitments on aid effectiveness began in 2005, building on references to quality of aid in the Monterrey Consensus. At the Busan High Level Forum in 2011, developing countries called for the continuation of a global monitoring framework to uphold accountability and support implementation efforts for effective development co-operation in individual countries. The [ten global indicators of the monitoring framework](#) are grounded in the **four principles of country ownership, results focus, inclusive partnerships; and transparency and accountability**. Each indicator currently includes a target for 2015, providing a foundation to measure progress in making development co-operation practices more effective. Periodic monitoring of progress on the indicators – complemented by other qualitative evidence – serves as the basis for discussions at the ministerial level. The first progress report, released in 2014 ahead of the Mexico High-Level Meeting, demonstrated the relevance of operational evidence to inform political discussions on the effectiveness of collective efforts, and to spur concrete action to accelerate progress.

The purpose of the framework is to encourage **all stakeholders** to improve the effectiveness of their development co-operation in order to **maximise their impact**. Alongside a mechanism to advance high-quality development co-operation, the framework provides a model for:

- **Country-led accountability:** monitoring efforts are founded on developing country leadership and ownership of development priorities, building on countries' own accountability mechanisms and information systems;
- **An international framework platform** to reinforce mutual learning and knowledge sharing, linking national, regional and global levels;
- **Global multi-stakeholder dialogue** to learn how to deliver better results; an inclusive space for dialogue and shared lessons between governments, multilateral and regional organisations, private sector, foundations, NGOs and others; and
- **Supporting accountability for post-2015 implementation:** participation in the GPEDC monitoring process is voluntary and determined through self-selection. This demonstrates political will to be held to account by each other, which provides the starting point for genuine partnership.

Drawing on its existing monitoring framework and process, the Partnership is embarking on a consultative process to strengthen the methodology and relevance of its indicators with a view to providing concrete proposals to support global implementation efforts towards the SDGs.

Quality and results of development financing (ODA, SSC, FDI, etc.) represent important elements of the Financing for Development process and the post-2015 means of

implementation. Development finance becomes effective when complemented by impact-oriented cooperation; without effective partnerships that yield concrete results, the international community will struggle to deliver on its goals. The Global Partnership can offer its expertise and inclusive multi-stakeholder platform to support the UN process in building relevant indicators within its monitoring and accountability framework on demand, and provides an existing, inclusive platform for dialogue and learning to ensure continued improvements in the quality of development co-operation.

### *Concept-note on Effective Partnerships for the 7<sup>th</sup> Steering Committee meeting side event on multi-stakeholder partnerships*

Multi-stakeholder partnerships are essential for more effective development cooperation. This event will highlight how to achieve more impact in development cooperation by strategically engaging with a variety of partners - private sector, philanthropic organizations, CSOs, academic institutions, multilateral organisations and (local) governments - and optimally combining their unique capacities and expertise. To encounter the challenges we face a truly holistic, multi-stakeholder approach to partnerships is crucial. This event will showcase best practices of smart partnerships for development, highlighting different ways of inclusion, as well as provide lessons learned and thereby show how these partnerships can best be established. Special attention will be paid to the private sector, philanthropic organizations and to CSOs as partners for development.

The Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation has a unique set-up that includes all stakeholders in development cooperation. As such, the GPEDC is especially well-suited to demonstrate the added value of including all relevant stakeholders when it comes to effective partnerships for development.

#### Speakers:

- Lilianne Ploumen, Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation, The Netherlands
- Walter van Kuijen, Executive Chairman Global Government and Public Affairs, Philips
- Peter van Poortvliet, Director Entrepreneurship Cordaid
- Michael Feigelson, Executive Director Bernard van Leer Foundation
- Moderator: Henry Bonsu, Journalist