



**Global  
Partnership**  
for Effective Development  
Co-operation

# Compilation of updates and recent activities by Steering Committee members (July 2015)

Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC)

Steering Committee meeting

Mexico City, 3-4 September 2015

This document presents a compilation of key developments related to effective development co-operation within Steering Committee constituencies and recent activities undertaken by Steering Committee members during the past six months (December 2014-June 2015). It lists all responses from SC members to the reporting requests sent in June and July 2015.

This document is shared with the members of the Steering Committee as a knowledge-sharing tool for information on Steering Committee members' activities, priorities and recent/upcoming work.

Please note that any additional updates received after publication of this paper (31 July 2015) will be shared electronically on the [GPEDC community space](#).

Contacts:

Ms. Teresita Kelly Lopez-Treussart, tel. +1 33 45 24 19 79, email: [teresitakelly.lopez-treussart@oecd.org](mailto:teresitakelly.lopez-treussart@oecd.org)

Mr. Derek Kilner, tel. +1 212 906 5742, email: [derek.kilner@undp.org](mailto:derek.kilner@undp.org)

BACKGROUND DOCUMENT



**1. What is the name of your country/organisation?**

**Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation – Representative of Foundations to the SC**

**2. Please describe any important progress made or initiatives being taken within your constituency in the past six months to advance implementation of the Busan commitments and enhance effectiveness of development cooperation.**

**1. Recognition of the distinctive role of philanthropy in the Financing for Development processes**

**1.1. Specific mention of philanthropy in the Addis Ababa outcome document**

For the first time, at the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (FfD3) that took place in Addis Ababa in July 2015, philanthropy was recognized in the outcome document (para 42), although this is already the 3rd Conference on FfD. Most importantly, the document highlights not only the financial, but also distinctive non-financial contribution of philanthropy to development cooperation (flexibility and capacity for innovation and taking risks, ability to leverage additional funds through multi-stakeholder partnerships).

**1.2. Organization of two high-level side events dedicated to philanthropy at the FfD3 Conference.**

Two of the side events held in Addis Ababa were specifically dedicated to discussions on the role of philanthropy in FfD and partnerships (see below, question 4).

**2. Development of initiatives that aim to advance the Busan principle of inclusive development partnerships by leveraging the synergies and comparative advantages of philanthropists and governments at the country level**

**2.1. Guidelines for Effective Philanthropic Engagement and Country Pilots**

The OECD Global Network of Foundations Working for Development (netFWD) is leading one of the Global Partnerships Initiatives (GPI) that aims to help philanthropic organisations improve development outcomes through collaboration with governments and other stakeholders (see specific implementation report for more information).

Building on the voluntary Guidelines for Effective Philanthropic Engagement (endorsed at the First High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation held in Mexico in April 2014), several country pilots have been launched (in Mexico, India, Myanmar and possibly South Africa) to take stock of how the Guidelines can help support enhanced philanthropic engagement with governments at the country level.

**2.2. Accelerating Impact 2030 Initiative**

A small group of aligned foundations and like-minded actors in partnership with the OECD Development Centre netFWD is launching a new initiative that will support philanthropy's contributions to speeding up progress towards the SDGs. The thinking behind this new initiative is that the SDGs can be achieved faster and more cost-effectively when philanthropic and public resources are deployed together efficiently and specifically in the field. Several netFWD members are currently developing a pioneering approach that will offer foundations, governments and other committed partners a framework for scaling up and accelerating impact through deliberate collective action around clearly identified focus areas in specific countries (work streams). netFWD will support, catalyze and consolidate this work under a common umbrella of the "Accelerating Impact 2030" initiative.

**3. Please describe two-three key challenges or roadblocks to implementing Busan commitments observed within your constituency in the past six months which would merit further global-level political discussion, including at the Steering Committee. Please describe any concrete examples to illustrate the challenge.**

- The foundations sector tends to lack transparency and accountability which makes solid data difficult to obtain. In addition, very little is known about the long-term impact of philanthropic capital on development challenges whether it is fit-for-purpose and/or to be allocated fully in support of the new Post-2015 agenda.
- Sufficient evidence and tools exist to show how a more efficient allocation of resources, leveraging the comparative advantages of different stakeholders, can result in social innovation and the widespread adoption of inclusive solutions. However, this evidence and tools are not yet widely implemented or used by the foundations.
- There are still several misconceptions and barriers that persist between foundations and governments, which require intensive brokering work in order to build effective multi-stakeholder partnerships at the country level.

**4. Please note any important events relating to effective development cooperation in the past six months in which your constituency was involved (e.g. conferences, workshops, panel discussions), and any key messages or takeaways. Please also note any important analytical products or reports that members of your constituency have helped prepare relating to effective development cooperation. Please provide links to further information if available.**

- 1. Pre-conference event at the 2015 EFC Annual General Assembly and Conference (May 2015): “Strengthening Philanthropy’s Engagement with the Post-2015 Development Agenda”**
  - The main takeaways from this event include the following conclusions:
  - While over half of the foundations present at the event (around 60) stated being engaged in the Post-2015 process, only a minority works with governments, which tends to confirm that very few European foundations work on policy issues.
  - Numerous barriers are in the way of real dialogue and collaboration between foundations and governments, although progress has recently been made.
  - Foundations should work towards establishing trust with governments, in order to go beyond discussions on financial issues.
- 2. A dedicated session at the African Grantmakers Network (AGN) Biannual Conference (July, 2015): “The role of African philanthropy in implementing the Post-2015 Development Agenda”**
  - This session gave the opportunity to discuss and improve the understanding of the SDGs definition process and its translation at the local level among the African foundations.
- 3. Side event at the Third International Conference on Financing for development in Addis Ababa (July 2015): “Rethinking Philanthropy’s Contribution to the Financing for Development Agenda and Beyond”**

The event co-organized by the OECD Development Center netFWD, the Netherlands and Mexico delved into the relationship between philanthropy and development. Amina Mohamed, Special Advisor to Ban Ki-Moon on Post-2015 Development Planning, headlined the event, confirming the UN Secretary General's willingness to maximize engagement with foundations.

The event has brought together CEOs of prominent philanthropic actors, such as the African Grantmakers Network, the Children's Investment Foundation Fund, Dasra, the Emirates Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, Shell Foundation and Tata Trust, together with Ministerial-level representatives from Kenya, Mexico, the Netherlands and Rwanda.

The discussions stressed that :

- Foundations are becoming increasingly pivotal to the Post-2015 agenda through innovative approaches such as venture philanthropy, their ability to test ideas and to develop new financing tools such as development impact bonds.
- Urgency is building now to better leverage the synergies and comparative advantages of philanthropists and governments at country level.

**5. Please note any important upcoming events in 2015 where effective development cooperation will be discussed.**

**A workshop at the margins of the United Nations Summit for the Adoption of the Post-2015 Development Agenda (25 September 2015, New York)**

The workshop will provide the opportunity to launch the Accelerating Impact 2030 initiative with interested countries and foundations and discuss specific work streams that will be a part of the initiative.

**6. How can the GPEDC – through its focus on the quality and effectiveness of development cooperation and development partnerships – add value in supporting implementation of the post-2015 development agenda in your constituency? Where applicable, please make reference to specific country-level processes or initiatives.**

Two of the GPEDC Co-Chairs (the Netherlands and Mexico) have been actively supporting the initiatives being taken in the past six months to advance implementation of the Busan commitments towards an inclusive development partnerships, and in particular the role of the philanthropic foundations.

Indeed, those countries played a crucial role in the side event on philanthropy in Addis Ababa mentioned above, by co-organising it, as well as by conveying some proposed language on philanthropy in the final outcome document.

In addition, Mexico has been the first country to host a pilot of the Guidelines for Effective Philanthropic Engagement.

Any SC member wishing to engage in a dialogue and partnerships with its national philanthropic sector through the Guidelines or the Accelerating Impact 2030 initiatives is invited to contact the foundations' representative to the SC, Maria Hermínia Cabral, or the OECD netFWD Secretariat.

**7. What is the name of your country/organisation?**

**CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness (CPDE).**

**8. Please describe any important progress made or initiatives being taken within your constituency in the past six months to advance implementation of the Busan commitments and enhance effectiveness of development cooperation.**

- In the past six months CPDE has organised regular training workshops on development effectiveness at national and regional level in all continents. Workshops focused on the history of aid and development effectiveness, the establishment of the GPEDC and civil society's role in advancing the implementation of the Busan commitments at local, national and regional level.
- CPDE also organised two internal Coordination Committee meetings in Korea (April 2015) and Belgium (June), as well as its annual Global Council meeting in June 2015. These meetings were meant to reach internal consensus on CPDE's plans in view of upcoming GPEDC and UN milestone discussions. Several internal working groups have also been particularly active on the following issues: development effectiveness, enabling environment, human rights-based approach, monitoring, post-2015 development agenda, GPEDC advocacy and financing for development.
- The global platform has pushed for further implementation of the Istanbul Principles for CSO Development Effectiveness by holding Development Effectiveness and CSO Accountability trainings in Ethiopia [17-19 July 2015], Mongolia [17 June], Bangladesh [5-8 May], Philippines [24 March] and Tunisia [25-26 March]. CPDE has also continued to train and advocate for a CSO enabling environment.

**9. Please describe two-three key challenges or roadblocks to implementing Busan commitments observed within your constituency in the past six months which would merit further global-level political discussion, including at the Steering Committee. Please describe any concrete examples to illustrate the challenge.**

- On average, civil society space continues to shrink. Recent examples include Burundi, Cambodia and India. CPDE reiterates the need to establish and safeguard adequate policy space for civil society organisations so that they can fully contribute to implementing the Busan commitments. We hope future Steering Committee discussions and the GPEDC second High-Level Meeting will include this major topic in their agenda.
- The political landscape remains uncertain in many fragile settings, making it challenging for CSOs to advocate for effective development co-operation, particularly when it comes to protecting human rights, gender equality, decent work and environmental sustainability. GPEDC should discuss what steps are needed to allow civil society to play a more proactive role in fragile settings.

- CSO participation in national, regional and global development discussions remains severely limited. In most cases, CSOs are granted consultative status only; in others, like within the GPEDC Steering Committee, CSO participation has yet to translate into meaningful joint decision-making. CPDE believes GPEDC has a lot to gain in promoting stronger participation from civil society as we are closest to what actually happens on the ground.

**10. Please note any important events relating to effective development cooperation in the past six months in which your constituency was involved (e.g. conferences, workshops, panel discussions), and any key messages or takeaways. Please also note any important analytical products or reports that members of your constituency have helped prepare relating to effective development cooperation. Please provide links to further information if available.**

- CPDE has played a proactive role, both as a global platform and through its members, at the UN negotiations on Financing for Development in New York and Addis Ababa. It also regularly participates in UN negotiations on the Post-2015 Development Agenda. CPDE's Co-Chairs have made interventions at other development co-operation events, such as the roundtable organised by the Finnish Development Co-operation on 4 June.
- CPDE has organised several side events on the effective development cooperation agenda in the margins of the latest rounds of UN negotiations and European Development Days, namely: a side event on "Institutionalising civil society in the post-2015 agenda" (New York, 19 May); a side event on "Accountability and Gender Equality in FFD and the Post-2015 Agenda" (New York, 20 May); a side event on "Strengthening the engagement of civil society organisations in the HLPF and beyond" (New York, 30 June); a panel discussion on "Multi-stakeholder partnerships for inclusive development and the post-2015 agenda" (Brussels, 4 June); another panel discussion on "Matching Quantity with Quality: How multi-stakeholder dialogue can enhance financing for development" (Addis Ababa, 13 July); and a side event on "Integrating the Right to Development in the Post-2015 Agenda" (New York, 21 July). All these events have highlighted the important role played by CSOs in advancing the Busan commitments and the need for governments and development cooperation providers to consider civil society as a pillar of the new development architecture.
- CPDE has continued supporting the work of the Task Team on Enabling Environment and CSO Development Effectiveness and has nominated a new civil society Co-Chair, Richard Ssewakiryanga. CPDE has also nominated Brian Tomlinson as the civil society representative in the GPEDC Advisory Group on Monitoring.
- In May 2015 CPDE published the [Global Synthesis Report](#), drawing on contributions from 23 selected national CSOs on the current state of development cooperation, CSO enabling environment, and CSO development effectiveness at country level.
- In June 2015 CPDE also published its position paper in view of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, [A long way from Monterrey to Addis: Placing an effective global partnership at the heart of development processes, as well as its response to the zero draft of the outcome document on the Post-2015 Development Agenda](#).

**11. Please note any important upcoming events in 2015 where effective development cooperation will be discussed.**

Apart from the upcoming 8<sup>th</sup> Steering Committee meeting in Mexico City, CPDE is expecting the effective development cooperation agenda to be addressed at the following meetings/events: the UN post-2015 negotiations (July-September); the UNGA Summit at the end of September; the UNDCF symposium in Kampala (4-6 November); the Korean annual implementation workshop (early November); the EC/GPEDC workshop, (January, Brussels); the UN Statistical Commission session (February 2016); and the first World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul (26-27 May 2016).

**12. How can the GPEDC – through its focus on the quality and effectiveness of development cooperation and development partnerships – add value in supporting implementation of the post-2015 development agenda in your constituency? Where applicable, please make reference to specific country-level processes or initiatives.**

- CPDE believes GPEDC's added value is in its inclusive nature and in its unique governance model, which allows non-executive development actors like civil society to sit at the table with the same status as governments. This is a strong, innovative feature that should be replicated in other development co-operation fora as it reflects the changing development landscape, as well as the nature of CSOs as independent development actors in their own right. GPEDC has also made a difference in putting the focus on developing countries' leadership, providing much needed global political support to an agenda that is often insufficiently promoted at country level.
- For these reasons we believe GPEDC should focus more and more on facilitating Steering Committee-like discussions in developing countries with key country-based development actors. This one move would have multiple advantages, including: ensuring that global discussions on effective development co-operation are followed up on at country level; helping make power dynamics – particularly those between providers and recipients – more equitable on the ground; promoting inclusiveness in practice by gathering all relevant development actors in-country; highlighting specific issues or situations where global-level action can help improve the effectiveness of development cooperation in-country; supporting country-level implementation and monitoring efforts of the Busan commitments more closely; promoting a stronger role and an enabling environment for civil society at country level, particularly in those contexts where civil society space is at risk; promoting national efforts on human rights, gender equality, decent work, environmental sustainability and disability.

**1. What is the name of your country/organisation?**

**EU Constituency**

**2. Please describe any important progress made or initiatives being taken within your constituency in the past six months to advance implementation of the Busan commitments and enhance effectiveness of development cooperation.**

**The Global Partnership Initiative EU Joint Programming: Helping managing diversity:** The EU and Member States' country offices have proposed to start Joint Programming in at least 20 more countries between 2015 and 2017. We also see an increased integration of our respective bilateral programming and Joint Programming, which in our view is a promising development. Altogether we have about 20 Joint Programming documents approved locally and throughout the process we have also seen an improvement in the quality and depth of these documents. A Joint Programming Guidance Pack, drafted by DEVCO and EEAS services in cooperation with Joint Programming experts from EU Member States, has been published in both English and French versions and distributed to EU delegations and EU Member States. Its aim is to provide operational guidance to both headquarters and field offices. The Guidance Pack has five components: a Quick Guide, Frequently Asked Questions, and menus for Joint Analysis, Joint Response and Roadmap.

**Belgium** has taken a series of measures to reduce fragmentation in its portfolio, reducing the number of multilateral partners from 20 to 15, and partner countries from 18 to 14, focus on fragile states, limit its interventions to two – or exceptionally three – sectors, decentralize its programming process and integrate CSO partners into one funding system.

**Finland** has sharpened its focus on key areas of cooperation. It has published guidance notes for a Human Rights based approach, and on result based management, and plan for intensive training of staff and stakeholders in these areas. Partnering with the private sector has grown in importance, and Finland has launched the new program Business with impact aiming to generate new, sustainable business in developing countries.

**Germany** has taken important steps towards further implementation of transparency (e.g. more frequent data releases, increasing data quantity and quality) Germany significantly strengthened its approach to results at the level of individual programmes. This focus is now embedded in the commissioning process with implementing agencies. Managing Diversity and reducing fragmentation: As Co-Chair Germany has continuously worked – together with Uganda – on taking forward the activities of the GPI. Furthermore, Germany hosted the first meeting of the GPI “Partnerships for Prosperity”

**Ireland:** On the Mozambique Initiative; it has been over taken by events and a lot of its ambition has been subsumed in the reform work of the donor group in general. The new government revised their priorities of donor and government dialogue and basis for discussion on performance and this is leading the work. The Partnership arrangement for the donor and government group is presently under discussion and revision led by the Portuguese, (the chair of the donor group) there should be a new MoU and manual for implementation agreed in the near future.

The wider platform dialogue between the various actors, Civil Society, Private sector, the donors and the government, is still under discussion. The Revision of the Performance measurement framework has been led by the EU and there is progress on this, the new PAF is sharper and more focused on results in key areas of inclusive growth, service delivery, PFM and government capacity, the government is also developing their own performance assessment framework for their 5 year plan that will be based on the SDGs.

In **Italy** a new law reforming the Italian Development Cooperation that attaches high priority to Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) has been implemented, establishing an Inter-ministerial Committee, a National Council and an Agency for Development Cooperation to assure integrated action.

**Poland:** Poland developed a tool presenting implemented development projects on the official [Polish Aid website](#). In order to strengthen country systems and capacity building in the area of reducing illicit financial flows the Ministry of Finance provides technical assistance, which is generally carried out in the form of a few-day study visits and workshops devoted to key issues of tax administration. It also hosts annual events for members of the Intra-European Organisation of Tax Administrations (IOTA).

**3. Please describe two-three key challenges or roadblocks to implementing Busan commitments observed within your constituency in the past six months which would merit further global-level political discussion, including at the Steering Committee. Please describe any concrete examples to illustrate the challenge.**

Budgetary constraints, changing donor priorities, and an increasing demand for 'quick results' has led to increasingly fewer incentives to engage in joint approaches, poor participation in donor working groups and less collective analysis.

**Ireland's** experience in its Key Partner Countries is demonstrating that the expected behaviour change envisioned following the Busan Declaration at the country level is happening at a very slow pace, if at all. This is contributing towards greater difficulty in reaching joint decisions, to a reduction in transparency and accountability and has weakened the possibility of peer pressure from existing actors. This represents significant challenges for small donors such as Ireland as transaction costs are increased, the burden and risk sharing is reduced, as is the potential for joint programme approaches.

Coupled with the above, the aid environment in donor countries has also become more challenging. One of the effects of the national economic down-turn in Ireland has been to shine a stronger spot-light on the potential for misuse of aid to developing countries, when domestic spending cuts are hitting hard. Ireland has enjoyed committed leadership from successive government Ministers for its aid programmes and Ireland's international reputation for delivering a quality programme has been instrumental in ensuring this political commitment and support for budget allocations to ODA.

**Sweden:** The difficulties in responding to the Ebola crisis in Liberia clearly demonstrated lack of institutional capacity and shortcomings in donor coordination. The Paris agenda should be reinvigorated and step up efforts in implementing the principles of ownership, use of country system and donor coordination in order to avoid similar situations in the future.

4. **Please note any important events relating to effective development cooperation in the past six months in which your constituency was involved (e.g. conferences, workshops, panel discussions), and any key messages or takeaways. Please also note any important analytical products or reports that members of your constituency have helped prepare relating to effective development cooperation. Please provide links to further information if available.**

2015 is the European Year for Development. It provides development actors at all levels in Europe an unparalleled opportunity to showcase their commitment and to inspire more Europeans to get engaged and involved in development. The Year evolves around monthly themes that most EU Member States highlight in different kind of events targeted the public in general. <https://europa.eu/eyd2015/en>

#### **International Events and Reports**

1. Technical Seminar with EU Member States' GPEDC experts, Brussels, 12 January 2015
2. GPEDC Planning Workshop: Strengthening cooperation to deliver results, Brussels, 21-22 January, co-hosted by the European Commission, the NEPAD Agency Africa Platform for Development Effectiveness and the Asia-Pacific Regional Development Effectiveness Facility, and organised in close co-ordination with the Global Partnership Co-Chairs. It brought together over 150 participants from the GPEDC wider constituency.
3. Regional workshop on EU Joint Programming for Asia, Rangoon, Myanmar, 28-29 April 2015, organised by DG DEVCO and EEAS and hosted by Germany.
4. Meeting of EU Development Directors General, discussing the political aspects of the Post 2015 and Financing for Development international negotiations, Brussels, 4-5 May 2015
5. Europe's leading forum on development and international cooperation, the European Development Days, was held in Brussels 2-3 June. The event is organised by the European Commission. It attracted about 7 000 participants from over 140 countries. <http://eudevdays.eu>
6. DG DEVCO presented the GPEDC for new Heads of EU Delegations in June 2015.
7. [European Report on Development 2015: Combining Finance and Policies to Implement a Transformative Post-2015 Development Agenda](#). Finance seldom reaches the intended objectives unless the right policies are in place. To implement a transformative, post-2015 development agenda needs the right combination of finance and policies.
8. [EU Accountability Report on Financing for Development 2015](#)
9. [Financing Global Sustainable Development after 2015: Illustrations of Key EU Contribution](#)

## National Events and Reports

**1. Croatia:** The 10<sup>th</sup> annual [Croatia forum 2015](#) was dedicated to “New Development Policy – Towards Partnership and a Common Vision”, Dubrovnik, Croatia, 9-11 July

**2. Finland:** Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) training for Government officials with a focus on EU policies organised in March, and PCD Community of Practice Workshop focusing on food security issues and monitoring and reporting of PCD at national level, June. Reports: 1) Pilot study [PCD Impact Assessment on Food Security in Tanzania](#). Finland has furthermore commissioned four studies on the country level impact of illicit financial flows. The first two country reports, i.e. on Myanmar and Zambia have been drafted by Global Financial Integrity (GFI) will be published shortly.

**3. Germany:** BMZ has been financing a comprehensive research program in the area of development effectiveness in cooperation with the DIE (German Development Institute). Topics included aid orphans, managing diversity, results measurement and capacity development. These studies are available in English on the [website of the DIE](#).

**4. Latvia:** 1) Roundtable “[Financing for Development: Role of EU Member States](#)”, Riga, 11-12 June. 2) European Network of Political Foundations Public Conference “[Global Challenges for European Development Cooperation in 2015 and Beyond – The Latvian Perspective](#)”, Riga, 19 June

**5. Lithuania:** Events: 1) Enlarged meeting of the National Development Cooperation Commission, 70+ participants (MFA, May). 2) Opportunities for Lithuanian private and public sectors to engage in international development cooperation projects and programs (MFA and Central Project Management Agency, June). 3) International conference on women's rights and equal opportunities with emphasis on gender equality in the economic and business field (Ministry of Social Security and Labour and MFA, July).

**6. Poland:** Seminar on “European Business Cooperation on Third Markets”, i.e. development policy in context of private sector engagement in Africa, MFA and PALiIZ (Polish Information and Foreign Investment Agency), December 2014

**7. Slovenia:** Africa Day, 4<sup>th</sup> edition, MFA, May 2015

**8. Sweden:** In February 2015 Sida held a workshop and dialogue meeting with Swedish CSOs to follow up on a common action plan for aid effectiveness. Reports: 1) *Odén and Wohlgermuth: Parisagendan – vart tog den vägen? (What happened to the Paris Agenda?)* University of Gothenburg, Global Studies. Perspectives no. 26. 2) *Forthcoming Sida Evaluation Report (August 2015): Evaluating Capacity Development – Proving its role in Efficient and Sustainable Development Cooperation* (for the Joint Scandinavian Evaluation of Support to Capacity Development): preliminary results point out the importance of strengthening ownership at different levels and the use of country policy frameworks and systems. 3) *Sida Evaluation Report 2015:1 “Evaluation of Policy Dialogue as an Instrument in Swedish Development Cooperation – the case of Gender Equality”* Points out that the Harmonisation and Co-ordination processes associated with Aid Effectiveness also provide increased need and opportunities for policy dialogue with other donors to discuss any variance in values and priorities

**5. Please note any important upcoming events in 2015 where effective development cooperation will be discussed.**

**International**

1. Technical Seminar on Joint Programming (DG DEVCO, Brussels, 17 September)
2. Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (implementation of SDG's) (Malta, Valletta, 27-29 November)
3. Regional Workshop on the GPI "Managing Diversity and Reducing Fragmentation" and Meeting of the GPI members (Germany, Q4)
4. UN DCF High Level symposium: ODA for LDC's and fragile environments (Belgium, Brussels, April 2016)

**National**

1. **Belgium:** Technical Seminars on cooperation with Guinea and Burkina Faso (September)
2. **Latvia:** 1) Tour by MFA, Academia and Latvian Chamber for Commerce and Industry to Latvia's largest cities to discuss private sector engagement in development cooperation, CSR and sustainable global value chains. 2) Sectorial brunch-sessions with policy makers, entrepreneurs and investors to foster sustainable production and social investments. Multi-stakeholder PCD study visit to Ukraine (27-31 July)
3. **Lithuania:** Conference to engage NGO's and private sector in international development programs (MFA + Central Project Management Agency, October)
4. **Slovenia:** Bled Strategic Forum: "Visions of New Partnerships"; one panel discussion will focus on the GPEDC (31 August – 1 September)
5. **Sweden:** Seminar hosted by the Swedish expert group for aid studies: Concentration difficulties? An analysis of proliferation of Swedish Aid.

**6. How can the GPEDC – through its focus on the quality and effectiveness of development cooperation and development partnerships – add value in supporting implementation of the post-2015 development agenda in your constituency? Where applicable, please make reference to specific country-level processes or initiatives.**

We see the GPEDC as a major building-block of post-2015 implementation. The SDGs will define the aims and objectives of post-2015 development, the Financing for Development (FfD) negotiations will decide on sources of finance and other means of implementation, and the GPEDC should focus on how development cooperation can be delivered in the most effective and efficient way possible. In order to achieve this, the role and profile of the GPEDC needs to be significantly raised in all relevant fora.

All GPEDC members and Steering Committee members in particular, should contribute to emphasising this role. In order for this to be as effective as possible, key results of the GPEDC must be communicated, and the added value of the Partnership demonstrated and recognised.

The monitoring process is a unique asset of the GPEDC, and the only example of a country-led, multi-stakeholder global monitoring of development cooperation. As such it should play a key part in contributing to the future monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Following the definition of the Sustainable Development Goals through the UN process, the 10 monitoring indicators may need to be revisited, to ensure that they are fit for purpose.

To maintain the effectiveness momentum, GPEDC should concentrate on its comparative advantages. Inter alia, this includes a focus on the implementation of core issues of the effectiveness agenda at country level. Likewise, the GPEDC's role as well as the whole development effectiveness agenda in the Post-2015 context is not yet clearly defined. 1) The link between GPEDC and UNDCF (as well as the whole UN system) has to be strengthened. Duplications should be avoided, synergies should be used and coordinated action taken. 2) New (non-) governmental actors and their approaches has changed the cooperation landscape significantly. Therefore the effectiveness agenda has been integrating these new actors. Nevertheless, responsibilities and roles of new actors need to be defined more distinctively, and their engagement alleviated. 3) To make use of the private sectors' full potential requires new, innovative approaches for partnerships that are yet to be found. We would recommend facilitating the discussion directly with private companies or representative organizations, developing new formats for this, also taking into account the experience of many donors and international organisations.

**1. What is the name of your country/organisation?**

**Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and Association of European Parliamentarians with Africa (AWEPA)**

**2. Please describe any important progress made or initiatives being taken within your constituency in the past six months to advance implementation of the Busan commitments and enhance effectiveness of development cooperation.**

1) AWEPA collaborated with the SADC-PF Committee on Food, Agriculture, Natural Resources and Infrastructure on the subject of the oversight of mineral resources in May 2015. What emerged from the meeting was an urgent call to the 37<sup>th</sup> Plenary Assembly of the SADC-PF (Durban, South Africa; June) to (inter alia):

- Harmonize and domesticate SADC policies on natural resources;
- Take action on including good tax governance in ACP-EU agreements and the newly created Forum on Tax Administration;
- Oversee government compliance with EITI standards and strengthen national legal frameworks;
- Diversify use of the region's natural resources, strengthening local inputs and exchange including the execution of systematic geo-surveys;
- Continue to strengthen parliament's engagement and knowledge-base on these issues.

2) The Regional Seminar on the Sustainable Development Goals for the Parliaments of Central and Eastern Europe, organized in Bucharest on 15-16 June by IPU and the Parliament of Romania, discussed how the SDGs and their targets could apply to the region and what role parliaments have in advancing the SDG agenda at the national level. It was emphasized that budget allocations for sustainable development strategies will be critical to success. Parliamentarians at the seminar called for stronger role of parliaments in facilitating technology transfers, trade, capacity building, and financial assistance to lower-income countries. They also recommended taking an entirely new approach to fiscal and tax policy as well as incentives for more sustainable production and consumption.

**3. Please describe two-three key challenges or roadblocks to implementing Busan commitments observed within your constituency in the past six months which would merit further global-level political discussion, including at the Steering Committee. Please describe any concrete examples to illustrate the challenge.**

Lack of monitoring of commitments made to the parliamentary community as a whole:

- ...accelerate and deepen the implementation of existing commitments [SEE BELOW] to strengthen the role of parliaments in the oversight of development processes, including by supporting capacity development backed by adequate resources and clear action plans (BP § 21a);

Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005)

- ...Enhance donors' and partner countries' respective accountability to their citizens and parliaments for their development policies, strategies and performance (PD §3iii);
- ..strengthening the partner country's sustainable capacity to develop, implement and account for its policies to its citizens and parliament (PD §17);
- ...Strengthen as appropriate the parliamentary role in national development strategies and/or budgets (PD §48)

Accra Agenda for Action (2008):

- .... engage with their parliaments and citizens in shaping ...policies (AAA §8);
- ...be accountable to each other and to our respective parliaments and governing bodies for [ ]outcomes (AAA §10);
- ...work more closely with parliaments and local authorities in preparing, implementing and monitoring national development policies and plans (AAA §13a);
- ... support efforts to increase the capacity of all development actors – parliaments, central and local governments, CSOs, research institutes, media and the private sector – to take an active role in dialogue on development policy and on the role of aid in contributing to countries' development objectives (AAA §13b);
- ...facilitate parliamentary oversight by implementing greater transparency in public financial management, including public disclosure of revenues, budgets, expenditures, procurement and audits (AAA §24a);
- .... have mutual assessment reviews in place by 2010 in all countries that have endorsed the Declaration.... draw [ing] on emerging good practice with stronger parliamentary scrutiny and citizen engagement (AAA §24c).
- 

- 4. Please note any important events relating to effective development cooperation in the past six months in which your constituency was involved (e.g. conferences, workshops, panel discussions), and any key messages or takeaways. Please also note any important analytical products or reports that members of your constituency have helped prepare relating to effective development cooperation. Please provide links to further information if available.**

In May, IPU published a guidance note on national aid policies, titled National Aid Policies: Key Pillars of Mutual Accountability. IPU commissioned the guidance note for development cooperation policymakers and practitioners as a tool to develop mutual accountability among all partners. The aim is to provide guidance on: working together to develop a clear set of commitments on aid management at the country level, become better advocates for the adoption or improvement of national aid policies, and how to effectively take part in their implementation. With parliaments insufficiently involved in the aid policy process, the note, which draws on a detailed review of 26 national aid policies, is also meant to support greater parliamentary engagement. It is available online only on the IPU website

- <http://www.ipu.org/english/surveys.htm#national-aid>

**5. Please note any important upcoming events in 2015 where effective development cooperation will be discussed.**

EIP Meeting, Paris (31 August- 1 September)

**6. How can the GPEDC – through its focus on the quality and effectiveness of development cooperation and development partnerships – add value in supporting implementation of the post-2015 development agenda in your constituency? Where applicable, please make reference to specific country-level processes or initiatives.**

As parliaments discuss and plan for domestication of the SDGs, it will be important to ensure that they are treated as a partner in development cooperation both at national and global levels. A strategic approach to expanded engagement with parliaments is therefore needed.



**1. What is the name of your country/organisation?**

International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC)

**2. Please describe any important progress made or initiatives being taken within your constituency in the past six months to advance implementation of the Busan commitments and enhance effectiveness of development cooperation.**

- In the past six months the ITUC/TUDCN – Trade Union Development Cooperation Network has organized one regional seminar in Latin America on development policies including development effectiveness matters (Latin America trade union development cooperation network, March 2015). The main objectives of the meeting were:
  - to deepen the knowledge on the main topics of the global debate on development cooperation (Post-2015 Agenda, Financing for Development, climate change);
  - to "translate" the key issues on the agenda of development cooperation into union demands with national, regional and international implications;
  - to review the work undertaken by Latin American Development Network in 2014, and to define its priorities at national, regional and international level by 2015 (see full report here: <http://www.ituc-csi.org/ppt-presentations> )
- The TUDCN organised its General Meeting in April 2015. This meeting focused on progress reports on the TUDCN work in advocacy (UN Post-2015, EU policies, OECD-DAC, GPEDC/CPDE) and partnerships (TU development effectiveness), as well as, on future planning for 2015-2016. The TUDCN GM is meant to reach internal consensus on TUDCNs strategic plans in view of upcoming policy discussions and events. <http://www.ituc-csi.org/tudcn-gm-2015>
- The TUDCN also organised a seminar on Organisational Capacity Assessment (OCA), 19-20 May 2015, Brussels for its members. The aim of the seminar was to focus on shared ways of evaluating capacity development, namely organisational capacity assessment. To this end, key elements of trade union organisational capacity and capacity development were discussed, and the basic components and most appropriate methodologies for trade union organisational capacity assessment (OCA) set. <http://www.ituc-csi.org/documents-from-the-meeting-15909>
- TUDCN has been also active in several internal working groups of the CPDE: development effectiveness, enabling environment, human rights-based approach, post-2015 development agenda, GPEDC advocacy and financing for development.

**3. Please describe two-three key challenges or roadblocks to implementing Busan commitments observed within your constituency in the past six months which would merit further global-level political discussion, including at the Steering Committee. Please describe any concrete examples to illustrate the challenge.**

- Trade Unions reiterate the need to establish and safeguard adequate policy space for civil society organisations so that they can fully contribute to implementing the Busan commitments. We hope future Steering Committee discussions and the GPEDC second High-Level Meeting will include this major topic in their agenda.
- The political landscape remains uncertain in many fragile settings, making it challenging for CSOs to advocate for effective development co-operation, particularly when it comes to protecting human rights, gender equality, decent work and environmental sustainability. GPEDC should discuss what steps are needed to allow civil society to play a more proactive role in fragile settings.
- In particular, trade unions underline the importance of social dialogue as a means to grant development effectiveness. Collective bargaining between social partners (on equal footing) is essential to grant a meaningful role of private sector actors in development based on the principles of transparency, ownership and accountability.
- Trade Unions believe GPEDC has a lot to gain in promoting stronger participation from civil society, in particular social dialogue, as we are closest to what actually happens on the ground.

**4. Please note any important events relating to effective development cooperation in the past six months in which your constituency was involved (e.g. conferences, workshops, panel discussions), and any key messages or takeaways. Please also note any important analytical products or reports that members of your constituency have helped prepare relating to effective development cooperation. Please provide links to further information if available.**

- The TUDCN has played a proactive role, both as a global platform and through its members, at the UN negotiations on Financing for Development in New York and Addis Ababa. It has also regularly participated in UN negotiations on the Post-2015 Development Agenda and FFD.
- TUDCN has participated in the several side events related to the effective development cooperation agenda:
  - EDDs Side event on “Multi-stakeholder partnerships for inclusive development and the post-2015 agenda” (Brussels, 4 June) co-organized by the CPDE, the GPEDC, and the Task Team on CSO Development Effectiveness and Enabling Environment.  
<http://www.csopartnership.org/news/inclusive-partnerships-the-only-way-to-deliver-sdgs-effectively/>
  - EDDs side event: ILO Office for the European Union and the Benelux Countries and the Trade Union Development Cooperation Network organised a Lab debate in the framework of the #EDD15, on the theme of “Decent work as a driver for development through social dialogue”  
<http://www.ituc-csi.org/edd15-tudcn-ilo-key-messages>
  - Addis Ababa speeches and interventions in round tables and side events:
    - [TUDCN Addis Ababa FFD3 update #1 \(13 July 2015\)](#)
    - [TUDCN Addis Ababa FFD3 update #2 \(14 July 2015\)](#)
    - [TUDCN Addis Ababa FFD3 update #3 \(15 July 2015\)](#)
    - [TUDCN Addis Ababa FFD3 update #4 \(16 July 2015\)](#)
    - [Trade Union reaction](#) to the FFD3 AAAA outcome.

- The Deputy General Secretary of the ITUC, Wellington Chibebe, published the following article on how social dialogue is a tool for social and economic development. This article was published on the [DEVEX website](#).
- The ITUC-TUDCN study “[Business Accountability FOR Development](#)”, launched in April 2015, was supported by the CPDE, in cooperation with EURODAD. It highlights existing business accountability mechanisms in general, and puts forward specific criteria to grant effectiveness of private sector initiatives in development.
- TUDCN continued participating in the work of the Task Team on Enabling Environment and CSO Development Effectiveness. On enabling Environment see in particular: ITUC GLOBAL RIGHTS INDEX <http://www.ituc-csi.org/new-ituc-global-rights-index-the>

**5. Please note any important upcoming events in 2015 where effective development cooperation will be discussed.**

- The upcoming 8th Steering Committee meeting in Mexico City,
- The UN post-2015 negotiations (July-September); the UNGA summit at the end of September;
- The UNDCF symposium in Kampala (4-6 November);
- The Korean annual implementation workshop (early November);
- EC/GPEDC workshop, (January, Brussels)
- The UN Statistical Commission session (February 2016)

**6. How can the GPEDC – through its focus on the quality and effectiveness of development cooperation and development partnerships – add value in supporting implementation of the post-2015 development agenda in your constituency? Where applicable, please make reference to specific country-level processes or initiatives.**

CPDE believes GPEDC’s added value is in its inclusive nature and in its unique governance model, which allows non-executive development actors like civil society to sit at the table with the same status as governments. This is a strong, innovative feature that should be replicated in other development co-operation fora as it reflects the changing development landscape, as well as the nature of CSOs as independent development actors in their own right. GPEDC has also made a difference in putting the focus on developing countries’ leadership, providing much needed global political support to an agenda that is often insufficiently promoted at country level.

For these reasons we believe GPEDC should focus more and more on facilitating Steering Committee-like discussions in developing countries, and we highlight social dialogue in this sense.

In light of the important part social dialogue may play in the post-2015 development agenda, a joint “partnership on social dialogue” with the Global Partnership stakeholders would provide a relevant “how-to” instrument of economic and social development, particularly in the current context of the growing role of the private sector.

Bringing together various actors under the aegis of the Global Partnership to explore ways to learn from and promote social dialogue — at a global level and in individual donor and partner countries — efforts in cooperation could go a long way toward achieving some of the commitments made since the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, promoting national efforts on human rights, gender equality, decent work, environmental sustainability and disability.

**1. What is the name of your country/organisation?**

Peruvian Agency for International Cooperation (APCI)

**2. Please describe any important progress made or initiatives being taken within your constituency in the past six months to advance implementation of the Busan commitments and enhance effectiveness of development cooperation.**

- Peru, committed to the agenda of effective cooperation, as a member of the Steering Committee and representative of the GPEDC dual countries, reiterated the willingness to comply with the commitments and actions of Busan, to that effect has been working in recent months in the preparation of a document under the working title of Latin America and the Caribbean in the New Architecture of International Cooperation for Development: Implications facing the Post-2015 scenario. The intention is to compose a solid academic paper that analyses the dynamics of the region in the context of International Development Cooperation in the post-2015 scenario and from that context to re-launch regional debates on Effective Cooperation, aimed at being an input to enable the region to have a leading role in the process of implementation of the agenda Post-2015 and the SDG.
- On the other hand, the Peruvian Agency for International Cooperation (APCI) has participated in different regional and international events and forums promoting the scope of the GPEDC.

**3. Please describe two-three key challenges or roadblocks to implementing Busan commitments observed within your constituency in the past six months which would merit further global-level political discussion, including at the Steering Committee. Please describe any concrete examples to illustrate the challenge.**

The main challenges faced by the Agency to implement the commitments of Busan in the last six months have mainly been the low willingness of several countries in the region to agree positions on the efficiency agenda, especially in a context where much of the efforts are concentrated towards the definition of Global Development Agendas such as the Post 2015 and Finance for Development.

**4. Please note any important events relating to effective development cooperation in the past six months in which your constituency was involved (e.g. conferences, workshops, panel discussions), and any key messages or takeaways. Please also note any important analytical products or reports that members of your constituency have helped prepare relating to effective development cooperation. Please provide links to further information if available.**

- On May 20, 2015, the APCI held a National Seminar titled "International Cooperation in the Post-2015 scenario: debate and reflection on the Global Agendas for Development", which aimed to promote dialogue and exchange of views between the various development actors on the implications of global development agendas of international cooperation and its future in Peru.
- Effective development took a central position in the discussions. In that sense a panel entitled "The Challenges of Effective Development and its contribution to the Post-2015 Agenda" was held. In this panel it was discussed how international cooperation is adapting its operations and internal mechanisms to contribute to the effectiveness agenda; planned strategies to support countries in achieving this effectiveness agenda; and challenges to think about the GPECD as a governance alternative in international cooperation and the implications for the countries of the region.

**5. Please note any important upcoming events in 2015 where effective development cooperation will be discussed.**

The APCI has proposed convening a Regional Consultation to various agencies / organizational units responsible for international cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean, including other development actors, which aims to discuss current issues of cooperation and regional interest. The event will take place tentatively in October 2015.

**6. How can the GPEDC – through its focus on the quality and effectiveness of development cooperation and development partnerships – add value in supporting implementation of the post-2015 development agenda in your constituency? Where applicable, please make reference to specific country-level processes or initiatives.**

- Quality and Effectiveness of development cooperation:  
Both the quality and effectiveness of aid are key to the implementation of the Development Agenda Post 2015. Particularly in a context where the Official Development Assistance (ODA) is decreasing for middle-income countries such as Peru. In that sense, both are part of the overall framework of the Peruvian National Policy on International Technical Cooperation. Also one of the results desired by the policy is to ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of the funds received from international cooperation.
- Development partnerships:  
The creation of the GPEDC provided a unique coalition of partners, where along with traditional donors other actors were incorporated such as the private sector, emerging economies, Civil Society Organizations and parliaments; on the basis of shared principles with differentiated commitments. This is further deepened by the First Meeting of High-Level AGCED (Mexico, June 2014).

- In the Post Agenda - 2015 multi- actors partnerships have taken a strong presence. And they appear as a solution to address the scale and ambition of this new agenda, where the need for such partnerships is highlighted to support different priorities of the agenda and to mobilize additional resources
- In Peru such modalities of partnerships that complement a global partnership for sustainable development are being promoted. In that sense there have been efforts in the implementation of new forms of partnership between the public and private sector denominated Public-Private Partnerships for Development. Also there has been progress in strengthening communication channels between APCI and CSOs highlighting its contribution to the development process. In that sense it is planned to develop a “Catalog of successful experiences of CSOs on International Cooperation”.



**1. What is the name of your country/organisation?**

**Republic of the Philippines/National Economic and Development Authority  
(NEDA)**

**2. Please describe any important progress made or initiatives being taken within your constituency in the past six months to advance implementation of the Busan commitments and enhance effectiveness of development cooperation.**

Initiatives taken in the last 6 months (i.e., January to June 2015):

- Department of Budget and Management (DBM) Program Expenditure Classification (PREXC) Approach to Budgeting – DBM has spearheaded the launching of the PREXC approach to budgeting which shall be adopted in the FY 2017 budget preparation cycle. PREXC aims to reflect the linkage between planning and budgeting in order to ensure that budget allocation is geared towards achieving organizational outcomes and development results.
- National Evaluation Policy (NEP) Framework – On 15 July 2015, NEDA and DBM signed the joint memorandum circular on the NEP Framework. Said Framework calls for the purposive conduct of independent evaluation of government programs and projects to ensure that what government is spending on is delivering positive results. The policy framework applies to programs and projects being implemented by all government agencies, including state universities and colleges, government-owned and/or controlled corporations, and government financial institutions. Civil society organizations and other third parties' programs and projects contracted by a government implementing agency are also involved.
- Signing of the Philippines-Canada Mutual Accountability Framework – NEDA, on behalf of the Government of the Philippines, signed a Mutual Accountability Framework with the Government of Canada last 8 May 2015. The framework seeks to program an annual indicative amount for Canada's bilateral development assistance to the Philippines. The mutual commitments in the MAF will level the expectations of both governments, particularly on the development cooperation processes, which may address specific programmatic and governance concerns. These will further increase transparency and accountability for results of Philippines-Canada development cooperation programs.

**3. Please describe two-three key challenges or roadblocks to implementing Busan commitments observed within your constituency in the past six months which would merit further global-level political discussion, including at the Steering Committee. Please describe any concrete examples to illustrate the challenge.**

- The need for an open working group/fora to steer dialogue and consultation processing to move the development effectiveness agenda and SDGs
- As a Middle Income Country (MIC), more complex challenges require more capacity building, more governance reforms, and better domestic resource mobilization to fuel the growing economy.
- Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) participation in government processes is either limited or illegitimate (i.e., some are involved in corrupt practices as dummy non-government organizations)

- Insufficient transparency, information/knowledge-sharing, and comprehensiveness in electronic publication of data (the Philippines scored high in openness in terms of budget and education, but low on statistics, legislations, and trade data)

**4. Please note any important events relating to effective development cooperation in the past six months in which your constituency was involved (e.g. conferences, workshops, panel discussions), and any key messages or takeaways. Please also note any important analytical products or reports that members of your constituency have helped prepare relating to effective development cooperation. Please provide links to further information if available.**

*3rd International Conference on Financing for Development (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia) from 13-16 July 2015*

- Philippine delegation was comprised of representatives from Department of Finance, Development Bank of the Philippines, Land Bank of the Philippines, NEDA, Philippine Export-Import Credit Agency, Cairo Embassy, Philippine Mission to New York, and Philippine Congress.
- Key messages: importance of domestic resource mobilization and concrete steps towards scaling it up; launching of new initiatives on social welfare, access to clean energy, greater cooperation on tax issues to finance the achievement of the proposed sustainable development goals (SDGs)

*4th Government of the Philippines – Agence Française de Développement (AFD) Bilateral Consultations (Paris, France), 06-07 July 2015*

- Philippine delegation was comprised of representatives from NEDA, DOF and the Philippine Embassy in Paris
- Key messages: highlighted the implications of international frameworks (i.e., Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction, Post-2015 Development Agenda, Sustainable Development Goals, 3rd Financing for Development and COP 21) on ODA activities.

*Development Cooperation Forum-Republic of Korea High-Level Symposium “Development cooperation for people and planet: What will it take?” (Incheon, South Korea), 8-10 April 2015*

- Undersecretary Rolando Tungpalan represented the Philippines in the Symposium.
- Key messages: ODA remains vital in financing for development, ODA must focus where it is most needed (Least Developed Countries, Small Island Developing States, etc), highlighted the increasing importance of the role of South-south cooperation.

*APDEF Regional Consultation Workshop (Manila, Philippines), 26-27 March 2015*

- Hosted by the Government of the Philippines, and co-chaired by the Governments of Bangladesh and Palau, over 120 delegates in various sectors discussed and made recommendations on the strengthening of coherence between the effective development cooperation and financing for development agendas in Asia-Pacific.

- Key message: Participants highlighted the importance of a country-led approach in managing Financing for Development in pursuit of the implementation of the SDGs; key areas in strengthening a country-led approach included creating an enabling environment for key sectors to support an Integrated National Financing Framework, strengthening south-south cooperation, creating regional knowledge platforms and fine-tuning monitoring and accountability mechanisms building on existing country approaches.

*Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, 7th Steering Committee Meeting (The Hague, Netherlands), 19-20 January 2015*

- Undersecretary Rolando Tungpalan, as a Steering Committee member, attended the meeting
- Key messages: confirmed that the Global Partnership can make a powerful contribution to the key UN discussions that will be held on Financing for Development, the Post-2015 Development Agenda and climate change. By promoting coherence and positioning itself as a catalyst to accelerate the implementation of the agreements that will come out of these discussions, the Global Partnership can help make a stronger impact on the lives of people living in poverty.

**5. Please note any important upcoming events in 2015 where effective development cooperation will be discussed.**

5th M&E Network Forum – The Philippines M&E Network which is spearheaded by NEDA envisions to ensure the achievement of development results and to mobilize development practitioners to apply or utilize improved evaluation systems and processes in enhancing the likelihood of accomplishing development objectives. The theme for the 5th M&E Network Forum tentatively scheduled in November 2015 has yet to be finalized.

**6. How can the GPEDC – through its focus on the quality and effectiveness of development cooperation and development partnerships – add value in supporting implementation of the post-2015 development agenda in your constituency? Where applicable, please make reference to specific country-level processes or initiatives.**

*Country-level processes or initiatives which may be assisted by GPEDC:*

- Follow-through study to the first Development Finance and Aid Assessment (DFAA) undertaken by the Philippine Government to assess development finance flows in the country and to analyse complementarities between said flows and their development effectiveness. The follow-through study may focus on the quality and results-orientation of spending of development finance, and options to make optimal use of OFW remittances and innovative financing instruments.
- Institutional capacity development on the conduct of evaluations and technical assistance on the operationalization of the recently signed NEP Framework



**1. What is the name of your country/organisation?**

**The Business and Industry Advisory Committee to the OECD (BIAC)**

**2. Please describe any important progress made or initiatives being taken within your constituency in the past six months to advance implementation of the Busan commitments and enhance effectiveness of development cooperation.**

- BIAC has been contributing private sector expertise to the update of the OECD's Policy Framework for Investment (PFI) – an essential tool for enabling private sector investment in emerging and developing economies. The PFI was finalized and approved by Ministers in June 2015. BIAC undertook significant efforts to promote the PFI in the UN-led Post-2015 process.
- BIAC has also been providing private sector expertise to the OECD DAC work on measuring ODA and total official support for sustainable DEVELOPMENT (TOSSD).

**3. Please describe two-three key challenges or roadblocks to implementing Busan commitments observed within your constituency in the past six months which would merit further global-level political discussion, including at the Steering Committee. Please describe any concrete examples to illustrate the challenge.**

- Domestic impediments to implementing policy reforms and the resulting uncertainty act to hold back investment and development. More can be done to support and encourage countries in implementing essential policy reforms for sustainable development by looking at the political economy of reform and learning from international good practice.
- The diversity of different development bodies and processes, coupled with what we perceive to be an insufficiently clear program of work for the Global Partnership, make it challenging for companies to determine where to focus their efforts. It is not clear to many, for example, how the Global Partnership interacts with the UN-led Post-2015 process, and what real impact it may have.

**4. Please note any important events relating to effective development cooperation in the past six months in which your constituency was involved (e.g. conferences, workshops, panel discussions), and any key messages or takeaways. Please also note any important analytical products or reports that members of your constituency have helped prepare relating to effective development cooperation. Please provide links to further information if available.**

- BIAC participated in the OECD Global Forum on Development in April in Paris, in which our Development Task Force Chair and Vice-Chair underlined the importance of public-private cooperation for development.
- BIAC facilitated an event on the PFI in March in New York, on the sidelines of the FfD negotiations and Post-2015 negotiations. It was co-hosted by the Global Business Alliance for Post-2015 and the OECD. It underscored the importance of an enabling policy environment for investment and the usefulness of a tool such as the PFI to support countries' efforts.
- On the occasion of the OECD Global Forum on Responsible Business Conduct in June, BIAC participated in a panel discussion on the "SDG Compass" – a tool designed to help companies in their sustainable development reporting. It was organized by the Global Reporting Initiative, together with the World Business Council for Sustainable Development and the UN Global Compact.

**5. Please note any important upcoming events in 2015 where effective development cooperation will be discussed.**

- An OECD workshop on implementing the PFI will be held before the end of 2015.
- An OECD DAC Senior Level Meeting is expected to take place also before the end of 2015.
- We will hold our next BIAC Development Task Force meeting in early December.

**6. How can the GPEDC – through its focus on the quality and effectiveness of development cooperation and development partnerships – add value in supporting implementation of the post-2015 development agenda in your constituency? Where applicable, please make reference to specific country-level processes or initiatives.**

- BIAC believes that the GPEDC would benefit from establishing a clear work program focused on a limited number of key priorities with concrete deliverables. This would help to clarify its value add in the Post-2015 development agenda.

**1. What is the name of your country/organisation?**

**United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG)**

**2. Please describe any important progress made or initiatives being taken within your constituency in the past six months to advance implementation of the Busan commitments and enhance effectiveness of development cooperation.**

- For some of our members, the Busan Principles are directly included in the project proposals.
- Particularly the ownership principle is very important to us, given that we work on a basis of peer-to-peer support, between local government political and technical officials and experts. Projects are generally aligned with priority themes in municipal structures and thus have “local traction”, which ensures sustainability of results.
- Results in local government development cooperation are generally system changes that require longer-term processes. It is difficult to fit the project approach to decentralized development cooperation activities. Generally, a mix is sought between longer-term and short-term objectives.
- Partnerships between local governments are generally based on equality, trust and respect and can be characterized as inclusive. The long term relationships results in trust and good dialogue, which, apart from being inclusive, also contributes to the accountability and transparency of the partnerships.

**3. Please describe two-three key challenges or roadblocks to implementing Busan commitments observed within your constituency in the past six months which would merit further global-level political discussion, including at the Steering Committee. Please describe any concrete examples to illustrate the challenge.**

- A limiting factor in the Busan document is that the main focus of this principle is on mutual accountability and transparency between both partners. However, for local governments, upward accountability towards the national government and downward accountability towards the citizen are even more important features of accountability. These have not been included in the outlook of the Busan agenda. Many projects of decentralized development cooperation focus on citizen participation. Upward accountability can be achieved when local and regional governments become true partners in the national dialogues about development policies and strategies.
- Another limiting factor is the fact that for the monitoring exercise, local governments have not been identified as key stakeholder to involve in the process. If we consider that national governments should ensure local ownership and alignment with local priorities, local governments as such should play a bigger role in the monitoring of the commitments. Despite our suggestion of adding a local government expert to the advisory group, this has not been taken on board by the GPEDC secretariat. We have our serious concerns.

**4. Please note any important events relating to effective development cooperation in the past six months in which your constituency was involved (e.g. conferences, workshops, panel discussions), and any key messages or takeaways. Please also note any important analytical products or reports that members of your constituency have helped prepare relating to effective development cooperation. Please provide links to further information if available.**

- UN DCF High Level Symposium: Some of the key messages shared by the local and regional governments delegation included the need for real mutual accountability at all levels, including the local level. Advantages of decentralised cooperation and demand-driven peer-to-peer cooperation from the North and the South were quoted as positive experiences for the effectiveness of development cooperation policies and for the new cooperation agenda. Finally, local and regional leaders reiterated that the SDGs need to have a strong governance perspective and that local governments should be involved in all stages of development processes.
- UCLG Executive Bureau Porto Alegre panel discussion (see [www.uclg.org](http://www.uclg.org))
- Various events and workshops from UCLG members active in development cooperation, such as the Millennium Municipality Event of the Association of Netherlands Municipalities

**5. Please note any important upcoming events in 2015 where effective development cooperation will be discussed.**

- UCLG Capacity and Institution Building Working Group meeting, 1-2 October 2015, The Hague (Netherlands)
- Local Economic Development Forum, 15 October, Turin (Italy)

**6. How can the GPEDC – through its focus on the quality and effectiveness of development cooperation and development partnerships – add value in supporting implementation of the post-2015 development agenda in your constituency? Where applicable, please make reference to specific country-level processes or initiatives.**

- The local government constituency considers the Global Partnership as an important instrument of monitoring of the implementation of the new development agenda offering the possibility to include the subnational governments at the table and making a strong link possible with the localization of the 2015.
- This questionnaire has been completed on behalf of United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG).

**1. What is the name of your country/organisation?**

**UN Development Programme (UNDP)**

**2. Please describe any important progress made or initiatives being taken within your constituency in the past six months to advance implementation of the Busan commitments and enhance effectiveness of development cooperation.**

***Transparency and mutual accountability***

- Following a briefing on IATI held in July 2015, a UNDG Task Team on Data and Transparency will be formed to support UNDG members in publishing data according to IATI standards. As of July 2015, 9 UNDG members (UNCDF, UNICEF, UNDP, UNOPS, UNFPA, UN WOMEN, WFP, UN-Habitat, UNESCO) were publishing according to IATI standard. UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, WFP and UNAIDS have open data platforms which include information on resources and results. For example, open.undp.org presents UNDP's 6000+ development projects and 8000 outputs in 177 countries and territories worldwide by location, funding source, and focus area, and users are able to drill down for comprehensive project data. UNICEF's website, open.unicef.org, has similar functions. UNDP ranked first globally in the 2014 Aid Transparency Index. UNICEF also ranked above average. Other UN Agencies are publishing to the IATI standard. UNFPA's data.unfpa.org rates among the top five agencies ranked as "ambitious" by IATI. UNFPA launched a transparency portal in June 2015, which is a publicly accessible online system that visualizes data on expenditures and donor contributions. The transparency portal promotes accountability by showing how funds are allocated and spent at global, regional and country-levels over all programme areas and resource types.
- UNIDO is currently conducting an organization-wide Transparency Initiative with the objective of significantly increasing the transparency of its technical cooperation activities and support services, and plans to report to IATI. As part of this Initiative, UNIDO has developed a dedicated Open Data Platform displaying an interactive world map with detailed information on ongoing programmes and projects. The new UNIDO ISID Operation Platform, rolled out in April 2015, serves as a dynamic portal with the view to help leverage and coordinate resources for implementing ISID, promote specific investment opportunities and facilitate matchmaking between different stakeholders.
- WHO has developed a Programme Budget portal with the aim of increasing transparency and accountability regarding WHO financing, and to improve reporting on results. The portal is updated on a quarterly basis to provide the latest financial information, and on an annual basis to provide updates on technical implementation.
- UNDP and UNDESA have begun rolling out the 4th National Mutual Accountability Survey to LICs and LMICs. The survey aims to provide complimentary evidence to the GPEDC monitoring on the state of mutual accountability frameworks and practice at country level.

### **Country ownership**

- According to the 2015 QCPR report on UN development activities, which features results of surveys with partner countries, the UNDAF – the UN’s development programming tool - has helped improve alignment with national priorities. 93 percent of governments agree that UN activities are closely aligned with national needs and priorities, and 67 percent agree that there is a clear division of labour between UN agencies at the country level. Some 94 per cent of Governments perceived the UNDAF to be a valuable instrument that ensured national ownership and leadership. National ownership has been reinforced by joint national and United Nations steering committees. There is a joint steering committee in 68 per cent of the 78 countries. More than 74 per cent of Governments stated that their participation had allowed them to exercise leadership over United Nations programmes.
- In terms of reducing fragmentation the 2015 QCPR report notes governments perceived that the “Delivering as one” approach had a positive effect in terms of increasing the efficiency and coherence of the UN development system at the country level. Some 73 per cent of those programme countries that were interested in the approach stated that its introduction had made it either much easier or somewhat easier for their Governments to deal with the United Nations system in their country. New countries requesting the DaO approach in 2015 include Eritrea, Jamaica, Madagascar, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Swaziland, Venezuela. A new generation of One Programmes are being developed by UNCTs in countries such as Bosnia and Herzegovina and Jordan, as well as “second generation” One Programmes in many of the pilots. Countries such as Mauritania and Malawi are implementing Joint Workplans, replacing agency specific workplans in some or all areas. Countries such as Pakistan, Albania and Mozambique are using common budgetary frameworks.
- One of the “core” coordinating functions for Resident Coordinator offices is to support national coordination systems and processes in support of aid effectiveness. Recent activities include: In Myanmar, UN agencies entered their programme and project data into the Government’s new Aid Information Management System, which is the first such system in the world to be built by a partner country that is compliant with the standards of the International Aid Transparency Initiative standards; In Côte d’Ivoire, the UNCT has supported the creation of an online aid management platform; In the Central African Republic, the UNCT facilitated the design of a national framework and the set-up of a national platform for aid coordination; In Moldova, as part of its coordination mandate, the UN supported the launch of the national aid management platform to capture results of development support, and strengthened sectoral coordination in health and HIV.

### ***Inclusive partnerships***

- An increasing number of UNCTs are calling their UNDAFs “partnership” or “cooperation” frameworks to highlight the growing importance of partnerships and collaboration as the foundation of the UN’s work at country level. For example, in Tunisia, the UN-Partnership to Promote the Rights of Persons with Disabilities – UNPRPD – has successfully engaged civil society organizations working on disability issues, and has also brought CSOs who have not traditionally worked on disability issues into the partnership. In Mozambique, a public-private partnership with the Swedish Embassy, Norwegian company Lurio Green Resources (LGR), and UNICEF, WHO and UNHCR, aims to strengthen the Civil Registration and Vital Statistics system, by promoting free registration of children.
- UNIDO’s recently introduced flagship Programmes for Country Partnerships (PCP) aim to advance partnerships that succeed in mobilizing public and private resources necessary for financing ISID within the framework of the post-2015 development agenda. The main focus of this comprehensive approach is coordinating and forging multi-stakeholder partnerships, facilitating technology transfer, and creating synergies for industry-related infrastructure and technical cooperation projects, ranging from small and medium-scale domestic enterprises to large-scale international investments
- Further information on UNDP’s work on effective development cooperation is included in the [2014 Annual Status Report](#): UNDP Global Project on Capacity Development for Aid Effectiveness.

### ***3. Please describe two-three key challenges or roadblocks to implementing Busan commitments observed within your constituency in the past six months which would merit further global-level political discussion, including at the Steering Committee. Please describe any concrete examples to illustrate the challenge.***

- Feedback from both programme country Governments and resident coordinators for the 2015 QCPR report reveals that the UN system largely uses national institutions in the design and implementation of projects and programmes. Nevertheless, national monitoring and reporting systems and national procurement, financial and evaluation capacity have been underused. The lack of use of national systems should not be oversimplified as an issue of lack of willingness. Feedback from the field points to multiple challenges including turnover in government institutions, and sometime stringent donor requirements.
- While critical for accountability, dual reporting - as individual agencies, and as the UNCT as a whole - remains a challenge. This includes difficulties in harmonizing and resourcing both Agency and system-wide country level reporting, linking UNCT reporting to national development results and including the work of the UN system as whole. Nevertheless, strong progress has been made.
- As partnerships become more important and decision-making increasingly participatory, issues of accountability, evaluation and reporting become simultaneously more relevant and complex. In this context, setting standards and formal mechanisms with regard to the monitoring and transparency of multi-stakeholder partnerships remain a constant challenge.

**4. Please note any important events relating to effective development cooperation in the past six months in which your constituency was involved (e.g. conferences, workshops, panel discussions), and any key messages or takeaways. Please also note any important analytical products or reports that members of your constituency have helped prepare relating to effective development cooperation. Please provide links to further information if available.**

- [DCF Republic of Korea High-Level Symposium](#) (Incheon, 8-10 April): Key messages included that targeted development cooperation should be used in an interconnected way and chosen on a case by case basis, leveraging comparative advantages across different modalities while responding to the country specific context; and delivery on the post-2015 development agenda depends on the effectiveness of mutual learning and knowledge sharing and integrated monitoring, review and accountability for development results. It also featured a workshop on [national mutual accountability](#) examining how the survey can be further adapted to reflect new realities in monitoring and review of development cooperation post-2015.
- The DCF prepared several background studies and policy briefs in connection with the Symposium, including: 1) [Assessing the suitability of different development cooperation modalities for greater effectiveness and impact](#); 2) [What is development co-operation](#); 3) [Improving ODA allocation for a post-2015 world](#); 4) [Monitoring and review of development co-operation at the national level](#); 5) [Addressing changes and challenges in monitoring and review of development cooperation at the national level](#)
- The DCF organized a side event in Addis Ababa, 16 July, on “[The impact of private and blended development cooperation: What can we expect in practice](#)”. The event examined the contours of the increasingly diverse landscape of private and blended development cooperation. A complimentary [DCF report](#) on looks at analysing the effectiveness and impact of private and blended development cooperation.
- UNDP’s Asia-Pacific Regional Centre, through the Asia Pacific Development Effectiveness Facility, helped organize the March regional consultation on “Strengthening the Coherence of the Financing for Development and Effective Development Cooperation Agendas”, for which [key messages](#) are available.
- UNDP China has prepared a policy brief on “[Demand-Driven Data: How Partner countries are Gathering Chinese Development Cooperation Information](#)”. The brief notes that there is strong demand from partner countries for the Chinese government to align with national systems and procedures for collecting development cooperation data; and there is scope for partner countries to more effectively involve Chinese counterparts in data collection and validation.
- UNDP prepared a [Transparency issue brief](#), which discusses critical ingredients for greater transparency in development cooperation including 1) better data; 2) better information management; and 3) better access, which in turn translates into strengthened accountability systems.

- UNDP, with support from Japan, has prepared a policy brief on [development cooperation in middle income countries](#), including looking at key enablers for driving positive change, and how development cooperation can act as a catalyst in MICs, drawing on qualitative data from Ghana, Jamaica, Kazakhstan and Vietnam Country Offices. It notes that more tailored development cooperation interventions are in great demand, and a pressing need for development partners to align co-operation activities with national priorities and use country systems.
- In order to promote UNIDO's renewed mandate of inclusive and sustainable industrial development (ISID), the Organization has organized a series of **ISID forums** in 2014 and 2015. These high-level forums provide a valuable global platform for debate on how to operationalize strategies and policies, and effective partnership models that accelerate ISID. The latest forum, co-organized with the governments of Ethiopia and Senegal, and UNECA, took place in July 2015 on the margins of the third International Conference on Financing for Development in Addis Ababa.
- "[Making it happen: Technology, finance, and statistics for sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific](#)." (UNDP, ESCAP, ADB).

**5. Please note any important upcoming events in 2015 where effective development cooperation will be discussed.**

- DCF [High Level Symposium](#) in Kampala, Uganda (4-6 November). The focus will be on "Development co-operation for a new era: Making the renewed global partnership for sustainable development a reality." The symposium will engage up to 200 high-level experts from all stakeholder groups.
- The UNDG will host a side event during the September SDG Summit which will inform stakeholders about the SDG priorities and the available support for the next step – which is to engage countries in planning for, implementing, tracking, and reporting on progress in the implementation of the SDGs. The event will demonstrate the on-going support to sustainable development that the UNDG has started to provide to Member States and offer a platform for countries to present their national strategies, policies, and reforms underway in implementing the SDGs.
- Starting in October, UNECOSOC will host a second round of [dialogues](#) on the longer-term positioning of the UN system. Member states will discuss what the system should look like to deliver on the newly adopted agenda.
- UNDP's Asia-Pacific Regional Centre in Bangkok will support a regional results meeting in September, coordinating with the Results and Mutual Accountability GPI.
- UNIDO General Conference, Vienna, 30 November to 04 December. A high-level ISID Forum will take place on the margins, which will extend the impact and outreach of inclusive and sustainable industrial development goals by strengthening the partnership dialogue between a wide array of development actors while discussing the way forward and concrete action plans for full and effective implementation of the industry-related SDGs.

**6. How can the GPEDC – through its focus on the quality and effectiveness of development cooperation and development partnerships – add value in supporting implementation of the post-2015 development agenda in your constituency? Where applicable, please make reference to specific country-level processes or initiatives.**

- There is still need for greater clarity on the relationship between the GPEDC and the broader global partnership for sustainable development.
- The Addis Ababa outcome document welcomes “efforts to improve the quality, impact and effectiveness of development cooperation and other international efforts in public finance, including adherence to agreed development cooperation effectiveness principles” and notes the role of the Global Partnership in this area. The GPEDC should thus maintain a strong focus on **efforts to improve the quality and effectiveness of development cooperation** and opening space for policy dialogue. It can advance a discussion on quality of development cooperation beyond ODA, to update the effectiveness agenda for the post-2015 era.
- The Addis Ababa document also recognizes the role of the DCF in following up on issues of effective development cooperation at the UN. The GPEDC should thus also continue to strengthen synergies with the DCF in jointly contributing to effective development co-operation, including through the joint DCF-GPEDC Roadmap.
- The Addis Ababa outcome, and the Post-2015 outcome recognize the importance of **multi-stakeholder partnerships**. The UNDG has recognized that critical principles of ownership, accountability and transparency must be at the heart of partnership approaches going forward. In the UNDG-sponsored “dialogues on implementation”, participants highlighted that carefully constructed partnerships that can facilitate participation and voluntary engagement and draw on the assets and strengths of different actors are needed. Accountability mechanisms aimed at avoiding conflict of interest, are needed, together with enabling legislative and policy frameworks, to support such partnerships in the post-2015 era. The UN system has a unique and critical role to play in facilitating, leveraging and supporting such partnerships at all levels. The GPEDC can also play a role in supporting partnerships with a focus on the quality of the partnerships.
- The GPEDC also has a role to play in supporting **monitoring and accountability** for development cooperation. While its contribution will be limited, as a voluntary forum, the monitoring framework can help support implementation of Goal 17. The monitoring indicator on mutual accountability has for example been raised in the context of target 17.16. Strengthening the relevance of the monitoring framework with a focus on quality of partnerships (inclusive of development cooperation) can further strengthen the contribution.

**1. What is the name of your country/organisation?**

**U.S. Agency for International Development/ United States of America**

**2. Please describe any important progress made or initiatives being taken within your constituency in the past six months to advance implementation of the Busan commitments and enhance effectiveness of development cooperation.**

- President Obama and his Administration have committed to the aid effectiveness principles laid out in Busan and are enabling reforms to change the way the U.S. does business leading to a more effective, inclusive, and responsive development leader.
- Under this backdrop, USAID has made progress on our Busan commitments to transparency and mutual accountability. Late last year, USAID began working on a cost management plan (CMP) on how to fulfil USAID's International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) commitment. The plan elaborates on the necessary requirements (for example, political movement/discussions, technical work, system upgrades) and estimated timeline for implementation to advance in these areas. Recognizing the level of effort involved with the improvements varies greatly, the CMP outlines a four-phased approach. USAID has implemented Phase One of the plan, including reporting an additional 16 IATI data elements. USAID's Acting Administrator recently approved Phases Two and Three of the CMP. USAID [publicly released the cost management plan](#) in early July 2015 and these changes will bring USAID much closer to fulfilling its IATI commitments. In addition, USAID published an [Aid Transparency Country Pilot Assessment](#). The country pilots assessed the demand for and relevance of information that the U.S. Government (USG) is making available, as well as the capacity of different groups to use it. The final report summarizes findings from the three pilots and provides recommendations to help improve the transmission of foreign assistance data to ensure that the transparency efforts of the USG create development impact.
- Earlier this year, USAID's Global Development Lab published, "[Partnering for Impact: USAID and the Private Sector](#)." The report highlights some of our most innovative, inclusive, and impactful partnerships from across USAID. It serves as a standard for successful multi-stakeholder partnerships.
- A recent example of a multi-stakeholder, inclusive partnership is the [Climate Services for Resilient Development](#). In June 2015, the USG launched an international public-private partnership to empower developing nations to boost their own climate resilience. The partnership, Climate Services for Resilient Development, will provide needed climate services – including actionable science, data, information, tools, and training – to developing countries that are working to strengthen their national resilience to the impacts of climate change. The partnership launched with more than \$34 million in financial and in-kind contributions from USAID and seven other founding-partner institutions from around the world: the American Red Cross, Asian Development Bank, Esri, Google, Inter-American Development Bank, the Skoll Global Threats Fund, and the U.K. Government.

- As part of USAID Forward, USAID's Local Solutions is partnering directly with local governments, the private sector, civil society, and academia to ensure that local systems own, resource, and sustain the development results in which USAID invests. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 the global average of mission funds programmed through local systems has increased to 16.9% from 9.6% in FY 2010. USAID's work in Local Solutions reinforces the importance of the New Model for Development's emphasis on local ownership, accountability, and political will which suits the four Busan principles, especially country led development ownership. In addition, under USAID Forward the Agency completed 224 evaluations worldwide in FY 2014 that help the Agency deliver results. The evaluations are all publicly available at [Development Experience Clearinghouse](#) and further our transparency and accountability efforts.

**3. Please describe two-three key challenges or roadblocks to implementing Busan commitments observed within your constituency in the past six months which would merit further global-level political discussion, including at the Steering Committee. Please describe any concrete examples to illustrate the challenge.**

The development community made great progress with the outcomes of Busan and is now making strides to fully implement those outcomes. There has been much advancement in implementation, however, roadblocks remain. Three areas that additional attention should be paid to include:

- The Advisory Group (AG) had its first meeting in May, which is a great and important milestone in the work of GPEDC. The AG can provide technical expertise and support to strengthen GPEDC's monitoring framework. It will be essential for this key body to continue its work and move forward on its three tracks; pilot indicators, strengthening the second monitoring round, and review of the monitoring framework to ensure its relevance to post-2015 context. To ensure this essential work continues important considerations should be paid towards the resources – technical, monetary, human – going towards the AG and ensuring that it is receiving full support.
- Inclusive, multi-stakeholder partnerships are critical for advancing the Busan principles. USAID's New Model for Development requires working with a broad range of stakeholders and leveraging their resources, unique skills, and capacities. The private sector is also a critical partner in this effort. In addition, USAID and the broader development community needs to continue to learn how to improve upon multi-stakeholder partnerships.
- Finally, attention should be paid to increasing and supporting the role of regional perspectives. The role of regional workshops, conferences, events, points of view and also resources has been helpful and should continue to be developed. In addition, involving regional bodies, such as the African Union or others, in supporting aid effectiveness can be helpful to moving the development cooperation agenda forward.

**4. Please note any important events relating to effective development cooperation in the past six months in which your constituency was involved (e.g. conferences, workshops, panel discussions), and any key messages or takeaways. Please also note any important analytical products or reports that members of your constituency have helped prepare relating to effective development cooperation. Please provide links to further information if available.**

- USAID has attended many events around the world in the past six months from local conferences in countries we work in to larger international events. At each event the Agency reinforces (when appropriate) the four 'Busan-friendly' principles which constitute the New Model of Development, and why these principles are particularly well-suited to the work of the GPEDC. These four principles are: local ownership, accountability, and political will; leverage through inclusive development partnerships; a premium on innovation; and results driven. Some recent examples of important events include: Acting Administrator Lenhardt's [speech to SID](#), the Oslo Education Summit, the Chief Economists [speech on at the USAID RDMA Conference](#), Acting Administrator Lenhardt's FY2015 [budget testimony](#) to Congress, Acting Assistant Administrator Thomas Staal's [speech to the Third UN Conference](#) on Disaster Risk Reduction, and more.
- USAID's Assistant to the Administrator for the Bureau of Policy, Planning and Learning, Alex Thier gave a [TEDxFoggyBottom talk on Ending Extreme Poverty](#). PPL/AA Thier explains through this important video how ending extreme poverty can happen and how each person can help solve humanity's greatest challenge. The talk covers many of the Busan principles.
- The governments of Mexico and the Netherlands, as two of the co-chairs of GPEDC hosted a side event in New York on April 20th titled [More than the Sum of its Partners: A dialogue on multi-stakeholder partnerships for development](#). USAID's Alex Thier, also a Steering Committee member, participated in the panel to highlight how multi-stakeholder partnerships have helped USAID and also what the Agency has learned in the process.
- On July 1st, Publish What You Fund released its [2015 U.S. Aid Transparency Review](#), which highlighted the progress USAID has made in publishing high quality aid data and on implementing IATI. USAID jumped 22 points from its 2014 score to reach the "good" category for the first time. At the launch of the review, USAID spoke of the Agency's commitment to results, transparency and accountability in line with Busan principles.
- In September 2014, USAID hosted the [Frontiers in Development Forum](#), which featured global leaders and practitioners from Secretary John Kerry to Justine Greening, UK Secretary of State for International Development to Graca Machel to Mary Robinson, former President of Ireland, to Jakaya Kikwete, President of the United Republic of Tanzania. The Forum looked at how the development community can end extreme poverty through partnerships, innovation, and results.
- Innovation, one of the hallmarks of USAID's New Model for Development and of Busan was featured at the USAID and DFID co-hosted [MDC Countdown Event](#) at the 69th UN General Assembly.

**5. Please note any important upcoming events in 2015 where effective development cooperation will be discussed.**

- Third Financing for Development Conference
- The 70<sup>th</sup> United Nations General Assembly
- The United Nations Summit to adopt the Post-2015 Development Agenda
- OECD-DAC High Level Meeting
- 21<sup>st</sup> Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21/CMP11)
- Tenth WTO Ministerial Conference

**5. How can the GPEDC – through its focus on the quality and effectiveness of development cooperation and development partnerships – add value in supporting implementation of the post-2015 development agenda in your constituency? Where applicable, please make reference to specific country-level processes or initiatives.**

- GPEDC can add value through its focus and support on country level ownership. As USAID begins the process of its second round of the [Country Development Cooperation Strategy \(CDCS\)](#) it will be helpful to have the Busan principles reinforced by GPEDC at the country level. The CDCS is a five-year strategic plan to define development objectives and maximize the impact of development cooperation. USAID works closely with partner country governments and citizens, civil society organizations, the private sector, multi-lateral organizations, other donors, as well as the State Department and other USG agencies to develop a CDCS. USAID can also use the second round of CDCSs to further ingrain the four principles of Busan – ownership of development priorities by developing countries, focus on results, inclusive development partnerships, and transparency and mutual accountability – into our work.
- A robust and strong GPEDC can bolster USAID’s work of institutionalizing the USAID Forward reforms. [USAID Forward](#) is based on the principles of country ownership, inclusive partnerships, emphasis on innovation, and results driven focus. One of the significant components of it is Local Solutions. Local Solutions has an Agency target of 30% of funds going through local systems, which will further enhance work in country ownership and sustainability. USAID is working to ensure these reforms take root.

**1. What is the name of your country/organisation?**

**The World Bank on behalf of the MDB constituency (AfDB, AsDB, EBRD, IFAD, IsDB, World Bank)**

**2. Please describe any important progress made or initiatives being taken within your constituency in the past six months to advance implementation of the Busan commitments and enhance effectiveness of development cooperation.**

Development effectiveness is an integrated part of the MDB's work with their clients. As such there is important progress on a broad range of Busan related themes that do not lend themselves easily to reporting with reference to a six-month window. We have therefore chosen to focus on a few, illustrative issues where the MDBs are making significant contributions to advancing development effectiveness as defined in Accra and Busan.

- MDBs are among the front runners in support to transparency in development including through the common standard reporting: Four MDBs were ranked 'very good' or 'good' in the 2014 Aid transparency index, and the MDBs continue to make progress in publishing of IATI data as well as supporting data use at country level; and several MDBs are active members of the IATI Steering Committee.
- The MDBs and the IMF are working together to support the financing effort for the post-2015 development agenda. In our joint paper "From Billions to Trillions: Transforming Development Finance" we have outlined our initial commitments to scale up the amount of financing, moving from "billions" in official development assistance to "trillions" in development investments of all kinds: public and private, national and global.

Examples of how individual MDBs have integrated the agenda of GPEDC in their work during the past six months include:

- ADB's progress on the GPEDC-related indicators such as use of country results frameworks and use of country systems (i.e. public financial management and procurement systems) was assessed in the 2014 Development Effectiveness Review (DEfR) Report. The updated results framework has become the yardstick for the 2014 DEfR.
- The AfDB undertook again this year the Annual Development Effectiveness Survey, which establish the extent to which AfDB is making progress against the core indicators agreed under the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation in Busan. The results feeds into the Bank's Result Measurement Framework and have provided essential inputs for the Bank's Annual Development Effectiveness Review (ADER) 2015.
- During last 6 months, IsDB Group has made efforts to enhance the transparency by making available information on its operational activities on the Website. The reporting of data has also been enhanced to OECD-DAC. Efforts were also made for enhancing country engagement through Member Country Partnership Strategies and promoting South-South Cooperation.

**3. Please describe two-three key challenges or roadblocks to implementing Busan commitments observed within your constituency in the past six months which would merit further global-level political discussion, including at the Steering Committee. Please describe any concrete examples to illustrate the challenge.**

- The discussions on follow-up to Busan seems to be largely confined to GPEDC fora and real stakeholder commitment to the GPEDC as a vehicle for promotion of development effectiveness appears scarce.
- While Busan principles and priorities are a part of MDB's mandates and are promoted in our work, we do not find GPEDC and Busan Commitments being referred to in national plans or strategic documents of developing countries or raised by member countries or civil society in fora other than GPEDC events itself. GPEDC needs to have an in-depth discussion with the member countries, private sector and civil society to understand their perspective on the value-add of GPEDC and identify areas where GPEDC should focus in order to have a recognized, complementary role among other international fora.
- The GPEDC agenda has continued to include a range of very broad priorities and topics (including in the global monitoring framework) such as gender, private sector, civil society, and consequently the message of the "how" and the five principles of Paris got a bit subdued. While the broad range of priorities all are a part of the MDB's mandates as is clear from our strategic documents, the biggest challenge is to understand and make stakeholders understand the comparative value-add of the GPEDC on this broadened agenda, especially since these priorities are also being pursued at other international fora such as post-2015 SDGs and organizations such as the UN and G-20. The momentum generated leading up to and at the Mexico HLF on both effective development in MICs and the private sector as partner in development has been somewhat dissipated.

**4. Please note any important events relating to effective development cooperation in the past six months in which your constituency was involved (e.g. conferences, workshops, panel discussions), and any key messages or takeaways. Please also note any important analytical products or reports that members of your constituency have helped prepare relating to effective development cooperation. Please provide links to further information if available.**

- The World Bank, AfDB and IFAD participated in the IATI TAG and SC meetings in Ottawa May 30 – June 2. A recurrent theme of the meetings was the need for stimulating and supporting demand for and use of published IATI data, particularly in developing countries.
- IsDB participated in High Level Arab and OECD-DAC dialogue on Development held in Paris on 26-27 January 2015. The Dialogue deliberated on strengthening the means of implementation to achieve the SDGs and the role GPEDC can play. The Arab and DAC donors reaffirmed their support to the Global Partnership for bringing different actors together in the partnership for action.
- IsDB organized a joint seminar of the Arab Donors and African countries, on sideline of its Annual meeting held in Mozambique on 9 June 2015. The Seminar discussed the role, Arab Donors are playing in the development of Africa, how to make development cooperation more effective and to better understand future priorities of African countries.

- Asian Development Bank (ADB) supported and participated in a GPEDC Asia-Pacific Consultation Workshop: Strengthening Coherence between the Effective Development Cooperation and Financing for Development Agendas in Asia-Pacific on 26-27 March 2015, in Manila, organized by the Asia-Pacific Development Effectiveness Facility. Discussions focused on making linkages between the Effective Development Cooperation and Financing for Development dialogues, with the aim of formulating key messages from the Asia-Pacific region that will be taken forward to the 3rd International Conference on Financing for Development in Addis Ababa in July and the post-2015 negotiations.
- ADB jointly supported the UN ESCAP Regional Ministerial conference in Indonesia in April 2015, which formed the regional consultation in preparation for the Addis FFD conference in July 2015. ADB used the platform to present key messages from its 2015 publication, "Making Money Work: Financing a Sustainable Future in Asia and the Pacific." A clear message from the region was that mobilizing finance for development needs to be an integral part of the development agenda beyond 2015.
- ADB organized a Knowledge Partnership Forum on 19-20 May 2015 that brought together its developing member countries, representatives from Think Tanks and Centers of Excellence (i.e. academe, research institutes etc.) to discuss knowledge solutions that address the priority needs of members in Asia and the Pacific.
- IDB is jointly leading the P4P M&E work-stream with the German government, and currently contracting a study to summarize the main methodologies and tools used by private business to measure their impact and highlight best practices. P4P, Partnership for Prosperity, is a multi-stakeholder platform under GPEDC to promote the role of the private sector as partner for development.
- The World Bank organized The Development Finance Forum (DFF), May 21-22, 2015 in Rotterdam. At this event, a diverse group of stakeholders from the public and private sector convened to provide input into a future shared agenda to finance the achievement of the proposed Sustainable Development Goals.

**5. Please note any important upcoming events in 2015 where effective development cooperation will be discussed.**

July 13-16, 2015: Financing for Development Conference in Addis Ababa

- MDBs are hosting a special side event: Billions to Trillions: Ideas to Action. This event builds on the ongoing dialogue and collaboration among multilateral development partners, as well as the private sector. The session is designed to showcase the issues, solutions and commitments of the regional multilateral development banks and the role of the private sector as we move forward in support of the post-2015 development finance agenda. The aim is to add a level of concreteness to the conversation on unlocking the resources needed to achieve the SDGs. The discussion will focus on new approaches and tools to help countries harness national resources more effectively, give voice to the private sector's experience and highlight ways to strengthen the public-private nexus.

- World Bank is organizing an event on Program-for-Results Innovative Financing: Leveraging Public Expenditures for Better Results
- IsDB will be organizing a side-event to highlight the role Islamic finance can play in supporting post-2015 SDGs.
- ADB organized a regional Asia and Pacific side event jointly with UNDP and led by ESCAP, on Financing for Transformation

September 25-27, 2015: UN General Assembly in New York

October 9-11, 2015: 2015 Annual Meetings of the World Bank Group and the International Monetary Fund in Lima

**6. How can the GPEDC – through its focus on the quality and effectiveness of development cooperation and development partnerships – add value in supporting implementation of the post-2015 development agenda in your constituency? Where applicable, please make reference to specific country-level processes or initiatives.**

- The GPEDC can play a role in supporting SDGs by bringing together various actors of development cooperation in with a view to strengthen development effectiveness.
- In order to add value, GPEDC needs to develop its niche in monitoring key aspects of “how” and quality of aid, and be a part of a formal post-2015 SDG monitoring mandate, so that transaction costs of ‘duplication’ and “too many” can be minimal for the developing countries and development partners in general. The Advisory Group on monitoring should do a critical review of GPEDC global monitoring framework in light of the SDGs and recommend a way forward.
- The agenda for HLM in 2014 included many topics and too many side events, for HLM 2 GPEDC needs to prioritize a few topics and areas that most of the countries are really interested in and those that require global action and cooperation, so that it is possible to have in-depth discussion and achieve some progress.