UPDATE ON GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVES – REPORTING DECEMBER 2015

Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation Steering Committee meeting 29 February – 1 March 2016, Lilongwe, Malawi

This document lists all responses from Global Partnership Initiatives to the second call for GPI bi-annual reporting (December 2015). It is an annex to the document Update on Global Partnership Initiatives (document 6) which is presented to the Steering Committee at its 9th meeting in Lilongwe, Malawi. All responses are reproduced in their entirety as provided to the GPEDC Joint Support Team.

This document is shared with the members of the Steering Committee for information.

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GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVES’ RESPONSES TO
THE SECOND CALL FOR BI-ANNUAL REPORTING (DECEMBER 2015)

ANNEX: Update on Global Partnership Initiatives
### GPI 1: Active support to “Tax Inspectors Without Borders”

#### Key results achieved since June 2015 (or before if not reported in June 2015)

In order to provide expert tax auditors for building audit capacity in developing countries the OECD and UNDP agreed to join forces on Tax Inspectors Without Borders (TIWB) with the aim to scale-up the initiative and to increase political support. The new partnership was launched on 13 July 2015 at the Third conference on Financing for Development in Addis Ababa. This new partnership involves establishing a dedicated joint TIWB Secretariat and formulating and installing a TIWB Governance Board that will oversee and advocate for the initiative and are putting in place a sustainable TIWB deployment financing mechanism (TIWB Fund) administered by UNDP.

This GPI has reached its objective of providing expert audit advice from 2015 onwards. The TIWB Secretariat continues to provide assistance to developing countries in establishing TIWB expert deployments. Programmes are now running in Albania (with officials from Italy), Ghana (Netherlands), Senegal (France), Rwanda (UK) and Lesotho (UK).

Concrete impacts, reported at the 5th Plenary Meeting of the Task Force on Tax and Development in Paris in November 2015, include increased revenue in Senegal as a result of their TIWB project: audit adjustments to taxes owing have resulted in an additional USD 12.3 million of tax income (CFA Franc 8 billion). The TIWB secretariat has also assisted Moldova to define the scope of an audit assistance programme which Sweden finally has included in their broader development assistance project (running since 2013) to Moldova.

#### Additional progress, activities or events to be reported through the GPEDC website and newsletter

No

#### Main activities and results planned ahead of the 2nd High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC

New programmes are expected to commence soon in Ethiopia, Nigeria, Liberia, Malawi, Botswana and Cameroon. Additionally, Costa Rica, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, The Democratic Republic of Congo, Georgia, Papua New Guinea, Cambodia and Vietnam have expressed their interest in establishing TIWB programmes. These countries have been provided with information and are in the process of obtaining internal approval within their respective revenue services.

#### Link with work of other GPIs, other GPEDC efforts, other GPEDC work streams

The TIWB GPI is closely linked to the other DRM-related GPI and is an explicit objective of the Addis Tax Initiative, also launched at the Third conference on Financing for Development in Addis Ababa.

#### How the GPEDC community can support the work of the GPI?

The GPEDC can support TIWB through greater international advocacy for the initiative and options for greater cooperation with other development cooperation partners, including regional tax organisations.
Key results achieved since June 2015 (or before if not reported in June 2015)

Effective development cooperation is to a large extent determined by the processes of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation. In Africa, through the NEPAD Agency, this is coordinated through the GP Initiative (GPI) on the Africa Action Plan on Development Effectiveness. This GPI clearly articulates the continent’s development effectiveness priorities and recommended action steps to be taken.

One key deliverable of the Africa Action Plan on Development Effectiveness is advocating for mutual accountability in fostering implementation of the Busan principles. The enhanced Use of Country Results Frameworks (CRFs) is one priority being up scaled as a critical component in achieving sustained Domestic Resource Mobilization (DRM) in Africa. This is in line with the AU Agenda 2063, NEPAD and the 2030 Development Agenda.

Secondly, through the GPI, the NEPAD Agency in partnership with UNDP and SDC have developed and piloted the Extractives Capacity Assessment Framework (ECAF), which was piloted in Uganda, Kenya and DRC. Additionally, Implementation tools where developed and are to be rolled out to the five (5) AU regions. This is a critical area to drive industrialization to enhance Domestic Resource Mobilization (DRM). This is a key pillar of the AAP.

The framework focuses on DRM including curbing illicit financial and resource flows involving the private and public sectors. For feasibility purposes, the tools are majorly applied to extractive and agro-processing industries. The ECAF is currently going through the African Union governing structures for endorsement at the AU Summit for full political buy-in and roll-out to all member states.

The NEPAD Agency is currently advocating for senior political support to ensure the adherence to National Development Plans and Sector Results Frameworks for Development Cooperation as basis for support from partners. This will ensure resources are directed to the productive sectors of the economy to drive transformation. The above is in line with the Busan Principles of Effective Development Cooperation.

To augment these achievements, we are mobilizing more effective partnerships to address the other key pillars in the AAP. This has been one of the main challenges in implementing this GPI.

Additional progress, activities or events to be reported through the GPEDC website and newsletter

In Africa, the NEPAD Agency is linking the Extractives Capacity Assessment Framework (ECAF) within the Context of the Africa Mining Vision (AMV) with the GPI on Results and Mutual Accountability. This collaboration by the NEPAD Agency, the Government of Bangladesh and the Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC) is coordinated under the umbrella of the Africa Platform for Development Effectiveness (APDev). The effective implementation of these initiatives will enhance sustainable Domestic Resource Mobilization in Africa.

Main activities and results planned ahead of the 2nd High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC

1. Advancing Country Level Results Initiative Meeting 02-06 March 2016, Antananarivo, Madagascar;
3. East and Southern Africa Development Effectiveness Meeting, Johannesburg, June 2016, South Africa
6. Africa Region GP Meeting in Preparation for the 2nd HLM August 15-18 September 2016 Kampala, Uganda

Link with work of other GPIs, other GPEDC efforts, other GPEDC work streams
The Africa Action Plan on Development Effectiveness is linked to other GPIs like the GPI on Results and Mutual Accountability where the NEPAD Agency which is the custodian of the AAP is coordinating the activities of the GPI on R&MA for the Africa Region. Further, the NEPAD Agency through the AAP co-organized the GPEDC Pre – Monitoring Meeting for the African Region in partnership with UNDP Africa Regional Centre and the Joint Support Team.

The AAP will be the base initiative for online knowledge exchanges under APDev on Development Effectiveness towards the 2nd High Level Meeting in 2016.

### How the GPEDC community can support the work of the GPI?

1. Financial Support to NEPAD Agency to effectively implement this GPI through enhanced institutional capacities;
2. Advocacy of the progress of this Global Partnership Initiative;
3. Establishment of linkages between this GPI and others so as to reflect the entire picture of efforts to foster effective development cooperation.
**GPI 3: Additional efforts on International Aid Transparency Initiative**

### Key results achieved since June 2015 (or before if not reported in June 2015)

The primary purpose of this Global Partnership Initiative, agreed by IATI members at the High Level Meeting in Mexico in 2014, was to encourage Busan endorsers to accelerate their efforts to implement the common standard for electronic publication of timely, comprehensive and forward-looking data on their development cooperation activities by December 2015, in line with commitment made in paragraph 23c of the *Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation*. These results (see below) also relate to effective development co-operation principle 4 – transparency and accountability.

Overall progress in meeting this commitment is measured by the transparency indicator developed by the GPEDC as part of the Global Partnership Monitoring Framework. In order to support this effort, as well as to inform IATI’s own work to improve data quality, the IATI technical team has developed a methodology for measuring the IATI component of the transparency indicator across the three key dimensions of timely, forward-looking and comprehensive data. This information is updated on a nightly basis for all IATI publishers via the IATI Dashboard, enabling a real-time view of their progress. The analysis in this update is based on a snapshot taken from the IATI Dashboard on December 30th 2015, and provides an overview of the progress that IATI members have made in meeting their transparency commitment by the Busan deadline of December 2015.

Since the previous update in July, IATI members have made significant progress, with 29 of the 45 Busan endorsers who publish to IATI improving the quality of the data they publish in at least one of these three key dimensions in the last six months. Nevertheless, further efforts are required to meet the Busan commitment in full, especially with regard to the publication of forward-looking data.

**Summary of results (please contact IATI for more detailed results):**

- Well over half (53%) of Busan endorsers who publish to IATI now meet the commitment to publish timely data. From 40% in July 2015, and from a baseline of zero at Busan in 2011, this represents a significant achievement.
- 40% of Busan endorsers who publish to IATI now publish at least some forward-looking data, up from 26% in July 2015.
- With regard to comprehensiveness, just over half (51%) of Busan endorsers who publish to IATI now publish to at least 90% of the core fields in the IATI Standard, a small increase from July.
- In addition, three new Busan endorsers have published to IATI for the first time since July – Norway, Lithuania and Romania.

The number of NGOs and private sector organizations publishing to IATI has also increased since July, and while these organizations are not bound by the Busan commitment, they too have made progress in improving the quality of their data.

### Additional progress, activities or events to be reported through the GPEDC website and newsletter

- Third International Conference on Financing for Development (FFD3), July, Addis Ababa – IATI co-hosted an event on ‘The role of data standards in monitoring FFD commitments’. The panel included representatives from UNDP, Millennium Challenge Corporation, Transparency International and the Governments of Nigeria, Sweden, Belgium and Bangladesh. IATI was also positively referenced in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, paragraph 127.
- Open Government Partnership meeting, October, Mexico City – IATI co-hosted an event titled ‘Turning more data into better information: The role of joined-up data standards in meeting and monitoring the SDGs’. The panel included representatives from the Omidyar Network, the Government of Mexico, the Open Contracting Partnership, Publish What You Fund and Development Initiatives and discussions explored how existing data standards and their resulting data-sets could work together to create a fuller picture of SDG-related financing and results.

Future events:
IATI is planning to co-host a side-event at the World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul in May 2016. The report of the High Level Panel on Humanitarian Financing called for "a specific timebound commitment by the international community to provide open and transparent data, including on transaction costs, published on a single global platform—with IATI compatible data at its core".

### Main activities and results planned ahead of the 2nd High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC

IATI will continue to work with all of its publishers to improve the quality of their data and increase their performance across the three key dimensions of timeliness, comprehensiveness and forward-looking before HLM2. IATI will also work with the Joint Support Team and the OECD DAC to finalize the methodology of the GPEDC transparency indicator, to undertake the second round of monitoring, and to contribute to the transparency chapter of the 2016 Global Monitoring Report.

It is clear that while the publication of forward-looking data is a top ask for stakeholders at country level, it remains a challenge for most IATI publishers. IATI will work with publishers to overcome technical barriers to the publication of forward-looking data, building on best practice from those IATI publishers who are providing complete information on activity budgets for the years ahead.

IATI has also identified increasing data use at country level as a key issue. As well as working with individual IATI partner countries to take this forward, it was proposed at the recent IATI Steering Committee meeting that IATI members should seek a renewed, strengthened commitment to transparency at HLM2 that includes a specific commitment to data use at country level.

IATI co-hosted a side-event and had a stall in the market place at the Mexico HLM, and will seek similar opportunities at HLM2 as appropriate.

### Link with work of other GPls, other GPEDC efforts, other GPEDC work streams

As noted above, IATI contributes to monitoring of the transparency indicator within the GPEDC Monitoring Framework. IATI will also volunteer to be a member of the working group preparing plenary session one of HLM2. IATI members and representatives of the IATI Secretariat regularly attend regional platform meetings, and will continue to do so in the run up to HLM2.

### How the GPEDC community can support the work of the GPI?

IATI has made a significant contribution to improving the transparency of information on development cooperation in line with the Busan 23c commitment, especially with regard to increasing the timeliness of data. This represents success for GPEDC as well as for IATI, so it would be useful for members of the GPEDC Community to recognize and promote IATI’s contribution in the run up to HLM2.
**GPI 4: Business Hubs**

**Key results achieved since June 2015 (or before if not reported in June 2015)**

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<tr>
<th>Implemented at the global level by The Partnering Initiative, BPA supports the creation of locally-owned and run country-level platforms or Hubs that systematically bring together government, business, donors, the UN and NGOs and catalyses partnerships with the private sector that contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals and deliver country-level Busan Commitments.</th>
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<td>BPA has hubs, located in Colombia, Zambia and Mozambique, and is supporting a new generation of partnership catalyzing platforms including with the humanitarian space.</td>
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<td>The Colombia Business in Development Hub creates and accelerates cross sector partnerships through inclusive business models and value chains. Key results in 2015 include:</td>
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<td>• Ten partnerships (focused in agriculture, textiles and services) have reached the feasibility stage. This includes: analysis of specific project needs; stakeholder; resource analysis, creating and developing a joint action plan, crafting, agreeing and signing the partnering agreement.</td>
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<td>• Frameworks for knowledge management and communication have been set up/ communicated to stakeholders: (<a href="https://prezi.com/u6nxadsac5q8/presentacion-del-hub/?utm_campaign=share&amp;utm_medium=copy">https://prezi.com/u6nxadsac5q8/presentacion-del-hub/?utm_campaign=share&amp;utm_medium=copy</a>)</td>
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<td>• The M&amp; E methodology has been designed, and put in place.</td>
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<td>• The Facility has been chosen by the government of Colombia as one of the mechanisms for engaging the private sector on post-conflict treaty and reconciliation.</td>
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<td>The Zambia Business in Development Facility (ZBiDF) engages business, facilitates dialogue and innovation, and directly supports public private partnership action on key business and development challenges. Key results in 2015 include:</td>
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<td>• ZBiDF has received rave reviews on the Partnership Innovation Series for Job Creation from the Ministry of Finance/ PSDJIC: &quot;It is the most constructive approach to private and public sector engagement we have seen in this country, where every stakeholder is expected to contribute not just offering a list of things for government to address&quot;</td>
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<td>• ZBiDF is making inroads in establishing a partnership conducive culture in Zambia. Following several trainings on successful partnering skills, the facility successfully conducted a Shared Value Dinner Event with 250 key business leaders and conducted a Shared Value Masterclass.</td>
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<td>In Mozambique, the mission of LINK is to systematically catalyse, support and scale cross-sector partnerships and inclusive businesses in order to leverage the skills, reach and resources of business to achieve development outcomes and business objectives. Key results in 2015 include:</td>
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<td>• LINK facilitated development of the Construction Industry Skills Training and Certification Partnership: Including of 7 construction companies and skills training providers to develop certified training centres countrywide.</td>
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<td>• LINK facilitated the development of the Plastics Recycling Partnership with leading industrial burlap sack producer to launched a local plastics recycling facility in Beira (the second company to recycle its own waste and source additional capacity locally)</td>
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<td>• LINK customized and delivered a day intensive Essential Partnering Skills workshop for GAIN/SUN with 10 NGO wanting to further the nutrition agenda. LINK revised drafts for the final MOU with GAIN</td>
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The major challenge for each country-level hub is achieving financial sustainability. The hubs with pilot phase funding have been able to produce tangible results (outlined above) and create demand for their services. A sustainable business model is likely to include funding from a mixture of government and donors (who see the hub as a key mechanism to systematically engage business in development priorities), company support for programmes in their specific areas of interest, along with fees for services and training.

However, to reach the sustainable business model requires much effort and time: to build up the capabilities of the host running the hub and set up the platform, to properly engage a wide array of stakeholders and make the case for collaboration across the sectors, and to demonstrate success through creating partnerships that deliver both business and development value.

To reach that point requires significant initial investment. For example, the Mozambique hub has not yet received pilot funding for the partnership side of its work, and so its work on partnerships has effectively stalled. The Zambia Hub, on the other hand,

The major challenge for Business Partnership Action globally is securing core funding in order to:

- Develop, and provide ongoing support and major capacity building to, country-level facilities/hubs;
- Create a network of such platforms for the exchange of knowledge and experience;
- Draw out learning from experience and develop the ‘state-of-the-art’ in the form of tools, materials, trainings and guidance to support good practice in partnership Hubs;
- Develop reference standards and M&E tools to measure the impact of the platforms and to support their continuous improvement;
- Help to make the case in policy arenas and more widely for public-private collaboration as a legitimate approach to development and efficient mechanism to deliver the Sustainable Development Goals.

Additional progress, activities or events to be reported through the GPEDC website and newsletter

The Partnering Initiative (TPI) on behalf of Business Partnership Action has been instrumental in helping to shape emerging platforms for private sector engagement in humanitarian work:

- A Humanitarian Private Sector Platform in East Africa will be launched in December of 2015 with support from UNOCHA, World Vision, TPI/BPA and key businesses in Nairobi. The primary purpose of the platform is to provide a more structured opportunity for humanitarian, business and Government actors together with community representatives to effectively share information on opportunities and needs as well as network, jointly explore collaboration and create synergy action and impact to address humanitarian needs through innovation and shared-value creation.
- Recently 12 leading companies in the Philippines joined the global effort to ensure the private sector puts disaster risk information at the heart of investment strategies, through the creation of the Private Sector Alliance for Disaster Resilient Societies, ARISE. TPI/BPA supported the UN OCHA business consultation in Bangkok in December of 2014, and worked with UNOCHA on terms of reference for the platform.
- Through sharing its experiences, and brainstorming with UNOCHA, TPI/BPA has supported the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). This has culminated in plans to launch a Global Network (with UNISDR and UNDP) private sector engagement in emergency preparedness and response, including 1) pilot the establishment of new sub-national, national and regional private sector networks; 2) support existing national, regional, thematic and industry private sector networks; and 3) create a global portal to connect new and existing national, regional, thematic and industry private sector networks and platforms.
- TPI/BPA has supported World Vision in the development of the Asia Pacific P3 Incubation Hub, A cross-sector incubator for new solutions to development & humanitarian problems, with an initial focus on water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in the Asia Pacific region.

Main activities and results planned ahead of the 2nd High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC
Secure BPA core global operational funds; hire a full time Global BPA Director and project administrator.
Support UNOCHA Humanitarian Partnership Platforms, globally and locally, and develop a customized humanitarian partnership toolkit and training course.

Complete policy paper in collaboration with World Vision on multi-stakeholder partnership platforms as mechanism for implementation of the SDGs. Use paper to lobby at the country level for adoption of platforms as key mechanism to implement the SDGs.

Build momentum and gather resources to conduct scoping of 3-4 new BPA platforms (in countries such as: Bangladesh, the Caribbean Region, Indonesia, Kenya, Malawi, Mexico, Nigeria and Rwanda).

Secure funding and begin full implementation of the partnership component of the LINK platform in Mozambique. Fast-Track 3-4 partnerships towards signing at the end of the year. Implement M&E program.

Secure funding and sales for ZBiDF for the next 2 years. Conduct a 2nd Innovation Series in the Copperbelt Region. Facilitate the signing of 3-4 more transformational partnerships. Work with leading university to drive the need for innovation through the introduction of an MBA Executive class. Implement M&E program. Support UNDP in engaging business to deliver the 2030 agenda.

Secure funding and sales for Colombia BIDF for the next 2 years. Facilitate the finalization of 10 transformational partnerships, and support the start of 15 new partnerships in 2016. Complete mapping of 100 smallholder farmers value chains and 35 large companies and develop associated inclusive business partnerships. Implement M&E program. Secure funding to develop the Social Market Place, an online platform to allow matchmaking, monitor and promote successful partnerships. Support the involvement of the platform as key mechanism in both peace process and 2030 SDG agenda.

**Link with work of other GPIs, other GPEDC efforts, other GPEDC work streams**

NA

**How the GPEDC community can support the work of the GPI?**

Multi-sector platforms or hubs to catalyze partnership are an essential mechanism to systematically engage business as a partner to deliver the SDGs. Right now, many governments are reviewing and revising their national development priorities and implementation plans, and so it is a highly opportune moment to build awareness of, and provide the support necessary to put in place, these platforms.

Within this context, it would be incredibly helpful if the GPEDC could form a small (e.g. 5-6 members) short-term task force to support BPA. Through their networks and organizational resources, the task force would help BPA achieve critical mass, moving from 3 pilots to a community of 6-8 hubs – which could be showcased in November 2016.

Specifically, this GPEDC task force could help accomplish the following goals:

Build awareness of the potential of national platforms to engage business in the SDGs

- Host, convene, and support a 2nd Partnership Platform workshop & Community of Practice
- Develop and deliver a global online platform for partnership platforms to inform learning, allow matchmaking, and share ground-truths and tools as developed.
- Develop a global level M&E system and data collection portal to standardize M&E and common partnership indicators to develop a global system for reporting and analysis – leading to increased learning and demonstration of tangible value.
- Facilitate international connections and support for continued capacity development in inclusive business, technical experts (to strengthen production/improve competitiveness), and international business linkages.
- Secure resources for the scoping for new platforms, and 2nd phase funding for the 3 existing platforms (years 3&4).
## GPI 5: Business Roadmap

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<th>Key results achieved since June 2015 (or before if not reported in June 2015)</th>
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<td>Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals will require leveraging the resources and capabilities of all sectors of society. This means a degree of collaboration and partnership between government, business and civil society, far beyond what exists today.</td>
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<td>As set out in the Roadmap, making partnerships between government and business happen, at the scale that's required, will require building much greater trust and shared understanding between the sectors; it will need governments able to map business interest and capabilities against their development priorities and put systematic engagement mechanisms in place; and it requires a considerable increase in skills and competencies in partnering itself.</td>
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<td>To contribute towards capacity development, in November 2015, The Partnering Initiative held a half-day training for 25 government representatives at the GPEDC Learning and Accelerating Programme entitled “Engaging business as partner in delivering the Sustainable Development Goals: Why it’s necessary, why it’s hard, and how to make it happen”</td>
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<td>The course set out the case for scaling up collaborative working to achieve shared business and societal prosperity. Using a variety of real-life examples, it looked at the benefits of collaboration, the risks and challenges of doing so, as well as providing guidance and frameworks for how to make effective partnerships happen in practice.</td>
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<td>The course was extremely well received, with a number of participants keen to explore how their governments can more systematically work in partnership with the private sector.</td>
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Key results achieved since June 2015 (or before if not reported in June 2015)

**Engaging the Global Partnership**

In 2015, CPDE continued to engage the GPEDC, and participated in key activities and discussions in the lead to the 2nd High-Level Ministerial Meeting. The platform actively participated in this year’s GPEDC Steering Committee Meeting that happened in Mexico.

The CPDE also sent a delegation to Second Annual Busan Global Forum, specifically to the Learning and Accelerating Programme, which was held in Seoul in November. The platform also coordinated the participation of CSOs for the Second Monitoring Round of the Global Partnership. Two of its representatives were designated as global monitoring focal points for CSOs.

CPDE also identified and sought to build capacity of 60 CSO country focal points out of the 76 participating countries. In preparation for the monitoring exercise, the identified country focal points were introduced to their roles and the prescribed process through a series of webinars done last December. A face-to-face training workshop for country focal points is also organised this January 2016 in Nairobi, Kenya for a more in-depth training on the mechanisms to gather information and contribute to the initiative.

CPDE is also keen in participating plenary sessions during the HLM. To date, the CPDE has joined the working group for the 2nd HLM.

**Post 2015 Agenda**

CPDE, through its Working Group on Post MDG, forwarded key civil society demands and positions in terms of shaping the transformative development agenda that is the SDGs. CPDE participated in a number of key activities leading to the UN Summit in September 2015 where delegates had opportunities to present the civil society voice. Among the CPDE initiatives were:

1. Speaking interventions in Intergovernmental Negotiations (IGN) sessions highlighting the positions of CPDE on the private sector’s role in implementing the SDGs, the demand for inclusive multi-stakeholder consultations, the rights of workers, women, Indigenous Peoples, and migrants among others, and accountability of governments in the implementation of SDGs and its financing. Links to the respective speeches are found on the next page.

2. A side event and a CSO Forum on the Third Conference on Financing for Development that identified key issues for civil society for more effective engagement during the negotiations (See Secretariat Report Back on the FFD3 Conference Engagement and A Long Way from Monterrey to Addis: Placing an Effective Global Partnership at the Heart of Development Processes)

3. A side event on the High Level Political Forum (HLPF) to facilitate an informal exchange among CSOs, various UN agencies, member states, and other development actors to share and draw on best practices and lessons learnt from a range of experiences. (See Brief Report on Strengthening the Engagement of CSOs in the HLPF and Beyond).

4. Development and dissemination of CPDE key demands in the UN General Assembly/Summit. Interventions from the CPDE delegation can be found in the links on the next page.

**Capacity Development for Country Level CSOs**

Regional and sectoral units, in coordination with Working Groups continued to implement country-level capacity development activities for CSOs highlighting thematic issues of HRBA, CSO Development Effectiveness and Accountability, Enabling Environment and Institutionalisation of Multi-stakeholder mechanisms, and South-South Cooperation. Additional to the capacity development initiatives, participants of these country-level initiatives were able to come up with country plans that will feed in to the 2016 plan
of their respective region/sector and identify focal organisations that can spearhead the formation of the country structures. These country plans shall be included in the 2016 plan and activities of CPDE.

### Additional progress, activities or events to be reported through the GPEDC website and newsletter
NA

### Main activities and results planned ahead of the 2nd High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC
Currently, CPDE is in a process of planning for the 2016 activities. No available information yet on the upcoming activities.

### Link with work of other GPIs, other GPEDC efforts, other GPEDC work streams
The Monitoring Framework is strongly linked to the work of CPDE, most especially its work on indicator 2 (Enabling Environment). Given the shrinking civic spaces, it is important for CSOs to scope the landscape and take stock on progress in the implementation and institutionalisation of multi-stakeholder mechanisms to address the issue. But aside from monitoring indicator 2, CPDE is also keen at following other indicators like Indicator 1 (Development Cooperation which basically focus on development of country results and priorities), Indicator 3 (Public-Private Sector dialogue), and Indicator 8 (Gender Equality and women’s empowerment).

The continuous monitoring of the implementation of Busan commitments is also an important issue for CPDE, and this is why the platform engages in the Annual Busan Monitoring Conference organised by the Global Partnership. It allows for CPDE to take stock of the progress of Busan commitments implementation by all stakeholders.

### How the GPEDC community can support the work of the GPI?
Facilitate civil society’s access to Global Partnership Initiatives that have significant implications for our work on development effectiveness, such as initiatives on South-South Cooperation and the Private Sector.
Inclusion of civil society in all aspects of preparations for the 2016 HLM in Nairobi.
**GPI 8: Commitment to increase aid to tax matters, and to refine ways to measure aid going to tax system development**

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| This GPI has reached its objective of increasing aid targeted at tax matters by the next GPEDC High-Level Meeting (Kenya, November 2016).  
This GPI was the first strong concerted call for increasing aid to tax systems development. Building on its political momentum this collective call for action has been picked up by both the international development assistance community as well as partner countries to commit to increasing DRM to finance development.  
This collective commitment is embodied by the “Addis Tax initiative” (ATI) launched at the Third conference on Financing for Development in Addis Ababa. The ATI commits subscribing international assistance providers to collectively double their official development assistance to tax systems development by 2020. This concrete objective is the direct continuation of a process that was launched as a GPI at the GPEDC Mexico HLM in 2014.  
ATI Participants that are OECD members commit to adhere to the OECD ‘Principles for international engagement in supporting partner countries in revenue matters’, which support the Aid effectiveness principles. |

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<tr>
<th>Additional progress, activities or events to be reported through the GPEDC website and newsletter</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No, this GPI can be considered having achieved its objective.</td>
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<th>Main activities and results planned ahead of the 2nd High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC</th>
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| Further developments related to the ATI can be followed up on its dedicated website: http://www.addistaxinitiative.net/  
The International Tax Compact shall report progress made by the ATI signatories in reaching their collective commitments.  
Donors report their ODA to tax systems development to the OECD, which records all aid projects classified according to specific purpose codes. The OECD Secretariat created a dedicated purpose code to record aid to tax systems development which enables to monitor the ATI in a credible, comparable and transparent manner. |

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<tr>
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<th>How the GPEDC community can support the work of the GPI?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The GPEDC can support this GPI by giving visibility to the ATI in its next HLM and keeping the pressure on all stakeholders to fulfill their collective commitment by 2020.</td>
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GPI 10: Country Dialogues for Using and Strengthening Local Systems

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<tr>
<th>Key results achieved since June 2015 (or before if not reported in June 2015)</th>
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<tr>
<td>The ‘Country Dialogues for Using and Strengthening Local Systems’ were launched in April 2014 at the Mexico High Level meeting by the Effective Institutions Platform (EIP). Country dialogues involve country level action, led by partner countries, towards the greater use and strengthening of country systems and better integration of aid in the budget cycle, contributing to the achievement of Indicator 9a and 9b of the GPECD.</td>
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<tr>
<td>During the second semester of 2015, the EIP has advanced in the implementation of the Country Dialogues in two pilot countries: Senegal and Bangladesh. The EIP will soon receive a request from Pacific Island states (Samoa and Cook Islands) to start the dialogue in this region. The DRC, CAR, Somalia and Afghanistan have expressed interest and commitment to implement the Dialogue in their respective countries through the Secretariat of the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Result 1: At the country level, contributing to consensus building on i) definitions of the Use of Country Systems and ii) current use of systems by development partners</strong></td>
</tr>
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<td>The EIP adopts a broad definition of country systems, encompassing all dimensions of Public Financial Management (PFM), which includes planning, budgeting, treasury, internal and external control, procurement, reporting, as well as other dimensions of the decision making cycle such as monitoring. The first achievement of the Dialogue has been to harmonise views across the Government and between Government and Development Partners on the definition of use of country systems. Discussions enable partners to distance themselves from a misconception that use of country systems is the provision of budget support. Partners are encouraged to adopt an approach that considers how all aid modalities can be used as a basis for an increased integration of aid along the public management chain.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dialogues relate to Global Partnership principles 1, 2, 3 and 4 through several channels. For example, as aid integration in the PFM planning phase implies that aid is aligned to national priorities (including national development plans and sectoral planning documents), dialogues contribute to improvements in ownership of development priorities by development countries. Greater clarity amongst diverse stakeholders on how aid is channelled by various development partners allows for increased transparency and accountability of development cooperation. By building consensus amongst diverse stakeholders, dialogues contribute to enabling more inclusive partnerships at the country level.</td>
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<tr>
<td>A preparatory mission was held in Senegal in early June in collaboration with the Collaborative Africa Budget Reform Initiative (CABRI). Meetings were held with government officials from Ministry of Finance, Line Ministries of Health and Education, the Court of Audits, as well as development partners including WB, USAID, European Union, GIZ, UNDP. The meetings enabled participants to build a joint understanding around use of country systems and identify which components of country systems should be prioritised for the dialogue. An initial mapping of country systems and how donors are currently using them was undertaken by the EIP and formed the basis for discussions held during the Preliminary Dialogue held on September 2-4th 2015.</td>
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<td>In Bangladesh, a fact finding mission was conducted by the EIP from August 23-26th 2015. Meetings were conducted with several Development Partners and government directorates, following a questionnaire that was shared with the respondents before and after the mission. The results of the conversations helped shape the strategic focus of the dialogue due to take place in February 2016.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Result 2: Provide a space for government officials and the local community of donors to discuss challenges and agree on actionable steps for increasing the use and strengthening of country systems</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>The second achievement of the dialogue is to create a safe space for discussion between all parties...</td>
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(government, development Partners and CSOs) committed to increase the use country systems. This has enabled to strengthen mutual accountability, supporting voluntary exchange and mutual learning between partners. The open exchange generates confidence amongst the actors in their problem-solving abilities and facilitates focusing on actionable steps in the short-term to enhance the strength of local systems and their use. Examples of the actionable steps that the dialogues have considered include developing jointly defined processes through which development projects are defined, planned and evaluated using the national structures in place and strengthening the links between aid management platforms and national budget documents.

During the preliminary dialogues, all partners share lessons learned from reforms aiming at improving public financial management. The conversations are held infra-constituencies; on the first day amongst Development partners and on the second amongst the representatives from branches of government. On the third, all constituencies meet to share their views and formulate joint problem statements on the priorities that need to be improved to increase the use of country systems.

In Senegal, Government, DPs and CSOs met for the preliminary dialogue on September 2-4th 2015. The initial mapping was discussed by stakeholders for validation and prioritisation. The focus areas jointly identified were budgeting, planning, reporting and procurement. Further analysis is being conducted with CABRI on these priority areas in order to identify short-term actionable steps and a long-term trajectory to strengthen and enhance their use to be validated during the final country dialogue. This will be the opportunity for high-level officials from all constituencies to commit to the actions identified to improve results on the use of country systems.

The county dialogue is scheduled to take place in Bangladesh in January 2016. This is expected to produce two main outcomes: i) a joint assessment of the process of the PFM reform, and of its results in terms of use of the country system; ii) an identification of critical areas (problem statements) where improvements are needed for more effective PFM and for enhancing the use of country systems. Based on the priority areas identified, further studies will be undertaken to identify concrete steps that could be endorsed at the high level dialogue.

These results relate to the principle of inclusive partnerships in bringing all partners together discussing what systems would make development co-operation more effective. The results are also in line with the principle of mutual accountability as defined by the Development Cooperation Forum (DCF) “Clear institutional structures and responsibilities for managing aid, supported by strong political leadership from recipient governments and parliaments”. The dialogue is an opportunity for defining practices and responsibilities within government in managing aid flows and information, strengthening public financial management more generally.

Some of the lessons learned so far include:

• “Global commitment, local solutions”: The dialogue facilitates a collective understanding of the obstacles to enhance UCS in a specific country. High level involvement from local government is needed to follow up on the engagements resulting from the dialogue. It is also crucial to inspire confidence in DPs about the strong government commitment to strengthen the national system.

• DPs appreciate the dialogue as an opportunity to share feedback on the past reform outcomes with the government. Depending on the procedures of each donor, there is a varying margin of manoeuvre at country level for amending their implementation modalities. For this reason, the EIP in parallel mobilises DAC member development agencies, engaging them on the initiative and supporting, when needed, experimental measures in the countries where the initiative takes place.

Broad spectrum of government services (statistical, procurement, audit, planning institutions and parliament) and civil society need to be included to ensure the support and follow-up on the changes that will be adopted as result of the initiative.

**Additional progress, activities or events to be reported through the GPEDC website and newsletter**

NA
### Main activities and results planned ahead of the 2nd High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC

- Bangladesh Preliminary Dialogue (January 2016)
- Senegal High Level Dialogue (April/May 2016)
- Bangladesh High Level dialogue (May/June 2016)
- Somalia preliminary Dialogue (March/April 2016)

Briefing Note: Lessons learnt from country dialogues and dissemination within the Effective Institutions Platform (October 2016)

### Link with work of other GPIs, other GPEDC efforts, other GPEDC work streams

Dialogues can contribute to enabling change in implementing effective development cooperation. Country dialogues will enable to identify positive deviations on the engagements taken on UCS. These results will be disseminated across the members of the Effective Institutions Platform, through the approach of peer learning. Results will also be disseminated at the next Global Partnership HLM in 2016, providing evidence from the country level on what is working and not working in the implementation of the development effectiveness principles.

The GPI requests support from the GPEDC in strengthening its membership base as well as promoting lessons learned from country dialogues, especially through regional platforms.

These include the need to:

- emphasise the links between an increase use of country systems and implementation of the SDGs in terms of ensuring sustainability of results;
- demonstrate how UCS enables a more effective management of the different sources of development finance and can facilitate national resource mobilisation;
- authorise country offices to experiment innovative aid modalities and alignment practices through the country dialogues;
- encourage development partners at the headquarter level to understand the incentives that they generate at the country level as well as the capacity constraints of their staff.

### How the GPEDC community can support the work of the GPI?

We work in close co-operation with the GPI on Effective Results and Mutual Accountability. The two Initiatives having many complementarities, there is a need to maintain strategic collaboration by sharing concept notes and regular updates on the implementation of the initiatives. In Bangladesh, we will have the opportunity to directly collaborate through the implementation of the dialogue.
**GPI 12: CSO Enabling Environment Framework and Guidelines**

### Key results achieved since June 2015 (or before if not reported in June 2015)

As noted in the Task Team’s previous report, following our successful contribution to refining the Indicator Two monitoring approach, the Task Team stepped back from the original GPI-12 idea to facilitate multi-stakeholder dialogues on the CSO enabling environment and CSO development effectiveness at country level, to avoid overlap with the official Indicator Two testing and monitoring.

The Task Team’s main result regarding the GPI-12 objective to develop a CSO Enabling Environment Framework and Guidelines has been to build consensus among Task Team participants on a plan to develop the Guidelines in 2016, while also harvesting initial ideas from Task Team participants on good practice examples that the Guidelines could feature. The Framework has essentially already been set in the Indicator Two Framework. The purpose of the Guidelines is to help widen and deepen a common understanding of what is meant by the four components of the Framework, and practically, what practices stakeholders can implement to make progress.

A further result for the Task Team has been agreement among Task Team participants on the design of a new GPI-12 component: a Stock-take of the Indicator Two monitoring process. By collecting information and perspectives from multiple stakeholders in a select number of approximately eight to ten countries, the Stock-take will provide commentary on the process, challenges and opportunities of the Indicator Two monitoring exercise, including findings on the perceptions of country level stakeholders on the ideal and actual Indicator Two monitoring process and questionnaire content. As well as informing the Task Team’s Guidelines, the Task Team anticipates that the Stock-take will be a useful source for the GPEDC and its Monitoring Advisory Group as it examines the GPEDC Monitoring Framework in 2016. The Stock-take findings will also be useful for the 2016 Progress Report reflections on Indicator Two monitoring challenges and opportunities.

The Task Team-commissioned study on country level Multi-stakeholder Initiatives was completed in this reporting period and presented at the Task Team’s October meeting in Stockholm. The results of the study will also inform the CSO Enabling Environment Guidelines.

Also noteworthy is the Task Team discussion paper on the GPEDC and SDGs Monitoring Frameworks in which the Task Team recommends Indicator Two as an important complement to the SDGs monitoring, particularly in relation to SDGs 16 and 17 on peaceful and inclusive societies and effective institutions, and means of implementation, respectively.

In relation to HLM2, the Task Team submitted an expression of interest to the GPEDC and to the HLM2 host to participate in leading a core group co-organizing Plenary 6 on enabling environments for inclusive partnerships.

All of the Task Team’s results relate to the effective development cooperation principle 3) of inclusive development partnerships. However for the Task Team the emphasis is on inclusive development more broadly, which encompasses all four components of Indicator Two: multi-stakeholder ownership; CSO development effectiveness; official development cooperation with CSOs; and an enabling environment for CSOs.

### Additional progress, activities or events to be reported through the GPEDC website and newsletter

The Task Team held a bi-annual meeting in Stockholm Oct. 15-16. We submitted highlights of the meeting for the Dec. 4th deadline for the GPEDC’s December newsletter.

### Main activities and results planned ahead of the 2nd High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC

The Task Team will complete the CSO Enabling Environment Guidelines and will be seeking opportunities to feature them at HLM2. The Task Team will also produce the Stock-take report that it hopes may also be
ANNEX: Update on Global Partnership Initiatives

featured at HLM2, as well as in the GPEDC 2016 progress report. During the process of engaging with country level stakeholders for the Stock-take, examples of good practices and sources for the CSO Enabling Environment Guidelines component of GPI-12 will be sought.

Further, the Task Team will develop a series of products (e.g. blogs, policy briefs) featuring key findings and implications from the country level Multi-stakeholder Initiative study, some of which the Task Team will also seek to feature at HLM2.

Depending on receptivity at the GPEDC level, an important Task Team activity will be contributing to the organization of an HLM2 plenary.

The Task Team will continue to dialogue with collaborators to seek opportunities to raise awareness of the need for progress in inclusive partnerships and the CSO enabling environment. Particular activities under consideration in 2016 include, other than the HLM, for example:

- Task Team session at the EU Policy Forum in March, 2016
- Side-event at a GPEDC Steering Committee meeting if feasible
- Workshop on multi-stakeholder initiatives

The Task Team will hold two bi-annual meetings prior to HLM2, one in May 2016, and the other in Sept./Oct. 2016.

Link with work of other GPls, other GPEDC efforts, other GPEDC work streams

The Task Team’s work is indirectly linked to various GPls through its participants. In particular, the Task Team is linked to GPI-6 (Civil Society Continuing Campaign for Effective Development Cooperation) given CPDE’s engagement in the Task Team. We also benefit from our participants who are involved in, for example, the Asia-Pacific Development Effectiveness Facility, and the Africa Action Plan on Development Effectiveness.

The Task Team’s GPI-12 is also clearly linked to the GPEDC monitoring exercise.

How the GPEDC community can support the work of the GPI?

We would welcome the support of the GPEDC Co-Chairs and Steering Committee to help us feature our work – which will include recommendations and guidance to further advance progress toward Indicator Two – prominently at HLM2. We offer to play a lead role in organizing, together with our member and other stakeholder groups, Plenary 6 for example, to feature our work in relation to multi-stakeholder initiatives, and the CSO enabling environment and CSO development effectiveness.

We also look forward to continued collaboration with the JST, such as in incorporating relevant findings from the GPI-12 Stock-take into the 2015 Progress Report.
## GPI 13: Development Impact Bonds

### Key results achieved since June 2015 (or before if not reported in June 2015)

The full scoping of the DIB to address the spread of Rhodesian Sleeping Sickness in Uganda is complete. Funding interest from like-minded donors and potential investors is still being explored to take the DIB to full implementation. Joint funding of the implementation of the DIB would allow significant learning on how this innovative financing mechanism can be used to deliver development results, allowing others exploring this mechanism to benefit hugely from this learning. It is not clear at present whether additional funders can be located for this innovative financing mechanism. DFID is also exploring whether there is scope for the development of other DIBS across our country offices.

### Additional progress, activities or events to be reported through the GPEDC website and newsletter

None.

### Main activities and results planned ahead of the 2nd High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC

To confirm whether additional funders for the Uganda sleeping sickness DIB can be located.

### Link with work of other GPIs, other GPEDC efforts, other GPEDC work streams

Not aware of any connections.

### How the GPEDC community can support the work of the GPI?

Any interest in funding or investing in the Uganda DIB should be referred to Lesley Hamill.
GPI 14: Development of country roadmaps for local and regional governments

Key results achieved since June 2015 (or before if not reported in June 2015)

We have not been able to implement our initially proposed activities (proposed in 2013), due to the lack of funding that was initially foreseen. That said, we are currently undertaking other activities that are very much worth reporting on.

We are currently gathering results of a global survey on the way in which local government associations around the world are being included in the definition, implementation and monitoring of national development strategies. Besides clear-cut priorities and budgets for social, macroeconomic, and structural policies, the strategies include selected indicators, monitoring and evaluation systems, and targets. The national development strategies therefore have a profound effect on the formulation of development interventions in the country concerned. Given the impact of the strategies at the local level and the extent to which local governments are involved in the execution of national development strategies, it is important that local governments and their associations are appropriately consulted and involved in formulating these strategies.

The survey and additional research that UCLG is carrying out in the coming months, is to provide insight in how and to what extent local government associations around the world are being involved in national development planning. The analysis will take place in 2016 and we would like to propose to share its conclusions in the High Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation in November 2016 in Kenya1.

In addition, concrete cases will be identified and drawn up as examples of how local government associations have been successfully and unsuccessfully involved and consulted on development priorities.

Additional progress, activities or events to be reported through the GPEDC website and newsletter

Once we have the initial results of the survey and research, we can share some initial findings with the GPEDC for newsletter or website. This could be done in March at the earliest.

Main activities and results planned ahead of the 2nd High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC

As indicated above: finalize our research and select individual cases. We could offer to present these at the HLM in Kenya.

Link with work of other GPs, other GPEDC efforts, other GPEDC work streams

This work could be strengthened through links with the newly established working group on country mechanisms, for which we have volunteered.

How the GPEDC community can support the work of the GPI?

Co-Chairs: express the importance of the role of local governments in the development of a country and the importance that they are properly included in national development setting, to ensure that they can get sufficient support for the implementation of the development strategy.

Joint Support Team: help to identify opportunities to engage local government (associations) in the different activities of the GPEDC; for example in the monitoring exercise (currently not even a mention to local governments in any of the documents), in the communication strategy etc.

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1 The Global Partnership on Effective development Cooperation was established during the Fourth High Level Forum in Busan (2011) to ensure that development cooperation has the maximum impact on development results. The discussion about effective development resulted from the wish to ensure more efficient achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Whereas the MDGs were the “what”, the Aid and Development Effectiveness Agenda tried to define “how” to achieve that. The current Partnership is supported by OECD and UNDP. UCLG has a seat in the Steering Committee since April 2014. Efforts have been made by, with active participation of the UCLG Capacity and Institution Building (CIB) Working Group, to promote the role of local governments in development and decentralized cooperation as effective mechanism to strengthen them.
GPI 16: Endorsement of the “Principles for International Engagement in Supporting Developing Countries in Revenue Matters”

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| This GPI is still in progress. 
In 2015 the draft “Principles for International Engagement in Supporting Developing Countries in Revenue Matters” were endorsed by the development community. 
Over the course of 2016 the OECD, in collaboration with the ITC, will turn these principles into a practical toolkit in order to support improving international assistance to tax systems development. |

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<tr>
<td>Ahead of the 2nd HLM of the GPEDC this GPI, led by the OECD and the ITC, aims to have developed a draft toolkit for supporting self-assessments against the principles.</td>
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<tr>
<td>This GPI is closely linked to the other DRM-related GPIs, in particular regarding to increasing aid to tax matters, and to refine ways to measure aid going to tax system development.</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The GPEDC can support this GPI by giving visibility to the future toolkit and encouraging its members to undertake self-assessments against the principles in the context of focusing on results, transparency and the broader aid effectiveness principles.</td>
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Key results achieved since June 2015 (or before if not reported in June 2015)

Result 1: Monitoring progress – Heads of Missions Reports
Reports by EU Heads of Missions (HoM) on the State of Play of Joint Programming have been requested by 15 July from all countries in which Joint Programming is under way or under preparation. The reports were expected to provide an update on the latest developments with regard to Joint Programming, namely in terms of monitoring JP implementation, steps to be taken towards the next generation of JP, assessment of benefits, and timelines towards JP. In total, 37 HoM/Head of Cooperation (HoC) reports or notes from EU Delegations were received.

The present update is based on the feedback received from the reports and interviews.

Result 2: Progress in Joint Programming
The current state of play of Joint Programming is as follows: 34 countries have Joint Programming roadmaps (incl. drafts); 29 have a Joint analysis (incl. drafts); 25 have a Joint strategy (incl. drafts).

Full Joint Programming strategies
EU Joint Programming has progressed well over the past six months: joint strategies exist in 25 countries (included draft status*) (Burundi, Chad, Rwanda, Comoros, Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan, Uganda, Namibia, Ghana, Mali, Senegal, Myanmar, Cambodia, Guatemala, Laos, Niger*, Benin*, Bolivia, Burkina Faso*, Cote d'Ivoire*, Morocco*, West Bank and Gaza Strip*, Paraguay, Togo).

The new generation of JP strategies is progressively approximating the requirements of a Multiannual Indicative Programme (MIP)/ National Indicative Programme (NIP) set by the DCI and EDF regulations. In some countries, the ambition is to move towards a JP document to serve as single bilateral programming document for the EU and MS.

B) Alignment/Synchronization programming cycle is progressing
In most countries there is a good degree of alignment between national development plans and sectors covered by Joint Programming documents is already observed. However, synchronisation remains a challenge. For example, in Rwanda, the HoMs underline that the country could benefit from further synchronization of the planning cycles with the government. In Mali, and Ghana, the lack of synchronisation between EU partners' programming cycles is a great challenge. However, JP in some cases is easing the progress towards synchronisation. In Senegal, full synchronisation is foreseen for 2018. In Bolivia, all EU MS aligned their bilateral programming processes with the national planning. EU+ cooperation is instrumental to further synchronize with the new national development strategy in Ethiopia.

Prospects of replacing bilateral country strategies by JP documents
Overall, the scope and nature of JP documents have evolved over the recent years from an “umbrella” of strategic documents to include “operational” parts. From an EU perspective, the new generation of JP docs are getting closer to meeting the requirements of the EU programming documents (Multiannual Indicative Programmes / National Indicative Programmes (MIP/NIP), as set-out in the relevant regulations. Notably, in the case of Cambodia, Comoros, Laos, Mali, Kenya and Senegal, the following elements are specified: priority areas, objectives, results, performance indicators and indicative financial allocations, to closely meet the formal requirements of a MIP/NIP. The use of the JP document as bilateral programming document starts to be an option in a number of countries. In other cases, the intention is not yet there.

Result 3: Knowledge-building
The “Joint Programming Guidance Pack” (http://capacity4dev.ec.europa.eu/joint-programming/minisite/ev- joint-programming-guidance-pack-2015) disseminated in the summer 2015 has been a land mark. More efforts have to be made to reinforce knowledge sharing and communication. There are also many asking for technical assistance from consultants.
Result 4: More focus on Results frameworks and accountability
Over the past couple of years, JP has increasingly included joint monitoring and results frameworks with a single set of objectives, results and indicators. This leads to many positive effects, including on policy dialogues. In Cambodia, Comoros, Kenya, Mali and Senegal, results frameworks are already included in the JP strategies. More specifically, Cambodia has performed the first annual monitoring of the joint strategy in October 2015, guided by the results framework of the Joint Strategy. In Ghana, the ambition is to include a Joint Framework Analysis, with targets and objectives defined in focal areas where EU partners are engaged. In West Bank and Gaza Strip, a results-oriented framework was put in place for some sectors to help steer a more structured policy dialogue. Laos, Morocco, Benin, and Burma/Myanmar intend to integrate results frameworks. Malawi considers joint monitoring and evaluation as an important tool to improve the management for results and evidence-based policymaking.

Result 5: Efforts to consult Civil Society and links with “EU Country Roadmaps for Engagement with Civil Society”
JP process should include consultation with civil society (CSOs). In Senegal, Ethiopia and Niger, HoMs plan to consult CSOs in the preparation of the respective new JP strategies in 2016/2017. EU and MS are now strategically engaging with CSOs through the “EU Country Roadmaps for Engagement with Civil Society”1, based on enhanced coordination between EUD and MS. 95 CSO roadmaps have been already completed for the period 2014-17. The efforts to build bridges between the two processes are becoming more visible in several countries. In Kenya governance indicators deriving from the CSO roadmap have been integrated in the JP strategy adopted in 2015. In Cambodia the monitoring of the indicators deriving from the CSO roadmap is part of the JP process. In Morocco, the implementation and monitoring of the CSO roadmap is perceived as an element for joint programming. Haiti also points out that EU coordinated support to CSOs should be a key ingredient for joint programming. HQs should encourage EUD and MS to exploit synergies between the two processes. NL is already calling on all EU MS to use the roadmaps as a programming tool.

Additional progress, activities or events to be reported through the GPEDC website and newsletter
A Technical Seminar on Joint Programming was attended by 17 MS on 12 November.

Main activities and results planned ahead of the 2nd High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC
The next Technical Seminar on Joint Programming for EU Member States experts will take place in Brussels on 19 February.
Two Regional Seminars are planned in 2016.

Link with work of other GPIs, other GPEDC efforts, other GPEDC work streams
EU Joint Programming is linked to the ongoing GPEDC monitoring exercise in the way both processes strives to promote national ownership, donor coordination, synchronization and country level focus. Joint Programming intends to make this happen among the EU Member States present in the individual partner countries, a coordination endeavor that may gain momentum by the efforts made within GPEDC during the monitoring round.

How the GPEDC community can support the work of the GPI?
No particular suggestions at this moment.
Key results achieved since June 2015 (or before if not reported in June 2015)

In our original objectives, the Future International Cooperation Policy Network (FICPN) committed 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 co-construction of new knowledge on development innovations from the BRICS and other increasingly influential MICs. By the next GPEDC HLM we committed 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.

FICPN has been involved in a range of activities since the Mexico HLM helping us achieve these objectives. In April 2015 we participated in a high-level roundtable meeting in Beijing, in partnership with the Development Research Center of the State Council (DRC) and the China International Development Research Network (CIDRN). This event brought together academics, policy makers and development practitioners from across the BRICS countries to discuss the growing role of the rising powers in global development and opportunities for mutual learning and partnership. The event also marked the launch of the new Centre for Rising Powers and Global Development at IDS, which FICPN has been instrumental in setting up.

In November 2015 the Mutual Learning Programme on Health and Development was launched, as a collaboration between the Health & Nutrition Cluster and the Centre for Rising Powers & Global Development (CRPD) at the Institute of Development Studies, who are key members of FICPN. The programme carries out research in two thematic areas, Health & Social Policy and International Development Cooperation, analysing what are the opportunities and challenges for mutual learning in these two areas between the UK and other OECD-DAC member countries, and ‘rising power’ countries such as Brazil, India, South Africa and China. This approach to mutual learning is designed to enable actors involved in the policy-making cycle and in international cooperation initiatives to learn from each other’s experiences, supported by academic research in order to understand and systematise the evidence on what works, when, where, for whom, why and how.

During this period FICPN have finalised and published a series of flagship studies on the state of the debate of international development cooperation in each of the BRICS countries. These studies have since been revised and updated and will be published as a book, ‘The BRICS and International Development’, within the Palgrave Macmillan’s International Political Economy Series in July 2016.

Additional progress, activities or events to be reported through the GPEDC website and newsletter

As above.

Main activities and results planned ahead of the 2nd High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC

FICPN have a series of policy dialogues planned in advance of the 2nd High-Level meeting of the GPEDC in November 2016. In April 2016 we will hold an event in partnership with the Forum for Indian Development Cooperation (FIDC) around the BRICS Academic Summit, in Delhi. In July 2016 FICPN will present a panel at the IPSA 24th World Congress on Political Science in Istanbul to discuss the global power dynamics and the influence of the BRICS on global development. This event will also mark the launch of our forthcoming book, ‘the BRICS and International Development’. In September 2016 we will hold an international conference, in partnership with the Centre for Rising Powers and Global Development and the Development Research Centre of the State Council of China, in advance of the China G20 Summit to explore China’s new development thinking.

Link with work of other GPIs, other GPEDC efforts, other GPEDC work streams

FICPN is linked to GPI no 7. “Collaboration to strengthen Civil Society-led South-South Cooperation through evidence and experience sharing”. With many joint members, our two initiatives have co-authored
a chapter in our forthcoming book discussing, “Civil society, BRICS and international development cooperation: perspectives from India, South Africa and Brazil”.
FICPN have engaged with and provided support to the Dutch GPEDC co-chairs over the past year and would welcome further engagement with other GPEDC efforts, including Working Groups and regional platforms.

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<th>How the GPEDC community can support the work of the GPI?</th>
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### GPI 20: Gender Equality Initiative

#### Key results achieved since June 2015 (or before if not reported in June 2015)

The OECD DAC Network on Gender Equality (GENDERNET), UN Women, civil society and other partners have continued to work together under the banner of the Global Partnership Gender Equality Initiative to:

- Mobilise political commitment and ambitious finance in support of the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls;
- Support countries, including developed countries, to strengthen their systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment;

1. Mobilising political commitments for ambitious financing for gender equality

Partners continue to work together to mobilise political support for more and better financing for gender equality and women’s empowerment. In the lead up to the Third International Conference on Financing for Development in Addis Ababa (July 2015), partners joined forces to influence the negotiations on the outcome document. Efforts resulted in a high priority being placed on transformative financing for gender equality in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda.

At the Addis Conference, the OECD GENDERNET, UN Women, and the governments of Brazil, Sweden, Switzerland, and the Women’s Working Group on Financing for Development organised a successful high-level side-event on financing gender equality. The event brought together representatives from governments, multilateral organisations, and civil society in an inclusive dialogue to identify concrete actions and initiatives to operationalise the SDGs commitments on gender equality and women's rights.

On this occasion, partners launched the Addis Ababa Action Plan for Transformative Financing for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. The Action Plan identifies concrete policy and financing actions to accelerate implementation of new and existing commitments on gender equality and women’s rights. All stakeholders — governments, international financial institutions, regional development banks, intergovernmental organisations, civil society, the private sector, and others — are encouraged to endorse and implement this Action Plan.

2. Support countries to strengthen transparency and accountability in financing for gender equality

Partners continue to promote stronger transparency and accountability in domestic financing for gender equality through encouraging countries to strengthen their systems to track domestic resource allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment.

UN Women provided support to 75 countries in 2015 to promote gender responsive planning and budgeting through strengthened institutional mechanisms and accountability systems. Technical support was provided in building and strengthening tracking systems to ensure greater transparency and accountability on gender equality resource allocations. This work has led to significant increases in budget allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment. For example in Nepal, there has been a steady increase in the share of gender allocations in the national budget from 11% in 2007 to 22.3% in 2015/16.

Building on these efforts, UN Women has successfully advocated for the inclusion of GPEDC indicator 8 as one of the indicators for the 2030 Agenda for the Sustainable Development. The indicator is recommended by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDGs), pending final approval and confirmation by the UN General Assembly. Progress made under indicator 8 will provide important basis for the implementation of the SDG indicator.

In preparation for the second round of monitoring of the GPEDC indicators, UN Women provided guidance and technical advice on Indicator 8 to the assigned government focal points during the JST led pre-monitoring workshops. These workshops provided an importance space for UN Women to provide guidance on how to report and collect data on the indicator. UN Women provided clarifications on the methodology and criteria used to measure the progress on the indicator. UN Women will continue to
provide support to the Chair of the GPEDC Monitoring Advisory Group on the refinement of the indicator 8 methodology as part of the efforts to strengthen the relevance of the GPEDC monitoring framework.

### Additional progress, activities or events to be reported through the GPEDC website and newsletter

At the UN Summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda (September 2015), partners contributed to the organization of a GPEDC a **side-event on “Using inclusive partnerships to deliver on the SDGs: the role of gender-responsive budgeting”**. As a follow-up to the Addis Ababa meeting on Financing for Development, this important event at the margins of the UN Sustainable Development Summit brought together representatives of government, development partners, bilateral, regional and multi-lateral institutions and civil society to mobilize political support for the implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Plan on Transformative Financing for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment. This side-event showcased how inclusive partnerships can improve the effectiveness, quality and impact of financing for gender equality to deliver on the SDGs. In particular, participants exchanged best practices and lessons on country level application of gender-responsive budgeting and discussed critical entry points and issues to position work on GRB as a catalyst for the implementation of the SDGs.

### Main activities and results planned ahead of the 2nd High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC

Partners are committed to work together to ensure a strong focus on gender equality at the second High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation. They are expected to contribute to the preparations for plenary session 4 on “Economic empowerment of women and youth - inclusivity and mainstreaming for effective and accelerated development”.

In addition, UN Women plans to organize high level meetings on financing for gender equality during the Women Deliver Conference scheduled to take place in May 2016. The European Development Days, to be held in Brussels in June 2016, will also be used an important space to mobilize political support and commitment in support of transformative financing for gender equality.

### Link with work of other GPIs, other GPEDC efforts, other GPEDC work streams

NA

### How the GPEDC community can support the work of the GPI?

NA
GPI 21: Guidelines for Effective Philanthropic Engagement

Key results achieved since June 2015 (or before if not reported in June 2015)

This initiative seeks to bridge the dialogue and collaboration gap between foundations and governments, as well as other development stakeholders. Therefore, the initiative contributes to the principle of “inclusive development partnerships” agreed at the 4th High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (Busan, 2011).

The Guidelines for Effective Philanthropic Engagement (“the Guidelines”) are a practical and non-binding tool that provides the contours of how best to work together at the global, regional and national levels. Building on the political acknowledgement at the GPEDC’s First High-Level Meeting (Mexico, 2014), a series of country pilots is being implemented in India, Mexico and Myanmar. Discussions are ongoing in South Africa.

The country pilots contribute to enhanced collaboration between foundations and governments in support of more impactful development. More specifically, in Phase I, the pilots help assess the nature of engagement between foundations and government, as well as capture experiences, obstacles, good practice and expectations from both sides, through the use of a questionnaire (one for foundations, one for government). In Phase II, during one to two workshops, the participating actors co-develop a set of recommendations and possible targets to be jointly achieved (‘action plan’), highlighting how engagement between foundations and the government can be made more effective.

The initiative also contributes to the principle of “enhanced ownership of development priorities by developing countries”, as the selection of pilot countries stems from demand from local actors themselves, in countries where both foundations and the government are willing to collaborate. OECD netFWD comes into play as a broker and bridging role by helping these two sets of actors connect, dialogue and engage more strategically.

Additional progress, activities or events to be reported through the GPEDC website and newsletter

NA

Main activities and results planned ahead of the 2nd High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC

The final output of each pilot will be a case study consisting of: 1) a diagnostic assessment of the nature of engagement between foundations and government based on the results of the questionnaire, including challenges and opportunities identified during workshop discussions; 2) a country-specific set of recommendations and possible targets ("action plan") highlighting how engagement between foundations and the government can be made more effective.

An overall analysis and a compilation of all case studies will be presented at the Second HLM of the GPEDC, to provide feedback on how the OECD netFWD has ensured the guidelines’ ‘implementation and follow-up’ (Global Partnership HLM Communiqué, Mexico, 2014), but also to offer governments and philanthropists with evidence-based recommendations on how to enhance the impact of collaboration in support of more effective development while re-emphasising the importance of engaging with foundations more strategically.

The pilot in Mexico is the most advanced one. It has now entered the second phase which aims to develop an action plan to overcome the challenges identified in the first phase, with a focus on entrepreneurship – theme selected jointly by participants to work on. In October and November 2015, two workshops gathered senior government officials and foundations representatives where they could make suggestions and recommendations they viewed as paramount. Based on the discussions, the final case study is now being finalized.

In India, the questionnaires have been sent to both foundations and the government representatives. The workshop to co-develop a set of recommendations and possible targets to be jointly achieved (‘action plan’) will be held in June 2016.

In Myanmar, the questionnaires are now being adapted to the national context.
### Link with work of other GPIs, other GPEDC efforts, other GPEDC work streams

1/ The Foundations Representative to the SC has expressed willingness to participate in the GPEDC Working Group on Country-Level Implementation of Development Effectiveness Principles.

2/ The current GPEDC Monitoring Framework does not include any indicators specific to philanthropic contribution to development cooperation. However, contacts have been made with the members of Monitoring Advisory Group to discuss to what extent some data on dialogue and cooperation with philanthropy could be included in the next monitoring round in the sections related to the indicator number 3 on the quality of public-private partnerships.

### How the GPEDC community can support the work of the GPI?

Any SC member wishing to engage in a dialogue and partnerships with its national philanthropic sector through the Guidelines is invited to contact the Foundations’ Representative to the SC, Maria Herminia Cabral, or the OECD netFWD Secretariat.
### GPI 23: Working Group on Good Practice Principles for Value Chain Development in FCS

#### Key results achieved since June 2015 (or before if not reported in June 2015)

IFC is leading a working group, including the Clingendael Institute, Spark, Heineken, 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. Specific outcomes, 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 employment 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.

A draft assessment study was published to this end in the previous reporting period. Besides regular conference calls on the above, two workshops have been held and field research is about to commence.


Second workshop was held at the Annual SPARK Ignite! Conference on “Value Chains in Fragile States: Success Factors for Job Creation”, a report of which is included in the Ignite! Conference report (page 19), which can be downloaded at: [http://www.spark-online.org/get-involved/events/ignite-conference-2015/](http://www.spark-online.org/get-involved/events/ignite-conference-2015/)

One to two field studies planned of which a first to Heineken in Burundi due this month to commence.

Main challenges have been the deteriorating security situation in Burundi delaying the first field study.

#### Additional progress, activities or events to be reported through the GPEDC website and newsletter

Once the first studies mentioned above are completed in 2016, the publication thereof, and the likely organization of a round table would be excellent to report on in the newsletter. The event could be announced in the newsletter and readership could be encouraged to attend.

#### Main activities and results planned ahead of the 2nd High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC

Conducting one of two studies into sourcing local SMEs into the Value chain Organisation of one of two workshops on the topic.

#### Link with work of other GPIs, other GPEDC efforts, other GPEDC work streams

To date we have focused on attaining tangible results in our group. Once studies are published it would be excellent to connect to other groups in the run up to the Nairobi meeting.

#### How the GPEDC community can support the work of the GPI?

Dissemination of report on expect meetings to date and presentation of results in Nairobi at the end of November 2015.
**GPI 25: Korea’s GPEDC Learning & Accelerating Program**

**Key results achieved since June 2015 (or before if not reported in June 2015)**

On 18-21 November 2015, 25 representatives from developing countries participated in the second GPEDC LAP which was held at the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA). The program was organized by KOICA in partnership with Development Initiatives, with technical assistance from the European Commission and the GPEDC Joint Support Team. It aims to increase awareness and understanding of GPEDC and the development effectiveness agenda; provide practical training in implementing the principles and commitments of effective development co-operation in their own work; and give participants an opportunity to share knowledge and experiences of implementing effective development co-operation at the country level. The program was composed of six modules; an introductory module of the GPEDC and learned about the second GPEDC Monitoring Round; five thematic modules focused on skills training and peer learning on the topics institutional frameworks for mobilizing and managing development co-operation and resource; managing multi-stakeholder partnerships; enhancing data skills; strengthening country-result frameworks; and partnering with business to achieve the sustainable development goals. The key output of the Program was individual learning action plans, developed by each participant. During the Program, participants were encouraged to reflect on how to apply what they learned to their respective working context and to list concrete actions to implement principles and commitments of effective development co-operation. The learning action plans will inspire participants to apply new ideas, adopt new approaches and engage in new initiatives so as to accelerate progress in delivering better development result at the country level.

**Additional progress, activities or events to be reported through the GPEDC website and newsletter**

NA

**Main activities and results planned ahead of the 2nd High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC**

The third GPEDC LAP will be held in June 2016 (dates TBD) in Korea organized by KOICA. The details of the program modules are to be confirmed before March.

**Link with work of other GPIs, other GPEDC efforts, other GPEDC work streams**

Through an introductory module, participants learned about the second GPEDC monitoring round during the program. In addition, a number of GPIs were invited to lead some LAP modules. The GPEDC LAP can serve as a platform both for strengthening GPIs (the LAP can help raise the profile of GPIs by encouraging the LAP participants to engage with the existing GPIs), and for disseminating lessons from GPIs. Outcomes or practical examples of best practice achieved through GPIs can be showcased in the LAP (for example in 2015 participants learn the ‘DFA’ and Result & Mutual Accountability).

**How the GPEDC community can support the work of the GPI?**

The GPEDC community can either directly take part in the GPEDC LAP or encourage other countries to take part in the GPEDC. Considering the GPEDC LAP’s potential to bring direct positive impacts on participants, the GPEDC community is welcome to provide inputs on how the GPEDC LAP can better meet its objectives to build capacity of developing countries to implement the Busan principles. In particular, GPIs are encouraged to contribute to the GPEDC LAP by sharing and disseminating their results of activities and lessons learned.

GPEDC JST’s professional supports are highly appreciated for the first and second GPEDC LAP, and there is more room for the JST and KOICA to coordinate events organized by the JST and the GPEDC LAP do not overlap but generate synergies.
### GPI 26: Launch of Coalition for Sustainably Resourced Public Service Delivery

#### Key results achieved since June 2015 (or before if not reported in June 2015)

The following main objectives of the coalition were achieved during 2015 and will now be carried forward by other means:

• After highlighting the need for expanded domestic revenue to enable most developing countries to finance public services required to achieve the prospective SDGs, coalition members and partner countries agreed in the Addis Tax Initiative (ATI) of July 2015 to step up donor commitments of technical assistance for tax and to step up efforts by participating partner countries to raise revenue needed to achieve their national-level goals for inclusive development.

• To promote greater understanding and ownership of realistic national-level SDGs to be sought by 2030, the World Bank presented prior to the Third Financing for Development Conference a set of ten country case studies. The case studies and the methodology for developing such goals and assessing the fiscal space needed to achieve them was published by the Bank in November 2015, Trajectories for Sustainable Development Goals: Framework and Country Applications.

A challenge for many partner country authorities had been the difficulty of forging broad, internal political commitment toward concrete, national-level goals for 2030 prior to the final formulation and adoption of the global SDGs in September 2015.

#### Additional progress, activities or events to be reported through the GPEDC website and newsletter

Other Voluntary Initiatives contributed importantly to the objectives of the Coalition—namely

• VI 8. Commitment to increase aid to tax matters, and to refine ways to measure aid going to tax system development – which, with assistance from the OECD Task Force on Tax & Development, helped to facilitate a firm commitment by 18 ATI donors to double their collective aid on tax matters by 2020 despite the fiscal squeeze on overall ODA budgets; and

• VI 37. The development of the "Tax Administration Diagnostic Assessment Tool" (TADAT) – which was officially launched in November 2015 and has quickly gained recognition by partner and donor countries as a key tool for prioritizing measures that will help developing countries to reduce steadily over time the ‘compliance gap’ among taxpayers.

#### Main activities and results planned ahead of the 2nd High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC

No further activities are planned for the Coalition prior to the November 2016 HLM.

#### Link with work of other GPIs, other GPEDC efforts, other GPEDC work streams

NA

#### How the GPEDC community can support the work of the GPI?

NA
# GPI 27: Launch of Learning Alliances on Public Sector Reform’ initiative

## Key results achieved since June 2015 (or before if not reported in June 2015)

Learning Alliances on Public Sector Reform are a core activity under the Effective Institutions Platform. The Peer-to-Peer Learning Alliances (P2Ps) are designed as collaborative multi-stakeholder groupings of institutions that are willing to actively share experiences on and approaches to public sector reforms.

The learning non-linear process includes an engagement workshop and sustained contacts to learn about each other experiences, adaptations and innovations, in the run up to a learning exchange, followed by an assessment exercise on what makes reforms and peer learning processes successful.

The EIP has undertaken a mapping of peer learning initiatives in public sector reforms in development, has undertaken a consultation of a Guide to Peer-to-peer learning and will be launching the Guide in early 2016.

**Result 1: Consult, finalise and launch EIP Peer-to-Peer learning Guide.**

The guide will act as a referring framework for development actors interested in undertaking or facilitating peer-to-peer engagement and learning. The EIP collaborated with Matt Andrews and Nick Manning to develop the EIP Peer-to-Peer Learning Guide. This innovative and user-friendly guide helps actors to think through how to engage in and generate effective peer-to-peer support and learning.

The work of the EIP aims to fill the evidence gap on how, when and why peer sharing and learning works. The guide is not a set recipe for peer learning, but identifies principles of effective peer learning, as well as key stages of peer learning processes.

A comprehensive study of various peer learning initiatives was undertaken as a basis for the guide. The Peer Learning Process Map illustrates the learning process outlined by the Guide, and questions relating to each step of the process can be accessed by clicking on the process map itself or using the tabs on the left-hand side of the page.

**Result 2: Test the guide through pilot learning alliances**

In the coming year, the EIP will undertake the first phase of the learning alliance on Supreme Audit Institutions (SAI) engagement practices with external stakeholders. The learning alliance centres on strengthening accountability systems. This initiative (by four Latin American countries) builds on two reports developed by the EIP on how supreme audit institutions interact with i) civil society and ii) media and parliament. Good practices will be consolidated into a checklist and guidance note.

The latest report due to be published early 2016 will provide an evidence base for the learning alliance. It is based on a global survey and detailed case studies, provided by over 30 countries. The findings of the report and concept note for the learning alliance were presented at the OLACEFS workshop held in November, the body gathering Latin American SAs. The side event held served as a pre-foundational phase for countries to exchange on the topic and express their interest. The alliance will be between some selected Latin American countries and will include SAs, parliaments, media and civil society organisations. The experience will be replicated with African and Asian SAs.

Two other learning alliances are being considered. One that focuses on building inclusive institutions and policies. It will be based on research and will generate guidelines on how to build an enabling environment for inclusive policy-making, using experience from a select number of pilot countries. Another learning alliance is considered on supporting a grouping of countries to convert SDG 16 at the country level.

### Additional progress, activities or events to be reported through the GPEDC website and newsletter

NA

### Main activities and results planned ahead of the 2nd High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC

- Internal Launch of the Effective Institutions Platform peer-to-peer Learning Guide (February/March 2016)
- Learning Alliance on Supreme Audit Institutions’ engagement practices with external stakeholders in
### Link with work of other GPIs, other GPEDC efforts, other GPEDC work streams

The approach of peer learning as researched and developed by the Effective Institutions Platform is linked to the work of the GPEDC as it aligns strongly to the principle of inclusive partnerships. Stronger links could focus on entry points into various working groups and regional platforms and ensuring greater coordination of stakeholders at the country level in terms of their participation and communication of initiatives. We encourage an open distribution of members’ list taking part in various communities to support this effort.

### How the GPEDC community can support the work of the GPI?

The GPEDC community could support the initiative by identifying opportunities for dissemination and disseminate findings from the Peer-to-peer Learning Guide, as well as by encouraging members of the community to use the approach of peer learning as an alternative model to development cooperation, one that builds on the Busan principle of inclusive partnerships. Interested actors are encouraged to contact the Effective Institutions Platform’s Secretariat if they seek to be involved in an upcoming learning alliance or learn more about the approach.
GPI 31: Partnership for Climate Finance and Development

Key results achieved since June 2015 (or before if not reported in June 2015)

The Partnership was very active in the period July to December 2015. Amongst the key activities include:

- **Organization of a highly successful side event at the COP-21** climate conference in Paris in December 2015. This event was co-funded by the EUROCLIMA Programme of the European Commission, UNDP and the OECD; it built on a series of dialogues convened under the Partnership to promote coherence and collaboration amongst the climate, finance and development co-operation communities in the deployment of climate finance at the country, regional and global level. The high level of the session’s speakers, such as the DAC Chair (Erik Solheim), UNDP Assistant Secretary General (Magdy Martínez-Solimán), and Directorate General for International Cooperation and Development of the European Commission (Jean-Paul Joulia) ensured a strong turnout and credible voice to the Partnership’s key policy messaging. In addition the wide variety of panellists (see below) reflected well on the Partnership’s ability to cross-fertilize different stakeholder perspectives and experiences, including not only governments, but also civil society organizations. The event focused on country experiences and ownership navigating the complexities in the post 2015 agenda, with contributions by:
  - Ato Admasun, Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) Facility, Ethiopia
  - Alastair Cameron, the Treasury, New Zealand
  - Ana Maria Majano, Co-ordinator of LEDS LAC
  - Kindy Syahrir, Deputy Director for Climate Finance and International Affairs Policy, Ministry of Finance, Indonesia
  - Antonio Tujan, Director of IBON International

- **Organization of a highly successful breakout session at Busan Global Partnership annual forum** in Seoul, Korea, 23-24 November 2015. The session generated a set of key policy messages and actions regarding how to synergize further between advancing climate finance, effective development cooperation and implementing the SDGs. OECD Deputy Director Brenda Killen gave her opening remarks at the session, which was followed by lively discussion of how to strengthen the interface between policymakers and practitioners engaged in both climate finance and effective development cooperation. The session highlighted how some countries are already establishing systems to track climate finance (both national and international resources) as well as ODA, and are taking forward institutional reforms to bring these pools together. For example, Ministries of Finance in Bangladesh, Fiji and Nepal have taken on the role of the National Designated Authority for the Green Climate Fund, alongside their role in managing ODA and the budget.

- **Support for a Regional Forum on Climate Change Finance and Sustainable Development**, held Jakarta in September 2015, co-organized by UNDP and the Government of Indonesia. The forum was attended by 170 participants from 15 countries, and led to the issuance of a Jakarta Communiqué in the run-up to COP-21 with key policy messages mirroring the Partnership’s core set of principles. Gisela Campillo from OECD Secretariat participated in the Forum, and shared a technical presentation on the role of the Rio markers in tracking development finance, especially in climate, and showcased its work as well as the Partnerships role in supporting the improvement of transparency and accountability by both developed and developing countries. OECD’s participation also provided an opportunity to discuss ways to support countries with their reform efforts and to collaborate with UNDP on areas such as methodological harmonization and pooling data on climate finance and climate public expenditures.

- **Support for a Latin American Carbon Forum** in Santiago, Chile, in September 2015, hosted by UNECLAC and the Government of Chile. The forum included a number of sessions relevant to the partnership including a technical presentation by UNDP on low-carbon development financing strategies and best practice as well as session sharing country experiences conducting climate
change public expenditure and institutional reviews (CPEIRs).

- Preparation of an **updated brochure** on the Partnership following a series of exchanges with members and supporters of the Partnership, including UNDP and the EC. The new brochure better reflects the raison d'être for the initiative and showcases more recent events and activities in a visually appealing manner as a means to attract wider participation.

Main challenges: It has proven challenging to engage the different parties in a regular and continued way, due to the voluntary nature of the initiative and the changing responsibilities of different partners.

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### Additional progress, activities or events to be reported through the GPEDC website and newsletter

Links and photos to the relevant events outlined above are included in the website of the Partnership; for example, to the “Session on African challenges to Access, Manage and Use Climate Finance, Addis Ababa, August 2014” and “Focus Session on Climate Finance and Development for the post-2015 Era, Mexico City, April 2014.” Focal points are happy to contribute to web stories or profiling on the GPEDC website or newsletter as appropriate.

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### Main activities and results planned ahead of the 2nd High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC

The Partnership shall focus on expanding active participation and membership in 2016, as well as in-country activities focused on capacity building and technical cooperation, building on the success of its high-level policy activities in 2015. For example, a concept note is being prepared for a study and training partnership on improving climate change classification of ODA and reconciliation with in-country budget coding systems in a couple of pilot countries such as Vietnam and Cambodia which could be implemented throughout 2016. Increased focus will also be spent on advocacy at the national level through social media and other channels, building upon the global events and key policy messages developed under the umbrella of the Partnership.

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### Link with work of other GPIs, other GPEDC efforts, other GPEDC work streams

The Partnership aims to foster more coherence and collaboration between the climate change and development communities. Its goal is to advance climate and development policy advocacy, knowledge-sharing and the matching of expertise and solutions to country needs. Its activities ultimately aim to enhance partners’ capacities to:

- Mobilise additional climate finance (domestic and international, public and private);
- Manage climate finance more effectively, efficiently, equitably and transparently; and
- Target and prioritise climate finance delivery towards the most vulnerable countries.

The Partnership is very closely linked to the efforts of regional platforms such as the Latin America platform that meets annually.

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### How the GPEDC community can support the work of the GPI?

It would be good if Partnership coordinators were regularly informed of relevant events and alerted to engage with stakeholders in the climate finance arena already participating in other GPEDC activities. For the future, including activities of the Partnership on Climate Finance and Development in the GPEDC website would be useful.
**GPI 32: Statement of Resolve by the National and Regional Arab development finance institutions, the Islamic Development Bank and the OPEC Fund for International Development**

### Key results achieved since June 2015 (or before if not reported in June 2015)

- September 2015: six monthly coordination meeting to discuss inter-institution cooperation and enhancing monitoring and problem solving at country level.
- Discussion of the GPEDC transparency principle and publication of data on IATI platform.
- June 2016 to September 2016 attendance and interventions at the third conference on development finance and preparation of the UN summit on the 2030 development agenda.
- Attendance of the Steering committee in Mexico city.
- End of year reviews of group financial commitments to Partner Countries.
- Preliminary Results:
  - Increase in volumes of commitment made by about 8%.
  - Marked improvements in the quality of projects.

### Additional progress, activities or events to be reported through the GPEDC website and newsletter

- Report on the declaration by the group on the 2030 agenda and the SDGs.

### Main activities and results planned ahead of the 2nd High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC

- Discussion in Vienna on the 17th and 19th of January of the 2nd monitoring report and preparation of the 2nd High level meeting of the GPEDC in Nairobi.

### Link with work of other GPIs, other GPEDC efforts, other GPEDC work streams

- Strong coordination with partner countries stakeholders at country level.

### How the GPEDC community can support the work of the GPI?

- On-going consultation.
**GPI 33: The Big Development DataShift**

### Key results achieved since June 2015 (or before if not reported in June 2015)

- Launched activities four pilot countries: Argentina, Nepal, Kenya and Tanzania
- Provided capacity strengthening support to 11 national civil society organisations and initiatives working on citizen-generated data projects covering a broad range of thematic issues. These include those which use both mobile and web platforms, and focused on data collection, responsible management, and data visualisation for campaigning
- Launched the DataShift Learning Zone, featuring resources: developed by local research institutions, from the DataShift team which observe and document learning from our country level activities, and build upon existing resources in this area
- Conducted research and related consultations about how to mobilise civil society and citizen-generated data to monitor the new global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These efforts have been critical to the continued development of an inclusive and accountable SDGs framework which sees local CSOs as key stakeholders in both implementation and monitoring efforts.

Became a founding member of the new Global Partnership on Sustainable Development Data to help ensure that civil society and citizen-generated data are recognised as integral components of the data revolution and those producing and using it receive the necessary support to build upon and better coordinate these efforts.

### Additional progress, activities or events to be reported through the GPEDC website and newsletter

NA

### Main activities and results planned ahead of the 2nd High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC

- Continue to provide direct support to a greater number of organisations and citizen-generated projects in the DataShift pilot locations. This includes multiple sub-grants and resources being dispersed via the DataShift Fund
- Continue to document and share lessons on citizen-generated data initiatives from direct-country level support in our Learning Zone to help guide the development of future citizen-generated data initiatives – within and beyond our pilot locations
- Establish a multi-stakeholder network of citizen-generated data community of practice made up of actors in our pilot countries and globally that collaborate with each other to bolster CGD efforts around the world
- Demonstrate the value and credibility of citizen-generated data for monitoring and delivering on sustainable development agendas, particularly the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the national, regional and global levels. To achieve this, we are undertaking an initiative which examines, in a concrete way, how citizen-generated data can complement official sources of data to measure progress on SDG 5 (gender equality) in Kenya and Tanzania. Through this work, we will engage a range of stakeholders in East Africa on the challenges and opportunities associated with using multiple sources of data to monitor and drive SDG progress. We also hope that we can build a methodology that could be applied to other SDGs in these countries and beyond.
- We will also undertake thematic forums which identify opportunities for and constraints to harmonising and comparing citizen-generated data and in doing so make progress towards developing a framework for collecting CGD in a way that would be comparable within and between countries and over time.
- In consultation with key civil society, data and tech partners and collaborators, developing a proof of concept for an online platform for harnessing civil society and citizen-generated data from
diverse organisations and locations to monitor SDG progress globally and nationally.

- Convening of a working group on monitoring and accountability as part of a broader **global civil society initiative** to ensure delivery and accountability on the commitments governments have made in 2015 when adopting the SDGs and Paris Climate Change Agreement.

- Continue to champion the needs and recommendation of citizens and civil society in the multi-stakeholder Global Partnership on Sustainable Dev Data engagement Data, including via a consultation event at [International Civil Society Week](#) 2016 (Bogota, Colombia) and a number of other interventions building up to the first World Summit on Sustainable Development Data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Link with work of other GPIs, other GPEDC efforts, other GPEDC work streams</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We connected with and drew upon the work of the Task Team on CSO Development Effectiveness and Enabling Environment in our advocacy work around SDG indicators (Goal 16). Would be interested to find out how we could connect more to other GPIs and GPEDC work streams. What would be the best way to do this?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How the GPEDC community can support the work of the GPI?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>As above – would be interested in having a conversation with someone from the GPEDC to further discuss this.</td>
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</table>
ANNEX: Update on Global Partnership Initiatives

**GPI 34: The Big Idea: Youth-led, data-driven accountability and governance**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key results achieved since June 2015 (or before if not reported in June 2015)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>At a global Level:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In partnership with Plan UK, African Monitor and YES-Ghana, Restless Development is leading the delivery of youth-led monitoring and accountability of the Global Goals through the Big Idea Accountability Advocates Project, co-funded by the Erasmus + Programme of the European Commission.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Since April 2015, we have been working with 20 young leaders from youth-led community-based organisations in Ghana, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Malawi, Kenya and the UK to act as Accountability Advocates. The Accountability Advocates, with the support of training and mentorship by national experts, have been tasked with designing and implementing a national monitoring framework, which they can use to hold their government accountable to implementing the new Global Goals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To support the Accountability Advocates and their organisations to play a meaningful role in the monitoring of the Global Goals, we have developed a step-by-step toolkit, which equips young people with a range of practical tools, resources and information to develop their own national accountability framework. In August 2015 we provided a five day training on the toolkit in Accra, Ghana. The teams have now selected their accountability focus, built their accountability networks and are in the process of providing additional training and support to their networks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furthermore, in partnership with the Commonwealth Secretariat, Restless Development has developed the report ‘Follow Up and Review How to Scale Up Youth-Led Ambition on the SDGS’ This report provides practical recommendations on what youth-inclusive and youth-led accountability of the SDGs could look like for further global advocacy work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>At a national level:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restless Development Tanzania is beginning the implementation of a national-level Big Idea project funded by DfID beginning in January 2016. This project will focus on youth-led monitoring and accountability of the National Youth Manifesto enshrined by the newly elected Tanzanian Government. In preparation for this project a national-level data audit has been completed providing a comprehensive picture on existing data on youth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restless Development Nepal is beginning the implementation of a national-level Big Idea beginning in January 2016. This project will focus on youth-led monitoring and accountability of the earthquake in three districts. In preparation for this project a national-level data audit has been completed providing a comprehensive picture on existing data on youth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>At a district level:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Restless Development Uganda, in partnership with Unicef, has been implementing a Big Idea model focused on holding district-level decision-makers to account on development commitments. Using the data collected through Unicef’s U-Report 40 youth researchers in four districts have been supported to collect additional community-level data, which has then been analysed and presented to decision-makers at District Youth Working Group Meetings. From the analysed data, the youth researchers have been able to develop key advocacy asks on a range of development topics relevant to young people including employment and health.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The above project delivery has upheld the Principles for Development Effectiveness in the following ways:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• All country-driven initiatives led by young people from the countries of operation;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| • Each project has been developed and delivered in partnership with young people, civil society,
technical experts and government representatives;
- As a youth-led accountability initiative there is a strong emphasis in promoting an enabling environment for youth-led accountability from local to global levels.

**Key challenges** we have faced in delivering the Big Idea have been as follows:
- Securing long-term sustainable funding to deliver the work;
- Access to data (in some cases there isn’t relevant or accessible data);
- Contextual challenges (e.g. the earthquake in Nepal);
- Sector-wide collaboration and sharing (as a sector we need to better coordinate joint efforts on youth-led accountability initiatives to maximize results and share learning).

### Additional progress, activities or events to be reported through the GPEDC website and newsletter

NA

### Main activities and results planned ahead of the 2nd High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC

The main activities for the Big Idea until the end of November 2016 are as follows:
- Continued delivery of the Big Idea in Ghana, Tanzania, Nepal, Malawi, Kenya, Uganda, Zambia and the UK;
- Potential scope for project expansion to Sierra Leone (to deliver district-level monitoring similar to the work taking place in Uganda), however, this is unconfirmed;
- The development of an online community of practice sharing resources, tools and stories of youth-led accountability in action;
- Continued global advocacy on the importance of youth-led monitoring and accountability of the SDGs (currently focused on influencing the indicator discussion for Goal 16);
- The development and delivery of a ‘Youth Power’ global campaign on youth-led accountability of the SDGs. The campaign will be launched in Tanzania on February 5th 2016.

### Link with work of other GPls, other GPEDC efforts, other GPEDC work streams

We would like to link up with other relevant organisations on this agenda through our membership of the CPDE Youth Working Group.

### How the GPEDC community can support the work of the GPI?

The GPEDC community could continue to support the promotion of youth-led accountability initiatives. Furthermore, we are excited to continue working with the GPEDC community on increased youth inclusion in this space.
### Key results achieved since June 2015 (or before if not reported in June 2015)

The Tax Administration Diagnostic Assessment Tool is an internationally supported tool that provides an objective and standardized performance assessment of a country’s tax administration system. It helps identify and understand the tax administration system’s strengths and weaknesses with the objective of setting reform objectives and identifying priority actions for implementation. Following a period of intensive field-testing, the TADAT Field Guide was rolled out for public use on November 18, 2015. The testing process involved 17 country pilot tests, and extensive consultations with tax administration experts, academia and the wider public. Various technical assistance providers and TADAT-assessed countries have found the tool to be technically sound and a long-overdue standard approach to identifying variations from international good practices have adjudged the resultant Field Guide. A number of countries that participated in the pilot testing phase are already using the results to refine their tax administration reform plans.

### Additional progress, activities or events to be reported through the GPEDC website and newsletter

TADAT assessor and appreciation courses (online and workshop-based) have been conducted for over 100 participants from developed and developing countries. As an example, during early December 2015, a very successful TADAT workshop was held in Kigali for Rwanda and Uganda tax administration staff. The demand for TADAT awareness training is growing.

### Main activities and results planned ahead of the 2nd High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC

A number of TADAT assessments to be conducted during calendar year 2016 have been advised to the TADAT Secretariat by development partners. The number is likely to grow but so far they are the following: Cape Verde, Comoros, Ethiopia, Liberia, Namibia, Serbia, Tanzania, Vietnam and Zambia.

### Link with work of other GPIs, other GPEDC efforts, other GPEDC work streams

The TADAT Secretariat will be working closely with the Addis Tax Initiative (ATI) Secretariat to assist in monitoring tax administration diagnostic commitments made under the ATI initiative.

### How the GPEDC community can support the work of the GPI?

By publicizing the TADAT and its purpose widely and providing links to its website (www.tadat.org).
**ANNEX: Update on Global Partnership Initiatives**

### GPI 38: Strengthening comparable tax statistical indicators

**Key results achieved since June 2015 (or before if not reported in June 2015)**

This GPI is in progress.

The OECD's Global Revenue Statistics Programme supports the production of high quality revenue statistics across OECD and non-OECD countries on a comparable basis, allowing progress on international DRM commitments to be monitored.

In March 2015 the OECD has published the fourth edition of Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean. It is a joint publication by the OECD, the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the Inter-American Centre of Tax Administrations (CIAT), and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).

The second edition of Revenue Statistics in Asian countries was published in 2015 including data from Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, and the Philippines, under a joint project of the OECD and with the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

**Additional progress, activities or events to be reported through the GPEDC website and newsletter**

No

**Main activities and results planned ahead of the 2nd High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC**

Together with its regional partner organisations (the African Development Bank-AfDB, ATAF, CREDAF, the African Union Commission-UAC, and the World Customs Organisation –WCO) the OECD will publish, in early 2016, the first edition of Revenue Statistics in Africa, covering Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Mauritius, Morocco, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa and Tunisia.

OECD and the three partner organisations referred to above are planning to publish the fifth edition of Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean in March 2016.

The third edition of Revenue Statistics in Asian countries is planned for late summer/early Autumn of 2016.

**Link with work of other GPIs, other GPEDC efforts, other GPEDC work streams**

This GPI is closely linked to the other DRM-related GPIs by creating tax statistics that allow monitoring progress against increasing tax collection.

**How the GPEDC community can support the work of the GPI?**

The GPEDC can support this GPI by giving visibility to the OECD revenue statistics publications and encouraging developing countries that are not yet covered by the revenue statistics to join the GPI.
### Key results achieved since June 2015 (or before if not reported in June 2015)

As a Co-Chair of the respective GPI Germany – in close cooperation with Uganda – has continuously worked on taking forward the activities of the GPI i.e. the former BB. Undertaken activities since June 2015 mainly concentrated on the conceptual aspects and hosting arrangements required for the planned regional workshop of the GPI which is now expected to take place Q2/Q 3 in 2016. The regional workshop will be organized as a GPI meeting identifying regional expertise in order to gather knowledge and best practices on the management of diversity. In addition, the workshop is supposed to review the commitments made in chapter 25 of the Busan Declaration and derive a set of follow up actions if necessary. It will also serve as platform to discuss progress regarding actions committed to in the "Light Work Plan 2013-2015" of the GPI and the contribution of the GPI to the Post 2030 Agenda.

Expected results will be specific commitments of the GPI to be delivered in 2016. Those commitments will be specific actions regarding goals such as: The identification of "champions" of diversity management; gathering and communicating evidence on managing diversity and reducing fragmentation; compiling further case studies on diversity management and aid orphans; deepening the knowledge about the subset of fragile states that seem under-aided, tackling proliferation of multilateral channels.

Further activities last year focused on improving the communicational channels of and developing a corporate design for the respective GPI. An update of the GPI's website is planned to improve access to information and ultimately to promote enhanced participation of members. Moreover the current logo of the GPI was reviewed and ideas for a potential redesign thereof were gathered. These efforts are meant to support the idea of a common identity of GIs under the GPEDC-umbrella.

### Additional progress, activities or events to be reported through the GPEDC website and newsletter

NA

### Main activities and results planned ahead of the 2nd High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC

- Regional workshop of the respective GPI in Sub Sahara Africa (Q2/Q3 2016)
- Positioning of the GPI in the Post 2030 context and identification of its contribution to implementing the new development agenda
- A new work plan for the GPI for the coming years
- A Study on under-aided countries and fragile states in the context of managing diversity

### Link with work of other GIs, other GPEDC efforts, other GPEDC work streams

The GPI Managing Diversity and Reducing Fragmentation is constantly working on establishing links to other GIs and GPEDC work streams. The close cooperation with the EU Joint Programming Initiative: Helping to Manage Diversity functions as a good example hereof.

We believe that linkages could be strengthened by arranging regular formats of exchange between GIs with similar thematic focus. The GPEDC Joint Support Team could play an important role in this context.

### How the GPEDC community can support the work of the GPI?

NA
### Key results achieved since June 2015 (or before if not reported in June 2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding (IDPS)</td>
<td>Continued its work promoting change in the way national and international actors work in situations of fragility and conflict</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The New Deal’s pilot period of implementation in 7 countries, and the mandate</td>
<td>of the IDPS, comes to an end in December 2015. Other countries have since joined in the New Deal implementation. With the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals, and the end of the New Deal trial period at the end of 2015, the IDPS underwent extensive consultations and reflections to evaluate its work and decide on future directions for the Dialogue, both at the global and national levels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intensive work to further New Deal Implementation has been ongoing, with g7+</td>
<td>countries making significant progress towards implementing milestones related to the New Deal. To allow these reflections to continue and lead to the development of a new strategic plan for the Dialogue and global commitment to the New Deal, the International Dialogue’s mandate was extended until June (end) 2016. A Global Ministerial Meeting (April 5th 2016) will determine the future direction of the New Deal and International Dialogue.</td>
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<tr>
<td>COUNTRY LEVEL IMPLEMENTATION</td>
<td>g7+ countries continued to implement the New Deal, and key activities included Fragility assessments for Timor Leste and Afghanistan, Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals planning workshops in Somalia, or planning for country dialogues on Use of Country Systems in Afghanistan, Somalia, and Liberia.</td>
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<tr>
<td>In the light of the Independent Review preliminary findings (see below), efforts were made to learn from New Deal implementation and take lessons from the wide array of experiences gathered to date. Key action points were identified.</td>
<td>A session was organized at the Paris Steering Group meeting of November 2015, aiming at restarting concrete proposals for a variety of country dialogues within the context of g7+ countries, involving all constituencies to the Dialogue. This session explored possibilities for partnerships with the Effective Institutions Platform (EIP). A number of countries expressed interest in implementing country dialogues. The Federal Government of Somalia is engaged in a sustained process of improving on Use of Country systems. They are preparing a report for the High Level Partnership Forum (HLPF) to be held in Istanbul at the end of February. The ministry of Finance has asked the ID secretariat and the EIP to provide them with a proposal to implement a country dialogue on Use of Country Systems to feed into that process. The Civil Society Platform for Peacebuilding and Statebuilding organized a conference in Helsinki to explore gain deeper insights into the value and roles of civil society, challenges faced and lessons learned in the New Deal process, and to identify how civil society actors can be supported to enhance their contributions and impact. This gave way to the design of specific country dialogues on civil society inclusion in Somalia, Afghanistan, Sierra Leone and possibly South Sudan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE INDEPENDENT REVIEW</td>
<td>NYU-CIC was commissioned to conduct an independent review of the New Deal for engagement in fragile states (the New Deal) by the IDPS, to take stock of lessons about the New Deal and the IDPS since 2011, and to identify forward-looking options and recommendations to scale up and improve the implementation of the New Deal. Case studies were conducted in DRC, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Timor Leste, with an additional ‘control’ study for Mali. Extensive interviews and desk research were conducted to assess the extent to which changes in behaviour are observable amongst those engaged in the g7+ pilot countries, and the extent to which these changes are attributable to the role of the International Dialogue, notably whether it has influenced the way governments, donors and civil society engage in fragile and conflict-affected contexts. The Independent Review will help to inform future discussions about the directions of the IDPS both at global and country level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE FUTURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL DIALOGUE, AND THE WAY FORWARD</td>
<td>The IDPS Steering Group gathered in Paris in November 2015 to discuss the future of the IDPS in the</td>
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**ANNEX: Update on Global Partnership Initiatives**
changing global landscape, marked by the adoption of the SDGs and the changing nature of crises. The group discussed the preliminary findings of the Independent review, and the dialogue constituencies were given the opportunity to feed in their perspectives and comments to the researchers. This formed the basis of discussions about the future of the Dialogue, and the process which will enable its members to shape the global and local role of the IDPS. A Temporary Working Group was set up to explore options for a new strategic outlook for the Dialogue, and to prepare for the upcoming ministerial event, scheduled in April 2016 in Stockholm.

Implementations tools were also explored, such as the use of a communication strategy, integrating gender considerations into New Deal processes or options for designing and implementing country dialogues to further New Deal effectiveness in countries.

The Steering Group meeting was also the opportunity to launch the latest IDPS publication, ‘International Standards for responsible business in conflict affected and fragile environments’.

FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT
Sierra Leone, Timor Leste and the USA hosted a side event at the UN conference on Financing for Development in Addis Ababa, exploring how fragile states could input on funding modalities to fit their specific situations. Active preparation and mobilisation by the three constituencies to the dialogue ensured that fragile states, donor governments and civil society were able to express their own, specific needs and objectives ahead of the conference, and discuss them during the meetings.

Discussions centred on the way that ODA and other financial flows such as private sector investment could come in support of the specific objectives set by fragile states to overcome fragility, and the need for conflict sensitivity to support these financial flows. Strong support for the Addis Tax Initiative was voiced and a number of ID countries signed up for it.

ENGAGEMENT WITH UNGA AND THE SDGs
The International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding organized a Side Event at the UNGA, ‘Implementing the New Development Framework in Countries Affected by Conflict and Fragility’, hosted by Sierra Leone and Sweden, attracted an enthusiastic audience. Over 100 people packed Conference Room 7, UN HQ, including many High Level panelists and speakers from the floor, including Ministerial and Ambassadorial level from OECD and g7+ countries, a wide array of civil society representatives, as well as representatives from regional institutions (AU) and UN bodies (Peacebuilding Commission, Peacebuilding Support Office).

At this event, the International Dialogue shared the lessons its members have learned from their efforts on peacebuilding and statebuilding within the New Deal framework. In so doing, the International Dialogue aimed at starting a global dialogue about how to galvanise broad-based political support for countries affected by conflict and fragility in order to ensure that they, too, make significant progress across all the SDGs. The unique partnership approach as utilized in context of the IDPS/ND will be of key relevance as anchor for SDG operationalization.

There was general endorsement of the need to explore linkages between New Deal methodologies and the new SDG framework in Fragile and Conflict affected environments but recognition that still not enough is known about the New Deal.

The dialogue constituencies also contributed actively to the Seoul 2015 Busan Global Partnership Forum, sharing their experience of establishing effective partnerships to tackle fragility.

Additional progress, activities or events to be reported through the GPEDC website and newsletter
Private Sector Work: Since January 2015, the IDPS conducted a number of initiatives to promote more and better private sector development and investment in fragile and conflict affected environments. We would like to disseminate further our latest publication on Responsible Business practices in the Newsletter (to be found on our website: http://www.pbsbdialogue.org/media/filer_public/d2/0f/d20f62af-4e2a-4c11-9626-d34b1a70c4cf/id-rbc.pdf)

Main activities and results planned ahead of the 2nd High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC
A Steering Group meeting will be held in Washington on 29 February 2016
A Global meeting will be hosted by the co-chairs of the International Dialogue in Sweden on 5 April 2016. The Global Ministerial Meeting will focus on reaffirming the importance of preventing and addressing the
root causes of conflict and fragility as the most productive ways of building peaceful and stable states. The current humanitarian and refugee crises show that it is now more important than ever to focus on addressing the causes of conflict. It is far more cost effective to prevent conflict and violence than to address their consequences. Thus the meeting will also focus on making Agenda 2030 an agenda for addressing conflict and fragility and ensuring that no one is left behind.

The International Dialogue will also contribute to the World Bank Fragility forum, hosting a side event around the findings of the Independent review and the lessons learnt along the way, and will contribute substantively to the World Humanitarian Forum.

**Link with work of other GPIs, other GPEDC efforts, other GPEDC work streams**

The International Dialogue is strengthening ties with the Effective Institutions Platform to implement country dialogues on Use of County Systems in Somalia, and possibly Afghanistan. The ID hopes to learn from their expertise and make it available to Dialogue members.

Ongoing discussions are happening with other GPI on monitoring the implementation of the Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals in g7+countries – a process that is included in the Independent review. Forthcoming iterations of the monitoring process will explore possibilities of partnerships with other initiatives.

**How the GPEDC community can support the work of the GPI?**

The Global Ministerial meeting of April 2016 should reaffirm the commitment of the international community to implement the principles set out in the New Deal, and to focus their attention to the dynamics of conflict and fragility. Lessons from the New Deal initial trial period should be drawn and used to further inform the engagement in fragile and conflict affected contexts and beyond.
### Key results achieved since June 2015 (or before if not reported in June 2015)

Within the P4P workstream ‘building evidence’ IDB and German Development Cooperation aims at improving the measurement of results of private and public partnerships by sharing the variety of tools and approaches applied by private business and highlighting their best practices. Our goal for this collaborative work is to bring public and private development work and measurement efforts closer together, to disseminate and scale these efforts and to ensure that practical tools can be developed and widely used.

In the last months, the workstream engaged in consultation with various stakeholders active in the measurement of private sector’s contribution to development, in particular in light of private sector’s contribution to the SDGs. Supported by a consultant, a study is very soon to be finalised that sheds light on motivation and instruments of private companies’ impact measurement and features a number of case studies. It offers illustrative guidance to business managers seeking to advance the measurement of their companies’ social and environmental impacts, while also supporting greater cross-sector collaboration with the public and non-profit sectors.

The activities of the workstream are directly contributing to two principles of the GPEDC, namely ‘results as a focus of development efforts’ and ‘transparency and accountability to one another’ and are furthermore helping to shape the role of the private sector for development.

### Additional progress, activities or events to be reported through the GPEDC website and newsletter

NA

### Main activities and results planned ahead of the 2nd High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC

NA

### Link with work of other GPs, other GPEDC efforts, other GPEDC work streams

We would very much appreciate to see a stronger link of our workstream to the Global Monitoring Framework, in particular the private sector indicator

### How the GPEDC community can support the work of the GPI?

NA
**GPI Results and Mutual Accountability (former Building Block)**

### Key results achieved since June 2015 (or before if not reported in June 2015)

The programme takes place in three regions: Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America (coordinated respectively by NEPAD, AP-DEF and Proyecto Mesoamerica), aiming to provide practical recommendations on:

- How to improve the use of partner country results frameworks (CRF)
- How to link financing and results processes
- How to integrate accountability for results at country level in the 2030 development agenda
- How to create effective country-region-global linkages

**Progress in the regions:**

**Africa:** After the Nairobi Kick-off workshop in April 2015, there were in-country discussions on their respective CRFs. Follow-up meeting planned early 2016

**Asia-Pacific:** Kick-off workshop organised from 5-6 October with 15 countries interested in linking development financing with results. The GPI R&MA has catalyzed new thinking on the support AP-DEF can offer, translating into a stronger results focus in the AP-DEF’s engagement in the region. Concrete achievements include:

- Updated DFA methodology - At the regional workshop on “Realizing the Addis Ababa Action Agenda at Country Level and Using Development Finance to Achieve Country Results”, which AP-DEF hosted in Bangkok on 5-6 October 2015, representatives from 15 countries including government, civil society, private sector, shared insights from using development finance to achieve the SDGs. The outcomes of the workshop have informed the revision of the DFA methodology, which now includes an assessment of national development strategies/plans and results frameworks and their linkages with the budgeting process.

- Awareness raising - The AP-DEF Secretariat presented the DFAs and its revised methodology during the following events: the Pacific Forum of Economic Ministers and the PIFS/GPEDC monitoring workshop, raising further interest among countries in the region.

**Latin America:**

Early December the Board of Proyecto Mesoamerica agreed on becoming the regional coordinator of the LA part of the pilot programme. The co-chairs have sent invitation letters to seven interested countries. Kick-off workshop planned for 1st quarter 2016

### Additional progress, activities or events to be reported through the GPEDC website and newsletter

**Global activities:**

The GPI R&MA was involved in two activities in South Korea: a session in KOICA’s Learning & Acceleration Programme on 20 November and a Break-Out session the GPEDC Forum on 23 November.

The KOICA session centred on our GPI’s pilot programme and its relation with development financing, for instance the necessity of having good cooperation between the country’s planning and financing functions. After the session, participants were asked to formulate reactions. There was considerable agreement

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2 The discussions focused on: the links between the management of different flows of development finance and the formulation and measurement of country results; the role of DFAs in establishing evidence and potential next steps for strengthening alignment of finance with country results frameworks; lessons earned from performance-based budgeting; approaches in developing results frameworks; reforms to strengthen linkages between planning and budget processes; and ways to improve country results frameworks and ensure greater alignment.
among the participants on the need for strengthening their CRF. The main topics to be included in strengthening the CRF were:

- Create linkages with the SDGs
- Make sure that planning and financing is linked; planning without costing makes less sense. Creating this coordination is a challenge in many countries
- Data collection and processing in managing the CRF needs more attention, especially by improving the technical capacities
- Addressing political leadership as a main condition for the proper functioning of CRFs and its relation with finance

The Break-Out session in the main Forum was called ‘Financing for Results’ and organised together with UNDP and AP-DEF. The reason for having this session was the growing need of linking a country’s diverse financial resources to the envisaged results, especially in the current era of setting up systems and an institutional framework for the 2030 agenda (SDGs).

After four short presentations – by Vietnam, Peru, Kenya and IATI – the participants discussed country level opportunities for institutional reform and change, as well as support options for GPEDC. Main conclusions:

- Like in the L&A programme, participants see the emergence of the SDGs as an opportunity to increase the focus on the CRF, and improve coordination among planning and budgeting
- To create a stronger CRF that engages all stakeholders, we need a comprehensive picture of all development resources and partnerships. This requires increased availability of evidence and data. IATI may become an opportunity for providing international data going beyond aid.

Data availability on technical assistance and international cooperation remains a challenge. The need for increased attention by providers to enable governments to manage international cooperation was discussed.

GPEDC support options would be to stimulate the establishment of a common mechanism for financing for results, supporting the strengthening of CRF like the GPI R&MA is already piloting, stimulate communication on GPEDC principles between DP-HQ and field offices, and become a driver for dialogue around SDG implementation

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### Main activities and results planned ahead of the 2nd High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC

- Generation of country experiences in linking development financing with country results frameworks. ± 15 countries, divided over the three regions, are interested to work on this topic
- Regional discussions among countries to arrive at cross-country conclusions
- Dialogue among the three regions and co-chairs to prepare advice to the global level
- Based on the country experiences, prepare policy note for HLM, together with the three regional coordinators
- Organise management meeting for the GPI R&MA members

### Link with work of other GPIs, other GPEDC efforts, other GPEDC work streams

Link with Effective Institutions Platform; PFM reform and use of country systems.

### How the GPEDC community can support the work of the GPI?

- Organise workshop among GPIs, to find ways how to work together and establish synergies
- Make space for side-event on ‘financing for results’ in the HLM
- Use GPIs as comparative advantage of GPEDC in 2030 Agenda, coordinate and link the activities of the Steering Committee with GPIs activities.
ANNEX: Update on Global Partnership Initiatives

GPI The Busan Action Plan for Statistics (former Building Block)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key results achieved since June 2015 (or before if not reported in June 2015)</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Action 1:</strong> Strengthen and refocus national and regional statistical strategies with particular emphasis on improving statistical systems that address country-level development priorities.</td>
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<td>Under the leadership of the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21), there has been continued support for developing countries in the design, implementation, and monitoring of national strategies for the development of statistics (NSDS). An Expert Reference Group, with representatives of NSOs and regional organizations from all regions, has been established to continue the work around the NSDS2.0 Guidelines to further address specific issues and to align the guidelines to the latest developments of the international agenda. Additional updates have been made regarding Small Islands Developing States (SIDS), regional strategies and post-2015. The PARIS21 Secretariat directly supported over 25 countries or regional entities in NSDS or RSDS processes, reviews, evaluations and support to establish national and/or regional strategies in Africa, Asia and the Pacific Region, Latin America and Caribbean and at the global level. PARIS21 also began raising awareness for future statisticians on the NSDSs with lectures in four regional schools of statistics in Africa.</td>
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<td><strong>Action 3:</strong> Develop programmes to increase the knowledge and skills needed in order to use statistics effectively for planning, analysis, monitoring and evaluation:</td>
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<td>PARIS21 has organized several user-producer dialogues between national statistical offices (NSO) and various user groups. In Benin, Cameroon, Mali, and Senegal, statisticians and journalists gathered together with an aim to increase the dialogue between NSOs and the media. In addition, a data visualization workshop was also held in Malawi which involved journalists, representatives from the national statistical system line ministries and statisticians from the NSO. The workshop aimed at promoting statistical literacy, ensuring statistical materials target the right audience and that citizens understand better statistical information. Regional data visualisation trainings were also undertaken in the Pacific and Eastern Europe. These trainings allowed participants to share national experience and practices in data communication and visualisation, gain expertise in the open-source statistical software package R for data visualisation and produce interactive graphs for the office's websites.</td>
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<td><strong>Action 5:</strong> Ensure that financing for statistical information is robust and that funding instruments and approaches reflect the new modalities and actors in development finance:</td>
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<td>PARIS21 takes stock of resources that are being directed to statistical systems in the Partner Report on Support to Statistics (PRESS), which is instrumental in informing activities under action 5 of the Busan Action Plan. The annual PRESS exercise provides a snapshot of such ongoing support to statistical development across the globe, and presents an overview of major trends. Significant findings from the latest 2015 PRESS round include: (a) the support to statistics reached US$ 448 million in calendar year 2013, this is USD 120 million less than in 2011 and 2012, respectively; (b) the share of Official Development Assistance (ODA) dedicated to statistics fell from about 0.33% in 2011 and 2012 to 0.24% in 2013 and (c) a large share of global support to statistics continues to come from a very small number of providers.</td>
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Additional progress, activities or events to be reported through the GPEDC website and newsletter

On Wednesday, 9 December 2015 the Secretariat of the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21) organised a side event at the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP) of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. The event was dedicated to innovative technologies and new data sources and their use for disaster risk management and preparedness. This PARIS21 seminar was born from the idea that the vast majority of disasters are related to extreme weather. It is therefore likely that disaster risks will increase in the future due to climate change. Recognising the urgent need for developing countries in particular to adapt to this situation, the PARIS21 Secretariat decided to host a conversation on the contribution that new sources of data and innovative technologies, such as crowdsourcing, big data analysis, drones or geospatial imagery, can make to disaster risk management and adaptation. The major points from the panel were translated into three
recommendations for the PARIS21 Secretariat:

**Financing.** The negative effects of climate change are likely to increase, creating additional burdens, especially for developing countries. Donors must be made aware of the necessity to raise funds to improve statistical capacity in support of data-driven climate change adaptation; concretely speaking, 1 percent of the **USD 100 billion funding target** for climate change should be earmarked for statistical capacity building.

**Knowledge-sharing.** Policy experts and development professionals would benefit from a knowledge hub around data for climate change adaptation, especially with regard to the application of innovative technologies. PARIS21 could enhance its **data revolution innovations inventory** to gather case studies and best practices for capacity building and operationalizing harmonized statistical frameworks in the area of disaster risk management.

**Policy.** The data community needs to focus on the global policy context to align approaches to adaption-related statistical capacity building and national strategies for the development of statistics (NSDSs) with targets set by frameworks such as the **Sustainable Development Goals** and the **2015 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction**. PARIS21 could also play a role in helping to translate private-sector activities into the development context.

The P21 Secretariat is currently looking into **best practices of public-private partnerships** by reviewing opportunities, challenges and lessons learnt in using new data sources (telecom data, social media, sensors, credit card records and others) to enrich official statistics. A central objective of these activities is to develop a business model that is attractive for the private-for-profit and not-for-profit sectors to provide access and share their data.

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**Main activities and results planned ahead of the 2nd High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC**

As we are currently developing our PWB for 2016 – 2017, we do not yet have a fully confirmed list of activities and results that are planned before the HLM. This information can be provided for the next reporting period.

**Link with work of other GPIs, other GPEDC efforts, other GPEDC work streams**

At the moment, our work is currently not directly linked to other GPIs or efforts of the GPEDC. However, we have been in contact with some of the GPIs, such as the OGP and the Datashift through our involvement in the newly established Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data. These linkages will continue to be strengthened through the new partnership.

**How the GPEDC community can support the work of the GPI?**

The GPEDC community could help support the work of the BAPS by advocating for the importance of statistics at a high-level.