



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

UPDATE ON GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVES – REPORTING JUNE 2015

Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation Steering Committee meeting
3-4 September 2015, Mexico City, Mexico

This document lists all responses from Global Partnership Initiatives to the reporting request sent in June 2015. It is an annex to the document *Update on Global Partnership Initiatives* (document 5) which is presented to the Steering Committee at its 8th meeting in Mexico City.

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

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**GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVES RESPONSES TO THE REPORTING REQUEST OF
JUNE 2015**

Active support to “Tax Inspectors Without Borders”

Key results/deliverables achieved in previous six months (or earlier if not reported previously) and how each result will improve the quality of development cooperation:

TIWB has operated to date as a pilot initiative, proving the feasibility of the concept. OECD and UNDP are now joining forces to extend the global reach of the project and to scale up operations. This joint OECD/UNDP partnership will be launched at the third Financing for Development conference in Addis Ababa, together with developing countries and the Patrons/Ambassadors. Fund raising efforts have begun with selected sponsors prior to the Addis conference, and will then accelerate after the Conference to take advantage of the funds that may be made available from the donor led Addis Tax Initiative which it is anticipated will be announced at Addis.

Additional progress to be reported through the GPI page on the GPEDC website and/or the GPEDC Newsletter:

This joint OECD/UNDP partnership will be launched at the third Financing for Development conference in Addis Ababa, together with developing countries and the Patrons/Ambassadors.

Key planned activities/events/deliverables for the coming 12 months:

This joint OECD/UNDP partnership will be launched at the third Financing for Development conference in Addis Ababa, together with developing countries and the Patrons/Ambassadors.

How can the GPEDC community support the GPI?

The GPEDC can support Tax Inspectors Without Borders by raising its visibility among donors and partner countries.

Additional efforts on International Aid Transparency Initiative

Headlines

With five months until the Busan deadline:

- **Timeliness** – 45% of Busan endorsers who publish to IATI are meeting their commitment to publish data at least quarterly with a time lag of one quarter at most;
- **Forward-looking** – To date, just over 25% are publishing at least *some* forward-looking information for 2016 budgets. Of these, only three Busan endorsers who publish to IATI are providing budget information for 2016 for more than half of their reported activities;
- **Comprehensiveness** – Just under half are publishing to 90% or over of the core fields of the IATI standard; Over 60% are publishing commitments in 90% or over of their activities but only 30% are publishing disbursement and/or expenditure transactions in 90% or over of their activities; On value added fields of the standard, only two publishers are using these fields in over 70% of their activities;
- Over 250 **NGOs** and 12 **private sector** consultancies are publishing to IATI and, of these, 65 NGOs are publishing at least quarterly data and around 30 NGOs are publishing forward-looking budgets;
- It should be noted that the IATI Secretariat has undertaken a programme of **support to improve data quality** in 2015 and many Busan endorsers are currently working on upgrades and changes to their systems that will result in substantial progress being made in the latter part of this year.

Background

IATI was launched at the [Accra High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness](#) in 2008, and is a voluntary, multi-stakeholder initiative that seeks to increase the transparency of development cooperation, in order to improve its effectiveness in tackling poverty. In 2011, the governments and organisations that endorsed the [Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation](#) committed to:

“Implement a common, open standard for electronic publication of timely, comprehensive and forward-looking information on resources provided through development co-operation, taking into account the statistical reporting of the OECD DAC and the complementary efforts of the International Aid Transparency Initiative and others”.

The majority of IATI members are [Busan endorsers](#), so are bound by this commitment, and the deadline for implementation is December 2015.

In the Voluntary Initiative on IATI agreed at the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) High Level Meeting in Mexico and annexed to the [communiqué](#), IATI members proposed that:

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

This paper provides a progress report on each element of the IATI Voluntary Initiative.

Progress

1. Accelerated efforts by Busan endorsers to meet the December 2015 deadline

Overall progress in meeting the Busan transparency commitment, including both the IATI and OECD DAC components of the common standard, is measured by the transparency indicator developed by the GPEDC as part of its overall Global Partnership Monitoring Framework. Following a pilot assessment in 2014, the methodology of the transparency indicator will be revised in 2015 before the next round of monitoring takes place. The IATI Steering Committee has confirmed that the IATI Secretariat should contribute to any process established under the Global Partnership to refine the transparency indicator methodology.

The Steering Committee also agreed that the Secretariat should continue with IATI's own work in advancing data quality, including through the publication of statistics each night on the [IATI Dashboard](#). The IATI technical team has developed a methodology for measuring the quality of data published to IATI across the three key dimensions of timely, forward-looking and comprehensive data in order to support members in meeting their Busan commitment by the end of this year. This work will form the basis of IATI's contribution to the revised transparency indicator. As well as providing a means of "road-testing" the IATI element of the revised transparency indicator methodology, the IATI Dashboard publishing statistics have been used to provide the proposed "light touch assessment" agreed at Mexico.

Statistics on [timeliness](#), with separate tabs for frequency of publication and time lag, on the [forward-looking](#) dimension, and on the four areas of [comprehensiveness](#) (core, commitments, disbursements/expenditure and value added) are already available for all IATI publishers on the IATI Dashboard, along with a clear explanation of the how the assessment has been made.

Since this element of the Voluntary Initiative focuses on progress by Busan endorsers, IATI took a snapshot of their progress on the three key dimensions, taken from the Dashboard on 15th July 2015.

A. Timeliness

Of the 40 IATI publishers who endorsed Busan (either individually or as part of a group, e.g. UN Development Group), just over half (53%) are meeting partner countries' needs with regard to [frequency](#) by publishing their IATI data on a quarterly or monthly basis. This has not changed since the previous assessment in January 2015.

With regard to [time-lag](#), the other key aspect of timeliness, the results are similar – just under half of IATI Busan endorsers (48%) currently publish data with a time-lag of three months or less, in line with partner country needs. This has slipped from 55% in January.

This snapshot analysis confirms that, with five months to go until the Busan deadline, 45%¹ of IATI publishers who endorsed the Busan Partnership agreement are currently meeting their commitment to publish timely data on their development cooperation.

B. Forward-looking

The picture with regard to [forward-looking](#) data is less positive: only three out of the 40 IATI Busan endorsers (8%) are publishing annual project-level budget information for 2016 on a significant proportion (more than 50%) of their activities. Only the Netherlands is providing this information for 100% of their activities, while the World Food Programme provides it for 96% of its activities and UNICEF for 59%. **Despite strong political commitments at Accra and Busan to publish forward-looking information, it is clear that significant challenges remain and urgent action is required by the majority of IATI members if they are to meet their Busan commitment with regard to the publication of forward-looking data that meets partner country needs by December 2015.**

1 The final timeliness percentage differs from an average of the frequency and time-lag percentages because not all of the cohort are meeting their commitment on both dimensions of timeliness.

C. Comprehensiveness

Turning to [comprehensiveness](#), which looks at how much of the standard is being used by publishers across four dimensions – core, commitment, disbursements/expenditure and value added – only two organisations from the cohort are publishing to all ten of the [core](#) fields that became mandatory in version 2.01 of the standard in 100% of their activities (New Zealand and GAVI). However, an additional 17 organisations² are using the core fields in 90% or over of their activities.

Regarding the publication of [financial information](#) - **commitments** presents a better picture, with 25 organisations (63%) publishing at least one commitment transaction in 90% or over of their activities. Only 12 organisations (30%) are publishing at least one **disbursement or expenditure** transaction in more than 90% of their activities.

In terms of the fields marked as [value added](#), meaning the percentage of a publisher's activities that contain at least one instance of the ten fields, results are poor with the highest percentage being achieved by GAVI (75%). Only seven³ publishers manage over 50% in this category.

2. Voluntary efforts by other GPEDC members

Over 340 organisations are now publishing their data to IATI, including over 250 national, regional and international NGOs and 12 private sector consultancies. Although none of these organisations endorsed Busan and are not therefore bound by its transparency commitment, many have invested in publishing timely and forward-looking IATI data on a voluntary basis.

For example, almost 70 NGOs are publishing data to IATI at least quarterly, including organisations such as Oxfam GB, Cordaid and Save the Children UK, with Oxfam Novib and Global Giving publishing monthly. The picture is similar with regard to time lag, with almost 80 NGOs publishing data that is no more than three months old and 36 of these publishing data that is no older than one month. With regard to forward-looking data, 30 NGOs are providing at least some forward-looking data for 2016, with 24 of these providing it for 50% or more of their activities and 19 for 100% of their activities.

IATI has already established a dialogue with a number of South-South Cooperation (SSC) providers, and is planning a workshop to explore the technical challenges to publication of data on SSC.

3. Promoting greater data use at country level

The third element of the IATI Voluntary Initiative focuses on use of data at country level. Partner countries have reported that the lack of good quality IATI data from their key providers has been the main barrier to use. An analysis undertaken in 2014, confirms that, for most IATI partner country members, at least seven of their top ten providers are now providing sufficiently good quality IATI data at country level for this to be imported into country systems. IATI has produced a manual on the use of IATI data at country level to support this. In addition, AIMS providers have renewed their commitment to the import of IATI data, both in terms of software and piloting. IATI is also expanding its communications materials to provide tailored information for donor country offices, and this will be promoted through the development partners' forums. In March 2015, IATI hosted a workshop in Accra, Ghana for partner country representatives to explore in more detail the barriers and challenges to using IATI and other data. Key findings from the workshop suggest that there needed to be more awareness amongst partner countries of IATI and the data that is already available for use, as well as greater leadership to demand better data from publishers.

2 African Development Bank; Canada; EC Development and Cooperation (EuropeAid); EC Service for Foreign Policy Instruments (FPI); EC Enlargement / NEAR; European Investment Bank (EIB); Germany; OCHA FTS; Spain; Switzerland; UK DFID; UK FCO; UNFPA; UN-Habitat; USA; World Bank; World Food Programme.

3 Canada; GAVI; Global Fund; UNFPA; UNICEF; World Bank; World Food Programme.

4. Plans for a light touch assessment of progress in early 2015

The final element of the IATI Voluntary Initiative called for a light touch assessment aimed at identifying the actions that Busan endorsers need to take in order to meet the December 2015 deadline. The snapshot analysis provided above fulfils this commitment, and will now be updated on a six-monthly basis to track the progress of IATI members in meeting their Busan transparency commitment.

Business Hubs

Key results/deliverables achieved in previous six months (or earlier if not reported previously) and how each result will improve the quality of development cooperation:

Results 1: Continued development of the "Business Partnership Action" initiative

Business Partnership Action (Formerly Business Partners for Development) is developing the enabling infrastructure to scale up the level of public-private collaboration necessary to achieve the sustainable development goals. It builds country-level Hubs or platforms that systematically convene business, government, civil society, donors and international agencies around specific development or business sustainability issues and directly support the creation of multiple partnerships to more innovatively, effectively and sustainably tackle those challenges.

BPA aims to prototype, improve, codify and in essence mature what should become a critical, scalable approach towards systematising and mainstreaming partnerships for development. Through its work, it supports the GPEDC in its core objective of implementing Busan commitments at country level, and significantly contributes to GPEDC's goal to provide answers to the 'how' (how to deliver development effectively) as an essential complement to the 'what' (the SDGs).

In addition to the three countries where Hubs are operating at various levels (Zambia, Mozambique and Colombia), BPA has over the last six months undertaken preliminary scoping activities in UAE, Nigeria, Kenya, the Philippines, Kosovo, Georgia and Mexico to gauge the level of interest and readiness for a platform. A number of other countries have also expressed interest in the creation of Hubs.

Looking forward, BPA intends to undertake full scopings, secure funding and help to build up Hubs in 5-6 countries. At the same time BPA has developed a full proposal for operation at the Global Level to create a network of similar platforms, support the exchange of knowledge and experience, and draw out lessons and best practice in this exciting new area. It is actively seeking additional resources for its further development.

Result 2: Creation of a partnership hub, Zambia

Supported by SIDA and the Swedish Embassy, the Zambia Business in Development Facility (ZBIDF) was launched in October 2014. ZBIDF's mission is to systematically support and catalyse cross-sector partnerships in order to unleash the power and resources of business on poverty reduction while simultaneously achieving business benefits.

ZBIDF has identified and is in the process of catalysing nine partnerships in three different industrial sectors. Most of these partnerships are nearing the agreement stage, and many will begin operations in the next few months.

- Agricultural partnerships focus on: market linkages; capacity development; irrigation equipment; extension services; consistency of supply; milk collection centres leading to increased farmer household income. Prospective partners include: Freshmark; PEPZ; MUSIKA; BASF; NWK for fertilizer, Seedco Starke Aryes; ISDP; IDE; Farmers; Aggregator.
- Extractive sector partnership focus on: regulatory changes, supply chain tenders and capacity building leading to SME growth, increased local content procurement; increased employment. Prospective partners include: MoF, MoM, MoC, COM, ZDA, NWCCI, ZACCI, Kalumbila, Kansanshi, Lumwana Mines, CSOs, Solwezi Council, CEEC, PACRA, BDS Providers.

- Manufacturing sector partnerships focus on: strategic skills development; improved curriculum; enhanced teaching competence; apprentice programmes for youth; technical assistance; and financial support. This will increase skilled human resources, productivity and employability. Prospective partners include ZAM-TEVETA, Nortec/KVTC, ZAM-Evelyn Hone Quality Management.

In addition, ZBiDF is attempting to build a more conducive partnering culture in Zambia. In the first year of operation ZBiDF developed outreach material, delivered an event on partnership for marine safety, and began an innovation series on partnerships for job creation. In collaboration with The Partnering Initiative, the Zambia Partnering Toolbook was published and a Partnering Essential Skills course was delivered.

Looking forward, ZBiDF will host a Shared Value Symposium in September and Partnering Essential Skills Courses for the agricultural and extractive sectors. ZBiDF will also support the partnerships emerging from the Job Creation Innovation Series it is running with the government of Zambia.

For additional information see: <http://zbidf.org/>

Result 3: Creation of a partnerships Hub, Colombia

With support from the Swedish Embassy, the Colombia Partnership Hub has been set up within the Colombia business organisations, Andi, and with a cross-sectoral Board to promote and support a range of cross-sectoral partnerships and inclusive business projects to achieve sustainable development. It is focused on social impacts aimed to vulnerable people from rural areas victims of armed conflict.

The Colombia Partnership Hub is working with approximately 20 different partnerships in four sectors, spread across eight different geographic regions.

These include:

- Mining Partnerships focused on agroindustry and supply chain. Partners include: Mineros SA, Continental Gold, Socya, USAID SOCODEVI, ANDI, ANSPE
- Textile partnerships focusing on employment and entrepreneurship with Co&Tex, Perera Free Trade Zone, Local Governor, ANDI, ACR, SENA
- Agroindustry partnerships focused on FairTrade, value and supply chain. Partners include: local government, ANDI, FAO, Ministry of Labor, Unilever, Nestle, Ministry of Commerce, PepsiCo and Frisby.
- Metal technology partnerships focused on product transformation, food security and recycling. Partners include ACR, ANDI, SENA Pepsico, Military Army, Cafam, Socya, Minka-Dev, local government, and Acoplasticos.

In addition, the Colombia Partnership Hub is working with a local university to conduct a review of its first year supporting inclusive business partnerships.

Result 4: Development of a joint inclusive business / partnership Hub, Mozambique

LINK (the Mozambique partnership platform) aims to drive both inclusive business and public-private collaboration for sustainable development. By combining both elements, Link's operational model aims to provide a one-stop-shop for business wishing to engage on development and sustainability issues.

The scoping report was completed and LINK operations began in early 2015, funded by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and focussing in the first instance on inclusive business. The Hub is hosted by SNV in first instance, with plans to transfer LINK to a local entity as it matures. Funding for the partnership operations is being sought.

To date LINK has fast-tracked 2 partnerships:

- The Partnership on Construction Industry Skills Training and Certification includes seven construction companies and skills training providers (including leading South African company, Stef Stocks, and the largest education/training institute, ADPP) forming a partnership to develop certified training centres countrywide. LINK is supporting business plan to develop social enterprise, joint-venture model for independent spin-off and operation of training facilities.
- The Plastics Recycling Partnership brings together the industrial burlap sack producer, AMAL, with international environmental NGO AMOR to conduct market analysis and business plan for launching a local plastics recycling facility in Beira, Mozambique's second largest city. The business model focuses on integration of BOP into the supply chain, and allows company to recycle its own waste and source additional capacity.

In terms of capacity development, LINK (with SEED) delivered a 4-day inclusive business tools training and an Essential Partnering Skills training

Additional progress to be reported through the GPI page on the GPEDC website and/or the GPEDC Newsletter:

BPA recently published a major new report "Platforms for Partnership: Emerging good practice to systematically engage business as a partner in development

Key planned activities/events/deliverables for the coming 12 months:

Each of the country Hubs is independent and has its own set of activities it will undertake over the next 6 months. In addition, assuming funding can be secured, BPA hopes to undertake full scopings in 5-6 further countries where interest has been expressed for Hubs and begin to support their implementation

At the global level, BPA has developed a full proposal to create a network of similar platforms, support the exchange of knowledge and experience, and draw out lessons and best practice in this exciting new area.

How can the GPEDC community support the GPI?

The GPEDC community is invited to engage in the Business Partnership Action programme as follows:

- 1) Engage directly with existing Hubs or platforms, including supporting new partnership opportunities;
- 2) Recommend countries / issues where a platform would provide significant value;
- 3) Provide financial / in-kind support for the full scoping and operation of new Hubs (significant interest has been expressed in a range of countries including Kenya, the Philippines, Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria). Funding is sought to implement the partnering side of the LINK facility in Mozambique.
- 4) At the global level, to provide funding or in-kind support for the further development of the initiative.

Business Roadmap

Key results/deliverables achieved in previous six months (or earlier if not reported previously) and how each result will improve the quality of development cooperation:

The Roadmap sets out a series of milestones building up the level of public-private engagement and collaboration, leading to the ultimate goal of business as a 'full partner' in delivering the post-2015 development agenda, along with a specific set of actions to be taken by all sectors to achieve the goal.

Result 1:

Publication of an extended version of the Roadmap, setting out in detail the case for collaboration with, and the role of the private sector as a partner in development, as well as the key action areas required to scale up collaboration.

Additional progress to be reported through the GPI page on the GPEDC website and/or the GPEDC Newsletter:

To download the extended version of the Roadmap, please go to:

http://www.thepartneringinitiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/Unleashing-the-Power-of-Business_Roadmap_full_forweb.pdf.

Key planned activities/events/deliverables for the coming 12 months:

The aim will be to input the findings of the Roadmap into the plan of implementation of the SDGs.

How can the GPEDC community support the GPI?

Countries desiring to systematically engage business as a partner in development can analyse their current landscape, adapt the generic Roadmap to their own context, and begin to collectively implement the recommended actions.

Additionally, the milestones of the Roadmap could be adapted to become the GPEDC indicator of cooperation between government and private sector.

Civil Society Continuing Campaign for Effective Development

Key results/deliverables achieved in previous six months (or earlier if not reported previously) and how each result will improve the quality of development cooperation:

Engaging the Global Partnership

In 2014, CPDE achieved its objective for a second seat civil society in the restructuring of the GPEDC Steering Committee (GPEDC SC). An additional seat was given to trade unions. The CSO Partnership also provided substantial contribution to the GPEDC Global Monitoring Framework by sending delegation to monitoring workshops in Abidjan, the Seoul post-Busan implementation workshop and through the continuous engagement in the review of the monitoring indicators.

The Mexico High Level Meeting

More than 200 civil society organisations participated in the process leading up to and during the First HLM of the GPEDC in Mexico. We have successfully pushed for Inclusive Development (ID) to be an integral part of the HLM resulting to a commitment to ensure a multi-stakeholder nature of the meeting. We were able to field civil society speakers on panels, in focus sessions or from the floor who all conveyed CSO priorities on the HLM outcomes. We also mainstreamed priority advocacy issues in the language of the Mexico HLM Communique, specifically provisions on Inclusive Development and implementation of post-Busan commitments.

Post 2015 agenda

The CSO Partnership has successfully positioned itself and its members in the different post 2015 discussions in order to effectively forward civil society key messages and advocacy on development effectiveness. In a bid to gather the widest participation of civil society and other stakeholders, we organised country level consultations and/or multi-stakeholder dialogues in 16 countries with a view to develop human rights based sustainable goals, targets, and indicators at the country level. Results of these discussions were used as a basis to shape the positions we take in global engagements – ensuring that national voices are heard and inputs from global discussions cascade to country level strategies. CSO Partnership continues to contribute to the post 2015 process by promoting and advocating for a transformative, inclusive, sustainable and just development agenda and framework grounded in human rights.

Global Policy and Advocacy Arenas

The CSO Partnership has sent delegates to the EU Policy Forum for Development (EU PFD) that makes use of policy documents and briefings produced by the platform's Working Groups and the Global Secretariat. In addition, the CSO Partnership has reached out to the OECD – Development Assistance Committee (DAC) in efforts to establish closer ties. The platform also identified the Financing for Development (FfD) process itself as a focus area in relation to the Post 2015 and will take the necessary steps to ensure consultations amongst members, participation of the CPDE at the Addis Ababa Third Conference on FfD and the production of common positions. Policy and advocacy engagement to the United Nations Development Cooperation Forum (UN DCF) has also been sustained through the participation of CSO representatives in DCF organised events. At the DCF Forum in Berlin, members took part in CSO consultations, the DCF Advisory Group with members of the GPEDC SC and the briefing on the HLM Communique.

Evidence Based Research

The platform's Working Groups have produced publications and policy researches to support the platform's global advocacies and engagements. In time for the Mexico HLM, "Journey from Istanbul" a case booklet recounting stories of CSO experience in implementing the Istanbul Principles and "An Enabling Environment for CSOs: A Synthesis of Evidence of Progress Since Busan" were published, disseminated and translated into different languages. Policy recommendations on Human Rights Based Approaches (HRBA) and a mapping of South-South Cooperation practices were also released. Country level consultations conducted across regions also became the basis for the two policy papers developed, namely, "Enhancing the Development Effectiveness of the Post 2015

Global Partnership for Sustainable Development” and “Development Cooperation in the Post 2015 Development Framework”.

Engaging Stakeholders across Regions and Sectors

Regional representatives from Europe, Latin America, and North America along with country level focal persons have sustained participation in intergovernmental and multi-stakeholder dialogues. We continue to synergise with other regional initiatives and engage with national authorities to pursue themes that emerged from the Mexico HLM such as in engaging the private sector, enabling environment, and inclusive development.

Additional progress to be reported through the GPI page on the GPEDC website and/or the GPEDC Newsletter:

Aside from the above accomplishments in the development cooperation work of the CSO Partnership, it has also commenced its work in 56 countries across the globe. Workshops on domesticating the Istanbul Principles, CSO Development Effectiveness, CSO Enabling Environment, and Human Rights Based Approaches had been done in order to increase the capacities of CSOs in their engagement to these thematic issues. Some countries were also included in the Global Synthesizing Research initiative of the platform in order to map out the current status of development cooperation globally and locally. The synthesizing research featured 23 countries from the six (6) regions around the globe with status on the CSO DE, CSO EE, and Development Cooperation landscape described in a global scale.

Key planned activities/events/deliverables for the coming 12 months:

Continuing engagement of the GPEDC at the level of the Steering Committee
FfD3 Addis Ababa Side Event – Matching Quantity with Quality
DCF Kampala Side Event - TBA
National CSO Workshops on HRBA, CSO DE, CSO EE, and Post 2015
National case studies on the status of CSO DE, CSO EE, HRBA, and SSC implementation

How can the GPEDC community support the GPI?

- Facilitate civil society’s access to Global Partnership Initiatives that have significant implications for our work on development effectiveness, such as initiatives on South-South co-operation and the private sector
- Support in securing CSO access to and a voice in the ongoing UN negotiations on Financing for Development and the Post-2015 Development Agenda, so that CPDE can play its role as strong advocate of development effectiveness principles and commitments
- Proper consideration of civil society inputs to the joint action plan endorsed by representatives from the UNDCF Advisory Group and the GPEDC Steering Committee
- Inclusion of the civil society in all aspects of preparations for the 2016 High Level Meeting in Nairobi.

Country Dialogues for Using and Strengthening Local Systems

Key results/deliverables achieved in previous six months (or earlier if not reported previously) and how each result will improve the quality of development cooperation:

The 'Country Dialogues for Using and Strengthening Local Systems' were launched in April 2014 at the Mexico High Level meeting and involve country level action, led by partner countries, towards the greater use of country systems and better integration of aid in the budget cycle. This initiative is co-chaired by USAID and CABRI and is a core activity of the Effective Institutions Platform (EIP).

During the first semester of 2015 the EIP has advanced in the preparation of the Country Dialogues on Using and Strengthening Local Systems in two pilot countries: Senegal and Bangladesh. Country dialogues will provide a space for officials from national governments and the local community of donors to discuss challenges and risks of common responses for the use of country systems, in response to commitments in the Busan Outcome document which states that the use of country system should be the "default approach" for development cooperation (Article 19).

In Senegal the Dialogue officially begun with a preparatory mission held in early June. During the mission the EIP Joint Secretariat with CABRI met with government officials involved in the use of country systems (Ministry of Finance, Line Ministries of Health and Education, Court of Audits) and development partners (WB, USAID, EU, GIZ, UNDP). The meetings enabled participants to initially identify which components of country systems should be prioritized. A mapping of local systems and how donors are currently using them is being undertaken. The pre-dialogues, scheduled in Senegal in September 2015, will offer an opportunity for government and donors to have evidence-based parallel working sessions on thematic issues, and outline commitments on the use of specific country systems as well as a short and long term road map, and immediate opportunities for progress. A High-Level meeting to endorse the results of the Dialogue will be held in October along with a set of concrete recommendations for future action.

Discussions are also underway to set up the country dialogue in Bangladesh, since the Ministry of Finance sent in April 2015 a request to the EIP secretariat to participate as one of the pilot countries. A preparatory mission is planned in September to identify the priority issues that need to be discussed.

Results of these pilot initiatives will be presented at the High Level Meeting of the Global Partnership of Effective Development Cooperation in Kenya in 2016.

Additional progress to be reported through the GPI page on the GPEDC website and/or the GPEDC Newsletter:

N/A

Key planned activities/events/deliverables for the coming 12 months:

In Senegal: a mapping of local systems and how donors are currently using them is being undertaken. The pre-dialogues, scheduled in Senegal in September 2015, will offer an opportunity for government and donors to have evidence-based parallel working sessions on thematic issues, and outline commitments on the use of specific country systems as well as a short and long term road map, and immediate opportunities for progress. A High-Level meeting to endorse the results of the Dialogue will be held in October along with a set of concrete recommendations for future action.

In Bangladesh, preparatory mission is planned in September to identify the priority issues that need to be discussed.

Results of these pilot initiatives will be presented at the High Level Meeting of the Global Partnership of Effective Development Cooperation in Kenya in 2016.

How can the GPEDC community support the GPI?

The EIP hopes to present the results of the Dialogues at the High Level Meeting of the Global Partnership of Effective Development Cooperation in Kenya in 2016.

CSO Enabling Environment Framework and Guidelines

Key results/deliverables achieved in previous six months (or earlier if not reported previously) and how each result will improve the quality of development cooperation:

There are three results/deliverables associated with GPI-12: a) country-level multi-stakeholder dialogues on CSO enabling environment and CSO development effectiveness; b) refined Indicator Two definition and monitoring approach; c) a CSO Enabling Environment Framework and Guidelines.

These three results/deliverables are mutually reinforcing with overlapping objectives. An objective of multi-stakeholder dialogue under GPI-12 has been to raise awareness and build a common understanding of what is meant by and needed to achieve a CSO enabling environment and CSO development effectiveness in different countries. Through such dialogue, an objective has also been to gather information to support refinement of Indicator Two, including potentially testing a new country-level Indicator Two monitoring approach. The GPI-12 dialogue was also designed with the intent to gather first hand, country-sourced information and perspectives to develop a CSO Enabling Environment Framework and Guidelines. All of these objectives are ultimately aimed at advancing progress in achievement of Busan's inclusion commitment through a broader and deeper common understanding; through a country-based, multi-stakeholder approach to Indicator Two monitoring; and with the provision of guidance. More specifically, GPI-12 seeks to advance the Busan commitments to democratic ownership, provision of an enabling environment for CSOs, and CSO development effectiveness.

In many respects the Indicator Two monitoring process, now being finalized, draws from the Task Team's GPI-12 design and from the inputs of Task Team participants to the GPEDC Joint Support Team's informal working group on Indicator Two. The Task Team and its constituency groups have played a key role in helping the JST design the Indicator Two questionnaire and guidelines. Task Team inputs were drawn from for the four-part assessment framework, and the methods of establishing a light multi-stakeholder coordinating group at country level; of gathering input on progress from three stakeholder groups, preferably through multi-stakeholder dialogue where feasible; and with facilitation of a third party consultant/think tank to shepherd the process and consolidate results, all draw from Task Team inputs.

By the end of the reporting period the Task Team had initiated discussions with stakeholders from Government, civil society, and providers in four countries (Bangladesh, Kenya, Mozambique and Uganda), laying the groundwork toward launching multi-stakeholder dialogues. However, the Task Team has not actually launched a GPI-12 dialogue, and has stepped back somewhat to avoid overlap with the official Indicator Two testing and monitoring exercise. Indeed, the experience to date – as well as developments with regard to Indicator Two monitoring – have led the Task Team to begin to rethink its approach to GPI-12. The Task Team is considering a more hands-off approach to GPI-12, leaving leadership to country level actors, while seeking synergies with and drawing further guidance from the Indicator Two monitoring process.

Of further note is progress in the Task Team-commissioned study on Multi-stakeholder Initiatives. In this reporting period scoping studies were completed to narrow down the case coverage of the study. It is anticipated that the final study will contribute to the GPI-12's Guidelines, particularly the section on democratic ownership/multi-stakeholder dialogue

Additional progress to be reported through the GPI page on the GPEDC website and/or the GPEDC Newsletter:

A group of Task Team participants representing the Task Team's three constituencies of partner countries, the International Donor Group, and the CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness have been participating in the GPEDC Joint Support Team's informal working group on Indicator Two. Most recently, the Group met on May 1st at the OECD premises in Paris. This meeting along with input from light country testing, and on-going email exchange have helped elaborate the Indicator Two questionnaire, guidelines and method. Input also from the GPEDC's Technical Advisory Group is informing the effort to refine the Indicator Two approach. The Task Team congratulates the Joint Support Team for its efforts to devise a new, country-level and multi-stakeholder approach to Indicator Two monitoring.

Key planned activities/events/deliverables for the coming 12 months:

Over the next eight months, particularly beginning in September 2015, the Task Team will use its network to inform country stakeholders about the Indicator Two monitoring process, and to encourage engagement in the multi-stakeholder process surrounding it. The Task Team will also continue to engage with the JST as the monitoring process evolves. The Task Team has communicated to the JST that it stands ready to act as a resource as guidelines are further developed, regional workshops launched, and the monitoring begins. The hoped for deliverable is a credible Indicator Two monitoring round with a critical mass of countries participating, a genuine multi-stakeholder process of data gathering and validation, and quality country reports.

At this juncture the Task Team remains committed to producing a CSO Enabling Environment Framework and Guidelines for the next HLM. In many respects the Framework is already fairly well articulated in the Indicator Two questionnaire. More emphasis will therefore be put on more in-depth Guidelines to further build a common understanding of what a CSO enabling environment entails, and to provide a resource for stakeholders seeking to advance progress in their country contexts on an on-going basis. The Task Team hopes to be able to participate in some of the Indicator Two monitoring exercises at country level to gather ideas and sources for the Guidelines. The Task Team-commissioned Multi-stakeholder Initiatives study will be completed by July 2015 covering a total of 17 multi-stakeholder initiative cases in four countries (Costa Rica, Kenya, Indonesia and Kyrgyz Republic).

How can the GPEDC community support the GPI?

We appreciate the on-going engagement with the GPEDC Joint Support Team. While on the whole the Task Team is revisiting its approach with regard to country level multi-stakeholder dialogues under GPI-12, collaboration with the JST allows us to help maintain that aspiration by building it into the Indicator Two design. Thus the collaboration is mutually reinforcing toward our common objective of not only monitoring Indicator Two progress, but working toward a common understanding across stakeholders and breaking down some of the barriers associated with this particular indicator.

We hope that the GPEDC Co-chairs and Steering Committee will be able to help spur its constituents to take up Indicator Two monitoring.

Development Impact Bonds

Key results/deliverables achieved in previous six months (or earlier if not reported previously) and how each result will improve the quality of development cooperation:

The full scoping of the DIB to address the spread of Rhodesian Sleeping Sickness in Uganda is complete.

Funding interest from like-minded donors and potential investors is currently being explored. Joint funding of the implementation of the DIB would allow significant learning on how this innovative financing mechanism can be used to deliver development results, allowing others exploring this mechanism to benefit hugely from this learning.

DFID is actively exploring further development of DIBs across its country offices and is in the process of finalizing a programme of support which will include a small knowledge platform to ensure cross learning and sharing of information across other donor, private sector and intermediary organisations working in this field.

Additional progress to be reported through the GPI page on the GPEDC website and/or the GPEDC Newsletter:

None

Key planned activities/events/deliverables for the coming 12 months:

None

How can the GPEDC community support the GPI?

Any interest in funding or investing in the Uganda DIB should be referred to Lesley Hamill

EU Joint Programming: Helping managing diversity

Key results/deliverables achieved in previous six months (or earlier if not reported previously) and how each result will improve the quality of development cooperation:

Result 1: adoption of Joint Programming strategies.

The commitment to implement Joint Programming was one of the two key EU deliverables at Busan. The EU, EU MS and like-minded donors have actively supported greater use of country-led coordination arrangements, including division of labour, programme-based approaches, Joint-Programming and delegated cooperation.

To date, 14 out of the 58 countries that have been identified as potential candidates for joint programming, have already agreed Joint Programming documents. 4 more have adopted joint analyses and joint responses whereas at least 6 more countries will deliver EU Joint Strategy documents by 2017. These results have been achieved in-country, by EU MS under the overall coordination of the EU Delegations with the support of Headquarters and a dedicated team of consultants in aid-effectiveness and Joint Programming more specifically. A number of countries are already engaging in Joint Implementation arrangements as reported below.

A) Full Joint Programming strategies

EU Joint Programming has progressed well over the past six months with the adoption of two additional Joint Programming documents for **Kenya** and **Uganda**. Over the past year and a half, full joint programming documents have been completed in **Burundi, Chad, Cambodia** and **Senegal**. Joint Programming strategies are expected to be completed in the coming months in **Morocco, Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Bénin** and **Niger**.

B) Division of Labour

Division of Labour processes are currently ongoing in the following countries: Armenia, Bangladesh, Bénin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Georgia, Laos, Niger, Palestine, Paraguay.

C) Joint analysis

Joint analyses are currently ongoing in most of the countries listed above under point B).

D) Joint implementation

As part of their Busan commitments, a number of countries have engaged in joint implementation including programme-based approaches. Such processes are already ongoing in a number of countries including in **Kenya** (as a direct result of the Joint Programming process), **Ethiopia, Niger, Ghana**, and in **Senegal** in the sector of Governance. Funding modalities used and considered include Budget and Sector support, PBA, projects, co-financing, delegated cooperation, pooled funding etc.

Result 2: Knowledge-building

In January 2015, the EEAS, DG DEVCO and DG NEAR with support from Austria held a regional workshop on Joint Programming for the EU Eastern Neighbourhood region. The workshop was well attended by more than 100 participants from the region and from EU capitals. Concrete next steps on Joint Programming in the region have been elaborated.

In April 2015, a similar workshop was organised in Yangon/Myanmar by DG DEVC and the EEAS with support from Germany. Colleagues from nine partner countries in the region attended the seminar, mainly Heads of Cooperation from the EU and EU Member States. Again, concrete next steps on Joint Programming in the region were elaborated.

A guidance package on Joint Programming has been published, based on practical experience with

this process. It has been shared in English and French versions with EU and EU MS staff in the field as well as with EU HQ. The package has been widely disseminated, to increase the knowledge on the concept and its implementation also in partner countries that have not yet started to prepare for Joint Programming. The guidance can be downloaded here: <http://capacity4dev.ec.europa.eu/joint-programming/minisite/eu-joint-programming-guidance-pack-2015>

Result 3: Monitoring progress

Reports by EU Heads of Missions on the State of Play of Joint Programming have been requested by 15 July from all countries in which Joint Programming is under way or under preparation.

A Joint Programming “tracker” database has been developed which provides up to date information on the state of advancement of Joint Programming processes worldwide. The “tracker” is maintained and updated by a team of JP consultants based on information collected amongst EU MS, EU Delegations, DEVCO and EEAS.

Additional progress to be reported through the GPI page on the GPEDC website and/or the GPEDC Newsletter:

News & Recent events

- *In January 2015, the EEAS, DG DEVCO and DG NEAR with support from Austria held a regional workshop on Joint Programming for the EU Eastern Neighbourhood region. The workshop was well attended by more than 100 participants from the region and from EU capitals. Concrete next steps on Joint Programming in the region have been elaborated.*
- *In April 2015, a similar workshop was organised in Yangon/Myanmar by DG DEVC and the EEAS with support from Germany. Colleagues from nine partner countries in the region attended the seminar, mainly Heads of Cooperation from the EU and EU Member States. Again, concrete next steps on Joint Programming in the region were elaborated.*
- *Formal launching of EU Joint Strategy for Kenya in Nairobi, at the occasion of the Schuman day celebrations on 9 May 2015 in the presence of the Government of Kenya.*
- *A guidance package on Joint Programming has been published, based on practical experience with this process. It has been shared in English and French versions with EU and EU MS staff in the field as well as with EU HQ. The package has been widely disseminated, to increase the knowledge on the concept and its implementation also in partner countries that have not yet started to prepare for Joint Programming. The guidance can be downloaded here: <http://capacity4dev.ec.europa.eu/joint-programming/minisite/eu-joint-programming-guidance-pack-2015>*

Other Observations

The link from the GPEDC website to our GPI is broken; please link to <http://capacity4dev.ec.europa.eu/joint-programming/>

Key planned activities/events/deliverables for the coming 12 months:

Technical Seminar on Joint Programming for EU Member States experts in Brussels 17 September

Joint Programming will be at the agenda when EU Director Generals for development cooperation meet in Brussels 21-22 October.

How can the GPEDC community support the GPI?

No particular suggestions at this moment.

Guidelines for Effective Philanthropic Engagement

Key results/deliverables achieved in previous six months (or earlier if not reported previously) and how each result will improve the quality of development cooperation:

1) *2 additional country pilots were kicked off:* In addition to the pilot launched in Mexico in November 2014, two additional pilots have been kicked off in the first semester of 2015 in India and Myanmar. Discussions are ongoing to implement a pilot in South Africa. OECD netFWD's main partners for each pilot are listed below:

Mexico: AMEXCID, GIZ, Cemefi (*Centro mexicano para la filantropía*)

India: Dasra, USAID

Myanmar: British Council

2) *2 questionnaires have been developed as part of the methodology:* The first phase of the pilots consisting in a diagnosis to assess the nature of engagement between foundations and government, as well as capture experiences, obstacles, good practice and expectations from both sides, two questionnaires have been developed in Mexico, one for foundations and one for government officials. Surveys are being launched and the questionnaires adapted to the Indian and Myanmar context.

Additional progress to be reported through the GPI page on the GPEDC website and/or the GPEDC Newsletter:

Themes: The pilots focus on one to two themes, where there is potential to improve development outcomes through enhanced collaboration between governments and the philanthropic community. Themes selected in consultations with all participants are listed below.

Mexico: entrepreneurship and investment in human capital

India: infant and maternal health

Myanmar: youth and entrepreneurship

Key planned activities/events/deliverables for the coming 12 months:

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

A compilation of all case studies will be presented at the Second HLM of the GPEDC, not only to demonstrate how OECD netFWD has ensured their 'implementation and follow-up' (Global Partnership HLM Communiqué, 2014), but also to raise awareness of governments on the potential of engaging with foundations more strategically.

How can the GPEDC community support the GPI?

The Co-Chairs have shown great support for this GPI since its inception, either by advocating for the role of philanthropy as a significant development actor or by hosting a pilot themselves, in the case of Mexico. For instance, the Netherlands and Mexico have both expressed support for this GPI at the Third Financing for Development Conference, which was just held in Addis Ababa, and wish to have it featured in the Second HLM of the GPEDC next year.

Any Steering Committee member wishing to engage in a dialogue with its national philanthropic sector is invited to contact the foundations' representative to the Steering Committee, Maria Hermínia Cabral, or the OECD netFWD Secretariat.

Japan's Development Cooperation Charter

Key results/deliverables achieved in previous six months (or earlier if not reported previously) and how each result will improve the quality of development cooperation:

In February 2015, Japan launched its Development Cooperation Charter, previous versions of which were called ODA Charter (formulated in 1992 and revised in 2003), as the foundation of development cooperation policy. It responds to changing global development circumstances by incorporating the expansion of the scope of cooperation, necessity of collaboration among various actors, and needs for international cooperation with developing countries to ensure peace and prosperity.

The Charter was drafted over a period of roughly one year from March 2014 in an inclusive and transparent manner. The Charter went through various consultations with stakeholders, such as a panel of experts to advise the Minister on revising of the ODA Charter, CSOs, business communities, and the public through a multitude of occasions, which include the discussions of an advisory panel, the solicitation of public comments, and open fora and public hearings held throughout Japan.

Development Cooperation Charter : http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/page_000138.html

Additional progress to be reported through the GPI page on the GPEDC website and/or the GPEDC Newsletter:

Japan has disseminated the contents of the Development Cooperation Charter to a wide range of stakeholders in various ways since its formulation in order to gain a further understanding of Japan's development cooperation philosophy as well as policies and receive feedbacks on them aiming to make development cooperation more effective. The opportunities we had so far include;

- briefing to more than 50 partner countries / organizations through our foreign diplomatic missions,
- briefing to diplomatic missions based in Tokyo,
- briefing to the foreign media at the Foreign Press Center Japan,
- high-level policy dialogues for development cooperation with Australia (October, 2014), Republic of Korea (February, 2015), the USA (February, 2015), and EU (July, 2015).
- international seminars, organized together with the Brookings Institution in Washington (February, 2015) and Overseas Development Institute (ODI) in London (July, 2015), which enjoy attendances of policy makers and practitioners on development cooperation, academia, CSOs, and students, and
- a number of discussions at Diet debates, various dialogues with Japanese NGOs, enterprises, and related organizations, and a feature article on GAIKOU (a journal on foreign diplomacy).

Key planned activities/events/deliverables for the coming 12 months:

We will continue to have dialogues with various stakeholders.

How can the GPEDC community support the GPI?

N/A

Launch of Coalition for Sustainably Resourced Public Service Delivery

Key results/deliverables achieved in previous six months (or earlier if not reported previously) and how each result will improve the quality of development cooperation:

No activity, pending developments at the Financing for Development Conference in mid-July. To help set the stage, The MDBs and IMF have outlined their 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. This work was shared at a meeting of the World Bank Group-IMF Development Committee on April 18, 2015 (pdf).

At the World Bank, 11 country-at-a-glance notes are being produced to provide an initial picture of the implications of the post-2015 agenda at the country level. The notes for Kyrgyzstan, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, and Uganda have been completed. Notes for Jamaica, Liberia, Peru, and Yemen are forthcoming.

Additional progress to be reported through the GPI page on the GPEDC website and/or the GPEDC Newsletter:

No activity during first half of 2015

Key planned activities/events/deliverables for the coming 12 months:

Activities may be planned relating to assessment of needs for greater 'fiscal space' to achieve country-level development targets, based on partner country reactions to the 11 country case studies that the WB plans to complete prior to the Financing for Development Conference.

How can the GPEDC community support the GPI?

TBD

Launching of Learning Alliances on Public Sector Reform Initiative

Key results/deliverables achieved in previous six months (or earlier if not reported previously) and how each result will improve the quality of development cooperation:

Learning Alliances on Public Sector Reform are a core activity under the Effective Institutions Platform. The Peer-to-Peer Learning Alliances (P2Ps) are designed as collaborative multi-stakeholder groupings of institutions that are willing to actively share experiences on and approaches to public sector reforms. The learning non-linear process includes an engagement workshop and sustained contacts to learn about each other experiences, adaptations and innovations, in the run up to a learning exchange, followed by an assessment exercise on what makes reforms and peer learning processes successful.

The EIP has undertaken a mapping of peer learning initiatives in public sector reforms in development and is finalizing a draft toolkit for peer learning in public sector reform.

A first learning alliance took place in October 2014 in Paris putting together 7 Supreme Audit Institutions (Brazil, Costa Rica, Chile, France, Philippines, South Africa, Zambia) with CSOs and representatives of development agencies to discuss benefits and risks of citizen engagement based on the findings of a draft Stocktake Document, produced by EIP on how SAIs engage with external stakeholders. A second Learning Alliance was held by the EIP Joint Secretariat (OECD and the UNDP Global Centre for Public Service Excellence in Singapore), on April 24th 2015 in Singapore. The workshop offered an opportunity to reflect and feedback on the draft paper, 'Mapping peer learning initiatives in public sector reforms in development' and the associated draft Toolkit.

Additional progress to be reported through the GPI page on the GPEDC website and/or the GPEDC Newsletter:

N/A

Key planned activities/events/deliverables for the coming 12 months:

Learning Alliances are to be developed in the next months on several topics such as: large public sector reform; foresight for resilience in small island developing states; linking revenues and expenditures and Supreme Audit Institutions.

How can the GPEDC community support the GPI?

Signalling interests for Peer to Peer learning Alliance Methodology.

Managing Diversity and Reducing Fragmentation
Further work on Managing Diversity and Reducing Fragmentation
Highlighting the problem of potentially under-aided countries

Key results/deliverables achieved in previous six months (or earlier if not reported previously) and how each result will improve the quality of development cooperation:

As one important activity of its work programme, the Building Block published a Stock-take Report regarding the implementation of the Busan commitments related to "Managing Diversity and Reducing Fragmentation". The findings of the report have been disseminated to the international community and informed the discussions at the First High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC in April 2014. Additionally, the Global Monitoring Report refers to this comparative analysis.

In April 2014, the Global Partnership Initiative launched its website: <http://www.fragmentation-diversity.org>. It intends to raise awareness for the initiatives key issues and makes relevant documents available for interested stakeholders.

Additional progress to be reported through the GPI page on the GPEDC website and/or the GPEDC Newsletter:

N/A

Key planned activities/events/deliverables for the coming 12 months:

Following the mandate of the Voluntary Initiative No. 18 from the Mexico HLM, it is planned to organize a regional workshop in order to support peer learning and catalyse improvements in the field of country-led initiatives in October 2015. An in-depth dialogue on regional level between representatives of partner countries, regional organizations and bilateral and multilateral development partners also including civil society and further stakeholders shall deepen a common understanding of progress and enabling factors as well as obstacles and ways to overcome them. Back-to-back, a GPI meeting is planned in order to reflect the implications of FFD and SDG outcomes for the work of the GPI, to share latest evidence and experience on initiatives for diversity management and reducing fragmentation and to agree on milestones and objectives to be delivered until the 2nd GPEDC High-level Meeting.

How can the GPEDC community support the GPI?

Referring to the next Progress Report, we ask the GPEDC Steering Committee and the Monitoring Advisory Group to also take into account those issues which are of major concern for our (i.e. managing diversity at country level, reducing fragmentation and curbing the proliferation of aid channels and countries that receive insufficient assistance). In the context of the establishment of the GPEDC, it was generally agreed that reporting should include a narrative part referring to the progress on Busan targets not included in the set of indicators. From our point of view, the last Progress Report does not reflect this adequately. This is however, crucial in view of providing incentives for the overall implementation of the Busan agenda in the future.

In addition, we suggest establishing closer linkages and regular exchange between the GPEDC Co-Chairs and Steering Committee with the GPIs. The GPEDC workshop with the GPIs which took place in Brussels in January 2015 might serve as a good example for a format on which we can further build.

The GPEDC community can support the GPI engagement by sharing evidence and experiences regarding managing diversity, reducing fragmentation, aid orphans. f. Global, regional and national inputs (e.g. lessons from country dialogues) are very welcome.

New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States

Key results/deliverables achieved in previous six months (or earlier if not reported previously) and how each result will improve the quality of development cooperation:

IDPS ABIDJAN MEETINGS

The International Dialogue held its bi-annual Steering Group and Implementation Working Group meetings, between the 22nd and the 25th of May. Over 60 participants from the g7+ group, INCAF, and members of the Civil Society Platform for Peacebuilding and Statebuilding (CSPPS) attended. The goal was to update each other on progress to date, and set priorities for 2015 and beyond.

The Implementation Working Group of the International Dialogue came together at technical level to discuss challenges to New Deal implementation at country level. A full day workshop, evaluating the use and usefulness of New Deal instruments, concluded on the need for flexibility and to align 'New Deal implementation strategies' to opportunities and ongoing processes at a country level, rather than using it as a toolbox or brand. The following day, participants agreed on the need to replicate global dialogue processes at a country level on three issues which the New Deal Monitoring Report (2014) singled out as lacking in progress: the Use of Country Systems, Transparency and Linking ND Instruments. The IWG also agreed to consider scaling up collaborative work with the Global Partnership for the next round of monitoring (scheduled for 2015/16), and on the use of country systems (with the Effective Institutions Platform).

The Steering Group of the International Dialogue met on the 25th of May and reaffirmed their commitment to ensuring that lessons from New Deal implementation – which will be captured in the on-going Independent Review of the New Deal and International Dialogue – systematically shape crucial global processes underway during this critical year. A well-attended High Level panel discussion on the IDPS's New Deal Monitoring Report, published last year, also took place. Moderated by the AfDB Daniel Mokekera, Minister Merah, Minister Lövin, Special Envoy to the g7+ Emilia Pires, and panelists from the AfDB, the EU and the African Civil Society Platform, collectively discussed the report's findings, and took questions from the audience about how to take on board the Report's conclusions.

POST-2015

Minister Merah participated in the OECD 2015 Global Forum on Development with the theme "**Post 2015 financing for sustainable development**". At a special session dedicated to Financing for Development and the case of Sierra Leone Minister Merah shared ideas on how Development Finance could be tailored to meet the needs of countries like Sierra Leone. A summary of findings and recommendations for supporting institution-building emanating from the CSPPS report on Ebola and the New Deal was presented to Minister Merah from the floor. Conclusions from that session were fed back at the opening session of the Global Forum

The side event **Next Generation Peacebuilding** at the World Bank Spring Meetings in April 2015 led by the two IDPS co-Chairs brought together representatives from all IDPS constituencies through a variety of high level actors to share lessons learned from the last years of peacebuilding and statebuilding experiences and discuss how international partners can best support national actors. The event made a strong call for inclusiveness of Peacebuilding and Statebuilding activities.

The g7+ side event **Ensuring that Financing for Development works for Fragile and Conflict-Affected States**, hosted by Sierra Leone and Timor Leste, supported by the US took place at the Third Financing for Development Conference in Addis Ababa in July 2015. It was a resounding success with high level participation from all sides of the Dialogue (INCAF, the g7+ and civil society) and from the Private sector. Through this and other side events, and in the plenary sessions, the Dialogue was able to reiterate that: i) fragile and conflict affected states need to be an integral part of the conversation about using ODA to leverage other sources of financing for development; ii) ODA needs to be scaled up to fragile/conflict affected LDCs and deployed in smart ways to leverage other sources of development finance, and in line with New Deal PSGs.

EBOLA

The International Dialogue Secretariat, in partnership with UNDP, hosted a brainstorming workshop **The New Deal and Ebola – A framework for effective recovery**, in Paris on 27 February 2015. General principles and recommendations were agreed upon and an Outcomes Statement endorsed which was then circulated to delegates to the Ebola Conference “From Emergency to Recovery”, 3 March 2015 in Brussels. These views were complemented by Civil Society expertise through the CSPPS report “Tackling and Preventing Ebola while Building Peace and Societal Resilience”, published in April 2015 and available [at this link](#). This report was distributed to all IDPS stakeholders and in print form to all New Deal stakeholders in Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone, DRC and Nigeria. Its recommendations to invest in peace and stability conducive institutions and services are addressed to all stakeholders of Ebola recovery strategies at national, regional and international levels.

PRIVATE SECTOR

The International Dialogue Secretariat organised and hosted the **Brainstorming Workshop “Engaging the Private Sector in conflict affected and fragile environments”** in January

2015. Around twenty participants at the workshop shared experiences, and discussed areas for collaboration on promoting better and greater business and investment in conflict affected and fragile environments in line with the goals and commitments of the New Deal.

The g7+ Secretariat, the International Labour Organization (ILO), and the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (KAS), jointly organized the workshop **Jobs for Peace and Resilience in the Framework of Fragile-to-Fragile Cooperation** in Brussels in March 2015 to discuss best practices to foster “jobs for peace.” The workshop provided g7+ members and other stakeholders the opportunity of developing an understanding of the challenges fragile states face in achieving PSG 4 (Economic Foundations) of the New Deal.

Civil Society representatives from DRC participated in the **9th Forum on Responsible Mineral Supply Chains**, which took place at the OECD, in Paris in May 2015. You can find the main conclusions and their relation to the New Deal process [here](#). Accountable management of minerals is closely linked to achieving the Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals. This meeting was an opportunity to learn about the OECD guidance on due diligence, the ICGLR Regional Certification Mechanism, and other initiatives to facilitate Responsible Supply Chains.

COUNTRY LEVEL IMPLEMENTATION

Afghanistan

The Fragility Study, "The Pathway to Achieve Resilience and Stability", in Afghanistan is currently underway.

A literature review was finalized in Q1 2015 for all PSGs. The consultation process for PSG1,2 & 3 is completed and it is expected to receive the report for these 3 PGS by end of July. Progress on PSG 4 and 5 is lagging behind although the literature review is completed and some consultations happened. The complete study is therefore likely to be finalized towards end August. The country's New Deal dialogue process is benefitting from a joint UNDP-CSPPS Government-Civil Society Roadmap as outcome from the Helsinki June 16-18 Conference "Ensuring Impact and Inclusivity in Fragile States" (same is applicable Sierra Leone and Somalia also participating in the Helsinki Conference) also leading to outreach at Kabul level.

Guinea-Bissau

On March 25 2015 in Brussels, a Roundtable conference in support of Guinea-Bissau, co-chaired by the Government of Guinea-Bissau, the European Union and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was held with the objective of mobilising resources to support the country's reconstruction efforts, strengthen its democratic institutions and its progress towards the socio-political and economic stability. The conference mobilised more than 1 billion Euros to finance projects included in the Operational Strategic Plan of Guinea Bissau.

DRC

A g7+ high level mission, led by Xanana Gusmão, former Prime Minister of Timor Leste and Eminent Person of the Advisory Council of the g7+, accompanied by Emilia Pires, former Finance Minister of Timor Leste and g7+ Special Envoy, and Helder Da Costa, General Secretary of the g7+ from 22 to 25 February 2015 to DRC took place. The mission focused on bilateral meetings within the framework of fragile to fragile cooperation in the area of Natural Resources/Public Finance Management, and reforms in the private sector. The delegation also discussed the adoption of the g7+ charter and the position of an g7+ liaison officer in Kinshasa. A New Deal workshop that brought together government representatives, development partners, and civil society organisations was conducted on the last day. Publication of a critical Civil Society study on the implementation of 2012-2014 national budget against the New Deal PSG was well received at country level and during the g7+-ILO Brussels technical meeting.

Central African Republic (CAR)

From 17 to 28 November 2014, a UNDP New Deal support facility mission to CAR took place and paved the way for a light touch New Deal approach in the country. Following the mission, an international consultant was deployed in Bangui to support the government with the production of a 'fragility matrix' that summarises key fragility factors and risks, the main existing programmes, and a few joint benchmarks to be achieved jointly by government and donors in the short term for each of the four pillars of the National Roadmap to Development. This matrix will feed into the preparations of the Bangui Forum, planned for April 2015, and can be used as a practical coordination tool between government and donors. An IDPS co-Chair mission following the Bangui Forum is under discussion.

A g7+High Level Mission lead by Xanana Gusmão, former Prime Minister of Timor Leste and Eminent Person of the Advisory Council of the g7+, accompanied by Emilia Pires, former Finance Minister of Timor Leste and g7+ Special Envoy, and Helder Da Costa, General Secretary of the g7+ took place to CAR from 26 February to 6 March 2015. The delegation met with the Prime Minister of the transitional government, various Ministers (Defence, Foreign Affairs, Reconciliation, Planning), and senior representatives from WB, IMF, and France. The main objective was to share experiences with the transitional government on peace and reconciliation and support them in the preparation of the Bangui Forum. To that end, the delegation also met with different factions of Selaka and anti-Balaka, religious leaders, and chief of staff of the armed forces.

On 15 April, the DAC held a special session on CAR taking advantage of the presence of Ms Florence Limbio, Minister of the Economy, Planning and International Cooperation, and Mr Abdalla Kadr Assane, Minister of Finance and Budget from CAR. The Ministers outlined the main challenges lying ahead of the transitional government and the role, the International Dialogue can play, in support of national donor coordination structures and mobilisation of external resources. They, and Ambassador Lamy from France, referred to the New Deal as an important framework for moving away from fragility.

Additional progress to be reported through the GPI page on the GPEDC website and/or the GPEDC Newsletter:

We would like to include a paragraph on the Addis Side event to the next Newsletter

Key planned activities/events/deliverables for the coming 12 months:

Side Event at the UNGA, 24September (TBC), New York –with the objective of demonstrating that high-level and widespread political support exists for implementing the peaceful and inclusive societies agenda + proposed IDPS champions meeting

IDPS Steering Group Meeting, 4 November 2015, Paris – objective of this meeting will (among others) be to discuss preliminary findings of the Independent Review of the New Deal/IDPS and follow up on the Abidjan meetings.

How can the GPEDC community support the GPI?

Co-Chairs could support Global Advocacy for issues concerning fragile states, including the New Deal, more strongly. Particularly when it comes to the UNGA summit, we need a strong voice Goal 16, and other peacebuilding related SDGs which will be crucial for eradicating poverty. Worldwide, the IDPS Co-Chairs should push for concrete measures to further catalyze implementation the New Deal and the Steering Committee could take concrete supportive decisions in this regard.

Partnership for Climate Finance and Development

Key results/deliverables achieved in previous six months (or earlier if not reported previously) and how each result will improve the quality of development cooperation:

The Partnership for Climate Finance and Development was represented at the “Global Partnership Planning Workshop: Strengthening Coordination to Deliver Results”, Brussels, January 2015. The Partnership supported the participation of a representative from Argentina to present at the meeting and showcase the activities of the Partnership at the meeting, notably the activities at regional-level in Latin America and the Caribbean, and the cross-regional learning aspect with other regions.

As no specific climate change theme was obvious from the workshop agenda, the various supporters of the Partnership present in the meeting split into different working groups to showcase the Partnership and make sure that discussions were coherent across development and climate change communities. The workshop showed that there was a lot of interest to discuss climate change and climate-related processes under the UNFCCC, and how these could be brought closer using a common narrative with the one used on development.

The Partnership for Climate Finance and Development was seen as a possible bridge to bring coherence between these two communities and the synthesis report of the workshop included some climate-related language..

Additional progress to be reported through the GPI page on the GPEDC website and/or the GPEDC Newsletter:

As a contribution to the Partnership’s activities, the OECD has hosted a series of dialogues with the participation of partner organisations and countries on the post-2015 SDGs agenda and climate finance, in the period January-July 2015 period. The Partnership has planned further activities planned/confirmed for the remainder of 2015 (see work plan attached). Effort will be needed to come up with a clear narrative bringing climate and development together, illustrated by good practice examples if possible from all regions where the Partnership is active

Key planned activities/events/deliverables for the coming 12 months:

See attached work plan. See also information on the OECD dialogues here: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/environment-development/enviromet-post-2015.htm>

How can the GPEDC community support the GPI?

This is still to be discussed.

Partnerships for Prosperity (former building block on Private Sector)

Key results/deliverables achieved in previous six months (or earlier if not reported previously) and how each result will improve the quality of development cooperation:

P4P (general): P4P members conducted its annual meeting in April 2015 in Berlin, hosted by GIZ. Workstream leads presented an update of their work under the P4P umbrella. The governance of P4P was discussed in order to better focus on the deliverables of P4P that is owned by its members and the workstreams should therefore be central. Re-focus also on the Busan outcome document: Paragraph 32; and the Joint Statement principles on “Expanding and enhancing public and private co-operation for broad-based, inclusive and sustainable growth”

Workstream Building Evidence: In the P4P workstream “building evidence”, IDB and German Development Cooperation (GIZ) aim at improving the measurement of results of private and public partnerships by sharing the variety of tools and approaches applied by private business and highlighting their best practices. Our goal for this collaborative effort is to bring public and private development practitioners together to explore the use of common metrics and tools, and apply them widely.

In addition to that, the members of the workstream have already engaged into discussion with several entities working on similar issues such as the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, the UN Global Compact, Oxfam and others.

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

Additional progress to be reported through the GPI page on the GPEDC website and/or the GPEDC Newsletter:

Key planned activities/events/deliverables for the coming 12 months:

P4P (general):

- Intensify outreach to (less active) P4P members and approach new potential members.
- Update governance structure

Workstream Building Evidence: As the next activity of the Building Evidence work stream, BMZ/GIZ and IDB are currently conducting a study of Good Practices in impact measurement. The goal of the study is to enhance impact measurement in the private sector and in public-private sector cooperation by providing practical and applicable information on the actual uptake, usage and reaped benefits of different instruments of impact measurement that are used by the public and private sectors. This shall benefit both policy makers and business by highlighting what instruments actually work. The final report will be ready by November

How can the GPEDC community support the GPI?

- Link the GPEDC closer to the SDGs – practical work streams and political processes
- Post 2015 development agenda needs to set right incentives to mobilize private flows for development – what is the role of the GPEDC in this through partnerships promotion for implementation?
- What does the GPEDC want to achieve between now and the next HLM? What to demonstrate at HLM 2016 after FfD Addis and the SDG Summit in NY in September? It has to be linked to SDG 17 on means of implementation and for P4P the role of business in this.

Results and Mutual Accountability

Key results/deliverables achieved in previous six months (or earlier if not reported previously) and how each result will improve the quality of development cooperation:

The GPI (former Post-Busan Building Block) on Results and Mutual Accountability launched a pilot programme on enhanced use of Country Results Frameworks (CRF).

Outputs of the pilot will be:

- Practical recommendations on how to improve the use of partner country results frameworks
- Practical recommendations on how to integrate accountability for results at the country level into the post-2015 development agenda; how to create effective country-region-global linkages

The pilot takes place in three regions – Africa, Asia and Latin America – and is based on country level experiences. Country-region-global communication on the use of CRFs is outlined can be found in the link below: https://www.dropbox.com/s/wvw7zangy9sa22c/GPI_On-RNMA.jpg?oref=e

The kick-off workshop for the African region was held from 20-21 April in Nairobi; seven countries as well as representatives from Civil Society and Private Sector participated. These countries formulated action plans for in-country discussions and between country consultations. Main areas of concern by the participating countries are:

- 1) Need for enhanced public participation in the planning and budgeting cycle;
- 2) Improved data collection for results;
- 3) Reduction in number of indicators;
- 4) Improve mutual accountability for results;
- 5) Leadership to promote the results agenda;
- 6) Need for strategic ways in which countries can better involve development partners in the design of CRFs

Selection of pilot countries in the Asian and Latin America regions is now being finalised.

The pilot programme was discussed on a number of occasions:

- GPEDC planning workshop January 2015 in Brussels: presentation of the planned pilot. Very much welcomed as needed by development partners, partner countries, multilaterals and civil society
- Strengthening Coherence between the Effective Development Cooperation and Financing for Development Agendas in Asia-Pacific, Manila, Philippines 26-27 March, 2015. The meeting was hosted by NEDA, Government of Philippines, and co-chaired by the Governments of Bangladesh and Palau.
- Kick-Off workshop for the GPI pilot programme, African Region, 20-21 April, Nairobi Kenya (workshop report available)
- OECD-DAC/ AFD results workshop in June in Paris (4-5 June): “Making the most of the pressure for accountability - Strengthening the coherence between results systems: Update of GPI R&MA activities and first results of kick-off meeting in Nairobi. Donors are supporting and looking forward to get “good practices” from this exercise.

Two key challenges:

- On the one hand, the Busan partnership agrees to base development cooperation on the partner results frameworks. On the other hand, provider countries use their own results frameworks to aggregate information from their support actions in order to be accountable to their parliaments. Reconciling these two realities needs political support from both provider and partner countries.
- The regional level is seen as the ‘missing middle’; they have the task to bring country level experiences on the use of CRFs (Busan indicator 1) to the global level. The regional platforms are

already playing an important role by supporting countries as well as by bringing country evidence to global attention. However, their capacity is at times stretched, given the broad scope and complexity of this results agenda, as well as related agendas of FfD, GPEDC, SDGs etc. In the GPI pilot programme, the three regional platforms (AP-DEF Bangkok, NEPAD Africa and Meso-Americana in Latin America) are assisted in their liaison role between country and global level. A cross-regional dialogue is also part of the programme.

Additional progress to be reported through the GPI page on the GPEDC website and/or the GPEDC Newsletter:

Separate text for newsletter already sent

Key planned activities/events/deliverables for the coming 12 months:

Kick off workshops Asia in September with AP-DEF and Latin America in September/October with Proyecto Meso-America.

In-country discussion and between-country presentations will take place among the participating countries within the regions. A next cross-regional discussion is planned for November, before the upcoming GPEDC workshop in Seoul.

An update of activities will be provided at a Side Event in the Addis FfD conference in July: AP-DEF / UNDP: Realizing the Addis Ababa Accord at Country Level: “Bridging the Missing Middle Between International Discourse and Country Reality”.

How can the GPEDC community support the GPI?

Discussing the linkages between country results frameworks and the post-2015 results; especially in the beginning there will not yet be a one-on-one link between the two. How to introduce the post-2015 goals and targets into the recurrent country level results discussions? This will be an important issue in the coming years and is both a technical and political activity, and will certainly be addressed in the pilot discussions. The implementation of the SDGs at country level will also depend on the quality of their Country Results Framework.

- Morally and financially supporting the GPI pilot programme on enhanced use of CRF. At present, financial contributions have been provided by Australia, Switzerland and The Netherlands. Pledges have been given by Germany and Canada.

Statement of Resolve by the National and Regional Arab Development Finance Institutions, the Islamic Development Bank and the OPEC Fund for International Development

Key results/deliverables achieved in previous six months (or earlier if not reported previously) and how each result will improve the quality of development cooperation:

Annual Meeting with OECD/DAC

Results: Discussion of development topics and coordination of positions

High level conference on the post -2015 Development Agenda and sustainable development goals Vienna, 20th February 2015:

Results: i) Better understanding of the SDGs and the role of Developed and developing countries in global partnership. ii) Highlight of the work of the GPEDC and of the affiliation of the Arab coordination group.

Meeting in Abu Dhabi between the coordination group and the IATI on transparency and publication on IATI standards

Results: Road maps for publications.

Seminar on the "Role of the Coordination Group in the development of Africa" Maputo June 9 2015

Results: Question and answers on harmonisation of procedures.

Additional progress to be reported through the GPI page on the GPEDC website and/or the GPEDC Newsletter:

The coordination group three pillar strategy to implement the Busan principles.

Key planned activities/events/deliverables for the coming 12 months:

Addis Ababa third co-international conference on financing for development (July 2015)

The sixth monthly meeting of the coordination group (October 2015)

Annual meeting with the OECD/DAC (early 2016)

How can the GPEDC community support the GPI?

On-going consultation with the IATI.

The Big Development DataShift

Key results/deliverables achieved in previous six months (or earlier if not reported previously) and how each result will improve the quality of development cooperation:

Happy to provide information on this at a later date once we are further along with the implementation of our numerous work-streams.

Additional progress to be reported through the GPI page on the GPEDC website and/or the GPEDC Newsletter:

Following a comprehensive Scoping Study, the DataShift launched a two-year pilot implementation phase in December 2014, whereby core work streams will be implemented to provide proof of concept, establish a community of practice and engage a diverse network of partners. To inform the design of this phase, CIVICUS has been working with partners and consulting with civil society and a range of experts for over 18 months to ensure the DataShift is a bottom-up, demand-driven initiative that responds to the needs of citizens and their organisations. Key consultation activities have included:

- Strategic Planning Retreat (October 2014) brought together experts and organisations in data and development to clarify the DataShift's purpose and objectives; begin mapping the global 'ecosystem' of relevant initiatives and methodologies; and explore options and priorities for implementing work streams.
- Kenyan Civil Society Consultation (October 2014) saw over 40 CSO representatives from across the country unpack key terms and concepts related to the DataShift; explore how data is being collected and used by CSOs; and map CSO priorities and challenges related to improving data collection and use.
- International Civil Society Week (November 2014) took advantage of over 400 delegates from more than 120 countries to explore data-related strengths and challenges faced by CSOs; define areas where the DataShift could support CSOs; engage potential project partners; and collect feedback from CIVICUS members.
- DataShift convened an initial consultation event in Kathmandu, Nepal (3 Feb) in partnership with the NGO Federation of Nepal (NFN), along with a number of bilateral meetings with key Nepali stakeholders. Representatives from approximately 20 civil society organisations were briefed on the initiative and provided initial recommendations about how the DataShift could help them address data-related challenges.
- Since then, the DataShift team within CIVICUS co-organised the Accountability and Citizen Engagement Stage at Cartagena Data Festival.
- Cartagena also saw the launch of a new piece of research from the DataShift. Following a study to better understand the number, type and scale of citizen-generated data initiatives across the world, the DataShift has visualised the resulting data to create an [interactive online platform](#). Users are presented with a definition of a citizen-generated data initiative before being invited to browse the multiple initiatives according to the various themes that they address.

Key planned activities/events/deliverables for the coming 12 months:

Here are our plans for the remainder of 2015 for the DataShift:

- Knowledge work: <http://civicus.org/thedatashift/from-hub-to-zone-what-we-talk-about-when-we-talk-about-knowledge/>
- Country-level work: <http://civicus.org/thedatashift/walking-the-walk-the-datashifts-direct-support-activities/>
- Policy work: We will continue to engage in post-2015 negotiations to try and ensure commitments from governments which recognise the importance of data generated by citizens and civil society organisations for monitoring the SDGs, including ways for this data to be incorporated into official follow-up and review processes.

How can the GPEDC community support the GPI?

We will need to have a think about this and get back to you I'm afraid.

The Big Idea: Youth-led data-driven accountability and governance

Key results/deliverables achieved in previous six months (or earlier if not reported previously) and how each result will improve the quality of development cooperation:

Our Big Idea youth-led data and accountability programme is mainly contributing to the Busan Principle of Transparency and Shared responsibility (Development co-operation must be transparent and accountable to all citizens). Some key results of the past 6 months include:

EVENTS

The Big Idea team have been invited to present the project launch in a number of external spaces. Our attendance at these events allowed the Big Idea team to present the implementation phase to key partners, build new technical, influencing and investment partnerships to support the delivery of the project and to raise awareness about the key role young people can and should be playing in monitoring the SDGs. Events the Big Idea was presented at include:

- MDG Countdown Event, New York, September 2014. Side event to the UNGA in New York run by DfID, AusAid, USAID, SIDA and the Omidyar Network.
- Open Development Camp, Amsterdam, October 2014.
- World Bank Youth Forum, Washington, October 2014.
- The Youth Policy Forum, Azerbaijan, October 2014.
- The CIVICUS World Conference, South Africa, November 2014.

Furthermore, UNDP and Restless Development have run two Big Idea roundtable events:

- Big Idea first roundtable event, September 2014, New York. This was run as a side-event with UNDP. At the event we launched the Big Idea to potential US-based donors, and key influencers including Jamie Drummond co-founder from ONE, Ahmed Alhendawi the UN Special Envoy on Youth, Eric Levine CEO STARS Foundation and UNFPA. This event has resulted in profiling, and potential new partnerships for the project.
- Big Idea second roundtable event, February 2015, New York. This event was attended by engaged representatives from UN Agencies including UNFPA, UNICEF, and Ib Petersen Permanent Representative of Denmark to the United Nations. The purpose for this meeting was to provide an update on Big Idea progress, and also look for ways for UN Agencies to jointly support the delivery of the Big Idea.

MEDIA, AND POST-2015 INFLUENCING

In November 2014 the Big Idea team launched the first article as part of a five-part series, placing Restless Development as thought leaders in the development of a Post-2015 Youth-Led Monitoring and Accountability Framework. The first article, A Global Youth-Led Accountability Framework: What Will It Take?, provided recommendations to civil society on the leading role they can play in the development and delivery of a youth-led framework. The article was written by Nicole Goldin, a youth development expert, and creator of the Youth Wellbeing Index, and was launched during the CIVICUS World Conference in South Africa.

Other notable publications during this period have been:

- Young People in Nepal will Drive Accountability in 2015. Written by Country Director for Restless Nepal Ravindra Shakya on the Big Idea National Policy Project for Nepal was featured as a guest blog by Publish What You Fund.

- The Data Revolution: Our Recommendations. Article launched on the Restless Development website and an official submission made to the Secretary General's Data Revolution Group 'A World that Counts' Report was made. Submission suggestions were reflected in the outcome document.

IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL POLICY PROJECTS

Designed in consultation with young people and partners in Ghana, Nepal and Tanzania, the Big Idea National Policy Projects will apply the Big Idea methodology to differing national contexts, working with young people to generate and interrogate data on issues that matter to them, using this to push for greater participation, and increased accountability from decision makers. November 2014 marked the official beginning of the National Policy Projects, and UNDP funding support has been crucial to their delivery. Country-specific project implementation highlights to date are outlined below:

Ghana (Lead implementing partner YES-Ghana)

- Ghana Data Audit completed in December 2015. This provides the first ever comprehensive assessment of the data held by the primary decision making institutions for youth – the National Youth Authority, The Ministry of Youth, Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research (ISSER) and the Ghana Statistical Service and 20 other key organisations. It provides analysis of the gaps in data identified, and how they hinder effective reporting, monitoring and decision making for youth, and lays the foundation for the data work to be undertaken in Ghana through the project delivery.

Nepal (Lead implementing partner Restless Development Nepal)

- Nepal launched its 'Youth in Figures' Report in February 2015 highlighting data specific to youth in Nepal, which is based on the Population and Housing Census 2011 provided by the Central Bureau of Statistics of Nepal. This was a project run in partnership with UNFPA and the Nepal Data Audit will build on findings from this report.
- Development of a re-shaped programme design post-earthquake, working with young people to lead monitoring and accountability efforts of the response.

Tanzania (Lead implementing partner Restless Development Tanzania)

- Tanzania Data Audit launched in March 2015, to be completed in April 2015.

Next steps for National Policy Projects include:

- Dissemination of Data Audit Reports and integrating learnings into project implementation. A Data Audit Dissemination Workshop is already planned in Ghana, Accra in April, to be attended by 50 participants including UNDP Ghana.
- Recruitment of Youth Steering Committees in each country to provide project governance and leadership.
- Recruitment of 100 young people to lead project delivery.
- Development and delivery of capacity-building boot camp for Big Idea youth volunteers to effectively prepare for project delivery. The boot camp will cover training modules on - open data and data proficiency, participatory design processes and measuring change, advocacy and influencing and means of seeking accountability for development commitments.

ACCOUNTABILITY ADVOCATES

In December 2014, Restless Development was successful in receiving 122K EURO from the European Commission Erasmus + scheme to deliver the Accountability Advocates pilot in partnership with Plan UK, African Monitor and YES Ghana. The project will be implemented from April 2015 to June 2016 and has three broad aims:

- To build the capacity of youth-led community-based organisations (CBOs) to hold governments to account effectively
- To demonstrate how, young people can lead, or partner with others in, the monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- To promote the exchange of good practice and foster increased sectoral coordination and North-South cooperation More practically, together with their partners, Restless Development will be recruiting 20 young leaders from youth-led CBOs in Africa and Europe to act as Accountability Advocates.

The 20 Accountability Advocates will be trained and mentored to design and implement a national monitoring framework that, together with a national alliance of young people, peer organisations and other youth partners, they can use to hold their government accountable to implementing the new Sustainable Development Goals.

SUMMARY OF OUR DATA DEVELOPMENT WORK

DATA FRAMEWORK

The Big Idea Data Framework is a step-by-step guide to integrating open data techniques, and using data effectively for accountability practitioners. It was designed in partnership with Development Initiatives. The Framework introduces key concepts of open data, principles for managing data well, and poses key questions for practitioners to consider when implementing accountability initiatives (in this case tied explicitly to the Big Idea Methodology). There are also tasks and checklists to support practitioners as they progress through the Framework. It fills a critical capacity gap for accountability actors seeking to engage with the data revolution

DATA AUDITS AND TEMPLATE

During consultations, youth organisations and other stakeholders repeatedly asserted a chronic lack of data for advocacy and for policy making. In response, Restless Development developed the Big Idea Data Audits, which were piloted in Ghana in October 2014. The Ghana Data Audit comprised a comprehensive assessment of the data held by the primary decision making institutions for youth – the National Youth Authority, The Ministry of Youth, Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research (ISSER) and the Ghana Statistical Service and eventually 20 other key organisations – and an analysis of the gaps in data identified, and how they hinder effective reporting, monitoring and decision making for youth. A similar process is underway in Tanzania and Nepal, using a template developed in response to learning from the pilot. Together they will be used to produce a synthesis report tentatively titled The Youth Data Gap: Implications for Post-2015 Accountability Framework.

Long term this innovation is envisioned as a key influencing document. Beyond Restless Development's country programmes, partner organisations would be supported to complete Data Audits in the Pacific, Australia, the Caribbean, Latin America, North America, Central Asia and Europe, to highlight the data deficit effecting youth globally.

DATA GAME

The Big Idea Game is an interactive capacity building tool, based on the Big Idea Data for Advocacy Methodology. It is designed to familiarise youth organisations and other stakeholders of the challenges Community Based Organisations face in accessing data for advocacy and accountability. The game was piloted live at the International Civil Society Week in 2014, with 50 participants role-playing as youth organisations and decision makers trying to navigate the local open data ecosystem.

The premise: a youth organisation would like to effect some change in their local community, but they need information to convince their peers, their community and decision makers about the role they can play tackling this local challenge. In character, participants engage in an hour-long role-play where they navigate the power dynamics, systemic barriers, and capacity challenges associated with accessing data. The game is typically bookended by an introduction to the Big Idea and a discussion of the issues raised by the game.

Restless Development is currently developing its capacity building resources and training packages for the Big Idea. The game will serve as an introduction to youth participating in the programme to key concepts around open data, working with decision makers, and building evidence for their advocacy. Beyond the programme, Restless Development intends to disseminate the game to youth organisations within its extensive grassroots network and through its country programmes and partner organisations.

Additional progress to be reported through the GPI page on the GPEDC website and/or the GPEDC Newsletter:

On June 4th 2015, as part of the European Development Days, Restless Development led an interactive and dynamic session entitled: Accountability Advocates: youth voices at the heart of SDG implementation. Partnering in a global youth-led accountability framework sustainable future. The session was attended by 52 participants and facilitated by Rachel Litster, Big Idea Project Manager (Restless Development), in partnership with World Vision and Deutsche Stiftung Weltbevölkerung (DSW), and global leaders in youth-led and child sensitive accountability, including expert speeches from:

- Manka Kway, DSW Impact Coordinator
- Besinati Mpepo, World Vision International, Technical Director, Local Advocacy
- Nazmeen Amin, Restless Development, Youth Accountability Advocate

Nazmeen will be one of three Accountability Advocates based in the UK who will work together to develop a national monitoring framework to track the UK Government's implementation of the SDGs.

The session focused on sharing positive examples of youth-led accountability, making the case for youth-led accountability as an essential part of SDG implementation and monitoring. This was followed by break-out mini labs asking participants to brainstorm creative solutions to the following discussion questions:

1. What needs to happen to make children and young people's engagement possible in accountability for a Post 2015 agenda?
2. What is the role of youth-generated or curated data in supporting local, national, regional or global accountability?
3. How can citizen and youth-led accountability from the Global South and North be linked for the exchange of learning and increased impact?

Key recommendations generated from the above discussion questions included (but not exclusive to):

- Strong, open, accessible, inclusive and participatory accountability mechanisms at all levels
- Young people, including the most marginalised, need to be engaged in public and social accountability mechanisms
- Young people need clear and pre-defined ways to meaningfully participate at all levels of post-2015 processes, and need access to adequate information about ways to participate.
- Open, inclusive and accountable governance is critical to enabling meaningful engagement in monitoring and accountability and should be emphasised within the Post-2015 agenda.

Recommendations from the session will inform the development of a youth accountability position paper developed by the three session delivery partners, with a particular focus on providing key recommendations on how the European Union can best advocate for youth-led accountability in Post-2015.

For more information about our attendance at the European Development Days, please read our blog 'Young People Need to be at the Heart of the SDG Process'.

Key planned activities/events/deliverables for the coming 12 months:

Restless Development will continue to lead the delivery of the Big Idea in the next 12 months. At a global level this will include training young people across Africa and Europe to lead the development of national action plans to hold decision-makers accountable to national-level commitments made to the SDGs. At a national level in Ghana, Tanzania and Nepal we will continue to be run national level data-driven accountability projects to focusing on context specific national policy work.

How can the GPEDC community support the GPI?

The GPEDC can support the broader promotion of our work, help link us to relevant partner organisations who have technical expertise in open data, social accountability and governance. The GPEDC can also continue to support linking us with relevant decision-makers particularly those linked to setting the SDG agenda, and opening international spaces for your people to meaningfully participate and influence.

The Busan Action Plan for Statistics

Key results/deliverables achieved in previous six months (or earlier if not reported previously) and how each result will improve the quality of development cooperation:

In support of the broad objectives of greater transparency, accountability, and sustainable results, the Busan Action Plan for Statistics, proposes five priority areas for action that contribute to large and sustainable improvements in statistical capacity.

Action 1: Strengthen and refocus national and regional statistical strategies with particular emphasis on improving statistical systems that address country-level development priorities.

As a priority under action 1 of the Busan Action Plan, national strategies for the development of statistics (NSDS) have been refocused and implemented. Under the leadership of PARIS21, there has been continued support for developing countries in the design, implementation, and monitoring of NSDSs. The Guidelines are currently available in English, French, Portuguese and Spanish on the PARIS21 website. Regional and national training seminars were organised to that effect, as well as training of future statisticians in 3 regional schools in Africa. In the first semester, PARIS21 provided support to 14 countries in Africa, Asia-Pacific, and Caribbean on the development of NSDS through regional and country training, evaluation of NSDS implementation and updating, stakeholder consultations and formulation of strategic plans. In addition, as part of the current strategy to reinforce the NSDS process, PARIS21 has developed the NSDS Data Module which is now ready for testing in a country setting. This data module is a web based application designed to help countries develop national monitoring log frames; cost data collection activities and provide planning tools for setting the dates for field operations. The application will help not only survey practitioners plan their surveys but also provide better ways to estimate costs.

The Secretariat worked with a number of Partners in this area, including the African Union Commission (AUC), the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), the African Development Bank (AfDB), AFRISTAT, the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), and Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Other partners have been very active in undertaking activities that support action 1. For example, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) continued to coordinate the implementation of the Global Strategy for Agriculture Statistics. Significant funding has been committed to research, country assessments and capacity-building, which is being coordinated by regional agencies such as the Economic and Social Commissions for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the regional FAO office for Asia-Pacific and in Africa the Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the African Development Bank (AfDB).

The work is in keeping with the principles set out in the Busan Action Plan since statistical capacity priorities will be developed through the preparation of strategic plans for agricultural and rural statistics (SPARS) aligned with the NSDS process. Significant progress has been made on the research component where more than 20 research topics are being developed, resulting in the production of technical papers, handbooks, training material guiding the work of technical assistance and training in countries. In terms of implementation at the country level, 20 countries have already received support in the field of strategic planning, workshops and training seminars were organised in Africa and Asia, support was provided to regional statistical schools, and long-term scholarships were provided for students in Africa.

Additionally, the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality Initiative, launched by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the UN Statistics Division is continuing to develop and improve comparable gender indicators on education, employment, entrepreneurship, assets and gender differences in time use.

The specific implementation steps that involve training, international guidelines and technical assistance are being developed by UN-Women and the Statistics Division in close collaboration with such key partners as the World Bank, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the regional commissions and other regional institutions, and the representatives of national statistical systems.

Action 2: Implement standards for data preservation, documentation and dissemination that permit broader public access to statistics

The call to document and disseminate survey microdata and deliver this data to researchers and users of data continues to expand rapidly. The PARIS21 Secretariat and the World Bank continue to manage two key statistical programs that provide key inputs into the open data agenda of the Busan Action Plan: the International Household Survey Network (IHSN) and the Accelerated Data Program (ADP). The IHSN and ADP have been very successful in improving data documentation and dissemination. Currently, the ADP has provided technical and financial support in microdata documentation and dissemination to over 70 countries. More recently, this assistance also includes supporting the development of data dissemination policies in countries that focus on the release of survey microdata according to the statistical laws in the country. This allows for a thorough review of the statistics law and defines whether they have presented obstacles to open data access. Many countries are adopting specific policies that empower the National Statistics Office to release data. Alongside PARIS21 and the World Bank, Afristat, the African Development Bank, the Secretariat for the Pacific Community and other partners are contributing to the implementation of the ADP in several countries.

Donors are also intensifying and consolidating their support of developing country open data initiatives. In its first year of operation, the Partnership for Open Data (POD) implemented a series of activities in about 20 developing countries, under three broad categories: (1) Support developing countries to plan, execute and run open data initiatives, (2) Increase re-use of open data in developing countries and (3) Grow the base of evidence on the impact of open data for development. A scoping study on the status of open data in developing countries and activities of donors in this area was finalized. One of the first actions of the new Open Data for Development (OD4D) partnership described below will be to publish this scoping study in the existing OD4D website and update it regularly. The World Bank, in consultation with the two grantees for the first year of Development Grants Facility (DGF) support (Open Knowledge Foundation Network and the Open Data Institute Ltd.), has decided to merge the POD with a parallel global effort in support of open data in developing countries, led by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) and which includes various other organizations. The new, merged partnership will be called Open Data for Development (OD4D) and will be managed by IDRC. This change is expected to benefit the partnership in a number of ways: (i) providing an increased likelihood of financial sustainability beyond the DGF funding period, (ii) expanding the scope of program activities, while keeping the existing objectives and expanding them, and (iii) expanding the partnership with members from the existing OD4D program. As a result of this merge the overall funding of the OD4D will be larger. It will include funds from IDRC and from the Information and Networks in Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa program (INASSA), partially funded by DFID.

Action 3: Develop programmes to increase the knowledge and skills needed in order to use statistics effectively for planning, analysis, monitoring and evaluation

In order to support action 3 of the Busan Action Plan, PARIS21 organized several user-producer dialogues between national statistical offices and various user groups in 2014 and 2015.

In Lesotho, a high-level advocacy event brought together Permanent Secretaries, Directors of Planning and Heads of International Organizations for commitment and cooperation in the production and use of statistics. In addition, users from Papua New Guinea, Zambia, Ethiopia and Malawi were provided the opportunity to respond to the strategic objectives highlighted in the National Development Strategies through the said dialogues. In other countries such as the Philippines, Rwanda and Tunisia, several user groups were represented. Such dialogues allow the respective communities to identify priority areas of action to improve user-producer interaction and, ultimately, the use of statistics in decision-making.

Through the ADP, the use of Microdata Outreach Workshops (MOW) remains a vital component for increasing the use of statistics. These workshops bring users and producers of survey microdata together and are designed to specific targeted participants in the form of statistical literacy events with university students at academic institutions or reviewing microdata use for specific sectors. With the support of the ADP, over 15 countries – including Rwanda, Uganda, Colombia, Tanzania, Nigeria, Ghana, Uruguay and Sri Lanka – organized an MOW that brought together different stakeholders to evaluate data availability and methodology used to compute key monitoring indicators.

Action 5: Ensure that financing for statistical information is robust and that funding instruments and approaches reflect the new modalities and actors in development finance.

PARIS21 takes stock of resources that are being directed to statistical systems in the Partner Report on Support to Statistics (PRESS), which is instrumental in informing activities under action 5 of the Busan Action Plan. The annual PRESS exercise provides a snapshot of such ongoing support to statistical development across the globe, and presents an overview of major trends. Significant findings from the latest 2013 PRESS round include: (a) support to statistics reached US\$ 394 million in calendar year 2013; (b) almost 90% of support to statistics is aligned with NSDSs, up from 32% in 2011 and (c) a large share of global support to statistics continues to come from a very small number of providers. The 2014 PRESS results will be launched in September of this year.

Further, based on the PRESS experience conducted at the international level, PARIS21 launched a pilot exercise named CRESS (Country Report on Support to Statistics) at the country level. The CRESS is an initiative led by the country to gather all data relating to the funding of the National Statistical System (NSS), whether deriving from domestic resources or external aid. It has currently been implemented in six African countries (Benin, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Malawi, Philippines, Uganda and Senegal).

Contributions to the Post-2015 Development Agenda

The PARIS21 project, “Informing a Data Revolution” (IDR) published a roadmap for a country-led data revolution in April 2015 as part of the lead up to the UN General Assembly in September, where it is expected that the new development agenda will be agreed and launched. The roadmap aims to set out a broad programme of actions to help developing countries meet the challenges of the post-2015 development agenda and the data needs related to the SDGs. It is based on the information collected and analysed as part of the IDR project and is designed to help countries deal with and overcome the problems they face in improving the availability and use of data for their development. While the road map has been driven by the post-2015 development agenda, the emphasis is on building the capacity and putting the infrastructure and systems in place to meet the data challenges of the next 15 years. Its aim is to identify the types of activities to be undertaken and how they can be accomplished, who will need to be involved and what it might cost.

The project has also compiled an inventory of innovative uses of new technologies, new data sources and new organizational approaches that can help meet challenges, reduce costs and improve efficiency of statistical systems in developing countries. In addition a metabase has been designed to display a wide variety of metadata relating to statistical capacity across both developing and developed countries. The Metabase generates country profiles to display a set of information across six dimensions: access, innovations, soundness, institutions and use and serves as both a baseline and a means of monitoring progress over time.

Additional progress to be reported through the GPI page on the GPEDC website and/or the GPEDC Newsletter:

From 20–22 April, PARIS21 co-organised the Cartagena Data Festival, in Colombia, together with the Overseas Development Institute (ODI), Africa Gathering, CEPEI, Data-Pop Alliance, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). The festival featured thought-provoking sessions and intense debates on the data revolution. PARIS21's main contributions included:

Official launch of the Road Map for a Country-led Data Revolution:

Following the opening plenary, PARIS21 presented the flagship publication of the Informing a Data Revolution project, Road Map for a Country-led Data Revolution. PARIS21 manager, Johannes Jutting, moderated a side event for the joint launch of the PARIS21 Road Map and ODI's study The data revolution: finding the missing millions.

Over 150 participants attended the event, including data activists, government representatives, civil society organisations, national statisticians, technical innovators and academics. The première of a short film, which summarises the findings of the project, led to a thought-provoking panel discussion with Trevor Fletcher (PARIS21), Elizabeth Stuart (ODI), Mauricio Perfetti (DANE) and Bitange Ndemo (Alliance for Affordable Internet).

The PARIS21 Road Map sets out a practical programme of actions to help national statistical agencies in developing countries to better meet data needs related to monitoring the progress of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as well as to supporting national priorities. This is the foundational document of the Informing a Data Revolution project, which PARIS21 started more than a year ago with financial support from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. For more information on the project visit the revamped website or view a 60-second summary of the Road Map.

Official Statistics session:

On 21 April, PARIS21 co-hosted with UNFPA and DANE an Official Statistics track. The first track session, looked at how to complement traditional data with non-traditional (new) data sources to obtain accurate and timely information for decision-making.

The second session focused on the diversity of demands that official statistics are subject to -- the demands for internationally comparable data to immediate and relevant data for addressing national issues. Also addressed was the question of whether institutions can adapt to these new challenges.

Participants were very engaged and the discussions centred on the growing tension and mismatch between societal demands and official supply, the feasibility for countries to manage the data needed to monitor new goals and national priorities, and how countries can build and sustain capacity to produce more high quality statistics and create effective data dissemination mechanisms.

The main conclusions coming out of the discussions were the need to engage a wide variety of actors in this process, and a build and sustain effective national and global partnerships to facilitate the process. It was echoed that capacity building will continue to be key, and that NSOs will also need to harness new technological and institutional innovations, partner with the private sector and

also secure domestic resources for statistics.

Another key question that came up was the establishment of a Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data. Participants generally felt that this could be useful but also that there needs to be a clear vision on the role that this partnership could play, to avoid duplicating efforts. There was also agreement that all of the actors in the new, larger data ecosystem will need to be involved.

Innovations Fair

During the festival participants visited PARIS21's Innovations Fair to find innovative uses of new technologies covering data collection, data dissemination, data visualisation, open data initiatives and uses of "big data".

The PARIS21 project Informing a Data Revolution (IDR) has been taking stock of the current situation in a number of countries to identify the problems they face producing data in their national statistic systems. In addition to identifying these problems, PARIS21 is cataloguing possible solutions in the form of an Innovations Inventory. The Partnership also invited a number of the organisations behind these projects to present their work in Cartagena.

The Innovations Fair showcased innovative uses of new technologies covering data collection, data dissemination, data visualisation, open data initiatives and uses of "big data".

The Fair was a great success showcasing innovative projects from over 20 organisations.

Key planned activities/events/deliverables for the coming 12 months:

The Secretariat of the Busan Action Plan for Statistics is hosted at PARIS21 but involves a broad range of stakeholders and organisations that contribute to the 5 action points of BAPS. Here are some of the key events coming up on the next 6 months that all contribute in some shape or form to the 5 action areas:

Open Data Conference	Tanzania	September 2015
Open Government Partnership Global Summit	Guadalajara	October 2015
OECD World Forum on Statistics and Knowledge	Guadalajara	13 – 15 October 2015
ECLAC Regional Statistical Meeting	Quito	November 2015
African Symposium on Statistical Development		Jan/Feb 2016
CRVS High-Level Ministerial Meeting	Africa (place TBC)	1 st half 2016
UN Statistical Commission		March 2016

How can the GPEDC community support the GPI?

N/A

The Gender Initiative Gender Equality: delivering on the Busan Commitments

Key results/deliverables achieved in previous six months (or earlier if not reported previously) and how each result will improve the quality of development cooperation:

Key result 1: stronger accountability and transparency in domestic financing for gender equality through improvements in national systems for systems tracking domestic resource allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment.

The Global Partnership indicator on gender equality, developed by UN Women and the OECD – “Proportion of developing countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment” – is an entry point for ensuring that domestic resource mobilisation and allocation is gender responsive. The indicator is anchored in the Busan principles for effective development co-operation and in the specific commitment in the Busan outcome document to “accelerate and deepen efforts to collect, disseminate, harmonise and make full use of data disaggregated by sex to inform policy decisions and guide investments, ensuring in turn that public expenditures are targeted appropriately to benefit both women and men” (Busan 20a). It further reflects the communique of the First high-level meeting of the Global Partnership on Effective Development Co-operation which refers to the importance of “tracking and making public resource allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment as critical steps toward enhanced mutual accountability.”

The first progress report of the Global Partnership on the implementation of the Busan commitments (2014) found that out of 35 countries that reported on the indicator, 12 have systems to track and make public allocations in support of gender equality. Many countries without such a system reported dedicated efforts to develop one. Efforts are currently underway to update the guidance for reporting on the indicator in preparation for the next round of monitoring.

UN Women continued to provide technical support to the countries in building and strengthening tracking systems. In Nicaragua for example, as a result of the support provided to the Ministry of Finance and other state institutions on budget tracking, 15 programmes in the 2014 general budget included information on gender equality budget allocations, and, for the first time, made publicly available on the Ministry's website. In Ukraine, a methodology for tracking national and local budgets was developed and submitted to the Ministry of Social Policy. Similarly, in South Sudan, the Ministry of Gender developed a mandatory National Gender Tracking Matrix to track public spending and resources on gender equality. In Cambodia, a system developed by the Ministry of Women's Affairs informally collects information on GE allocations from ministries through the gender focal points and the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

In addition to providing support to the national systems, UN Women also supported efforts to strengthen gender responsive aid management systems. In Palestine, a gender marker was established in the Development Assistance and Reform Platform (DARP), a national aid tracking tool that will ensure that donor practices and programmes deliver on gender equality outcomes.

Key result 2: strengthened political commitment by governments and other stakeholders to transformative financing for gender equality and the empowerment of women.

UN Women, the OECD DAC Network on Gender Equality (GENDERNET), civil society and other partners have continued to work together under the banner of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation to mobilise political commitment and ambitious finance in support of the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls.

Over the past six months, partners have focused on working together to influence the negotiations in the lead up to the Third International Conference on Financing for Development in Addis Ababa in July 2015 to ensure that a high priority is placed on transformative financing for gender equality in the outcome document.

High-level multi-stakeholder side-events have contributed to mobilising commitment for more and better financing for gender equality and women's empowerment. This included a side-event on Transformative Financing for Gender Equality at the second drafting session on the outcome document of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development in New York, organised by UN Women in collaboration with the OECD, Sweden, Mexico and the Women's Working Group on Financing for Development (April 2015). Preparations are currently underway for a high-level side-event in Addis that will bring together high-level representatives in an interactive dialogue to identify concrete actions to operationalize the SDG commitments on gender equality and women's rights

Additional progress to be reported through the GPI page on the GPEDC website and/or the GPEDC Newsletter:

Partners of the Global Partnership's Gender Equality Initiative have been working together to mobilise political commitment and ambitious finance in support of the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. At the second drafting session of the outcome document of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, UN Women, Mexico, Sweden, the Women's Working Group on Financing for Development and the OECD-DAC GENDERNET organised a side-event on Transformative financing for gender equality and women's empowerment: Expectations from the Financing for Development process (16 April 2015, New York). This brought together governments, donors, civil society and private sector representatives to discuss how to catalyse the resources required to implement existing and new commitments on gender equality and women's rights in the post-2015 period. The Permanent Representatives of Brazil, Ethiopia, the United Arab Emirates and Sweden called for the strong integration of gender equality in the Addis Ababa outcome document. This side-event generated support for a cross-regional statement on the importance of gender equality for financing sustainable development delivered by Switzerland on behalf of over 30 countries.

Key planned activities/events/deliverables for the coming 12 months:

UN Women will convene a high-level side-event on financing for gender equality at the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (Addis Ababa, 14 July 2015) in partnership with Sweden, Brazil, Ethiopia, Mexico, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United Arab Emirates, the Women's Working Group on Financing for Development and the OECD-DAC GENDERNET. This side-event will bring together high-level representatives in an interactive dialogue to identify concrete actions and initiatives to operationalize the SDG commitments on gender equality and women's rights, and mobilise a diverse constituency of partners to drive forwards an agenda for action.

UN Women and partners are preparing for the second round of monitoring. Data is expected to be available in early 2016.

How can the GPEDC community support the GPI?

We request greater support from the OECD Co-Chairs and the Steering committee to make sure that gender equality indicator (Goal 8) is included as part of the monitoring framework in the revised guidance note for the next round of motioning. Any references in the guidance note and the spread sheet for the indicator 8 being 'optional' need to be removed

The Partnership in Mozambique – An Agenda for Action

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 arrangements 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.