



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

# UPDATE ON GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVES – REPORTING JUNE 2016

This document lists responses from Global Partnership Initiatives to the third call for GPI bi-annual reporting (June 2016). All responses are reproduced in their entirety as provided to the GPEDC Joint Support Team.

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**GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVES' RESPONSES TO  
THE THIRD CALL FOR BI-ANNUAL REPORTING (JUNE 2016)**

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## GPI 2: Africa Action Plan on Effective Development

### Key progress made and lessons learnt since the inception of the GPI

Focus on results and transparency and accountability

Effective development cooperation is to a large extent determined by implementing the principles of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation. In Africa, through the NEPAD Agency, this is coordinated through the Global Partnership Initiative, the Africa Action Plan on Development Effectiveness which is advocating for attainment of the continent's development effectiveness priorities.

One of the key priorities in the Africa Action Plan on Development Effectiveness is ensuring mutual accountability to foster implementation of the Busan principles. Particularly the link between enhanced Use of Country Results Frameworks (CRFs) and Domestic Resource Mobilization (DRM) has been up scaled as a critical component in the implementation of AU Agenda 2063, NEPAD and the 2030 Agenda.

The Agency is currently following up with participating countries to facilitate the increased adherence to the use of CRFs, as well, as, coordinate the between country visits for knowledge exchange and sharing of best practices. This is facilitated through the Africa Platform for Development Effectiveness (APDev).

In line with the key role of sustainable financing, the Agency has developed a capacity assessment framework and tool on Mutual Accountability for development cooperation, in the field of DRM - a key pillar in the AAP. The framework focuses on DRM including curbing illicit financial and resource flows involving the private and public sectors. A draft questionnaire, framework and work plan for in country visits has been finalized for endorsement by the AU Heads of State and Government. For feasibility purposes, the tools will be majorly applied to extractive and agro-processing industries.

The NEPAD Agency continues to coordinate African countries in the Pilot Programme for Enhancing CRFs for experience sharing and learning. The participating countries in the African region are Benin, Kenya, Mozambique, Madagascar, Rwanda, Burundi and Uganda. The Democratic Republic of Congo and Cameroon are currently in the final stages of joining this initiative. This work also feeds into the implementation of the Mutual Accountability Capacity Assessment and the Africa Mining Vision with regards to extractives.

Additionally; the Agency through the Africa Working Group on Development Effectiveness representing the African constituency met with the 2nd High Level Meeting of the Global Partnership Chief Negotiator. The Meeting in May 2016 was an all-encompassing engagement with the Chief Negotiator and produced substantive and consolidated inputs on the following key issues:

- a) Zero-draft of the Nairobi Outcomes Document;
- b) Expected most important Outcomes of HLM2;
- c) Negotiation Process and Structure of Nairobi Outcomes Document;
- d) GPEDC Mandate;
- e) GPEDC Governance and Working Arrangements.

### GPI's activities at country level

Mutual Accountability Capacity Assessment and the Africa Mining Vision

- DRC
- Uganda
- Kenya
- Botswana

The NEPAD Agency through the AAP developed the Africa Extractives Capacity Assessment Framework to assist African countries in assessing their capacities for managing natural resources, and improving accountability in the extractives sector to support national development. This is aimed at government policy-makers and practitioners, various stakeholders and partners involved in the extractives sector. It identifies practical actions that governments, stakeholders and partners can take to strengthen capacities

for effective management of and accountability in the extractives sector.

The assessment tool is now being utilized by governments and stakeholders in improving the extractives regulatory framework through revisions of policies and/or in developing National Strategies or Action Plans to guide a structured evolution of the sector for development. The tool can be employed to map current national capacities vis-à-vis the required value-chain capacities and thereby provide evidence for decision-making. This can include the creation of essential state-business-tertiary-civil society-parliament-citizen linkages and partnerships in driving an accountable and expanded extractives industry.

**Policy messages from GPI experience to inform discussions and decisions at the 2<sup>nd</sup> High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC (29 November – 1 December 2016, Nairobi, Kenya)**

The development of countries rests on a foundation of structural economic transformation, innovation and technology, human development, domestic financing and partnerships. Strengthening key institutional capacities will galvanize the sustainable flow of domestic resources and adding of value to Africa's resources towards sound industrialization in accelerating inclusive growth for national and regional development.

Effective development cooperation can help to strengthen countries' domestic resource mobilization (DRM) initiatives through the innovative financing instruments and mechanisms like equity bonds, expanding the revenue base and strengthening institutional capacities to this effect.

Supporting accountability mechanisms, systems and reforms in finance institutions will combat illicit financial flows. Development cooperation can support the harmonization of taxation policies and strengthen systems to stop illicit flows and improve chances for repatriation of stolen funds and assets.

**Actions that could be agreed at the 2<sup>nd</sup> High Level Meeting to accelerate progress towards principles and commitments for effective development co-operation**

1. Sustainable financial Support to effectively implement GPI through enhanced institutional capacities;
2. Advocacy of the progress of this Global Partnership Initiative beyond online reporting;
3. Provision of linkages between this GPI and others so as to reflect the entire spectrum of efforts to foster effective development cooperation.

## GPI 3: Additional efforts on International Aid Transparency Initiative

### Key progress made and lessons learnt since the inception of the GPI

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

Overall progress in meeting this commitment is measured by the transparency indicator developed by the GPEDC as part of the Global Partnership Monitoring Framework. In order to support this effort, as well as to inform IATI's own work to improve data quality, IATI members have agreed a methodology for measuring the IATI component of the transparency indicator across the three key dimensions of timely, forward-looking and comprehensive data. This information is updated on a nightly basis for all IATI publishers via the IATI Dashboard, enabling a real-time view of their progress.

The analysis in this report is based on a snapshot taken from the IATI Dashboard on 31st May 2016 and focuses on the subset of IATI publishers who endorsed Busan and are therefore bound by the transparency commitment. This data has been shared with the GPEDC Joint Support Team and will form the basis of the IATI component of the transparency indicator assessment.

#### Summary of results

##### 1) Timeliness - a big win for IATI publishers

Access to timely data on development cooperation has consistently been identified as a top priority by partner countries, who need this information to plan and manage resources effectively. IATI publishers have made significant progress on this since Busan, and in this latest assessment:

- 56% now publish IATI data on at least a quarterly basis with a time lag of no more than three months, while 31% meet the gold standard of publishing to IATI on a monthly basis with a time-lag of one month.
- The results are even more impressive for the subset of publishers who are IATI members - 74% of this group publish data on at least a quarterly basis and 45% are publishing on a monthly basis.

Given that no-one was publishing timely data at the time the Busan commitment was made in 2011, this represents a major success story for IATI publishers, while the enhanced performance of IATI members underlines the value of active participation in this multi-stakeholder partnership, offering greater opportunity for peer learning and support among members.

##### 2) Forward-looking - some progress, but still a challenge

Access to forward-looking data is another top ask from partner countries and while some progress has been made, this demand continues to present challenges for many IATI publishers. The latest assessment confirms that of the IATI publishers who endorsed Busan:

- While 56% publish at least some forward-looking data on activities for 2016-2018, many publish only a tiny percentage, with only 22% providing forward looking data on over half of their activities.
- Again, the performance of the subset of IATI members is significantly better, with 77% publishing at least some forward-looking data, and 32% providing this for over half of their current activities.

Discussions with IATI publishers suggest that the difficulties they face in publishing forward-looking data

tend to reflect technical challenges within their internal systems, political barriers to the publication of future budgets or in some cases, a business model that makes this impossible, rather than any unwillingness on their part to make this information public. Given the importance of this data to partner countries, this is an area that merits further discussion in order to overcome these barriers where possible.

### 3) Comprehensive data - significant progress

Partner countries also need a complete picture of the resources available to them. On this dimension, IATI publishers have made significant progress. Of the IATI publishers who endorsed Busan:

- 78% of IATI publishers score 60% or more on this dimension, with 38% scoring 80% or more.
- IATI members do even better, with 90% scoring 60% or more, and 52% scoring 80% or more.

### 4) Overall performance

The IATI Dashboard calculates an overall score for each publisher based on their performance against each of these three dimensions which is then adjusted by their coverage ratio (the percentage of their total spend that is published to IATI). Publishers with an overall score of 80% or more are judged excellent, while those scoring between 60-80% are judged as good. On the basis of this assessment:

- 38% of IATI publishers who endorse Busan are rated as good or excellent, with 16% in the excellent category.
- Amongst the subset of IATI members, the proportion rated as good or excellent increases to 55%.

### 5) Progress made by non-Busan endorsers

The second element of the IATI GPI encouraged other actors who had not endorsed Busan to take voluntary action to improve the transparency of their data along similar lines. On this too, IATI can demonstrate good progress. The total number of IATI publishers has increased to over 460, and this includes DFIs, private sector organisations, philanthropic foundations, and hundreds of national and international CSOs.

### 6) Promoting greater use of data

While IATI has played a key role in improving the supply of data on development cooperation, it is the use of that data, especially at country level, that has the potential to be truly transformative in terms of development outcomes. The final element of the IATI GPI urged developing countries and providers of development cooperation to work together to promote greater use of data. This is now a top priority for IATI, and one that members will discuss at their forthcoming Members' Assembly in June where providers of Aid Information Management Systems will also provide updates on their specific work in this area, notably in Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Madagascar, and Senegal.

## **GPI's activities at country level**

[26 partner countries are members](#) of IATI, and play an active role in its Members' Assembly and Technical Advisory Group. During a recent governance restructure, two partner countries – Bangladesh and Madagascar – took seats on IATI's new Governing Board, with the former as the Vice Chair of the IATI Board, reflecting the multi-stakeholder nature of the initiative.

## **Policy messages from GPI experience to inform discussions and decisions at the 2<sup>nd</sup> High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC (29 November – 1 December 2016, Nairobi, Kenya)**

- The success of IATI publishers, and especially of its members, in improving the transparency of their development cooperation over the past five years demonstrates the value of multi-stakeholder initiatives in driving progress on specific issues. This could provide a useful model for progress on other priorities at the Nairobi HLM.
- The Busan 23c commitment to transparency has been critical to IATI's success, giving its members and publishers a clear, time-bound target to aim for. This underlines the importance of using High-Level

Meetings to make specific, time-bound political commitments.

- The ongoing monitoring of this commitment via the IATI Dashboard has enabled the IATI Technical Team as well as IATI publishers and members themselves to track their progress, and identify the steps required to improve the quality of their data. This kind of ongoing monitoring has been invaluable in supporting incremental progress.
- The big win on IATI has been increasing the timeliness of the data, and good progress has been made with regard to the publication of comprehensive data. The publication of forward-looking data has proved more challenging, as many IATI members and publishers say that they do not capture the relevant data within their internal systems. Given the importance of improving predictability, this is an issue that merits further discussion at the Nairobi HLM.
- While IATI has been successful in increasing the availability of data on development cooperation, it is the use of that data that will be transformative, and this is IATI's priority going forwards.

**Actions that could be agreed at the 2<sup>nd</sup> High Level Meeting to accelerate progress towards principles and commitments for effective development co-operation**

IATI's experience confirms that having specific, time-bound commitments, and monitoring those on an ongoing basis are crucial in driving progress. IATI members will be considering their priorities for HLM2 at their forthcoming Members' Assembly meeting in Copenhagen, but previous discussions suggest that these are likely to include support for a renewed and enhanced commitment on transparency, potentially with an emphasis on promoting data use especially at country level.

## GPI 4: Business Hubs

### Key progress made and lessons learnt since the inception of the GPI

BPA supports the creation of locally-owned and run country-level platforms or Hubs that systematically bring together government, business, donors, the UN and NGOs, build trust and align interests, innovate and support win-win partnerships that contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals. The platforms advance implementation of the commitments on 'focus on results' and 'inclusive development', and are an essential mechanism to engage business as a partner in development. BPA is also developing the 'art and science' of platforms for partnership, testing, codifying and maturing platforms as an essential technology to achieve the SDGs.

BPA has supported the development of platforms in:

- **Zambia:** the platform engages business, facilitates dialogue and innovation, and directly supports public private partnership action on key business and development challenges. Results include building a conducive partnering culture through partnership trainings and through roundtables on the concepts of shared value and inclusive business with several hundred CEOs; a partnership innovation series for job creation with the Ministry of Finance; and the catalyzing of a range of partnerships including around vocational skills development, 'cassava to starch' and solar powered mini-milling plants.
- **Mozambique:** the 'LINK' facility supports the development of inclusive business and partnerships, including the development of the Construction Industry Skills Training and Certification Partnership and the Beira Plastics Recycling Partnership.
- **Colombia:** the Colombia Business in Development Hub creates and accelerates cross sector partnerships through inclusive business models and value chains. Key include taking ten partnerships (focused in agriculture, textiles and services) to the feasibility stage. The Facility has also been chosen by the government of Colombia as a key mechanism for engaging the private sector on post-conflict treaty and reconciliation.
- **East Africa:** BPA supported the creation of the Humanitarian Private Sector Partnership Platform (HPPP). Led by World Vision and UNOCHA, and launched in March 2016, the platform aims to engage the private sector and support the development of partnerships to improve the reach, quality and timeliness of the humanitarian system and in helping to strengthen disaster management across the region.
- **Asia Pacific:** BPA is supporting World Vision in the development of a cross-sector incubator for new solutions to development and humanitarian problems, with an initial focus on water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in the Asia Pacific region. Centered in Singapore, the incubator will bring together business, NGOs and government to develop and scale up innovative approaches.

BPA held a two-day workshop in Mexico for practitioners from 11 different platforms for partnership from around the world. The workshop drew out and exchange the experiences of running platforms and contributed to a major new publication: *Platforms for Partnership: Emerging good practice on engaging business as a partner in development*.

### GPI's activities at country level

See above.

### Policy messages from GPI experience to inform discussions and decisions at the 2<sup>nd</sup> High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC (29 November – 1 December 2016, Nairobi, Kenya)

To achieve the SDGs will require an unprecedented level of collaboration across all sectors of society. The interconnectedness of the prosperity of business, the prosperity of society and the prosperity of the environment means that only by aligning interests and combining the complementary resources of government, business and civil society can we hope to achieve sustainable development. This mainstreaming of collaboration, and in particular the engagement of business in development, requires a deliberate and targeted effort – it won't just happen.



One essential mechanism to make this happen is 'platforms for partnership'. These platforms are an ongoing mechanism to catalyse collaboration for development in a systematic way. Platforms undertake activities to convene and align government, business, non-governmental organisations, civil society organisations, donors and other development actors around a particular issue or geography, facilitate innovative collaborative approaches and directly broker and support new partnering action.

To unleash the power of partnership towards the SDGs, governments and other development actors need to invest in the development of such platforms. Wherever possible, they should build on and extend existing mechanisms such as public-private dialogue platforms that could become public-private partnership action platforms, and should explicitly be multi-sectoral through engaging business associations and civil society groups as part of their governance.

For full policy messages, see: Delivering on the Promise: In-country multi-stakeholder platforms to catalyse collaboration and partnerships for Agenda 2030, <http://bit.ly/1XzjWYB>

**Actions that could be agreed at the 2<sup>nd</sup> High Level Meeting to accelerate progress towards principles and commitments for effective development co-operation**

Participants could agree to invest in the development of platforms for partnership that would accelerate inclusive development partnerships, a focus on results, country ownership and the engagement of the private sector as a partner in development.

## GPI 5: Business Roadmaps

### Key progress made and lessons learnt since the inception of the GPI

The Business Roadmap GPI advances thinking and supports policy to help governments much more systematically engage business as a partner in delivering the SDGs (inclusive development). There are four major outputs to date:

- 1) Policy report launched at the GPEDC Mexico HLM 1, 2014: “Unleashing the power of business: A practical Roadmap to systematically engage business as a partner in development” <http://bit.ly/1rrIFkZ>

The ‘Roadmap’ sets out a systematic approach to engaging with business as a partner in development. It recommends five essential areas for action within which government, development agencies, business organisations and civil society each have their roles to play. Taken together and tailored to a particular country’s context, these actions have the potential to create a sea-change to achieve the goal of partnerships between governments, business and civil society delivering their full potential in the global fight against poverty through sustainable development.

- 2) A training was delivered for 25 government representatives on how to engage business as a partner in development, as part of the GPEDC Learning and Accelerating Programme, Korea
- 3) Policy paper, 2016: Delivering on the Promise: In-country multi-stakeholder platforms to catalyse collaboration and partnerships for Agenda 2030 <http://bit.ly/1UxmlSC>  
Written by World Vision and The Partnering Initiative, the paper takes a view of the current status of partnership catalyzing platforms at the national level and makes concrete proposals on ways to accelerate their progress and contribution to Agenda 2030, including through stronger vertical integration (with global initiatives) and horizontal integration (across SDG areas)

Webinar, 2016: Delivering on the Promise – how do we scale up collaboration for the SDGs? <http://bit.ly/23dhs3v>

Special Advisor to the UN Secretary General for Agenda 2030, David Nabarro, and Jane Nelson, director of the Harvard Kennedy School Corporate Social Responsibility Initiative, join Darian Stibbe of The Partnering Initiative and Trihadi Saptoadi of World Vision to discuss the critical issue of how to scale up partnerships for the SDGs.

### GPI’s activities at country level

No. See related GPI, Business Partnership Action, supporting governments to partner with business

### Policy messages from GPI experience to inform discussions and decisions at the 2<sup>nd</sup> High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC (29 November – 1 December 2016, Nairobi, Kenya)

Collaboration across all sectors is core to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and it is required on a hitherto unprecedented scale. The challenges of partnering across societal sectors and in particular in engaging business, along with the urgency of the need means that governments, donors, the UN and development actors need to take targeted and purposeful action to systematically make partnerships happen. Action is required at five levels:

- 1) Policy level: Governments need to engage business in the setting of development priorities and plans; business needs to adapt its practice to maximise the creation of both business and societal value in order to ensure its own long term prosperity;
- 2) Partnering ‘infrastructure’: Mechanisms, such as ‘platforms for partnership’, need to be in place that can systematically bring together government, business, NGOs etc. around a particular development or business sustainability issue, generate innovative and creative ideas for collaboration, and support the implementation of partnerships
- 3) Partnerships: Partnerships need to be set up and operate to good practice standards to ensure they deliver the maximum of their potential;

4) Organisations: Whether government, business, NGO or UN, organisations need to be set up to be 'fit for partnering' i.e. to have the right strategy and leadership, system and processes and engagement mechanisms, staff skills and support and culture to be institutionally capable of reaching out to partner with others;

5) Individuals: To partner well, individuals need a partnering mindset, an understanding of other sectors, the human relationship building and negotiation skills and the technical knowledge of effective partnering.

**Actions that could be agreed at the 2<sup>nd</sup> High Level Meeting to accelerate progress towards principles and commitments for effective development co-operation**

Participants should agree to take actions to positively drive the engagement of business as a partner in development and put in place the necessary eco-system that can systematically support the scaling up of collaboration for the SDGs.

## GPI 6: Civil Society Continuing Campaign for Effective Development

### Key progress made and lessons learnt since the inception of the GPI

CPDE has been actively engaging the different processes of the GPEDC and other GPIs, particularly highlighting the following: (1) leadership in the work strand post-Busan implementation and its accountability and transparency and (2) sustained CSO-championed advocacies within the GPEDC frame through the Task Team for CSO DE and EE, Monitoring Advisory Group, and activities within the GPIs.

Aside from these, there was an active CSO engagement on Agenda 2030 processes for enhancing global partnerships on discussions in the UN, GPEDC, OECD, and other global and regional policy grounds.

In order to support these engagements, CPDE formulated and disseminated key CPDE positions into all policy arenas on the basis of the updated CSO Key Asks and the Engagement Strategy Papers on thematic issues and evidence based researches on HRBA, SSC, and consultations on Post 2015.

Finally, CPDE formulated and disseminated statements on the outcomes of key milestones from events of development policy forums – e.g., FfD3 Forum, UNGA Summit, GPEDC SC Meetings, etc.

Aside from the platform's policy engagement and advocacy, CPDE also had great strides in advancing and implementing the Istanbul Principles and CSO Development Effectiveness. CSOs are showing evidence of effectiveness through the implementation of Istanbul Principles. This documentation happened during the CSO Learning Exchange program which happened in Nairobi, Kenya. Additionally, member CSO representatives continue to participate in multi-stakeholder and intergovernmental dialogues and engagement with national authorities to advance the agenda. Member engagement comes from different regions and sectors with the recent addition of a new sector, namely, the migrants and diaspora communities. CSOs in these sectors continue to enhance their own capacities to effectively engage in the different policy forums like the GPEDC and A2030 process. Finally, members volunteer their time and expertise in different functional and thematic working groups and reference groups of the platform. The voluntary participation spans across the 7 regions and 7 sectors (not including Migrants yet).

### GPI's activities at country level

Yes, the GPI has country level activities that span across 7 regions and 62 countries – i.e., mostly focusing on capacity development activities that aim to enhance the capacities of CSOs in monitoring, research, and mobilization on thematic issues like accountability, aid and development effectiveness, and HRBA. The list of countries can be found in this [link](#).

### Policy messages from GPI experience to inform discussions and decisions at the 2<sup>nd</sup> High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC (29 November – 1 December 2016, Nairobi, Kenya)

CPDE positions cut across engagements in the GPEDC and Agenda 2030. These positions highlight the importance of effectively ensuring the implementation of Busan, Accra, Paris, and Mexico commitments, delivering foreign aid and ensuring that donor governments meet the 0.7% GNI contribution to foreign aid, regulating private sector activities and aligning them to HR principles, and enabling conditions for CSO participation in multi-stakeholder dialogues at all levels of development. Aside from these, the CSO Partnership will also gear up to engage the thematic issues of South-South Cooperation and fragility, migration and refugee crisis, and militarization. This will be enconced in the overarching theme of universalizing effective development cooperation.

### Actions that could be agreed at the 2<sup>nd</sup> High Level Meeting to accelerate progress towards principles and commitments for effective development co-operation

1. Ensure that all parties to Busan and actors in development practice accountability to the principles and commitments of effective development cooperation
2. Ensure that agreements and commitments from previous High Level meetings will continuously be implemented, monitored, and integrated in the mandate of the GPEDC

## **GPI 7: Collaboration to strengthen Civil Society-led South-South Cooperation through evidence and experience sharing**

### **Key progress made and lessons learnt since the inception of the GPI**

In Mexico we have committed to facilitate a debate with civil society organisations, social movements, research institutions and other interested parties on how to: strengthen CSO-led SSC; raise awareness of the contribution of CSO practices to development cooperation and of the role of Southern civil society as a development actor in its own right; and advocate for an enabling environment for CSO engagement in South- South Cooperation.

Since 2014, our organizations have mainly worked in producing and disseminating evidences of Civil society contribution to SSC and also establishing domestic networks and partnerships with CSOs and social movements to build constituency and raise awareness on this. We have also worked in dialogue with Network of Southern Think Tanks, to allow that efforts in establishing a framework for SSC evaluation are informed by civil society perspectives.

We ran an online discussion in the period immediately after the HLM but there was a change in strategy to invest in building domestic constituency and networks. Jointly, ASUL-PRIA-IDS have produced a forthcoming Palgrave book chapter which in many ways represents a continuation of our joint thinking in the CSO-SSC project.

At this point, one of the main challenges is financing our activities. Since we need to build strong domestic constituencies and only few organizations are centered in this subject, all activities are mainly funded by our own organizations resources, which limits our capacity to reach to a wider public.

As such, we have contributed to the following principles:

#### **Ownership and Results**

- Working with grassroots organisations and promoting a participatory approach.
- Helping to create greater ownership, and thus better prospects for sustainability of the initiative's results

#### **Inclusive Partnerships**

- Working together to build relationships, establish trust and find a common approach
- An explicit focus on gender also ensured that women's perspectives and priorities

#### **Transparency and Accountability**

- Mutual accountability is an important part of the more horizontal relationships which SSSDC seeks to promote, and mutual learning among CSOs can also help strengthen their ability to hold their governments to account. However, there is still a lot of work to be done to establish broader transparency for civil society led-SSDC initiatives themselves, due not least to the absence of institutionalised information systems.

### **GPI's activities at country level**

IDS has produced a chapter on non-state actors from rising powers in the 2015 Reality of Aid publication, and produced a Policy Brief (<http://www.ids.ac.uk/publication/realising-the-potential-of-civil-society-led-south-south-development-cooperation>) summarising the material produced for Mexico. It also has a forthcoming major report on Civil Society from the BRICS, as well as a Policy Brief on civil society engagement with the India Summit.

Articulação SUL has undertaken a Survey with Brazilian CSOs and social movements regarding their engagement in SSC activities (mapping initiatives, tendencies and main challenges and lessons learned). This will be published by Observatório Brasil e o Sul in 2016. It also promoted a workshop with Brazilian rural social movements engaged in SSC activities. The workshop facilitated the exchange of experiences, challenges and strategies regarding SSC and as a result Articulação SUL has committed to produce and disseminate a case study to disseminate Rural Social Movements engagement in SSC. Finally, as part of

the Secretariat for the Brazilian Chapter of Nest, Articulação SUL has invited NGO's and social movements to the meetings promoted by NeST. It also hosts a special webpage to communicate NeST activities in Observatório Brasil e o Sul webpage.

PRIA published the study "Engagement of Indian CSOs in South-South Cooperation: A Compilation of Case Studies". This publication is the first attempt to document, analyse and draw lessons from the rich development practices of Indian CSOs in other developing countries. PRIA is also engaged, as a founding board member, with the Forum of India Development Cooperation (FIDC), created to bring Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), Government of India and Indian civil society organisations and academia on a common platform to explore common interests.

### **Policy messages from GPI experience to inform discussions and decisions at the 2<sup>nd</sup> High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC (29 November – 1 December 2016, Nairobi, Kenya)**

This GPI could support particularly: provide a learning space on development effectiveness, showcasing successful examples; and identify innovative approaches to sustainable development that can be scaled up. It could also contribute to the panels: on South-South and Triangular cooperation; and innovative and inclusive multi-stakeholder partnerships

The main messages are:

Given solidarity and trust between civil society-led SSDC partners, more focused projects can also lead to mobilisation and broader coalitions for common causes. The ability to link local realities and challenges to global issues creates a sense of political solidarity between cooperation partners.

Civil society-led SSDC aspires to be more flexible and adaptable than traditional North-South donor modalities, avoiding intrusive conditions and creating space for innovation. Many CSOs active in SSDC have developed the approaches that they are now seeking to share over many years of experimentation and learning in their countries of origin. They therefore tend to understand that blueprint approaches are often inappropriate, and try to maintain flexibility and integrate learning into their cooperation activities so as to continue to support innovation.

A multi-stakeholder approach is essential to ensure the sustainability of civil society-led SSDC. Ownership of initiatives among the communities involved is generally broader than is the case for government-to-government SSDC, but CSOs face their own challenges of sustainability. Civil society actors may drive transnational cooperation initiatives, but a range of stakeholders – national government, traditional donors, private sector – need to be involved to make the initiative sustainable and scalable. Whilst the level of government involvement in implementation varies across projects, government buy-in is essential for sustaining project success.

New methods of measuring the impact of SSDC need to be explored to capture the complex effects of civil society-led transnational initiatives. The immediate results of civil society-led SSDC can often seem quite limited, but there is evidence that they contribute to broader and longer-term change by shifting attitudes and catalysing movements, which in turn can secure changes in policy with significant impact on development outcomes. The development of appropriate strategies for identifying these effects could help to secure an appropriate level of visibility for the contribution of civil society-led SSDC to effective development cooperation.

### **Actions that could be agreed at the 2<sup>nd</sup> High Level Meeting to accelerate progress towards principles and commitments for effective development co-operation**

Based on our experience, we believe there is still a gap regarding a common understanding of the role of civil society as a protagonist – and not 'subsidiary' - development actor

Our work has shown that civil society-led SSDC initiatives can foster innovative and flexible approaches, contributing to inclusive partnerships and strengthening ownership and accountability of initiatives. Nevertheless, they are not based on short-term projects and, as mentioned in the previous answer, its sustainability depends on a multi-stakeholder approach.

We believe that policy-makers, government leaders and civil society itself must agree on sound objectives and concrete actions that support advance towards an enabling environment for civil society-led SSDC initiatives (legal, financial and political). The success of such efforts depends on political will and the

priority given to strengthening the role of civil society in development cooperation, especially South-South and Triangular Cooperation. In that sense, some initial compromises could focus on promoting greater awareness of the role of civil society and producing more evidence on its contribution to long-term development and to the realization of principles of effective development cooperation.

By the other hand, civil society also needs to deepen the understanding and coordination of their role abroad. Domestic and transnational processes of exchange may contribute to the development of capacities of civil society as a SSDC actor.

## GPI 10: Country Dialogues for Using and Strengthening Local Systems

### Key progress made and lessons learnt since the inception of the GPI

The 'Country Dialogues for Using and Strengthening Local Systems' were launched in April 2014 at the Mexico High Level meeting by the Effective Institutions Platform (EIP). Country dialogues involve country level action, led by partner countries, towards the greater use and strengthening of country systems (UCS), alongside better integration of aid in the budget cycle; **this directly contributes to the achievement of Indicator 9a and 9b of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC).**

The GPI initiative has contributed to the principles and commitments of effective development co-operation in two main ways:

**1. Producing knowledge products:** the EIP is drafting a policy paper that considers the current implementation of Busan's commitment on using country systems by default. The paper will provide the background for the 2016 GPEDC high level meeting (HLM) discussions on this theme. The paper draws its conclusions from the lessons learnt through the country dialogues, quantitative aid data analysis and qualitative analyses of development partners' (DPs) practices.

**2. Organizing country level political dialogues:** since 2015, the EIP has launched country dialogues in two pilot countries: Senegal and Bangladesh. Somalia and Afghanistan have expressed interest and commitment to implement the dialogue in their respective countries through the secretariat of the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding (IDPS). In each pilot country, the EIP has intervened at the request of the country. In each context, the EIP used a four-step approach. The EIP has:

- Conducted fact-finding missions to research on the current aid modalities used by DPs and the main bottlenecks to achieving the implementation of Indicator 9b.
- Pursued a preliminary dialogue has been organized between DPs, different branches of the government and civil society to identify priorities areas where progress would be technically and politically achievable.
- Supported a consultation, using a national consultant, with all stakeholders, undertook an in-depth analysis of the priority areas, and formulated actionable steps that could enhance the use of country systems.
- Organized a national high level dialogue to propose to government and DPs the actions identified and a timeline to implement them, seeking all parties' formal commitment.

The EIP adopts a broad definition of country systems, encompassing all dimensions of Public Financial Management (PFM), which includes planning, budgeting, treasury, internal and external control, procurement, reporting, as well as other dimensions of the decision making cycle such as monitoring. The first achievement of the dialogue has been to harmonise views across the Government and between Government and Development Partners on the definition of use of country systems. Discussions enabled partners to distance themselves from a misconception that the use of country systems simply means the use of budget support. Partners are encouraged to adopt an approach that considers how all aid modalities can be used as a basis for an increased integration of aid along the public management chain.

Dialogues relate to Global Partnership principles 1, 2, 3 and 4 through several channels. For example, as aid integration in the PFM planning phase implies that aid is aligned to national priorities (including national development plans and sectoral planning documents), dialogues contribute to improvements in ownership of development priorities by development countries. Greater clarity amongst diverse stakeholders on how aid is channeled by various development partners allows for increased transparency and accountability of development cooperation. As defined by the Development Cooperation Forum (DCF) mutual accountability implies "Clear institutional structures and responsibilities for managing aid, supported by strong political leadership from recipient governments and parliaments". By creating a safe space for discussion between all parties and building consensus amongst diverse stakeholders, the dialogues generate confidence amongst the actors in their problem-solving abilities and contribute to enabling more inclusive partnerships



at the country level.

Furthermore, the dialogue facilitated open voluntary exchange and mutual learning between partners; this enhanced the value of partnerships in action, contributing to SDG 17.15. By offering the opportunity for defining practices and responsibilities within government in managing aid flows and information and sharing lessons learned from past reforms, the dialogue contributes to strengthening public financial management and more generally to “develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels (SDG 16.6)”. For instance, examples of the actionable steps that the dialogues have considered include: developing jointly defined processes through which development projects are defined, planned and evaluated using the national structures in place and strengthening the links between aid management platforms and national budget documents.

### **GPI’s activities at country level**

#### **Senegal**

A preparatory mission was held in early June 2015 in collaboration with the Collaborative Africa Budget Reform Initiative (CABRI). Meetings were held with government officials from Ministry of Finance, Line Ministries of Health and Education, the Court of Audits, as well as development partners including WB, USAID, European Union, GIZ, UNDP. The meetings enabled participants to build a joint understanding around use of country systems and identify which components of country systems should be prioritised for the dialogue. An initial mapping of country systems and how donors are currently using them was undertaken by the EIP and formed the basis for discussions held during the preliminary dialogue.

On September 2-4th 2015, representatives from the Senegalese government, DPs and civil society organisations (CSOs) met for the preliminary dialogue. The initial mapping was discussed by stakeholders for validation and prioritisation. The focus areas jointly identified were budgeting, planning, reporting and procurement. Further analysis is being conducted with CABRI on these priority areas in order to identify short-term actionable steps, alongside a long-term trajectory to strengthen and enhance their use, which will be validated during the final country dialogue due in June 2016. This will be the opportunity for high-level officials from all constituencies to commit to the actions identified to improve results on the use of country systems.

#### **Bangladesh**

A fact finding mission was conducted by the EIP from August 23-26th 2015. Meetings were conducted with several development partners and government directorates, following a questionnaire that was shared with the respondents before and after the mission. The results of the conversations helped shape the strategic focus of the preliminary dialogue which took place on February 2-4th 2016. The dialogue produced two main outcomes: i) a joint assessment of the process of the PFM reform, and of its results in terms of use of the country system ii) an identification of critical areas (problem statements) where improvements are needed for more effective PFM and for enhancing the use of country systems. Based on the priority areas identified, a case study has been undertaken to identify concrete steps that could be endorsed at the high level dialogue. The high-level dialogue is due to take place in July 2016.

Next steps:

- Senegal high level dialogue (June/July 2016)
- Bangladesh high level dialogue (July 2016)

### **Policy messages from GPI experience to inform discussions and decisions at the 2<sup>nd</sup> High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC (29 November – 1 December 2016, Nairobi, Kenya)**

Some of the lessons learned so far include:

- The country dialogues are not an “all or nothing” approach: the EIP adopted a broad approach to UCS during the dialogues; this approach considers all aid modalities as a basis for using at least some dimensions of country systems. For example, while project support is not channeled through the treasury, it could be considered as using some dimensions of country systems as long as it is recorded on budget.
- Quality and exhaustive aid information is the first step for using country systems: recipient governments need to see donors’ aid projects in the context of their own domestic resources for effective planning and

budgeting. For this purpose DPs need to regularly update aid information on country data management mechanisms (such as AIMS in Bangladesh). In turn, these platforms need to make efficient use of the information, by linking it to national planning and budgeting processes.

- “Global commitment, local solutions”: enhancing UCS in a specific country is the result of a strong high-level political commitment from the local government to improving their systems. Local engagement is crucial to inspire confidence in DPs about the strength of the national systems. Country dialogues, such as the ones organized by the EIP in Bangladesh and Senegal, facilitate a collective understanding of the obstacles to increase the use of local systems. For example, DPs appreciate the dialogue as an opportunity to share feedback on the past reform outcomes with the government. This process boosts a high level involvement from local government and development partners to follow up on the engagements resulting from the dialogue.

- Depending on the procedures of each donor, there is a varying margin of maneuver at country level for amending their implementation modalities. For this reason, the EIP mobilizes through country dialogues in parallel, local actors and development agencies, encouraging them to pilot experimental measures in the countries where the initiative takes place.

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

#### **Actions that could be agreed at the 2nd High Level Meeting to accelerate progress towards principles and commitments for effective development co-operation**

Participants could agree on the following actions:

- Improve transparency and harmonization of diagnostic tools used by DPs at country level to assess the quality of country systems and discuss with the government the possibility to mutually agree on one joint framework. A joint framework will harmonize DPs evaluations of the efforts that the country has put in place to improve its PFM and jointly assess persisting fiduciary risks. This framework could be discussed with national authorities to ensure its relevance for the context and could inform collectively decisions about which aid modalities to be used in the country.

- At county level, more evidence could be collected to prove the cost-effectiveness of different aid modalities. Hard figures, comparing the efficiency of aid delivered through national systems as opposed to the one channeled through external mechanisms (International NGOs and Multilateral agencies) should be made available to DPs. These figures could help DPs assessing the transaction costs they have to bear for not using country systems and weight them against the risks associated to further aligning their aid to the systems.

- Should the debate shift from country to local systems? GPEDC partners could start a discussion around whether the measurement of UCS need to be updated to maintain momentum for an enhanced used of more aligned aid modalities? UCS measurement could be widen to include disbursements for non-government sector (local CSOs and private-sector)that are aligned to national objectives and reported on budget.

## GPI 12: CSO Enabling Environment Framework and Guidelines

### Key progress made and lessons learnt since the inception of the GPI

The Task Team (TT)'s GPI-12 initially aimed at three deliverables: a) country-level multi-stakeholder dialogues on CSO enabling environment and CSO development effectiveness, b) refined Indicator Two definition and monitoring approach and c) CSO Enabling Environment Framework and Guidelines.

The TT successfully contributed to refining the Indicator Two monitoring approach. A group of TT participants representing partner countries, the International Donor Group and CPDE participated in the Joint Support Team's (JST) informal working group on Indicator Two. The refined Indicator Two monitoring process and content draws from the GPI-12 design and from TT input in the informal working group. Overall, TT input is reflected in the four-part framework for Indicator Two; the multi-stakeholder approach; the concept of Focal points, and the opportunity to engage third party consultants.

Though the TT had laid the groundwork toward launching multi-stakeholder dialogues in four countries, following its contribution to refining the Indicator Two monitoring approach the TT revisited its GPI-12 approach to avoid overlap with the official Indicator Two testing and monitoring. Seeking synergies with the refined Indicator Two monitoring process TT participants agreed to instead conduct a Stock-take of the Indicator Two monitoring process as a new GPI-12 component.

The aim of the Stock-take is to provide commentary on the process, challenges and opportunities of the Indicator Two monitoring exercise, including perceptions of country level stakeholders on the ideal and actual Indicator Two monitoring process and questionnaire content. This is being done by collecting information and perspectives from multiple stakeholders in 11 countries (see question 3 for the list). The Stock-take will result in a report which will be available in July 2016.

The TT anticipates that the Stock-take will be a useful source for the GPEDC and its Monitoring Advisory Group as it examines the GPEDC Monitoring Framework in 2016 – and specifically indicator 2. The Stock-take findings will also be useful for the 2016 Progress Report reflections on Indicator Two monitoring challenges and opportunities.

As regards the CSO Enabling Environment Framework, in many respects the Framework is already fairly well articulated in the Indicator Two questionnaire. The TT's CSO Enabling Environment Guidelines will aim to widen and deepen a common understanding of what is meant by the four components of the Indicator Two framework, and practically, what practices stakeholders can implement to make progress. The Guidelines will draw from country case examples that the TT seeks to gather through the Stock-take, as well as from sources provided by TT participants and beyond. It will also draw from a TT-commissioned study on country-level Multi-stakeholder Initiatives which was completed in early 2016.

GPI-12 seeks to advance progress in achieving the principle of inclusive development partnerships through: broadening and deepening understanding of Indicator Two; contributing to the development of a multi-stakeholder approach to Indicator Two monitoring; and provision of guidelines. More specifically GPI-12 seeks to advance the commitments of democratic ownership, provision of an enabling environment for CSOs and CSO development effectiveness.

The TT also participates in a core group co-organizing HLM2 Plenary 7 on enabling environments for inclusive partnerships.

Regarding the SDGs, the TT developed a discussion paper on the GPEDC and SDGs Monitoring Frameworks. It recommends Indicator Two as an important complement to SDGs monitoring particularly as regards SDGs 16 (peaceful and inclusive societies and effective institutions) and 17 (means of implementation). The TT also provided input supporting the OECD/UNDP indicator proposal for target 17.16.

### **GPI's activities at country level**

As part of GPI-12 a Stock-take of the Indicator Two monitoring exercise is being conducted in 11 countries: Mozambique, Kenya, Uganda, Cameroon, Kyrgyzstan, Myanmar, Armenia, Egypt, Sudan, Honduras and Costa Rica. Country-level consultants/researchers have been hired to collect information and perspectives on the Indicator Two monitoring process from multiple stakeholders, including the National Coordinator, Focal points, etc. The consultants have engaged in document review, conducted interviews and where possible participated in multi-stakeholder data gathering and validation sessions. In each country up to 14 interviews have been conducted, including with representatives of organizations that have not been involved in Indicator Two monitoring. The country-level consultants/researchers will submit a country report to the TT, which in turn will develop a consolidated report on the challenges and opportunities of the Indicator Two monitoring method and questionnaire content. The report is expected to be available in July 2016.

Through GPI-12 the TT is also attempting to gather sources on good practice at country level in relation to the four components of Indicator Two to inform the CSO Enabling Environment Guidelines that the TT will develop for HLM2.

### **Policy messages from GPI experience to inform discussions and decisions at the 2<sup>nd</sup> High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC (29 November – 1 December 2016, Nairobi, Kenya)**

The TT hopes to be able to gather lessons around Indicator Two through its Stock-take. However, as the Stock-take is ongoing the findings are still very preliminary and therefore not ready for distribution. One broad and very preliminary reflection that the TT could offer is that even more care needs to be given to guide multi-stakeholder initiatives and processes in the monitoring of Indicator Two (and where relevant other indicators). It cannot be taken for granted that multi-stakeholder initiatives and processes will happen, or that if they do, they will be genuinely multi-stakeholder, or foster constructive and ongoing dialogue. Thought and time needs to be given to (testing) the design, and time and patience are necessary to build trust. Concerted effort is needed if multi-stakeholder balance is sought, ideally also in between monitoring rounds. Certain skills and competencies are needed, for instance for the National Coordinators and Focal Points. These preliminary learnings are in line with some of the findings of the TT-commissioned study on Multi-stakeholder Initiatives.

From the preliminary learnings of the Stock-take we are also finding that as regards inclusive partnerships not all stakeholders are fully aware of the corollary commitments and what they entail. This seems to suggest that there is a need to further build common understanding of what the various commitments – including in relation to Indicator Two - entail in practice. The TT's CSO Enabling Environment Guidelines can play a role in this regard.

Meanwhile, multi-stakeholder engagement is widely promoted and even considered the panacea for effective cooperation, evidenced for example by the prominent role given to multi-stakeholder partnerships in implementation of the SDGs. In light of the above the TT believes it would be beneficial if the HLM2 agenda and outcomes address the apparent need to create shared understanding of the principle of inclusive partnerships and its corollary commitments by looking at questions such as 'What do inclusive partnerships and multi-stakeholder engagement look like?' and 'What needs to be in place to have an environment conducive to partnering that is inclusive and engages diverse stakeholders?'

### **Actions that could be agreed at the 2<sup>nd</sup> High Level Meeting to accelerate progress towards principles and commitments for effective development co-operation**

The most recent version of the plenary 7 concept note has the objective of "build[ing] a common understanding of the features and requisites of an enabling environment and supporting infrastructure and for multi-stakeholder partnerships". It also includes the phrase that "GPEDC stakeholders to announce concrete actions that promote effective partnering by the launch of one or more Global Partnership Initiatives (GPIs) and/or other actions to advance and support the GPEDC's role in supporting and monitoring multi-stakeholder partnerships for achieving the SDGs." As reflected in the response to question 4, the TT finds that actions are needed to build a common understanding and further commitments toward inclusive multi-stakeholder partnerships.

More specifically as regards the TT's post-HLM2 actions: The TT will evaluate the Stock-take process in the next months leading up to the HLM2. This will inform the TT's position as regards its role in the next years. The TT could for instance again seek to support the GPEDC in development of a further revised Indicator Two monitoring approach, and possibly also consider whether there is a role for the TT to play in providing some form of support or training for multi-stakeholder initiatives at country level. The TT may also continue with activities such as the Stock-take, promotion of the CSO Enabling Environment Guidelines, and TT studies to observe, study and advance multi-stakeholder initiatives. Though the TT is a multi-stakeholder body comprised of three constituencies, cooperation with other stakeholders could also be considered. These are however very preliminary ideas and need further reflection and consultation within the TT.

## GPI 13: Development Impact Bonds

### Key progress made and lessons learnt since the inception of the GPI

The scoping of the DIB to address the spread of Rhodesian Sleeping Sickness in Uganda is complete. We continue to explore funding interest from donors to take the DIB to full implementation following provisional interest from prospective investors. At the same time, we have mapped out existing and potential options for the development of other DIBs.

### GPI's activities at country level

If support is agreed for the Uganda DIB, then activities will be implemented at the country level, but managed from DFID London.

### Policy messages from GPI experience to inform discussions and decisions at the 2<sup>nd</sup> High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC (29 November – 1 December 2016, Nairobi, Kenya)

Nothing specifically on DIBs at this stage. However, may be messages for Economic empowerment of women and youth – inclusivity and mainstreaming for effective and accelerated development

### Actions that could be agreed at the 2<sup>nd</sup> High Level Meeting to accelerate progress towards principles and commitments for effective development co-operation

Nothing at this stage, but possible future potential to get donors aligned behind one DIB to trial the mechanism.

## **GPI 14: The role of local and regional governments in effective development**

### **Key progress made and lessons learnt since the inception of the GPI**

As was reported on in earlier occasions, the scope of our GPI has shifted slightly, given the fact that initial funding that was foreseen under the GPI on Development of country roadmaps for local and regional governments has not become available. This has implied a shift of focus and means that we cannot work on implementation in-country, but rather focus on analysis and research. To make sure that we also connect to what is being done by other stakeholders,

We are currently analyzing the results of a global survey on the way in which local governments around the world are being included in the definition, implementation and monitoring of national development strategies. Inclusion of local and regional governments in these national strategies is important to ensure that priorities and needs identified on the ground reach the national guidelines, which supports the attainment of the sustainable development goals.

We have gathered surveys from local government associations from all different continents which showcase good examples of institutionalized and meaningful involvement of Local and Regional Governments (LRGs), often through their Local Government Associations (LGAs). They also point out several cases of lacking/minimal involvement of LGAs in national development strategies. These are collected in a publication, together with the results of the surveys, and will become available this summer.

This is in line with the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, which calls for support for the inclusion of local and regional governments in the dialogue on development cooperation, from definition to implementation, monitoring and evaluation of country results frameworks. In both the Busan Partnership document and the Accra Agenda for Action, it is stated that donors and other development actors should commit to “work more closely [...] with local authorities [...] in preparing, implementing and monitoring national development policies and plans” (Accra Agenda for Action), because “[...] local governments play critical roles in linking citizens with governments and in ensuring broad-based and democratic ownership of countries’ development agendas.” (Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation). The Busan Partnership document also states that further support to local governments will be given to enable them to assume more fully their roles above and beyond service delivery, enhancing participation and accountability on sub-national levels.

This study and its results do not only emphasize the need for inclusive development, in which all levels of government, as well as all other relevant stakeholders, are involved. It also calls for democratic broad-based ownership of development priorities within development countries at all levels, and for transparency regarding strategies and priorities.

#### **Contribution to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals**

Research shows that 65% of the SDGs will need to be implemented with the local governments around the world: they are the layer of government closest to people and can be true drivers of change. Including local governments in national development settings will ensure that local needs are included in national priorities and this will ensure the attainment of the SDGs, if done in partnership in a transparent and meaningful way. This concerns all SDGs.

The further attention of the GPEDC for multi-level multi-stakeholder platforms in-country will contribute to achieving Sustainable Development Goal 17: Partnership for the goals.

### **GPI’s activities at country level**

No (although we are in close contact with local government associations in 40 countries on their involvement in national development strategies)

### **Policy messages from GPI experience to inform discussions and decisions at the 2<sup>nd</sup> High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC (29 November – 1 December 2016, Nairobi, Kenya)**

The study that has been referred to earlier will be available in summer. This study will contain a list of policy messages and lessons learned that can inform discussions at the HLM2. Some of these include:

- It is important to trigger a process of national dialogue and multi-level multi-stakeholder consultation process with the participation of national and subnational governments and their national associations, bilateral and multilateral donors and civil society, to assure a participatory formulation process and effective development policies.
- Central governments and the international community need to recognize local governments as full-fledged and indispensable partners for national dialogue, and ensure that inclusion of local government associations in national dialogue is formally laid down in a code or in legislation. Local and regional governments (if possible through their local government association) should be involved in all stages of the development of national development policies: definition, implementation and monitoring.
- Bottom-up definition of priorities is crucial: we come across many cases where national priorities are not aligned with local ones and this can imply a waste of time and funds. Good examples can be found in countries in Europe; in the Netherlands a Code of Inter-administrative Relations exist, in other countries consultation of local governments is regulated by law..
- To ensure meaningful contributions from local government associations, national governments and the international donor community should continue to support local governments and their associations. This can be achieved amongst others through peer to peer cooperation by other local governments and their associations.

**Actions that could be agreed at the 2<sup>nd</sup> High Level Meeting to accelerate progress towards principles and commitments for effective development co-operation**

Strengthening/enhancing local involvement in national development strategies will accelerate progress towards the principles of inclusiveness/inclusive partnerships, ownership, results and accountability & transparency. We propose the following actions for the HLM2 participants to agree upon:

1. Call for true inclusion of LRG in national consultation frameworks

Mirroring the multi-level and multi-stakeholder composition of the GPEDC at global level, the GPEDC members should ensure the establishment of institutionalized national consultation frameworks in all countries, with clear mandate for stakeholders, including local and regional governments. All policies and strategies that concern local governments, should have a mechanism through which these are included in the definition, implementation and monitoring. This is in line with the Busan document, as stated under question 2 of this survey.

2. Adjustment of monitoring framework

For the moment, local governments are not taken into account in the monitoring exercise of the GPEDC. It is crucial that local governments are taken on board in the monitoring exercises. So far, local governments have not been mentioned, not in the indicators, nor as an important stakeholder for discussions in the monitoring process. Suggestions have been provided to the Joint Support Team earlier this month.

Both issues should be further explored with the Working Group on in-country implementation.

To illustrate the importance of local involvement in national development strategies, and the necessity of the above actions, several cases from the study can be shared with the GPEDC members at HLM2.



## GPI 17: EU Joint Programming: Helping to Manage Diversity

### Key progress made and lessons learnt since the inception of the GPI

#### Joint Programming as a vehicle for meeting & achieving the SDGs

Joint Programming is a mechanism for EU and its Member States to provide a coordinated response to support partner country national development policy implementation. It is in itself a Busan commitment (Article 25a.) and reflects EU collective endeavour for development effectiveness. The recent Council Conclusions on Joint Programming sets out JP as a vehicle for meeting the sustainable development goals (SDGs). Forthcoming Joint Strategies will be aligned to national policies aimed at achieving the SDGs.

Joint programming is strongly results-orientated in that most new strategies feature a joint results framework. Cambodia, for example, has just undergone its first review based on established indicators.

#### The State of Play, as of June 2016

Since 2011 Joint Programming has increasingly shown concrete value and benefits such as better intra-EU coordination, transparency, division of labour and aid effectiveness. An independent evaluation is ongoing and its findings will be considered to further improve joint programming. New Council Conclusions adopted on 21 May 2016 gives a renewed vision for Joint Programming, not only as a commitment to aid effectiveness but a step towards building a stronger Europe.

Joint Programming is gradually increasing its synergies with the EU Country Roadmaps (RMs) for engagement with Civil Society (CS) which are now in place in more than 100 countries and demonstrate the added value of joint action in one of the areas considered key for EU cooperation.

### GPI's activities at country level

The following five serve to illustrate where progress has been made and actions/activities implemented:

#### **1. Cambodia**

Following agreement on timeline & key steps, 2014 saw the finalization and launch of the Development Cooperation and Partnership Strategy 2014-2018 (in consultation with stakeholders). The value added of JP was evident in: greater trust within the EU as well as with the Government of Cambodia, better understanding of individual programmes, DoL & improved policy dialogue, increased effectiveness & efficiency through joint analytical work and M & E as well as less aid fragmentation.

The first monitoring report of the European Development Cooperation Strategy for Cambodia 2014-2018 measures the impacts of collective efforts in 5 core areas such as governance, agriculture, sector and rural development, physical infrastructure, private sector development & employment generation, capacity building and human resource development. The monitoring system works through the established processes for Government and development partners' joint monitoring processes at the national and sector level – therefore fully aligned to national systems (report soon to be available on the website dedicated to Joint Programming). JP in Cambodia has built upon synergies with other EU policy initiatives. The CSO Roadmap analysis is now included in the Joint Programming joint analysis and the roadmap indicators will be further included in the joint programming monitoring framework during the mid-term review process anticipated in late 2016.

#### **2. Palestine**

Work towards an EU Joint Programming document in support of Palestine's National Policy Agenda for 2017-2020 is at an advanced stage of preparation. A zero draft of the Joint Analysis is in circulation and the Joint Strategy is expected to be finalized by July 2016, to be synchronised with the next 7 year national cycle 2016 – 2022). The initial benefits of the JP process are recognised by the Palestinian Government. A total of EUR 1.2 – 1.3 billion in development funds calls for better cooperation and coordination for

resources to be effectively employed in such a complex context. The process has been bottom up and decentralised. "Sector fiches" have been progressively built and proved useful to enhance EU coordination and sector dialogues. 2015 saw the introduction of the Results Framework (RF) in these sector fiches. A Roadmap for CSO engagement has been agreed and plans have been cemented for expanded support to and participation & accountability of non-state actors.

### **3. Senegal**

In Senegal, the current JP process is building on the initial /interim Joint Programming strategy agreed in Nov 2014. Work on a deeper version of the JP strategy for 2018-2020 began in May 2016, of which CSO engagement will form an integral part. The Roadmap for CSO engagement was approved by the EU & 6 MS while HoDs provided a report on JP progress in July 2015. Signature of the JP document is expected in Q3 of 2017.

### **4. Ethiopia**

Joint programming in Ethiopia is at an advanced stage with a joint programming document in place and numerous examples of joint implementation/action. Together the EU and 20 MS conducted a joint analysis of Ethiopia's national development plan for the 2011-2015 period (GTP) and a EU+ Joint Cooperation Strategy for Ethiopia, one of the first joint documents in the ACP region. It describes Ethiopia's context and challenges, guiding principles for future cooperation, EU+ mutual priorities and the commitment to progressively introduce full joint programming by 2016, the start of the new national development plan, GTP II. At the sector level, the EU leads coordination in governance and nutrition while the UK leads in job creation, Italy in gender and Germany in natural resources.

### **5. Laos**

Good progress has been made. A Joint Programming document has been drafted and is in the process of approval for substitution of the MIP. Laos constitutes the first case of "replacement", where a fully-fledged JP strategy replaces bilateral programming documents. This full European Joint Strategy for Lao PDR for 2016-2020 is synchronized to its 8th National Socio-Economic Development Plan. DoL has featured strongly and policy dialogue has proved more successful through joint approaches. Partner country ownership has strengthened and there has been notable success in agreeing a Joint Results Framework. An official launch of the joint programme is expected to take place around the time of the July 2016 ASEAN Summit in Vientiane.

## **Policy messages from GPI experience to inform discussions and decisions at the 2<sup>nd</sup> High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC (29 November – 1 December 2016, Nairobi, Kenya)**

Partner governments should actively promote Joint Programming at the EU level and beyond. In some cases partner governments have shown hesitations and fear that the JP would imply slow or rigid processes and loss of flexibility. These hesitations should be addressed, a shared understanding should be built around JP and its implications and solutions jointly seeked in order to ensure that all partners step up JP.

Joint Programming seeks to improve coordination including through transparency, data availability and sharing of information. Using and supporting local aid management systems where feasible would also be an asset. This would serve to also improve as mutual accountability, to ensure better harmonisation in the delivery of aid. Moving towards data use (not only publication) and greater use of aid management systems will also speed up progress towards the Busan commitments

Joint programming should be seen as a vector for coordinating the EU response to new agendas and emerging topics such as migration and climate change. Joint Programming reduces aid fragmentation & transaction costs and provides greater complementarity, through better division of labour. In this regard, Joint programming serves as a vehicle and method for meeting and achieving the sustainable development goals (SDGs).

## **Actions that could be agreed at the 2<sup>nd</sup> High Level Meeting to accelerate progress towards principles and commitments for effective development co-operation**

All providers (donors, partner governments & civil society) should be accountable in the way they jointly programme their development cooperation. Lessons learned with JP should be shared in order to build a

new generation of joint strategies supporting the SDGs.

Based on experience and progress made in Joint Programming, actions which would advance progress towards Busan principles and commitments include better use of aid data for improving coordination among the EU and its member states. Linking this to a joint results framework would help identify the comparative advantages of different actors and in doing so articulate ways in which targets and results can be achieved. Improving data availability and the use of data generated through this exercise would deepen our commitment to transparency and predictability. Greater use of aid management systems would also help to amplify the benefits and impact of Joint Programming.

## GPI 19: Future International Cooperation Policy Network (FICPN)

### Key progress made and lessons learnt since the inception of the GPI

At our inception at the Mexico HLM in 2014, the Future International Cooperation Policy Network (FICPN) committed to engaging in research-based mutual learning and knowledge dissemination, interacting with governments and non-state actors to contribute to the systematisation and dissemination of existing knowledge, and the co-construction of new knowledge on development innovations from the BRICS and other increasingly influential MICs. By the next GPEDC HLM we committed to hosting dialogues and producing research which will enable this knowledge to be shared with a global public, helping to generate, map and articulate future international cooperation that can underpin a flourishing global society.

FICPN has initiated a wide range of research and learning activities since the Mexico HLM helping us achieve these objectives. Our flagship series of studies on the state of the debate of international development cooperation in each of the BRICS countries will be published as a book by the Palgrave Macmillan, 'The BRICS and International Development', in July 2016. We have also published an extensive series of research papers and policy guidance analysing development innovations from the BRICS, changing development finance and global governance institutions, and the shifting role of business and civil society in global development. Over the past two years we have worked hard to engage with our partners in emerging power countries to develop cutting edge research on the Rising Powers and the new Sustainable Development Goals, to understand their approach to the SDGs and arising implications, challenges and opportunities in their own countries and in LICs. We have hosted a series of events and policy engagements to foster dialogue between new and traditional development actors, including high-level roundtable meetings, parliamentary and government events, and academic seminars.

To consolidate and further develop these research and learning activities, in April 2015 FICPN launched the new Centre for Rising Powers and Global Development (CRPD) at a high-level roundtable meeting in Beijing. Based at the Institute of Development Studies, CRPD brings together a global network of academic, policy, civil society and business partners to conduct and facilitate research on the impact of the BRICS and other rapidly-changing and increasingly influential middle-income countries on low-income countries and changing global governance.

Over the past year CRPD has launched a number of innovative new initiatives. Our Mutual Learning Programme on Health and Development carries out research in health, social policy and international development cooperation, analysing opportunities and challenges for mutual learning in these areas between traditional donor countries and rising power countries. In 2015 CRPD launched the Rising Powers Young Researchers Network (RP YOUR), bringing together PhD students and early-career researchers from the world exploring the role of rising powers in international development. Following an inception conference in March 2015, the network is developing into a global online community, promoting learning and knowledge sharing amongst the future generation of researchers.

These achievements have helped to advance implementation of the GPEDC principles of effective development cooperation, particularly building and promoting inclusive development partnerships through fostering mutual learning and understanding between different development actors. Our wide range of research, learning and policy engagement activities have also fostered implementation of many of the GPEDC commitments for effective development co-operation, especially the inclusion of new actors on the basis of shared principles and differential commitments (number 14); and South--South and triangular co-operation for sustainable development (numbers 30 and 31).

The universal framing of the Sustainable Development Goals will necessarily require a stronger connection between development cooperation and domestic policy learning, and we hope to contribute to this through fostering mutual learning and multidirectional knowledge sharing between traditional and new development actors.

### GPI's activities at country level

CRPD brings together a global network of academic, policy, civil society and business partners, particularly from the BRICS countries. Over the past two years we have been involved in numerous policy

and research engagement events at the country-level, through our network of partners. For example, the China International Development Research Network (CIDRN) has held a series of Public Events to discuss key issues and foster mutual learning in South South Cooperation. Speakers from CRPD have led many of these events, including the recent session on “Challenges and Opportunities for Global Development Financing” in March 2016 with Stephany Griffith-Jones and Li Xiaoyun.

CRPD has been engaged with a research programme exploring ‘Trilateral Cooperation on African Trade and Investment for Poverty Reduction’. This programme is exploring how to unleash potential for trade and investment opportunities from both developed and emerging countries. The research assesses the impact of these relations giving specific consideration to Chinese and UK policies and addressing a range of economic and development outcomes in Africa. It particularly focuses on how best to provide effective support to growth, structural transformation and poverty reduction.

CRPD is collaborating with the Food Foundation and a range of academic partners in Brazil on a UK-Brazil Parliamentarian Knowledge Exchange on food and nutrition, which provides a space for parliamentarians to engage in a learning exchange about their countries’ experiences with food and nutrition policies. The exchange will be accompanied by a review of Brazilian food policies using the INFORMAS ‘Healthy Food Environment Policy Index’ methodology (the UK Food EPI has already been carried out by the Food Foundation). This work is part of broader advocacy efforts by the Food Foundation and other CSO stakeholders to secure strong Brazilian and British commitment to international leadership on food and nutrition, including work done with British CSOs and other stakeholders to encourage a joined up approach to malnutrition from the UK government. This work coincides with the Nutrition for Growth Summit which will be held on the margins of the Rio Olympics in August 2016.

#### **Policy messages from GPI experience to inform discussions and decisions at the 2<sup>nd</sup> High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC (29 November – 1 December 2016, Nairobi, Kenya)**

CRPD’s experience of fostering mutual learning and knowledge exchange between different development actors can be used to inform discussions and decisions at HLM2, in particular feeding into the plenary session on learning from south-south and triangular co-operation.

To encourage greater engagement from rising power countries, the GPEDC could reflect on its model and process and consider moving to a more informal multi-stakeholder process, away from a formal intergovernmental process. As a non-UN multi-stakeholder process, the GPEDC has the potential to promote such a space in a flexible and innovative way.

As global development cooperation policy continues to evolve, it is likely that the focus will shift to the means of implementation, and increased attention will be given to the role of technology transfer and knowledge sharing. The new universal framing of the SDGs also highlights the importance of mutual learning across North and South. This provides a significant opportunity for the GPEDC to take the lead in this area and establish effective platforms and processes for multi-directional knowledge exchange and mutual learning between traditional and emerging development actors.

#### **Actions that could be agreed at the 2<sup>nd</sup> High Level Meeting to accelerate progress towards principles and commitments for effective development co-operation**

Based on our experience and progress made over the years, we would welcome agreement by participants to strengthen the role of the GPEDC as a development knowledge sharing platform. This could help to accelerate progress towards the GPEDC principles of effective development cooperation, particularly building and promoting inclusive development partnerships, through fostering and strengthening multidirectional learning and understanding between different development actors.

## GPI 21: Guidelines for Effective Philanthropic Engagement

### Key progress made and lessons learnt since the inception of the GPI

The Guidelines are a practical and non-binding tool developed to help foundations improve development outcomes through collaboration with governments.

Building on the political acknowledgement at the GPEDC's First High-Level Meeting (Mexico, 2014), the OECD netFWD has used the Guidelines to broker the dialogue and cooperation between foundations and government in India, Mexico, Myanmar, Kenya and South Africa.

Each country pilot focuses on a specific issue (ex. child and maternal health in India, entrepreneurship in Mexico, etc.). These country pilots are collecting data on the relationship between foundations and governments while helping local stakeholders identify concrete steps – in the form of action plans – for more effective future collaboration.

Since 2014, the country pilots helped advance the implementation of several principles for effective development co-operation:

- “Inclusive development partnerships”: The country pilots contributed to enhanced collaboration between foundations and governments in support of more impactful development. More specifically, in Phase I, the pilots helped assess the nature of engagement between foundations and government, as well as capture obstacles, good practice and expectations from both sides, through the use of a questionnaire (one for foundations, one for government). In Phase II, during one to two workshops, the participating actors developed a set of recommendations and possible targets (‘action plan’), highlighting how engagement between foundations and the government can be made more effective.
- The initiative also contributed to the principle of “enhanced ownership of development priorities by developing countries”, as the selection of pilot countries stems from demand from local actors themselves, in countries where both foundations and the government are willing to collaborate.
- Finally, the initiative might also contribute to a greater “transparency and accountability”. In India for example (see below), one of the recommendations coming out of the study will be to push for more transparency from foundations to build trust with the government.

Some of the emerging country-level findings are presented below. An overall analysis and a compilation of all country case studies will be presented at the HLM2.

In Mexico, the diagnosis of current collaboration practices is now finalised and provides interesting learnings:

- Foundations most value partnering with the Mexican government to reach a broader scale and enhance their impact on the quality of life of the Mexican people.
- On the other hand, the government is interested in working with foundations because of their proximity to local communities and what opportunities this presents to increase legitimacy and improve and adjust policies targeting them.
- Civil society organisations and foundations are very hard to differentiate legally in Mexico. Thus, anyone can set up an organisation and call it a foundation without an initial endowment, which is one of the main features that usually define a philanthropic foundation. Another challenge, both for foundations and the government, is finding an interlocutor to speak with on the other side. On philanthropy's end, no nationwide association of foundations exists in Mexico for government to contact when it wishes to consult or explore partnerships with foundations. On the government's end, the high turnover, where up to 80% of staff change when a new president takes office, is a problem.
- Another challenge is the high level of mutual mistrust and prejudice that impairs collaboration.
- An action plan will focus on support to entrepreneurship as a key priority for the country and a way to deliver greater development outcomes.

In India, the diagnosis is now being developed and provides some early findings:

- India is a complex environment because of its size, demography and fragmentation: the 29 states are responsible for basic services delivery and priorities greatly vary among them. Foundations increasingly understand they have a role to play in fostering social innovation, and would be willing to partner with the government to go to scale. However, such a framework does not exist yet and foundations lack the entry points to build this type of partnerships.
- On the government's end, civil servants expressed mistrust and suspicion towards philanthropy, whose intentions and activities they know little about.
- Some of the main emerging recommendations would consist in pushing for more transparency from foundations to build trust, and setting up a platform where foundations can link up with government representatives and discuss the modalities to scale up the impact of their projects.

### **GPI's activities at country level**

Country pilots are now being implemented in Mexico, India, Myanmar, Kenya and South Africa.

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

An overall analysis and a compilation of all case studies will be presented at the HLM2 to provide feedback on how the OECD netFWD has ensured the guidelines' 'implementation and follow-up' (Global Partnership HLM Communiqué, Mexico, 2014), but also to offer governments and philanthropists with evidence-based recommendations on how to enhance the impact of collaboration in support of more effective development while re-emphasising the importance of engaging with foundations more strategically.

The pilot in Mexico is the most advanced one. The country report that comprises the diagnosis and the recommendations is now finalized.

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

In Myanmar, the questionnaires are now being adapted to the national context.

In Kenya, the kick off meeting will be organized in June 2016, in cooperation with the Kenyan Office of the Deputy President. The theme selected for the pilot is the youth vocational skills training.

The discussions are also ongoing with the government in South Africa (Department of Science and Technology) to launch a country pilot around issues of technology and innovation.

### **Policy messages from GPI experience to inform discussions and decisions at the 2<sup>nd</sup> High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC (29 November – 1 December 2016, Nairobi, Kenya)**

Foundations' contribution to development, not only through financial support, but also through knowledge and expertise, should be acknowledged.

The efforts made to strengthen the effectiveness and quality of cooperation between foundations and governments, through the Guidelines and the country pilots, should be welcomed and further encouraged. The country pilots should be expanded to additional countries. The ongoing country pilots should be integrated into more action-oriented initiatives, such as the Accelerating Impact 2030 led by the OECD Network of Foundations Working for Development and other development partners.

Those efforts should be reflected in the revised GPEDC monitoring framework (as a contribution to SDG 17.16), in line with para 57/58 and 42 of AAAA.

**Actions that could be agreed at the 2<sup>nd</sup> High Level Meeting to accelerate progress towards principles and commitments for effective development co-operation**

The OECD netFWD-led initiative Accelerating Impact 2030 offers foundations an opportunity to further engage in cooperation and concrete partnerships with governments and other development partners.

The initiative helps foundations to become better equipped to engage in effective multi-stakeholder partnerships to implement the new global agenda. Specifically, Accelerating Impact 2030 will provide a tailored support to groups of foundations that wish to build multi-stakeholder coalitions to tackle an issue of common interest in specific countries. Some of the country pilots mentioned above might be included in the initiative if the national stakeholders wish to engage in multi-stakeholder partnerships to tackle a specific issue at the country level.

The initiative will also offer a methodology to capture the impact of multi-stakeholder partnerships involving philanthropy, as well as the 'acceleration factor' of foundations.



## GPI 27: Launch of Learning Alliances on Public Sector Reform Initiative

### Key progress made and lessons learnt since the inception of the GPI

Learning alliances on public sector reform are a core activity of the Effective Institutions Platform (EIP). The peer-to-peer learning alliances are designed as collaborative multi-stakeholder iterative yearlong processes where groupings of practitioners share experiences on public sector reform approaches.

The EIP's non-linear learning process includes an engagement workshop and sustained online interaction focused on participants' experiences with what makes reforms successful. Regular contacts between peers enable a learning exchange, accompanied by an ongoing assessment of the outcomes and the adaptations and innovations that have been facilitated through the alliance at country level.

The EIP has undertaken substantial research on what works and why with peer learning initiatives on public sector reforms in developing countries. In collaboration with governance experts from Harvard School of Governance and the World Bank, the EIP mapped existing initiatives and developed the Peer-to-Peer Learning Guide that was launched during the OECD Integrity Week in April 2016.

The guide will act as a reference framework for development actors interested in undertaking or facilitating peer-to-peer engagement and learning. The guide is not fully comprehensive; it outlines the four core stages of an effective peer learning process illustrated by the peer learning process map. Questions relating to each step of the process can be accessed by clicking on the process map itself, or using the tabs on the left-hand side of the page.

The guide has been used in the design of several EIP learning alliances since its launch. The following sectors and countries have received attention:

- Supreme Audit Institutions engagement with external stakeholders. A first learning alliance workshop was held in October 2014 in Paris on this issue. It brought together seven Supreme Audit Institutions (SAIs) (Brazil, Costa Rica, Chile, France, Philippines, South Africa, Zambia) with CSOs and representatives of development agencies to identify and share good practices on citizen engagement with SAIs. Pairing SAIs with each other and with CSOs enabled the sharing of innovative practices of citizen engagement; understanding how these were relevant for specific contexts and; identifying how peer-to-peer exchanges could support reform efforts in different countries. As a follow up a second learning alliance has been designed including Supreme Audit Institutions (SAIs), parliaments, media and civil society organisations from Ecuador and Paraguay. This alliance is based on EIP's research on SAIs engagement with external stakeholders. The foundational meeting will be held in Paraguay in the third quarter of 2016. The International Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI) is especially interested in this learning model and would like to replicate it with African and Asian Supreme Audit Institutions.
- Strategic Foresight and SDGs localisation. EIP co-secretariat at the UNDP Centre for Global Public Service Excellence in Singapore in collaboration with the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) organised a regional Peer-to-Peer Learning Alliance engagement event (first stage in P2P Learning Guide) in Suva/Fiji from 4-6 November 2015 (see [https://issuu.com/undppublicserv/docs/fsxc\\_summary\\_online](https://issuu.com/undppublicserv/docs/fsxc_summary_online)). This event prepared the ground for a learning alliance on strategic foresight, comprising of planning officials from Pacific SIDS who are engaged in SDG nationalisation (including an online listserv for the participants). There is no current timeline for the roll out of the initiative however EIP is in discussion with UNDP Pacific and OFS to integrate the learning alliance in their upcoming SDG localisation initiative.
- One-stop-shops between Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Georgia and Canada. A learning alliance engagement event has been coordinated by the Astana Public Service Regional Hub between

civil servants designing and implementing citizens-centred services. The EIP has provided support and guidance based on the guide's learning methodology.

- Anti-corruption. The EIP's P2P learning guide is being considered as one of the reference methodologies for the OECD's Integrity Practitioners Network.
- Country dialogues on the use and strengthening of country systems in Senegal and Bangladesh (reported in GPI number 10). They are examples of learning opportunities for different stakeholders (CSOs, parliament, different branches of the government and the development partners active in the country) to jointly assess the implementation of public financial management reform, share their feedbacks on what has worked and identify actionable steps towards an enhanced used of country systems. Other EIP members (Rwanda and Uganda) expressed their interest in participating in a learning alliance on this topic.

### **GPI's activities at country level**

As mentioned above, the learning alliances that have been organized so far:

- Paris (October 2014) with participants from Brazil, Costa Rica, Chile, France, Philippines, South Africa, Zambia
- Launched (engagement event) in the Pacific Islands November 2015 (Fiji)
- Scheduled in Latin America for the third quarter of 2016 (between Paraguay and Ecuador)
- Launched (engagement event) in Central Asia May 2016 (between Kazakhstan, Georgia, Azerbaijan)

The model could be replicated in other regions throughout our network of partners that are interested in its innovative value.

### **Policy messages from GPI experience to inform discussions and decisions at the 2<sup>nd</sup> High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC (29 November – 1 December 2016, Nairobi, Kenya)**

Lessons learned so that are relevant for 2nd GPEDC High Level Meeting:

- The EIP's approach to peer learning is linked to the work of the GPEDC as it strongly aligns with the principle of inclusive partnerships.
- The EIP's multi-stakeholder methodology is a valid approach to exchange practices and allow peer learning between the different constituencies of the GPEDC at country level. Through this iterative learning process the multiple stakeholders involved at country level can produce evidence on their contribution to the implementation and assessment of aid effectiveness commitments.

### **Actions that could be agreed at the 2<sup>nd</sup> High Level Meeting to accelerate progress towards principles and commitments for effective development co-operation**

Participants could agree to use the EIP guide to peer-to-peer learning as the methodology for setting up learning alliances between stakeholders aiming at sharing their experience on the implementation of the Global Partnership efforts towards effective co-operation. The learning alliances could happen between leads of the GPIs, or between different actors at national level, or between countries that have comparable experiences.

One of the key factors for successful learning is the composition of the peer group. A learning alliance on the efforts to implement the Global Partnership principles and commitments should include practitioners involved in every day aid implementation and management. A wide range of actors, beyond aid effectiveness units, should be part of the conversation, including whole-of-government and external cooperation actors. The learning alliance will be the opportunity for these actors to feed back their experiences and renew their engagement to effective aid implementation.

Potential learning alliances examples that could be taken into exam by participants at the 2nd High Level Meeting include:

- DPs, national governments and civil society from several recipient countries could compare what diagnostic tools they use at country level to assess the quality of country systems, compare their suitability to the context and how well they capture trajectories of improvement and how they have been used to frame the discussion with the national government around the possibility to use budget support.
- DPs, national governments and civil society from several recipient countries could discuss how to collect evidence for comparing the cost-effectiveness of different aid modalities. Multi-dimensional analysis and hard figures, comparing the efficiency of aid delivered through national systems as opposed to the one channeled through external mechanisms (international NGOs and multilateral agencies) should be produced and compared by the participants to the learning alliance.
- O Traditional donors, second providers and recipient countries could engage in a learning alliance on South-South cooperation to improving the practice and reporting methodology of this expanding cooperation model.

## **GPI 29: Network of Southern Think-Tanks (NeST)**

### **Key progress made and lessons learnt since the inception of the GPI**

The NeST has developed a framework for monitoring and evaluating South-South cooperation (SSC), based on the principles of SSC reiterated in several conferences, including Bandung (1955) Buenos Aires (1978), Nairobi (2009), Bogota (2010) and Delhi (2013). Some of such principles overlap or coincide with the principles for effective development cooperation, namely local ownership, inclusive partnerships, transparency and accountability. The NeST framework can be used to assess both partners, at micro (project) level as well as macro (consolidated country) level of SSC. It can be used to assess South-South partnerships that involve government agencies (national and sub-national), CSOs and private actors. Its indicators refer largely to process and have been employed and tested in a number of pilot studies. As they are tested and utilized in real policy, research and evaluation exercises, these indicators will be further refined as field experience and learning is gathered over time and integrated in the formative process. The NeST has also begun work on a conceptual framework for SSC. Finally, the NeST has established national chapters in Brazil and South Africa, incorporated previously existing national networks in China and India, and explored the possibilities of partnerships with CSOs, governments and international organizations.

### **GPI's activities at country level**

Yes. The NeST has begun to conduct field research in Brazil, Mexico, South Africa, Democratic Republic of Congo, Angola, China and India.

### **Policy messages from GPI experience to inform discussions and decisions at the 2<sup>nd</sup> High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC (29 November – 1 December 2016, Nairobi, Kenya)**

The NeST provides an alternative to the GPEDC monitoring framework which has greater acceptance among Southern partners. Monitoring, evaluation and conceptual frameworks must provide flexibility to accommodate the diversity of SSC. Yet, they must also provide a shared foundation based on which partners can define and assess their cooperation in a distinctively Southern approach.

### **Actions that could be agreed at the 2<sup>nd</sup> High Level Meeting to accelerate progress towards principles and commitments for effective development co-operation**

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## GPI 31: Partnership on Climate Finance and Development

### Key progress made and lessons learnt since the inception of the GPI

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

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

This Partnership links directly with the Sustainable Development Goals via goal 13: climate action. However, the elements of environmental sustainability embedded in other SDGs are at the very core of the initiative.

The Partnership also aims to support principles of effective development co-operation in particular by contributing to stronger ownership of development priorities by development countries in the arena of climate change. The Partnership has actively engaged partner countries and organisations to share good practice and identify lesson learnt around the development effectiveness agenda and the synergies with climate finance. It has done so by:

- **Organising events and workshops**, such as the side event at the COP-21 climate conference in Paris in December 2015, co-funded by the EUROCLIMA Programme of the European Commission, UNDP and the OECD, which it built on a series of dialogues convened under the Partnership to promote coherence and collaboration amongst the climate, finance and development co-operation communities in the deployment of climate finance at the country, regional and global level. Another event was the breakout session at Busan Global Partnership annual forum in Seoul, Korea, 23-24 November 2015, where the focus was on country experience on systems to track climate finance (both national and international resources) as well as ODA, as well as on taking forward institutional reforms to improve tracking of climate finance.
- Contributing to regional events such as the UNDP-organised Asia-Pacific Regional Forum on Climate Change Finance and Sustainable Development (held Jakarta in September 2015), as well as the third and fourth regional dialogues of climate finance in Latin America in Argentina and Paraguay. Collaboration and knowledge-sharing at a regional level has proven effective to learn about common challenges and efforts in delivering more effective climate action including how to develop and access sources of finance for climate action, and how to deliver co-benefits for sustainable development.

Communicating lessons learnt and conducting outreach such as through the updated brochure (December 2015) to better highlight the spirit of the partnership and how countries can engage and foster a discussion among different partners. The brochure was updated jointly by the OECD, UNDP and the EC.

### GPI's activities at country level

The Partnership is working with countries through the regional and international platforms mentioned, and these provide an opportunity for sharing individual country experiences, but there are no country-specific activities being developed specifically through this Partnership.

### Policy messages from GPI experience to inform discussions and decisions at the 2<sup>nd</sup> High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC (29 November – 1 December 2016, Nairobi, Kenya)

- **Implementing principles of effective development co-operation and commitments in the climate change arena is a central challenge**; the Partnership provides a means to share experience on how to ensure country ownership in the programming of climate-related development finance and the progress to integrate climate change into development planning, e.g. working through core in-country budget processes.
- **Achieving and financing the SDGs** : The opportunities of the new climate agreements and the Agenda 2030 include: i) increased country ownership to enhance coherence and effectiveness

around a broad sustainable development agenda for 2030; ii) smarter use of ODA to catalyse domestic resource mobilisation and investment in sustainable infrastructure and sustainable development; iii) greater mainstreaming of environment and climate in national development planning and policies and in international development co-operation programmes; iv) reduced fragmentation leading to more complementarity and coherence; v) improved access to finance, especially for LDCs and SIDS.

- **South-south learning and triangular co-operation:** experiences from the engagement with partner countries and across regions shows that through peer-learning networks, training platforms and other South-South exchanges, countries address a skills deficit in this area and support effective mainstreaming into routine development planning and financing.
- **Economic empowerment of women and youth is** one of the themes that is being increasingly considered in the allocation of climate finance; while some progress is noted, more can be achieved. For example see the recent policy brief on gender and climate change here and the discussion on this from COP21.
- **Leaving no-one behind** : The Paris Agreement calls for a balance between adaptation and mitigation finance and establishes an adaptation goal, raising the profile of adaptation and encouraging developed countries to increase support for adaptation, particularly amongst the most vulnerable developing countries. Commitments made in Paris to prioritise the most vulnerable, ensure gender equality and protect and respect human rights in climate action will also inform the landscape of climate and development finance in coming years.

**Innovative and inclusive multi-stakeholder partnerships**, including greater engagement to work with and through the private sector to extend the impact of climate finance and achieve sustainable development is a key theme emerging in national approaches to implement Nationally-Determined Contributions on climate change and the SDGs

#### **Actions that could be agreed at the 2<sup>nd</sup> High Level Meeting to accelerate progress towards principles and commitments for effective development co-operation**

Endorse the two-way mutually supportive relationship between action on climate change and effective development co-operation. There is a need to ensure that climate finance supports effective development co-operation and that effective development co-operation is necessary to support countries in their efforts to undertake climate change mitigation and adaptation (i.e. as part of their obligations under the Paris Agreement on climate change).

## **GPI 32: Statement of Resolve by the National and Regional Arab development finance institutions, the Islamic Development Bank and the OPEC Fund for International Development**

### **Key progress made and lessons learnt since the inception of the GPI**

The business model of the Coordination Group (CG) is anchored in principles and procedures that adapt to countries' circumstances and to changing development paradigms. The model is enriched by over 40 years of continuous dialogue with countries of various visions and different stages of development. The model has also benefitted from partnerships with like-minded national, regional and global development partners. The CG institutions materialize their involvement with their Partner Countries by way of loan agreements and memoranda of understanding describing responsibilities in the conduct of projects and deliverables by all parties. They thus seal the framework of mutual accountability. The CG Institutions commit to a partnership, where their obligation is to deliver a service as per these agreements and commit to best efforts to display flexibility and work towards results. Most of the CG institutions have yet to develop a formal results measurement framework. However the CG institutions have been assessing their own loan processing efficiency and rating projects to assess progress in course of implementation and evaluate compliance upon completion.

### **GPI's activities at country level**

Responding to the demands of Partner Countries, the CG is active all over the world, providing support to over 130 countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America, Europe. And the Caribbean. The scope of activities includes public and private sponsored operations. The instruments include traditional as well as shariah-compatible loans, equity, grants and guarantees. These and other forms of funding boost economic infrastructure develop capital markets and support adjustment programs. They also support the development of countries' "soft infrastructure" and promote human development.

The CG institutions launched their first activities in the 1960s for some and the 1970s for most. Since their inception, these institutions have collectively provided over 5,000 public sector development loans to over 130 countries. Demand on the institutions of the CG continues to grow, reflecting the quality of the relationships and the effectiveness of the operations launched with the support of CG institutions. The CG institutions have demonstrated flexibility and accommodated the sectoral and global concerns of their Partner Countries.

### **Policy messages from GPI experience to inform discussions and decisions at the 2<sup>nd</sup> High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC (29 November – 1 December 2016, Nairobi, Kenya)**

Putting countries in the driver's seat, using country systems and internalizing development impact are the driving goals of the CG dialogue with its Partner Countries. The CG institutions have also identified global issues that affect the development of their Partner Countries and have launched in this respect operational initiatives and comprehensive advocating policies that uphold the interests of the developing countries in international forums. In line with countries' priorities and in a spirit of positive engagement, the CG institutions launched several initiatives to: i) develop domestic capital markets with the view to enhancing the mobilization of domestic resources; ii) address the particular needs of SMEs which play an important role in creating employment opportunities; iii) eradicate energy poverty and promote energy for the poor as one of the most-enabling factors of social and economic progress, and promote the linkage between energy, water and food security; iv) encourage public-private partnerships as a means of enhancing private sector involvement in the development process; and v) develop and disseminate knowledge as a way of sharing experiences and promoting best practises.

### **Actions that could be agreed at the 2<sup>nd</sup> High Level Meeting to accelerate progress towards principles and commitments for effective development co-operation**

The CG recognizes the emergence of new development models and the evolution of the aid architecture. In particular, these paradigms appreciate differently the role of governments. While recognizing the role of government as regulator, the CG emphasizes the need for continuous improvement in the delivery of public services of quality and in the development of essential infrastructure. The CG appreciates the gains

arising from engaging the private sector in policy development and operational activities and is committed to facilitating this engagement. Equally, the CG recognizes the positive role of civil society, parliaments in particular, in driving policy reforms and controlling the efficiency of public expenditures. To be effective, development must be inclusive and equitable. Countries' development frameworks must translate into development and social contracts that are inclusive and transparent.



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

### Key progress made and lessons learnt since the inception of the GPI

Through the Big Idea project we have achieved the following results. The below outlines the way in which young people globally have taken ownership for development priorities and held decision-makers account to their commitments:

- 110 youth Accountability Advocates and 7 mentors leading the development and delivery of their Accountability Frameworks on the SDGs in Ghana, Tanzania, Uganda, Malawi, Kenya, Zambia and the UK.
- In Uganda we have delivered a full pilot programme in Uganda in partnership with Unicef U-report working with 40 youth researchers across 4 districts. In six months, the following results were achieved:
  - In Gulu, a new ordinance on alcohol was enacted restricting times when alcohol can be purchased;
  - In Moroto, a bylaw on construction and use of latrines has been enacted;
  - In Napak, the District Community Development Officer used findings on early marriage to co-develop an advocacy programme addressing concerns
- The data generated by the youth network has been adopted by the government to improve their programming and decision-makers have noted a marked improvement in their perception of young people's abilities to lead development;
- Four youth participants have now be elected into local government positions.
- In Tanzania: we consulted over 275,000 young Tanzanians through interviews, questionnaires and social media across 19 regions to shape a National Youth Manifesto in the lead up to Tanzania's general election in October 2015. The newly appointed Tanzanian government has enshrined the manifesto, which outlines 10 key commitments for youth development. We are now working with 20 Accountability Advocates to harness their Youth Power and hold decision-makers to account for the commitments made. In February, in partnership with ONE, we launched the Stand With Eva campaign, including Eva's petition. Attracting 150,000 signatures from around the world and handed in to the Prime Minister of Tanzania in June 2016, Eva's petition calls on Tanzania's leaders to take action and provide clean water and other essential services for her community and all others across the country, and to lead by example in turning the Global Goals into reality.
- In Nepal, we have recruited 20 young people to take forward a national youth-led accountability project focusing on youth-led monitoring of government commitments to the earthquake response through the National Planning Authority. The 20 young people have been trained, and have now designed and tested their data tools with earthquake survivors.

### GPI's activities at country level

Ghana, Tanzania, Nepal, UK, Kenya, Malawi, Uganda, Zambia (see above for activity details).

### Policy messages from GPI experience to inform discussions and decisions at the 2<sup>nd</sup> High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC (29 November – 1 December 2016, Nairobi, Kenya)

At Restless Development we are calling for policies based on creating an enabling environment for youth and youth-led organisations to monitor the Sustainable Development Goals. See here for more details: <http://restlessdevelopment.org/news/2016/01/06/from-rhetoric-to-action-18-global-young-researchers-make-the-case-for-space>.

### Actions that could be agreed at the 2<sup>nd</sup> High Level Meeting to accelerate progress towards

**principles and commitments for effective development co-operation**

To support young people with the skills, data and networks to hold decision-makers to account on global development goals and targets.

## **GPI 36: Welcome the development of the “Tax Administration Diagnostic Assessment Tool” (TADAT)**

### **Key progress made and lessons learnt since the inception of the GPI**

TADAT is an internationally supported tool that provides an objective and standardized performance assessment of a country's tax administration system. It is a collaborative effort of the following partners: European Commission, Germany, Japan, The Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, The United Kingdom, The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The G20 Development Working Group on Domestic Resource Mobilization supports the continued development of the TADAT and, as part of its monitoring framework, reports on progress with the tool.

TADAT helps identify and understand the tax administration system's strengths and weaknesses with the objective of setting reform objectives and identifying priority actions for implementation. Following a period of intensive field-testing, the TADAT Field Guide was rolled out for public use on November 18, 2015. The testing process involved 17 country pilot tests, and extensive consultations with tax administration experts, academia and the wider public.

Various technical assistance providers and TADAT-assessed countries have found the tool to be technically sound and a much-needed standard approach to identifying variations from international good practices. A number of countries that participated in the pilot testing phase are already using the results to refine their tax administration reform plans.

Supporting countries in Domestic Resource Mobilization is a key Sustainable Development Goal 2016-2030 adopted by the UN General Assembly in September 2015 and TADAT will play an important role in achieving this goal. TADAT assessments facilitate a shared view among all the stakeholders about the health of the tax administration and places government authorities, international organizations, bilateral aid agencies and technical assistance providers on the same page about what is working well and what is not. The tool furthermore helps focus on setting common reform objectives, establishing priorities and sequencing implementation.

### **GPI's activities at country level**

#### **TADAT Assessments:**

During the period of January – May, 2016 a total of 9 TADAT assessments were conducted in the following countries: Comoros, Tanzania, Jordan, Ethiopia, Serbia, FYR Macedonia, Namibia, Vietnam and Zambia. A total of 24 assessments have been conducted since February 2014.

#### **Training of TADAT Assessors:**

A TADAT assessment must be undertaken by trained TADAT assessors—a key quality assurance consideration of the TADAT Secretariat. Training is provided for potential assessors either through online/web-enabled training modules or through workshops. Registration details for the training are available on the TADAT website ([www.tadat.org](http://www.tadat.org)).

The first online training course offering was from July 2015 to September 2015, using the contents of FG version 5.0. The second offering (January 2016 to-date) took into account changes made in the FG rolled out in November 2015. As of April 21, 2016, 325 individuals from 61 countries from across Africa, Asia and Pacific, Europe, Middle East and Western Hemisphere regions undertook the online or workshop-based learning programs. Of these, 313 trainees passed a supervised/proctored TADAT examination. Of the 313, 148 are 'Trained TADAT Assessors' and 165 are 'TADAT Trained persons—non-assessors.'

As of mid-April 2016, a total of 15 training workshops have been held in the USA (x3), United Kingdom, Rwanda, Jordan (x2), Slovenia, Tanzania, Belgium (x2), Lebanon, Switzerland, Ethiopia, Azerbaijan.

### **Policy messages from GPI experience to inform discussions and decisions at the 2<sup>nd</sup> High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC (29 November – 1 December 2016, Nairobi, Kenya)**

It is important to note that tax administrations in all countries face the same basic challenges, and the years since the onset of the global financial crisis have exposed weaknesses in many tax administrations, including those in advanced economies. The effects of the crisis have lent renewed urgency to fair,

efficient, and effective tax collection systems.

**Actions that could be agreed at the 2<sup>nd</sup> High Level Meeting to accelerate progress towards principles and commitments for effective development co-operation**

An endorsement of TADAT's importance to achieving the SDGs by the 2nd High Level Meeting would be welcomed, along with an encouragement for countries to participate in the work of TADAT.

## GPI 40: Promoting Effective Partnering

### Key progress made and lessons learnt since the inception of the GPI

The main purpose of the Promoting Effective Partnering Initiative (PEP in brief) is to raise the bar for effective partnering to meet the SDGs. To that end, the 5 co-convening organisations of PEP, each pioneers in competence building for partnering, collaboration, brokering and collective leadership, have joined forces since September 2015 around the driving question: “What will it take to unleash the partnering potential for the SDG”. Each partner brings its knowledge, networks and unique vision to PEP. By working together and through creating shared value, PEP models the required move from competition to collaboration and PEP invites other organisations and practitioners to join forces.

Since its launch, PEP has endeavoured to provide a **reference point** for clarity and orientation around collaborative approaches, an **anchor** for connecting the wide range of partnering practices and practitioners, and a **driver** of innovative and effective practice. Its objective is to: gather and make knowledge about current practice available; explore contradictions and common challenges; build new knowledge where there are gaps and promote and support widespread improvement in partnering practices.

The past months, PEP partners identified a number of areas of critical importance for which additional information and knowledge needed to be gathered, analysed and validated. The first fruits of PEP’s work are made publicly available on PEP’s website [www.effectivepartnering.org](http://www.effectivepartnering.org). In this online environment, PEP is slowly but steadily contributing to the growing body of emerging knowledge and experiences regarding partnering processes and experience, the landscape of partnering approaches, aligned findings around the basics of effective partnering, SDG and context-specific findings and the monitoring of the effectiveness of partnerships. The results of the work to date have been vetted and peer-reviewed by partnering professionals and are now open for public scrutiny.

During the coming months, PEP will reach out to the wider partnering community (policymakers, practitioners and researchers) with the aim to engage all in the drafting of guidelines for effective partnering. These guidelines are to inform partnering efforts and will suggest ways and means to improve partnering conditions. PEP will launch efforts to create safe spaces for learning and exchanges on effective partnering and it will intensify its work in facilitating access to knowledge, guidelines and support for effective partnering.

### GPI’s activities at country level

Not applicable

### Policy messages from GPI experience to inform discussions and decisions at the 2<sup>nd</sup> High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC (29 November – 1 December 2016, Nairobi, Kenya)

Policy message:

- Partnering across sectors is essential to achieving the SDGs

However...

**Cross-sector partnerships** are on-going working relationships that operate across typical organisational boundaries in order to achieve greater inclusion, innovation and reach. They are a mechanism for creating more embedded and sustainable solutions to the increasing number of local and global challenges that confront us. Cross-sector partnerships are based collaboration, pooled resources, equitable engagement and collective decision-making. However, experience to date suggests that such collaboration – however well intentioned – can be highly challenging. In fact, many partnering arrangements fall far short of meeting needs, expectations and hoped-for goals. This is often due to conflicting interests, changing contexts, poor partnering practices, and unmanageable complexities to mention just a few.

Policy messages to raise the bar for effective partnering:

- We need to **learn from what has not worked** in MSP endeavours to date and **focus on doing better**.
- Establishing and managing effective partnerships is an art that requires **investments in dedicated expertise and time by governments, civil society and business alike**.
- We should collectively agree and adopt a common language and an agreed set of guidelines for effective partnering to support the emergence of partnerships that deliver on their promises.

**Actions that could be agreed at the 2<sup>nd</sup> High Level Meeting to accelerate progress towards principles and commitments for effective development co-operation**

PEP believes that we can do better in effective partnering through the establishment of a vibrant alliance of initiatives, platforms, capacity building organisations, policy makers, practitioners and researchers that can together drive the partnership movement and create a step-change in the quality and quantity of partnering for the SDG worldwide, amongst others through launching and supporting three highly interlinked processes:

- An iterative and multi-stakeholder process towards establishing, testing, validating and implementing a set of common guidelines for effective partnering
- The establishment of safe spaces for learning and exchanges on effective partnering
- The creation of facilitated access to knowledge, experiences and support for effective partnering

## GPI 41: Agricord

### Key progress made and lessons learnt since the inception of the GPI

#### 2011-2016 progress

1. Since 2014, five Governments (Belgium, Finland, France, the Netherlands and Switzerland), as well as the European Commission and IFAD, joined hands to support one common program for strengthening farmers' organisations and agricultural co-operatives, on a multi-annual basis.
2. Since 2011 implementation of this one joint program is secured by 5 more agri-agencies, including two agri-agencies from developing countries. The newest are from Senegal (2011), the Philippines (2011), Finland (2013), Germany (2014) and Spain (2014). This brings the total to 12 agri-agencies mandated by farmers and rural organisations from 10 different countries (Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Senegal, Spain, Sweden and the Philippines). In 2016, a regional farmers' organisation from Africa has formally expressed to investigate ways to become an agri-agency and member of AgriCord.
3. In 2015, the overall joint program of AgriCord supported 211 farmers' organisations from 47 countries for the projects requested and implemented by them, mainly on farmer led economic initiatives (70%) but also on organisational strength and inclusiveness, policy elaboration and advocacy, and institutional development. 73% of the projects include specific activities for empowerment of women and youth.
4. The peer-to-peer involvement of farmers' organisations and cooperative agri-businesses in the "North" as well as in the "South", as service providers to each other, has increased. In 2015, 55% of the advisory services to farmers' organisations in AgriCord's joint programme are implemented by farmers' organisations themselves.
5. AgriCord is developing a new partnership with CTA and the Pan African Farmers' Organisation on information, new technology and inclusion of youth for farmers' organisations. IFPRI and private sector are interested in co-funding.
6. In developing countries, the agri-agencies are increasingly brokering between farmers' organisations and local financial institutions, development banks and the (local and international) agro-business. The proportion of investments mobilised by farmers' organisations through private loans and private investments is increasing. Between 15 and 20% of the investments of the supported cooperatives originates from private loans.
7. In 2016, as GPI, AgriCord elaborated, for the 2nd time, one joint – consolidated – report and presented this report to the five participating governments, to the European Commission and to IFAD. For transparency of aid flows to farmers' organisations, reporting on impact is structured per country and per farmers' organisation. The network monitors evidence of impact on incomes as well as on food security of family farmers. All stakeholders have online access to all key information on activities and budgets, via Agro-info.net (web-based database).
8. Farmers' organisations developed their own transparent financial management and their own institutional monitoring and evaluation systems. 73% of the supported farmers' organisations between 2013-2015 implemented an organisational capacity assessment. 80% of the farmers' organisations assessed have reached a score of at least 50% for accountability.
9. AgriCord participates in the preparation of the plenary session on empowerment of youth and women in the second HLM in Nairobi in 2016. AgriCord also supports the Pan African Farmers' Organisation to organise a side event on inclusion of youth.

### GPI's activities at country level

The joint program (GPI) supports farmers' organisations and agricultural co-operatives in (more than 70) developing countries worldwide. The program respects the geographical and thematic priorities of the 5 participating governments and of the EU within one coherent overall effort. 44% of the farmers organisations supported are active at local level, 30% at sub-national level, 20% at national level and 6% at the international level. Some of the agri-agencies, member of AgriCord, have country or regional offices

for close by coaching of farmers' organisations.

One particular part of the GPI deserves to be highlighted. In several countries, a specific effort is done, with support of the Swiss SDC and IFAD, to improve the involvement of farmers' organisations in public development programs. The joint program promotes a multi-stakeholder participation in public programs, involving government, farmers' organisations, other civil society organisations and private sector. In 2015-2016, AgriCord is working in the following 10 countries within this Facility: Bolivia, Burundi, Burkina Faso, Haiti, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Philippines, Republic Democratic of Congo, Togo and Vietnam.

#### **Policy messages from GPI experience to inform discussions and decisions at the 2<sup>nd</sup> High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC (29 November – 1 December 2016, Nairobi, Kenya)**

Lessons learned for further policy making: the AgriCord GPI shows

1. that support from different governments can be combined in one co-ordinated effort, implemented by farmers' organisations themselves, but respecting the geographical and thematic priorities of each government.
2. that the governance and implementation of this type of international co-ordination increasingly involves farmers' organisations from developing countries, which constitutes an operational and effective platform for both North/South and South/South co-operation between agricultural organisations and professionals.
3. that predictable and flexible disbursements of funds to farmers' organisations, based on short term budget planning of the farmers' organisations themselves and within long term partnerships, are a necessary condition for sustainable development of farmers' organisations' competences and operations, and certainly in fragile contexts.
4. that farmers' organisations can be drivers of multi stakeholder partnerships at the national and at the local levels and – in particular - that farmers' organisations are crucial actors to establish sustainable partnerships between farmers and traders or financial institutions.
5. that farmers' organisations can play an important role in economic integration of rural youth and prevention of their migration, by integrating youth better in their governance structures, by lobbying for an enabling environment, by facilitating access to resources and new technology and by creating economic and market opportunities for youth.

#### **Actions that could be agreed at the 2<sup>nd</sup> High Level Meeting to accelerate progress towards principles and commitments for effective development co-operation**

1. More efforts can be done to make support to farmers' organisations demand driven and flexible to use by farmers' organisations, along with changes in their organisation and context. All stakeholders can also make a joint effort to make aid flows to farmers' organisation and the results achieved by farmers' organisations, more transparent.
2. Further effort should be made in making donors analysing their impact in an overall framework rather than focusing on activities they have financially contributed to. The consolidated monitoring and evaluation system of AgriCord can function as a model in that respect.
3. Further efforts can be done to promote peer to peer advisory services between farmers' organisations and their cooperative businesses worldwide – in particular to strengthen capacities of farmers' organisations to go into markets. Existing networks for peer to peer exchange can be valorised as much as possible. Further efforts should be done to harmonise these multiple initiatives and networks.
4. Further efforts can be done to decentralise public funds for agricultural development (along with the decentralisation process in developing countries) and to have them governed by local stakeholders and farmers' organisations in particular.
5. All stakeholders (governments, civil society organisations, farmers' organisations, agri-agencies...) can further improve their efforts for inclusion of rural youth and can include inclusion of youth in their monitoring and evaluation framework. Domains of indicators should be agreed upon between donors.
6. Efforts can be increased to make farmers' organisations' initiatives bankable or to link them to value chain finance.



**GPI Managing diversity and reducing fragmentation (former Building Block)**  
**GPI 18: Further work on Managing Diversity and Reducing Fragmentation**  
**GPI 22: Highlighting the problem of potentially under-aided countries**

**Key progress made and lessons learnt since the inception of the GPI**

As a Co-Chair of the respective GPI Germany – in close cooperation with Uganda – has continuously worked on taking forward the activities of the GPI i.e. the former Building Block. Undertaken activities since December 2015 mainly concentrated on the planning aspects and hosting arrangements required for the next GPI meeting which is now expected to take place in third or fourth quarter of 2016. The aim of the meeting will be to review the commitments made in chapter 25 of the Busan Declaration and derive a set of follow up actions if necessary. It will also serve as platform to discuss progress regarding actions committed to in the "Light Work Plan 2013-2015" of the GPI and the contribution of the GPI to the 2030 Agenda.

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

One milestone of the GPI was the commissioning of the stock-take report "The Busan Commitments on Managing Diversity and Reducing Fragmentation: Stock-take and Emerging Issues" in 2014. The report is based on two case studies focusing on Rwanda and Bangladesh. It summarizes findings on "Managing Diversity and Reducing Fragmentation at the Partner Country Level" (part 1), "Proliferation & Coordination of Multilateral Aid" (part 2), and "The Issue of Under-aided Countries"(part 3). A workshop is envisaged to focus on adjustments to fit for purpose in the 2030 context.

**GPI's activities at country level**

No

**Policy messages from GPI experience to inform discussions and decisions at the 2<sup>nd</sup> High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC (29 November – 1 December 2016, Nairobi, Kenya)**

Stronger focus on managing diversity: While a high degree of aid fragmentation is typically associated with higher transaction costs, partner countries also see a clear advantage of a well-managed plurality of aid sources. Donor predictability and transparency are preconditions for effective aid management which gain an even higher relevance in the new multi-stakeholder context of the 2030 agenda.

Due to the changing and dynamic world order, the global development financing landscape has changed rapidly. It has become more complex and diverse with new and different development actors who have different financing modalities and targets. The ambitious and universal 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development will require a huge increase in the quantity and diversity of resources in order to achieve universal goal of leaving no one behind. The increase in the quantity and diversity of resources will demand more capacity support, knowledge sharing, skills revolution and technology transfer and the strengthening of associated institutions.

Stronger efforts to identify, monitor and possible funding mechanisms for under-aided countries and under-aided sectors or topics are needed: In order to fulfill commitment §25c of the BPD, there is a need to establish a methodology to identify horizontal and vertical lack of funding. The methodology developed by the OECD provides a good starting point for identification of under-aided countries and similarly for under-financed sectors or functions (in-country and/or multilateral).

**Actions that could be agreed at the 2<sup>nd</sup> High Level Meeting to accelerate progress towards principles and commitments for effective development co-operation**

Participants should agree on a set of principles and/or measures improving the development effectiveness in the new context. Multiple stakeholders with multiple approaches need a common set of principles but

also a frame which responds specifically to their type of development support. Another approach could be to strengthen the existing structures amongst donors and find common grounds e.g synergies between OECD DAC/IATI/aid management information systems, guidelines for sector-wide development partner mapping, joint analysis with options for division of labour and the harmonisation (in the sense of synergy creating NOT rationalization) of programming and implementation.

## GPI Results and Mutual Accountability (former Building Block)

### Key progress made and lessons learnt since the inception of the GPI

After Busan, the GPI organised two progress workshop in Africa, for French and English speaking countries. In February 2013 a GPI management workshop discussed the workshop results and decided to continue working on the R&MA topics by:

- Short questionnaire for all GPI members (±50) how to continue
- Writing a concept paper for the Mexico HLM 2014 ( <http://effectivecooperation.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/Results-discussion-paper-final-draft-9-April.pdf> )

The meeting also appointed two new Co-Chairs: Bangladesh and Switzerland. They took over from UK.

After the HLM 2014, one of the topics from the concept paper was elaborated into a proposal for a GPI pilot programme on 'Enhanced Use of Country Results Frameworks', presented at the GPEDC planning workshop in January 2015 in Brussels.

Objectives of this pilot programme:

- How to improve the use of partner country results frameworks
- How to integrate accountability for results at country level in the post-2015 era
- How to create effective country-region-global linkages
- How to integrate financing and results processes

The last objective on linkages between financing and results was added after the Addis meeting on development financing (July 2015) and AP-DEF Bangkok's experiences with Development Finance Assessments. The programme is organised and coordinated by three regional offices: NEPAD Agency and APDev Johannesburg for Africa, AP-DEF Bangkok for Asia-Pacific and Proyecto Mesoamerica in Latin America and Caribbean. The co-chairs facilitate inter-regional coordination to arrive at global messages.

The first kick-off workshop was organised by the African region in April 2015, followed by a second one in April 2016, see <http://www.africa-platform.org/events/africa-region-pilot-programme-enhancing-use-country-result-frameworks-follow-meeting>. The Asian region organised workshops on linking the Development Finance Assessment with a stronger results focus in October 2015 (<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B89yNO-4zVx2c3c3NTlrMmh3MUk> ) and March 2016. The first LAC regional workshop will be held 14-15 June 2016.

The coming period will be used to develop inter-regional communication to arrive at joint messages for the Nairobi HLM.

### GPI's activities at country level

Each regional office is working with a number of countries in this pilot programme. Africa: Benin, Kenya, Mozambique, Madagascar, Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Uganda. Asia: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Nepal and Vietnam. LAC region: Honduras, Belize, Paraguay, Peru, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Panama.

The countries discuss together the use of country results frameworks, planning/financing linkages and SDG integration. Subsequently they discuss further within their countries. Follow up discussions among the countries in follow-up workshop in September 2016.

### Policy messages from GPI experience to inform discussions and decisions at the 2<sup>nd</sup> High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC (29 November – 1 December 2016, Nairobi, Kenya)

Policy messages will be finalised in September 2016. These will focus on topics like:

- Institutional arrangements and linkages
- Planning-finance integration
- Domestication of SDGs
- Capacity developments needed

- Domestic resource mobilisation
- Evidence for results
- Private sector and CSO involvement in results achievement

**Actions that could be agreed at the 2<sup>nd</sup> High Level Meeting to accelerate progress towards principles and commitments for effective development co-operation**

Practical suggestion for Partner Countries how to improve their country results frameworks.

Practical suggestions for Development Partners how to support partner countries' priorities and results

## GPI Partnership for Prosperity P4P (former Building Block)

### Key progress made and lessons learnt since the inception of the GPI

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

The following activities have been conducted since 2011:

- 2012 Berlin: Multi-stakeholder exchange about Measuring Results in Public Private Cooperation; the workshops results were fed back into the development of the global PPD indicator
- 2013 Mapping of Donor Partnerships with Business for Private Sector Development – what can we learn from experience implemented by DCED
- 2013 Endeava Study "Proving and Improving the Impact of Development Partnerships"
- 2014 Global Public Private Dialogue Workshop in Frankfurt, organized by BMZ and World Bank Institute to discuss and promote the PPD - Global Indicator
- 2014 High Level Forum GPEDC Mexico: Plenary Session about „Business as a Partner in Development“; Focus Session about Measuring Results of in Public Private Cooperation organized in cooperation between BMZ, IFC, IDB and Donor Committee for Enterprise Development (DCED)
- 2015: Discussion Paper on Good Practices in Impact Measurement which includes three company case studies, implemented by BMZ and IDB

Ongoing: Contribution to the global indicator framework, especially the PPD indicator and measurement plan.

### GPI's activities at country level

The P4P M&E Workstream did not have activities at country-level

### Policy messages from GPI experience to inform discussions and decisions at the 2<sup>nd</sup> High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC (29 November – 1 December 2016, Nairobi, Kenya)

In the last years, there have been extensive discussions also in the context of the Agenda 2030 development framework about business as a partner in development; it is now without question that the private sector has an important role to play in the achievement of development goals. However, systematic evidence as to what extent the private sector is already making a meaningful contribution is not available. Without assessing the status quo, it is impossible to discuss and agree upon a clear, measurable commitment by the private sector.

Further work needs to be done:

- Getting an understanding of impact assessment schemes of the private sector is important towards evaluating the actual contribution of the private sector to sustainable development
- supporting measurement (and related activities) in public private development partnerships
- More and more businesses are recognizing that targeting and measuring social and environmental impact can positively influence their business activities. Accordingly, the public and the private sector can often have a common interest/stake in measurement. Due to the large heterogeneity of existing partnership schemes, it is a challenge to come up with concrete suggestions to align both perspectives. At the same time, it is still critical to engage in a discussion with both the private sector and local public sector in partner countries to facilitate shared learning.

### Actions that could be agreed at the 2<sup>nd</sup> High Level Meeting to accelerate progress towards principles and commitments for effective development co-operation

NA