

Terms of Reference

for the development of a Knowledge-Sharing Platform for Increased Development Effectiveness under the auspices of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation



Version 3 April 2018

These terms of reference were developed by the [Global Partnership's Working Group on Knowledge-Sharing for Increased Development Effectiveness](#), based on the results of a Global Mapping Exercise and Needs Assessment Survey, as well as consultation with the Steering Committee and Global Partnership Initiatives. They will be discussed and endorsed at the 15th meeting of the Global Partnership Steering Committee (21-22 April, Washington).

The [Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation](#)'s proposed Knowledge-Sharing Platform (KSP) is envisaged as one-stop digital portal for information, training, peer learning and networking around successes, bottlenecks and innovation in implementing effective development co-operation commitments. Its main aim will be to further progress in achieving the agreed development effectiveness principles at the country, regional and global levels based on evidence from country-level good practice.

The platform will:

- Showcase and distil results from implementation of commitments for more effective development co-operation;
- Engage all stakeholders in real-time dialogue and peer learning on the successes and bottlenecks in implementing practices for more effective and innovative development co-operation; and
- Provide tools for increasing the effectiveness of development co-operation, with priority needs including overcoming institutional and political barriers; increasing stakeholders' capacities for partnership-building and accessing knowledge; and overcoming implementation challenges¹ (see more information in [Annex 2](#)).

The KSP will complement the work of other relevant initiatives and networks who are producing knowledge on development effectiveness, capitalising on the complete store of information available on effective development co-operation and reducing redundancies. Knowledge products from likeminded initiatives, platforms and networks will be housed within the KSP, as applicable, and an automated feed / machine learning techniques will be explored to support this process. Additionally, the KSP will seek to complement and reinforce the Global Partnership's offline learning mechanisms, including peer learning through regional workshops and international events.

A. Introduction

Implementing the ambitious 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development requires the mobilisation and effective use of all types of development resources, from all development partners, including government, civil society, the private sector and others. As such, the [Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation \(Global Partnership\)](#) promotes effective development co-operation (EDC) geared towards ending all forms of poverty and inequality, advancing sustainable development and ensuring that no-one is left behind. It promotes mutual accountability for more effective development co-operation through: (i) generation of data and

¹ As defined by the 2017 Global Partnership Needs Assessment Survey and consultation with the Steering Committee and Global Partnership Initiatives (see Section B for more information).

evidence on progress in meeting commitments for more effective development co-operation; and (ii) a country focused approach that helps developing countries make the best use of development co-operation to realise their national development goals.

The success of the Global Partnership depends on its ability to provide an evidence base for more effective and innovative development co-operation and to forge substantive policy dialogue among broader stakeholder groups. To support this process, generating evidence from the country and regional level is of critical importance. Equally important is the sharing of this knowledge to ensure that all development partners can capitalise on proven successes and innovative solutions to common bottlenecks, tailored to their own country context and stakeholder grouping (e.g. government, civil society, private sector etc.).

Under its agreed [work programme](#), in 2018, the Global Partnership will intensify efforts to bring together the learning, knowledge and innovation on EDC available across constituencies to help scale development solutions at a faster pace, building on progress demonstrated by various countries, development partners and non-state actors. It will do so by identifying key challenges and innovations on how to best deliver the four, internationally-agreed development effectiveness principles: *country ownership over the development process; a focus on results; inclusive partnerships; and transparency and mutual accountability to one another.*

B. Background

These terms of reference were developed by the [Global Partnership's Working Group on Knowledge-Sharing for Increased Development Effectiveness](#), based on the results of a Global Mapping Exercise and Needs Assessment Survey. The Global Mapping Exercise was a horizon-scanning exercise undertaken by the Working Group in order to define the niche of the proposed KSP and ensure that it provides unique value, which is not redundant with the work of other initiatives; to ensure that the KSP and its contents are demand-driven; and to develop a foundation for building partnerships with other institutions / networks working on development effectiveness.

The Needs Assessment Survey was an online global survey, publicly available for six weeks, from early September to mid-October 2017. Designed by Working Group members, its purpose was to enable a better understanding of the knowledge needs of the Global Partnership's diverse membership, and to help shape and inform its overall knowledge-sharing efforts. The survey garnered more than 250 responses from 80+ countries, representing all Global Partnership constituencies. A high-level synthesis of this survey is included in this document as [Annex 2](#).

Taking into account the outcomes of the Global Mapping and Needs Assessment Survey, the Working Group created a draft version of these terms of reference to be consulted through the Global Partnership's multi-stakeholder Steering Committee and with its [Global Partnership Initiatives](#), with the aim of ensuring adequate feedback from all constituencies. Contributions to this process were received from Bulgaria, the European Commission, Germany, Mexico, the Netherlands and the World Bank, and comments from Global Partnership Initiatives were received via the Strengthening GPI Engagement workshop in Bonn (19-20 March).

Further to the Steering Committee's request during its 14th meeting (October 2017, Dhaka), the JST is also exploring a potential partnership with the [Global Delivery Initiative](#) in implementing the KSP. The Global Delivery Initiative (GDI) is a collaborative effort to create a collective and cumulative evidence base of delivery know-how to inform development practice and improve implementation through addressing challenges at the project level. GDI has in principle signaled its openness to collaborating on the KSP, and including its wealth of information on project-level delivery challenges, however the manner in which the partnership would function in practice is

still to be defined. A potential partnership with GDI will be explored under the auspices of the Knowledge-Sharing Working Group, and should be presented for virtual endorsement by the Steering Committee as applicable.

C. Strategic Goals

The KSP is envisaged as a digital platform to encourage the sharing of knowledge and innovative ideas on how to make development co-operation more effective, centred around implementing the effective development co-operation principles in practical terms. The Knowledge-Sharing Platform will be a one-stop knowledge portal for information, training, peer learning and networking around successes, bottlenecks and innovation in effective development co-operation. Its main aim will be to further progress in achieving the agreed development effectiveness principles at the country, regional and global levels.

What kind of knowledge?

Feedback from the Needs Assessment Survey underscored the Global Partnership community's desire to move from rhetoric to implementation and operationalisation of the principles of EDC at the country level. Stakeholders overwhelmingly outlined (i) reliable information on successes, bottlenecks and innovation in EDC; and (ii) capacity for building or strengthening institutional mechanisms for more effective co-operation and facilitation of evidence-based policy-planning as key needs in order to make their development co-operation more effective.

Respondents underscored major bottlenecks to increasing the effectiveness of their co-operation around institutional and political factors (e.g. difficult co-ordination within different ministries / public administration agencies at the country level; and weak political commitment to development effectiveness, etc. respectively) as well as strengthened capacity for partnership-building (e.g. knowledge on how different governments engage with non-governmental actors and integrate their inputs into strategies and policies for increased development effectiveness). Stakeholders also asked for replicable models of effective co-operation, typologies of co-operation and information on best practices; as well as substantiated experiences and results that clearly demonstrate what works and what doesn't. [Annex 2](#) outlines key highlights from the Needs Assessment Survey that will be used to inform the information architecture and substantive direction of the KSP.

In addition to the findings from the Needs Assessment Survey, inputs from other Global Partnership work streams, notably (i) country-level implementation, (ii) unlocking the potential of effectiveness and (iii) effective private sector engagement, will be crucial to inform the substantive direction of the KSP, and to ensure its relevance for country-level stakeholders. The KSP will seek to provide knowledge in a variety of forms including case studies, toolkits, e-discussions etc. (see [Annex 2](#), Section 3).

As such, the KSP will focus on achieving the following objectives:

- Ensuring that knowledge-sharing on EDC is demand-driven and reflects the multi-dimensional nature of development co-operation in light of the SDGs;
- Promoting the comprehensive exchange of knowledge on EDC (successes, bottlenecks, best practices and innovations); at all levels and for all constituencies represented by the Global Partnership;
- Providing tools for increasing the effectiveness of development co-operation as defined by the Needs Assessment Survey, including overcoming institutional and political barriers; increasing stakeholders' capacities for partnership-building and accessing knowledge; and overcoming implementation challenges;
- Promoting dialogue, peer learning and networking among all practitioners of development co-operation in order to increase its effectiveness;

- Providing relevant, demand-driven policy guidance and training according to the specific needs of each stakeholder group represented by the Global Partnership;
- Acting as a ‘network of networks’, bringing together organisations and platforms working to increase the effectiveness of development co-operation, to capitalise on all available knowledge in the EDC space; and
- Strengthening interlinkages between Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) and other goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda to embed effectiveness into the core of the SDGs.

D. Technical Approach

The development of the KSP will be undertaken in an iterative and phased approach to ensure that (i) a critical mass of content is available to support each of the platform’s key functionalities, (ii) buy-in is achieved from key stakeholders on the utility and added value of the platform; and that (iii) the platform is adapted to all constituencies, particularly stakeholders in the South. The KSP should be an evolving tool where feedback from users is made possible through surveys and on / offline mechanisms, creating a constant loop.

The development of the platform will also be informed by the following cross-cutting principles:

- The KSP should complement the work of related initiatives, capitalising on the complete store of knowledge available on EDC and reducing redundancies. Relevant knowledge products from likeminded initiatives, platforms and networks may be housed within the KSP, and an automated feed / machine learning techniques may be explored to support this process.
- The KSP is expected to be a complement to the Global Partnership’s external website, which is geared toward a non-technical audience. The two will be linked, however, the KSP will be focused on engaging practitioners of EDC at the technical and political levels, as well as non-executive stakeholders working on effective development co-operation.
- The KSP will seek to complement and reinforce the Global Partnership’s offline learning mechanisms, including peer learning through regional workshops and international events.

Resourcing

Consultations on the scope of the KSP also brought to light the need to ensure that, given limited human resource and financial capacity on the part of the JST, the KSP is self-sustainable to the maximum extent possible. This will entail investigation of automated feed / machine learning techniques, as well as dedicated human resource capacity for KSP management and related activities. As such, a minimum of one full time JST staff devoted only to management of the KSP and its community of practice will be necessary to ensure the scope envisaged in these terms of reference. In addition, the implementation of the functionalities outlined in these terms of reference are contingent upon adequate resource availability, and may necessarily be scaled back in line with available funding.

E. Timeline

Outputs	Timeline
Output 1: Finalisation of draft terms of reference by Working Group	By 15 December 2017

Output 2: Strategic consultations with Steering Committee members to finalise functionality / scope of KSP	Early January – 23 February 2018
Output 3: Endorsement of KSP concept by the Steering Committee at its 15 th meeting	21 April 2018
Output 4: Agreement on partnership with the Global Delivery Initiative and virtual endorsement by Steering Committee (as applicable)	By mid-May 2018
Output 5: KSP design / information architecture and technical terms of reference consulted with Working Group and finalised	By 1 June 2018
Output 6: Costing of platform and engagement of developer	By 30 June 2018
Output 7: Partnership-Building Strategy implementation	June – October 2018
Output 8: Phase 1 website developed in test environment with full functionality, and beta testing with key Global Partnership stakeholders	By 31 July 2018
Output 9: Phase 2 website developed in test environment with full functionality, and beta testing with key Global Partnership stakeholders	By 31 August 2018
Output 10: KSP soft launch	September 2018
Output 11: Official launch event (possibly in the margins of international fora, TBC)	TBC

Output 1: Finalisation of Draft Terms of Reference

The draft terms of reference to be consulted among Steering Committee members (Output 2) was finalised by the Working Group on Knowledge-Sharing in mid-December 2017.

Output 2: Strategic Consultations with Steering Committee and Global Partnership Initiatives

While the Needs Assessment Survey helped to define the broad contours of the KSP, the Working Group requested an additional round of consultation with Global Partnership stakeholders to ensure that the platform is truly demand-driven and fit-for purpose among multiple constituencies. As such, the KSP's draft terms of reference were shared with Steering Committee members and Global Partnership Initiatives to further refine the terms of reference.

Contributions to this process were received from Bulgaria, the European Commission, Germany, Mexico, the Netherlands and the World Bank. Additionally, the terms of reference were consulted with GPIs at the Strengthening GPI Engagement workshop (Bonn, 19-20 March), and these comments have been incorporated into the 2 April 2018 draft of the terms of reference.

Output 3: Endorsement of KSP concept by the Steering Committee at its 15th meeting

Taking into account the outcomes of the Global Mapping and Needs Assessment Survey, and the consultation with the Steering Committee and Global Partnership Initiatives, this draft of the KSP terms of reference will be presented to the Global Partnership Steering Committee at its 15th meeting in Washington (21-22 April, Washington) for discussion and endorsement.

Output 4: Agreement on partnership with the Global Delivery Initiative and virtual endorsement by Steering Committee (as applicable)

Further to the Steering Committee's request during its 14th meeting (October 2017, Dhaka), the JST is exploring a potential partnership with the [Global Delivery Initiative](#) (GDI) in implementing the KSP. GDI is a collaborative effort to create a collective and cumulative evidence base of delivery know-how to inform development practice and improve implementation through addressing challenges at the project level. A potential partnership with GDI will be explored under the auspices of the Knowledge-Sharing Working Group, and should be presented for virtual endorsement by the Steering Committee as applicable.

Output 5: KSP design / information architecture finalised and consulted with Working Group (see [Annex 1](#) for more information on draft contours of the KSP)

Based on feedback from the Steering Committee at its 15th meeting (20-21 April 2018), and further conversations with GDI about potential partnership opportunities, the KSP's design / information architecture and a technical terms of reference will be finalised under the auspices of the Working Group on Knowledge-Sharing. This process should also seek to include lessons learned from the development of KSPs by similar networks or initiatives.

Output 6: Costing of platform and engagement of developer

The technical terms of reference, containing an exhaustive list of features for the KSP, will be costed by the UNDP Joint Support Team, in compliance with UNDP's procurement procedures. The scale of ambition of the platform may be adjusted in line with available resources at the time of procurement. A developer will then be engaged, in line with UNDP procurement guidelines.

Output 7: Partnership-Building Strategy implementation

The Partnership-Building Strategy developed by the Knowledge-Sharing Working Group will be implemented between June and October 2018. This process will support awareness building of the KSP among likeminded initiatives and platforms, ensuring knowledge-sharing on development effectiveness across the myriad platforms that currently hold such information. The Partnership-Building Strategy will be crucial to demonstrating incentives for partners to contribute to the KSP, and for creating a critical mass of content on effective development co-operation.

Outputs 8 and 9: Website developed in test environment with full functionality, and beta testing with key Global Partnership stakeholders (see [Annex 1](#) for more information on draft contours of the KSP)

Phase 1 of the KSP will be developed with full functionality by late July 2018 and Phase 2 will be developed with full functionality by late August. At the end of each phase of design and development, members of the Working Group, and possibly Steering Committee members (TBC), will conduct internal beta testing to improve the functionality and address any issues before soft launch of the KSP.

Output 10 – Soft launch of the KSP

Soft launch of the KSP is expected in September 2018. At this point, the KSP will be publicly available and both Phase 1 and 2 functionalities will be enabled. The period between soft and public launch is expected to add a critical mass of content, making the KSP more robust and data / evidence-rich, while also supporting the Partnership-Building Strategy, as outlined in Output 7.

Output 8 – Official launch event

Official, public launch of the KSP is expected to take place at a side event or other public Global Partnership event in the margins of international fora (TBC).

ANNEX 1: ENVISAGED KSP FUNCTIONALITY

The below section details the envisaged functionalities for each phase of KSP development. The features below are illustrative, and an exhaustive list of functionalities will be developed as part of the technical terms of reference used to engage the KSP developer.

Phase 1 Functionality

1. General information architecture and design developed.

- Clean, airy look with Global Partnership logo and branding. Streamlined design, avoiding complicated mechanisms for accessing and utilising the site.
- Link to the Global Partnership's external website and button for contacting site Administrator (UNDP-OECD Joint Support Team).
- Publicly accessible landing page (no log-in required for the general public). Clearly laid-out sitemap and "About" page.
- Search functionality for users to easily find site content.
- Integrated access and visibility of relevant social media platforms: every page / resource, should be shareable via social media (Facebook, twitter, LinkedIn etc.).
- Integration with Google Analytics (or a similar platform) to ensure analytical tracking to understand who is contributing to the platform and what information is most popular.
- Google Translate embedded to ensure multi-language functionality.
- Platform should be mobile and tablet friendly.

2. Profile system for registered members.

- Ability to create a personal profile (mandatory to post documents or comment). Allow users to use their Facebook, Twitter, Google+ and LinkedIn for login at minimum.
- Customizable registration system where base information can be captured when a user registers (e.g. region, stakeholder group, key interests, etc.).
- Master database of users' emails allows site administrator to send targeted emails to all users or sub-sets of users (e.g. Francophones, or all those who are interested in blended finance, or participated in a previous discussion, etc.).
- Button to sign up to mailing list or weekly digest to disseminate news, updates, and resources.

3. Space for the site administrator to share featured information on EDC.

- Featured updates would include news from partner networks, GPs, other Global Partnership stakeholders etc. (pending approval from site administrator).
- Ability for users to post / announce events (pending approval from site administrator).

4. Development of a dynamic and easily searchable knowledge repository featuring a visual, curated and searchable collection of documents including best practices, policy briefs and analytical work produced by the Global Partnership, its stakeholders and partner initiatives. Access to 'toolkits' developed for each constituency represented by the Global Partnership, including key resources for making their development co-operation more effective.

- Ability to migrate documents currently uploaded on various partners' platforms without losing the related analytics / number of downloads.
- Migration of relevant technical documents (case studies, policy briefs) from the external Global Partnership website.
- Allows for users to upload video (microlearning or longer format), audio, PDF, Word, PPT and Excel files (pending approval from administrator).
- A robust taxonomy capability and mandatory summary functionality, which allows for tagging all content, users and comments accordingly. All news, articles, events,

publications, discussions, support opportunities and offers that correspond to a term can be easily found in one place.

- Development of accessible, public guidelines to encourage the sharing of knowledge without redundancies or out-of-scope information.
- Exploration of integrating machine-learning techniques and user-centric design approaches to make the platform truly demand-driven (i.e. automated tagging, summarization and “habit-forming” technology, etc.).

5. Spaces for networking and knowledge exchange.

- Group ‘room’ functionality to gather users and content around special interest topics that can be either closed or publicly accessible (e.g. closed working spaces for GPIs, or organic groups forming around a specific cluster, sector, topic or event).
- Ability to invite external users into the group environment.
- Group home page that can be customised by the group administrators, featuring the possibility to customise the space with information including a group description, moderators’ names and images, current discussions, twitter / Facebook feed; ability to post documents and start e-discussions.
- Comments should be filtered for profanity and spam.

Phase 2 Functionality

6. Space for Global Partnership-wide (publicly accessible) e-discussions.

- Publicly available, real-time consultation forum that allows users to filter by subject and respond to consultations after login in to the system.
- Ability to denote a registered user as the discussion facilitator.
- Ability for site administrator to administer voting / polls on potential discussion topics.
- Comments should be filtered for profanity and spam.

7. Information gateway of links to partner organisations’ websites.

- By creating a ‘meta-platform’ that draws information from other existing platforms, the KSP will not only avoid unnecessary duplication of content and large upfront costs, but it will also quickly bring a large corpus of knowledge onto one single platform. While many of the knowledge products are expected to be housed on the KSP, the ‘information gateway’ should provide quick and easy access to partner organisations’ websites for access to further resources.

8. Webinar / Training Portal.

- Dedicated area for online webinars and training opportunities (hosted by the Global Partnership as well as external partners including universities, think tanks, etc.).
- Ability for site administrator to administer voting / polls on possible training topics.
- Ability to archive past webinars or trainings.

9. Expertise centre

- Inclusion of a ‘roster of experts’, which will make it possible for users to contact worldwide development co-operation experts.

ANNEX 2: FINDINGS OF THE GLOBAL NEEDS ASSESSMENT SURVEY

Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC)

Responses from 2017 Global Needs Assessment Survey

Background

The Global Needs Assessment Survey was an online global survey, publicly available for six weeks, from early September to mid-October 2017. Designed by members of the GPEDC Working Group on Knowledge-Sharing for Increased Development Effectiveness, its purpose was to enable the Working Group to better understand the knowledge needs of the GPEDC's diverse membership (e.g. gaps in information on how to make co-operation more effective across regions and partnership types; and best modalities for sharing knowledge, etc.). The survey was also designed to help shape and inform the GPEDC's overall knowledge-sharing efforts and the upcoming GPEDC knowledge platform (in conjunction with the analysis from a Global Mapping). The survey garnered more than 250 responses from 80+ countries, representing all GPEDC constituencies.

Key Highlights from the Needs Assessment Survey

Feedback from the Needs Assessment survey underscored the GPEDC community's desire to move from rhetoric to implementation and operationalisation of the principles of effective development co-operation (country ownership, a focus on results, multi-stakeholder partnerships and transparency and mutual accountability) at the country level. Stakeholders overwhelmingly outlined key needs in order to make their development co-operation more effective as (i) reliable information on successes, bottlenecks and innovation in effective development co-operation; and (ii) capacity-building for building or strengthening institutional mechanisms for more effective co-operation and facilitation of evidence-based policy-planning. Stakeholders underscored major bottlenecks to increasing the effectiveness of their co-operation around institutional and political factors (e.g. difficult co-ordination within different ministries / public administration agencies at the country level; and weak political commitment to development effectiveness, etc. respectively). A list of indicative responses from the survey is outlined in Section A.

The following recommendations were also common themes identified among responses to the Needs Assessment Survey:

- In order to expand the Global Partnership's reach, stakeholders urged it to move beyond the knowledge generated by the GPEDC itself, and to create partnerships with other organisations producing evidence on scalable successes, bottlenecks and innovations in effective development co-operation at the country level.
- Stakeholders reiterated that while online knowledge-sharing is important, it should be seen as a complement to offline meetings of development practitioners / communities of practice, especially at the regional and national levels.
- Stakeholders urged the need for translation of GPEDC documents, especially into French and Spanish, to ensure inclusivity among all regional groups and constituencies.
- Stakeholders identified the need for targeted trainings and toolkits on increasing the effectiveness of development co-operation as essential for building capacity at the country-level.

Section A: Indicative responses around stakeholders' key needs to make development partnerships more effective

1. Critical needs in order to create more effective development partnerships (open-ended response)

Increased Evidence Base

- Reliable data and information on successes, bottlenecks and innovation in effective development co-operation.

Capacity-Building

- Mechanisms, fora and platforms to facilitate and institutionalise the co-ordination and joint work of different stakeholders, including non-traditional actors.
- Capacity building to facilitate co-ordination, M&E, joint needs assessments, evidence-based policy planning and effective resource planning.
- Strengthening already existing institutional mechanisms; and strengthening and harmonising the flow of development projects and programmes' information between official institutions.

Possibly out of scope for the GPEDC

- Time and resources to identify common objectives and benefits each party will attain from the partnership, agree on collaboration modus operandi and build trust.

2. Bottlenecks to making development co-operation and partnerships more effective (open-ended response)

Likely within the scope of the GPEDC

Institutional

- Lack of co-ordination structures for strengthening multi-stakeholder partnerships and co-ordination within different ministries / public administration agencies.
- Lack of reliable statistics and data on which to base decisions for formulating policies to facilitate effective development co-operation and partnerships.
- Lack of coherence between development partners and beneficiaries in the selection of interventions and non-usage of country systems.
- Lack of holistic approaches and needs assessments for development planning.
- Lack of lessons regarding the operative implementation of each effectiveness principle according to the specific role of each stakeholder, as well as the lack of institutional processes that allow this implementation.

Political

- Competition between groups in the same field, instead of collaboration.
- Financial support needs to be coupled with greater political support (weak political commitment to development effectiveness by both donors and developing countries).
- National government recognition of CSOs as development actors in their own right has not universally been achieved.

Possibly out of scope for the GPEDC

- Bureaucratic systems of both donors and recipients are not efficient enough to tackle complex issues.
- Development agencies and donors have their own interests and goals; methodologies; and business processes which often do not align with developing countries'.

3. Types of knowledge, information or support needed to make development co-operation or partnerships more effective (open-ended response)

Access to Knowledge

- Replicable models of effective co-operation, typologies of co-operation; information on best practices.
- Easily accessible knowledge on functional solutions to development challenges, access to well-documented and substantiated experiences and results that clearly demonstrate what works and what doesn't.
- Resources and guidance for producing knowledge on effective development co-operation; and for increasing understanding of how to feed lessons and evidence into development practice.
- Increased awareness of the principles of partnership in general and the GPEDC more broadly.

- A shared platform involving all key international development actors, including Southern partners, with products that extract and synthesise knowledge on what works and what doesn't in the different areas of development cooperation, categorised by sectors, with easy search capabilities.
- Making materials available in different languages.

Analysis

- Analysis on the political economy of aid.
- Best practices on the construction and implementation of international co-operation policies.

Partnership-building

- Mapping and linkages to prospective partners engaged in effective development co-operation.
- Knowledge on how different governments engage with non-governmental actors and integrate their inputs into strategies and policies for increased development effectiveness.
- Participation in pilot projects that will help assess the implementation process, identify gaps and share technical know-how and experiences on what might or not work at country level.

Possibly out of scope for the GPEDC

- Terms of reference for co-operation and partnerships among multiple development co-operation typologies.
- Mapping of all financing flows available for development at the national level.
- More access to qualified professional evaluators who are based at the country-level.

Out of scope for the GPEDC

- Sufficient funding for development co-operation activities.

4. Kinds of information stakeholders would like to share / be shared around effective development co-operation (in addition to what is outlined above in questions 1-3) (open-ended response)

- More nuanced lessons about working on specific types of projects (e.g. South-South Co-operation), in specific sectors, or in specific geographical contexts are often more valuable than those that are more general in nature.
- Engagement points into the effective development co-operation conversations for youth and civil society.
- Developing country governments' views of good practice on the part of development partners (OECD-DAC).
- Good practices in terms of knowledge management on effective development co-operation.

Section B: Modalities of Knowledge-Sharing

1. How could an online knowledge-sharing platform on development effectiveness best serve your needs? What is one thing that such a platform could provide that would make it instantly useful (value added compared to other platforms or websites)? (open-ended response)

- Provide easily searchable information on best practices for country level implementation of effective development co-operation.
- Offer a space for discussion around forming inclusive partnerships for development.
- Include toolkits for all stakeholder groups to better implement best practices in effective development co-operation at the country level.
- Make available a virtual library with documents, articles, videos, etc. on implementing the effective development co-operation principles.
- Inclusion of a database on organisations genuinely interested in co-operating, indicating more specifically how and in what field they wish to engage in co-operation.
- Easy integration with google, Facebook, twitter, etc.

- Possibility of automatically receiving information on latest developments and innovations based on country context, or region.
- Virtual trainings on how to make effectiveness a cross-cutting issue for all sectors.

2. What areas of effective development co-operation are you interested in learning more about (e.g. what areas might be useful for your work, but you are not sufficiently informed about)?
(users were allowed to rate each of the below on a scale from 1 (lowest interest) to 5 (highest interest))

The answers below are ranked from highest overall interest, to lowest overall interest:

- (i) Transparency of information on development co-operation
 - 63% - highest interest (5)
 - 27% - very strong interest (4)
 - 11% - moderate interest (3)
- (ii) Multi-stakeholder Dialogue Mechanisms
 - 57% - highest interest (5)
 - 21% - very strong interest (4)
 - 12% - moderate interest (3)
- (iii) Mapping of all financing flows available for development
 - 52% - highest interest (5)
 - 15% - very strong interest (4)
 - 17% - moderate interest (3)
- (iv) National monitoring and evaluation systems
 - 48% - highest interest (5)
 - 28% - very strong interest (4)
 - 12% - moderate interest (3)
- (v) Mutual accountability and inclusive reviews
 - 48% - highest interest (5)
 - 26% - very strong interest (4)
 - 13% - moderate interest (3)
- (vi) Institutional arrangements for effective development co-operation
 - 46% - highest interest (5)
 - 28% - very strong interest (4)
 - 14% - moderate interest (3)
- (vii) South-South Co-operation
 - 46% - highest interest (5)
 - 24% - very strong interest (4)
 - 16% - moderate interest (3)
- (viii) Contribution of the private sector to development
 - 45% - highest interest (5)
 - 27% - very strong interest (4)
 - 15% - moderate interest (3)
- (ix) Development partners' use of country systems
 - 45% - highest interest (5)
 - 22% - very strong interest (4)
 - 14% - moderate interest (3)

- (x) Public-private dialogue
 - 44% - highest interest (5)
 - 27% - very strong interest (4)
 - 16% - moderate interest (3)
- (xi) Untying of aid
 - 43% - highest interest (5)
 - 26% - very strong interest (4)
 - 17% - moderate interest (3)
- (xii) Predictability of development co-operation
 - 43% - highest interest (5)
 - 18% - very strong interest (4)
 - 20% - moderate interest (3)
- (xiii) Development co-operation's contribution to gender equality and women's empowerment
 - 41% - highest interest (5)
 - 26% - very strong interest (4)
 - 16% - moderate interest (3)
- (xiv) Development partners' use of country results frameworks
 - 39% - highest interest (5)
 - 26% - very strong interest (4)
 - 26% - moderate interest (3)
- (xv) Enabling legal or regulatory frameworks for civil society's contribution to development
 - 37% - highest interest (5)
 - 26% - very strong interest (4)
 - 18% - moderate interest (3)
- (xvi) Development co-operation in conflict-affected settings
 - 36% - highest interest (5)
 - 25% - very strong interest (4)
 - 15% - moderate interest (3)
- (xvii) Blended finance
 - 35% - highest interest (5)
 - 24% - very strong interest (4)
 - 16% - moderate interest (3)
- (xviii) Triangular Co-operation
 - 34% - highest interest (5)
 - 29% - very strong interest (4)
 - 11% - moderate interest (3)

3. What digital knowledge sharing formats would be most useful for your effective development co-operation work?
(users were allowed to rate each of the below on a scale from 1 (least useful) to 5 (most useful))

The answers below are ranked from highest overall interest, to lowest overall interest. The percentages correspond to the percentage of respondents who ranked the specific format as a 5 (most useful).

- Case Studies – 50%
- Online trainings - 50%
- Toolkits – 44%

- Policy briefs – 40%
- Videos – 39%
- Power Point Presentations – 34%
- Infographics / data visualizations – 32%
- Helpdesk / question and answer service – 30%
- Microsoft Word documents – 29%
- News articles – 29%
- Newsletters – 29%
- PDFs – 29%
- E-discussions (online discussions) – 27%
- Webinars – 25%
- Voting / polls / surveys – 23%
- Blogs – 22%
- Podcast / audio – 18%