

**Theme: Transparent, inclusive development**

**Contact Information: Who is organising this workstream / thematic issue? Who has contributed to this note?**

- Leads: CPDE and USAID
- POCs: Matt Simmonds and Steven Pierce
- Advisory Group: Mr. Luis Olivera, Executive Director of the Peruvian Agency for International Cooperation (APCI), Martin Chungong (IPU), Jeff Balch (AWEPA), Noumea Simi (Somoa)

**Information on this theme**

**General Objective:** To build upon the Busan principles of inclusion and diversity, democratic ownership, transparency and accountability by **mainstreaming inclusive partnerships, policies and practices** across development programs and activities, ensuring the active full participation of all stakeholders.

The Global Partnership will advance this objective by showcasing specific examples of how **development outcomes are enhanced when all key stakeholders contribute to the process** in a transparent manner and hold each other accountable for results.

- We aim to recognize, with real-time examples, the distinct roles that all stakeholders in cooperation can play to support development through the Global Partnership by **underscoring with specific examples** the principles of country ownership, inclusive development partnerships and transparency and accountability.
  - For example, we might **emphasize the need for growth with social inclusion through the Peruvian example**. This principle is a fundamental purpose of the current Peruvian government management, combined with core aspects of coexistence: full respect for civil and political freedoms. Peru recognizes the importance of stimulating **economic growth with social inclusion** in order to reduce inequality and promote a more equitable state, democratic and participatory, which enables reducing social gaps and the full exercise of the rights of its citizens by expanding access to basic services, the implementation of participatory mechanisms and the promotion of decent work and equal opportunities.
- We will build on what has been accomplished to advance **mutual accountability** and the focus on **results** since Busan. **Transparency** has emerged over the past decade as key to improving development outcomes and addressing development challenges. More and higher-quality information on financial flows and results are expected to be achieved, leading to better governance, more effective policy planning, programme implementation and accountability, both at the global and at the country level. Transparency promotes accountability and provides information for citizens about what their government is doing.
- To ensure that national development plans reflect the will of the people by enriching them with an informed parliamentary debate, inclusive of all main stakeholders.

No less important, **human security and equitable growth** are possible only if all groups contribute to creating opportunities, share the benefits of development and participate in decision-making. Because inclusion involves everyone in society at all levels, **collaboration and networking** are core strategies to achieve shared goals. This core area will illustrate the business case for inclusion through evidence-based knowledge sharing highlighting specific good practices and policies.

- To demonstrate that the new Global Partnership, forged following Busan, stands out for being more “**inclusive**”, shifting from an agenda focused on traditional donors and the recipient countries to a more holistic focus incorporating other new actors, such as the private sector, civil society organizations and other non-traditional donors.
- To highlight how the Global Partnership offers a space where all stakeholders can work to increase and reinforce development results and democratic ownership, as well as **review action taken to facilitate, leverage and strengthen** the impact of diverse sources of finance to support sustainable development, including tax reform, domestic resource mobilisation, private investment, aid for trade, philanthropy, non-concessional public funding and climate change finance.

*Other activities:*

- Establish **policies** to promote inclusive development in providers and recipients of assistance
- Launch **research** to identify innovative inclusive development practice
- Share **good practice experience** among Global Partnership members and stakeholders
- Engage **other forums** in a dialogue on inclusive development
- Enhance the **transparency of development expenditures by strengthening parliamentary capacity for scrutiny and oversight**, in collaboration with civil society and media.

**What is the media headline for this workstream?**

Ministers and heads of organisations came together to reassert that development is a whole-of-society process that draws on the full contributions of all members of society by addressing their concerns, ensuring they are at the table, empowering them to participate in the development process – as beneficiaries, planners and implementers.

Building on Busan, they also reaffirmed that development improves human security by providing basic services of health care, food, education as well as ensuring equitable growth.

To advance this agenda, the Ministerial built a framework of how to achieve this by creating **new standards on whole of society participation** and is captured in a **compact** that builds on the Busan principles of transparency and accountability to build democratic ownership. The event showcased examples of successful cases on the ground at the country level. Together, these accomplishments **enshrine a whole-of-society approach** along with a **set of shared norms** that underpin development policies in Global Partnership member countries and organizations.

The Global Partnership demonstrated this approach through its own inclusive representation and transparent processes.

### **Specific deliverables based on ministerial steer**

Transparent, inclusive development

1. CSO enabling environment ‘roadmap’ - Ministers start by agreeing to reverse the current trend of shrinking space for civil society by committing to establish an enabling environment for CSOs (on the basis of the findings of Busan Monitoring Framework indicator on enabling environment) and **reinforcing technical assistance** in this field under the current standards based frameworks (ILO and UN). This would also include a tool for CSO self-assessment of CSO development effectiveness.
2. Compact (tbc)- Ministers agree to a “compact” or set of guidelines which, if adhered to, will help ensure the democratic ownership of development processes, based on the existing universally adopted and accepted screening and supervisory mechanisms on human rights, including for example on freedom of association and assembly, freedom of expression, freedom of movement, among other human rights and fundamental freedoms. The compact should also include guidelines on access to information on development flows, using a common standard as noted in the Busan Global Partnership and as provided by IATI
3. Establishment of **inclusive, multi-stakeholder mutual accountability platforms** at the country level as mandated by the Busan Partnership aimed at ensuring inclusive development and democratic ownership in development cooperation practices.

Improve engagement with Parliaments:

4. Guidelines on how different stakeholders can engage with (donor and partner) parliaments to ensure better and more effective development cooperation.
5. Guidelines and Rapid Assessment Tool for parliamentary scrutiny of development expenditures and aid effectiveness.
6. Compendium of good practice on parliamentary engagement in development cooperation and ways in which it promotes inclusiveness

Improve Transparency:

7. The statistical reporting of the OECD-DAC.
8. Complementary efforts of the International Aid Transparency Initiative (*IATI*) and others.
9. The **BB on Transparency** with the BB of Results and Accountability should become a platform for regional/inter-regional knowledge sharing in support of implementation of the agenda at country level and working towards standards with examples of good practices.

Research agenda and champions:

10. Inventory of successful practice – showcase specific examples (particularly at the country level)
  - a. Easily accessible information will be made public on results achieved and development cooperation provider performance, using existing information technologies like web-platforms where possible.
  - b. [Placeholder for specific examples to be provided]

**Opportunities / suggestions to engage the wide membership of the Global Partnership**

- CPDE, Country CSO platforms, AWEPA, DAC/GenderNet, UNDP, Partner Country Caucus, IPU, IATI
- Full range of Civil Society Organizations organized under Civil Society Partnership for Development Effectiveness, including country and regional platforms, Women's organizations, Faith Based Organizations, Rural Peoples Organizations, Trade Unions, Organizations of Peoples with Disabilities, and others.

**Event: A moderated conversation on Inclusive Development**

**Moderator: Cristian Amanpour (or other high profile journalist)**

**Suggestions for participants:**

- Amartya Sen
- Rajiv Shah
- Peruvian President of Peru
- CSO Leader
- Helen Clark, UNDP
- Leader on Gender Issues: Hillary Clinton, Mary Robinson, Yemen Nobel Laureate, Jodie Williams
- *Regional Authority*
- Representation from the South; if possible all or at least one or two from: peasants, women, labor (including migrant workers)
- IPU Secretary General
- Speaker of Parliament or a senior member of parliament sitting on a parliamentary body that oversees implementation of development policies.
- The International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) Representative

**Other fora / organisations that might be involved, or with whom links should be made:**

1. UN Special Rapporteurs for example on Freedom of Association
2. **UNDG-HRM**
3. OECD (and subsidiary bodies i.e. GOVNET, GenderNet)
4. UNDCF
5. *UNDP*
6. *G20*
7. *OECD*
8. *CPDE and other CSO associations*
9. *AWEPA*
10. *UCLG*
11. IATI
12. TUAC
13. Small producer association, Women's cooperative
14. Business association

## Evidence and analysis

Any gaps that might need to be filled:

1. Complement Busan Monitoring Process with qualitative evidence gathering that shapes and informs gaps around enabling environment in the current monitoring process
2. *Gap between political commitments, research, policies and current practices*
3. *Gap between “demand and access”*
4. *Inclusive Development centers*
  - References to major bodies of analysis or advice
    - ✓ Early evidence from Busan Monitoring Framework, in particular on indicator 2 on Enabling Environment for Civil Society.
    - ✓ UNDCF surveys on Mutual Accountabilty

Additional Comments:

- The new international development cooperation should be based on a holistic approach and be within a truly democratic, inclusive and with the participation of multiple stakeholders. Development effectiveness, understood within a human rights framework, promotes inclusive participation and democratic action.
- Transparency refers to the need of ensuring citizens' rights for accessing to information and public participation, and the state's obligations regarding accountability and publicity about the management of public resources, to promote the efficiency of the administration public, fighting corruption and creating a culture of transparency.
- Show case positive examples of inclusive development policies and practices from peoples' organizations; at the same time highlight cases where the opposite (non-inclusive) is true.