



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

UPDATE ON GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVES

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

This document presents a concise overview of Global Partnership Initiatives' (GPIs) activities. It builds on the *Synthesis Note on the Building Blocks and Voluntary Initiatives* presented at the 7th Steering Committee meeting (19-20 January 2015, The Hague, Netherlands) and on the GPIs' latest reporting on their activities.

This document is shared with the members of the Steering Committee [for information and discussion](#).

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PURPOSE AND GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. The Global Partnership Initiatives (GPIs) are voluntary initiatives comprising “coalitions of the willing” to advance specific Busan commitments, as well as progress in new and innovative areas of GPEDC work. GPIs represent voluntary, member-led implementation vehicles to spearhead the achievement of results at country and regional levels.
2. The Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC) aims to support these efforts by serving as a knowledge hub and platform that can help identify opportunities for sharing GPIs’ results, while providing a space for mutual learning, increased co-operation, and effective upscaling of GPIs’ work.
3. The objective of this document is to present a concise overview of GPIs’ activities, building on the [Synthesis Note on the Building Blocks and Voluntary Initiatives](#) presented at the 7th Steering Committee meeting (19-20 January 2015, The Hague, Netherlands). It starts by outlining the new reporting procedure launched in June 2015. Then it proposes application criteria and a process for becoming a GPI. Finally, it provides an overview of GPI activities.

Guiding Questions

- Does the Steering Committee agree with the proposed application criteria and process for initiatives wishing to become a GPI?
- How can the GPEDC support GPIs in driving implementation of Busan principles and commitments at country-level? How can GPIs’ activities better support the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals?
- How can the GPEDC respond to GPIs’ request for more visibility, knowledge-sharing, enhanced support and further linkages to other GPEDC processes and fora (particularly in the build-up to the Second High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC)? How can the GPEDC assist to promote synergies and scale up successful GPIs?
- What is the right balance of engagement with GPIs in light of their voluntary status, diverse nature, composition, focus, and level of outputs?

A NEW REPORTING PROCEDURE TO BETTER CAPTURE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVES’ ACTIVITIES

4. The [Synthesis Note on the Building Blocks and Voluntary Initiatives](#) and the discussions at the 7th Steering Committee meeting of the GPEDC (19-20 January 2015, The Hague, Netherlands) have produced several recommendations regarding reporting of activities of Building Blocks and Voluntary Initiatives (which were agreed at the First High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC - HLM1, see annex I of the [Mexico High Level Meeting Communiqué](#)). These recommendations included:
 - To regroup the Busan Building Blocks and the Voluntary Initiatives under the common name of “Global Partnership Initiatives” (GPIs), noting that the Building Blocks and the Voluntary Initiatives remain unchanged (annex I presents a list of GPIs).
 - To invite GPI leads to provide updates on progress of their respective GPIs every six months.

- To provide increased visibility to GPIs that have reported and enhance efforts to work through them.
5. The GPEDC Planning Workshop: Strengthening Co-operation to Deliver Results (Brussels, 21-22 January 2015), co-hosted by the European Commission, the NEPAD Agency Africa Platform for Development Effectiveness, and the Asia-Pacific Regional Development Effectiveness Facility also highlighted the importance of knowledge-sharing among GPIs. This workshop brought together over 150 participants from the GPEDC community – including GPI representatives. The workshop was an opportunity to strengthen communication and the linkages between different GPIs and the broader GPEDC constituency, including through a draft framework of activities. It also provided recommendations for GPI engagement and for reflecting GPIs’ experiences in the future operationalisation of the post-2015 agenda.
 6. In response to these recommendations, the GPEDC launched a **bi-annual reporting procedure** for GPIs. In June 2015, GPIs were invited to respond to an online reporting form (annex II) which intended to i) facilitate GPIs’ reporting, ii) allow for consolidation of results of on-the-ground efforts to drive implementation of Busan principles and iii) assess GPIs’ results in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the post-2015 development agenda. A concise overview of the responses obtained is presented in this document and will be discussed at the 8th Steering Committee meeting in Mexico City (3-4 September 2015). A similar reporting request will be re-issued to all GPI leads every six months.
 7. The bi-annual reporting procedure will allow the GPEDC to **give increased visibility** to the GPIs and will be an **instrument for supporting knowledge-sharing and synergies** among them. The GPIs’ results will be featured on the GPEDC website; inform relevant GPEDC processes, such as the Steering Committee meetings and the Second High-Level Meeting (HLM2) (late 2016 in Nairobi, Kenya); and be considered for showcasing at high-level side events and on the GPEDC blog. They will also contribute to the consolidation of evidence-based results of on-the-ground efforts to drive implementation of Busan principles, and be considered for showcasing at HLM2 and other GPEDC events.
 8. The reporting process does not aim to make a value judgment on the overall strength, identity and institutional capacity of GPIs with activities that go beyond the result reported. It accommodates the diverse nature of GPIs in composition as well as focus. The GPEDC acknowledges their independent character and strong ability to undertake and engage in other activities and operations (following their own institutional mandates and evolution) beyond those linked to the GPEDC framework.

PROPOSED APPLICATION CRITERIA AND PROCESS FOR GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVES

9. Since HLM1, three initiatives have approached the GPEDC Joint Support Team (JST) wishing to obtain GPI status. They include the “Parliamentary Stakeholder Engagement Initiative for Effective Development Co-operation” (led by the Association of European Parliamentarians with Africa-AWEPA and the Inter-Parliamentary Union-IPU), the programme “Farmers Fighting Poverty” (managed by AgriCord, a coalition of non-governmental organisations) and the Peruvian-based youth-led organisation “Somos el Presente”.
10. Given this interest, it is important to clarify the criteria and the process to become a GPI. Proposed **application criteria** for initiatives wishing to obtain GPI status are:

- Endorse the four Busan Principles.
 - Propose activities aimed at improving development co-operation on the ground.
 - Be multi-actor.
 - List at least one intended result linked to development effectiveness.
 - State how the activities contribute to implementation of at least one of the SDGs.
 - Agree that results may be featured under GPEDC umbrella.
 - Report bi-annually to the GPEDC according to the criteria outlined in the reporting template.
11. With regards to the **application process**, it is proposed that partners seeking to obtain GPI status submit an application for the JST's review against the application criteria via email: info@effectivecooperation.org. The proposed application could request the following information (which builds on the guidelines contained in page 4 of the [Synthesis Note on the Building Blocks and Voluntary Initiatives](#)):

1. ***Please provide a short description of the initiative, outlining concrete deliverables to improve the quality of development co-operation on the ground (i.e. not just meetings), expected outcomes (the outcome should involve multiple actors), and relevance to the GPEDC agenda and the realization of the SDGs. Please make sure to keep your text short (max 500 words), as well as action and outcome-oriented.***
2. ***Please specify partners involved and ideas/ways for interested partners to get involved with your initiative. In addition, please let us know if the GPEDC can help you to reach out to specific partners.***
3. ***Please provide a timeline for your initiative's deliverables until the Second High Level Meeting of the GPEDC (late 2016 in Nairobi, Kenya).***
4. ***If available, please provide relevant website and online links to further information on your initiative.***
5. ***Please provide the name of a contact person or focal point for your initiative. This name will be added to the Joint Support Team's database of GPI "leads" and will be shared publicly for information related to the initiative.***

12. Successful applications will be added to the list of GPIs and will be eligible to be showcased on the dedicated [online platform for the GPIs](#).
13. As stated in the [Synthesis Note on the Building Blocks and Voluntary Initiatives](#), initiatives wishing to be removed from the list of GPIs (annex I) can make such a request to the JST via e-mail at info@effectivecooperation.org

OVERVIEW OF GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVES' ACTIVITIES

GPIs are advancing implementation of many Busan commitments

14. GPIs are making important progress in advancing implementation of **core Busan principles of development effectiveness as well as other commitments** from the [Busan Partnership Agreement](#). A summary of activities of reporting GPIs is presented below and a full list of GPIs and their reporting status is provided in annex I. A list of all GPIs' responses to the June 2015 reporting request will be provided as a separate room document during the 8th Steering Committee meeting in Mexico City.
15. A great majority of GPIs are supporting **ownership of development priorities by developing countries**. Several of them are contributing to strengthening country systems, particularly the GPIs hosted in the Effective Institutions Platform ("Country Dialogues for Using and Strengthening Local Systems" – GPI 10 – and "Launch of Learning Alliances on Public Sector Reform' initiative" – GPI 27)¹ as well as the GPIs on Gender Equality and the Busan Action Plan for Statistics. All reporting GPIs present a country-implementation element, for instance through country implementation pilots, technical and financial support to country implementation and support to in-country dialogues.
16. Engaging in **inclusive development partnerships** is another principle heavily supported and implemented by GPIs. Many of them are multi-stakeholder partnerships involving representatives from governments, international organisations, civil society organisations, academia and the private sector. Four of the reporting GPIs are taking several actions to promote effective participation and contribution of civil society in development co-operation ("Civil Society Continuing Campaign for Effective Development" – GPI 6; CSO Enabling Environment Framework and Guidelines – GPI 12; "The Big Development DataShift" – GPI 33; "The Big Idea: Youth-Led, Data-Driven Accountability and Governance" – GPI 34). The initiatives "Partnerships for Prosperity" (the former building block on the Private Sector), "Business Hubs" (GPI 4) and "Business Roadmaps" (GPI 5) are promoting public-private co-operation and, more broadly, helping to strengthen the engagement of the private sector in development.
17. Several GPIs are also fostering a **focus on results**. The GPI "Results and Mutual Accountability" (a former building block) is leading this agenda by promoting pilot programmes on enhancing the use of country results frameworks. The "Busan Action Plan for Statistics" (a former building block) is also progressing well, helping countries to build statistical capacity and collect better data – and good data is fundamental for measuring and focusing on results.
18. Finally, four GPIs are explicitly promoting the principles of **transparency and accountability**. First, the "Busan Action Plan for Statistics" is building and improving national and regional statistical capacity through many different activities such as technical and financial support to country-led initiatives, international and in-country dialogues and tracking support to statistical capacity building. Second, "The Big Development DataShift" (GPI 33) launched a two-year pilot implementation in December 2014 with the objective of generating and using citizen-generated data to monitor development progress and demand accountability. Third, "The Big Idea: Youth-Led, Data-Driven Accountability and Governance" (GPI 34) has a focus on integrating young people as active development actors. Their latest activities have been focusing on advocacy, influencing global processes and country-level implementation. Finally, under

¹ GPIs' numbers refer to those numbers attributed in the list presented in annex 1 of the [Mexico High Level Meeting Communiqué](#).

“Additional efforts on International Aid Transparency Initiative” (GPI 3), a methodology has been developed for measuring the quality of data published to IATI across the three key dimensions of timely, forward-looking and comprehensive data in order to support members in meeting their Busan commitment by the end of this year. This work has formed the basis of IATI’s contribution to the revised transparency indicator.

19. Many GPIs have also advanced implementation of several commitments from the [Busan Partnership Agreement](#) beyond the core Busan principles of development effectiveness. For instance:

- Four reporting GPIs are helping to **facilitate, leverage and strengthen the impact of diverse sources of development finance** (paragraph 10). This includes the GPIs focused on domestic resource mobilisation, such as the “Active support to Tax Inspectors Without Borders” (GPI 1) and “Launch of Coalition for Sustainably Resourced Public Service Delivery” (GPI 26). The first one operated as a pilot initiative until the Addis Conference on Financing for Development, when it was decided to extend the initiative to a project with global reach led by the OECD and the UNDP. The activities of the second were pending decisions at the same Addis Conference. The “Development Impact Bonds” initiative (GPI 13) has completed a full scoping study to address the spread of Rhodesian Sleeping Sickness in Uganda and is now exploring interest from like-minded donors and potential investors in this innovative financing mechanism. On philanthropy, the GPI “Guidelines for Effective Philanthropic Engagement” (GPI 21) is working on country pilots and a methodology to enhance collaboration between governments and the philanthropic community to promote better development results.
- Two GPIs are making a big push to accelerate efforts to **achieve gender equality** and the empowerment of women (paragraph 20). The related GPIs “The Gender Initiative” (a former building block) and “Gender Equality: Delivering on the Busan Commitments” (GPI 20) are helping to strengthen national systems for tracking resource allocations to gender equality and women’s empowerment, providing inputs and support to the GPEDC monitoring process, and mobilising financial and political commitment to gender equality.
- Several GPIs are helping to **manage diversity and reduce fragmentation** of development co-operation (paragraph 25). Three GPIs are producing and disseminating evidence as well as promoting dialogue and knowledge sharing among different stakeholders in this area (“Managing Diversity and Reducing Fragmentation” – a former building block; “Further Work on Managing Diversity and Reducing Fragmentation” – GPI 18; “Highlighting the Problem of Potentially Under-Aided Countries” – GPI 22). A GPI led by Arab institutions is also working on co-ordination with other constituencies, particularly with the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) (“Statement of Resolve by the National and Regional Arab Development Finance Institutions, the Islamic Development Bank and the OPEC Fund for International Development” – GPI 32). The “EU Joint Programming: Helping to Manage Diversity” (GPI 17) has made progress in agreeing joint programme documents in 14 countries and a number of countries are already engaging in joint implementation arrangements. This GPI has also published a guidance package on joint programming.
- The “Partnership for Climate Finance and Development” (GPI 31) is helping to **promote coherence across climate finance and development co-operation** (paragraph 34). This GPI works through regional platforms in Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean and, in 2015, it organised a series of dialogue meetings to promote lesson- and knowledge-sharing on climate finance for development. Such dialogues are particularly important to inform international discussions related to access, management and use of climate finance in the context of the Addis Conference on Financing for Development, the UN Summit for the Adoption of the Post-2015 Development Agenda (September 2015) and the 21st Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (December 2015).

- The GPI “New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States” (a former building block) is taking several actions to fulfil the commitment to promote sustainable development in situations of conflict and fragility ([Busan Partnership Agreement](#), paragraph 26). In 2015, this GPI organised and actively participated in several international events to discuss: i) progress in implementing the New Deal for engagement in fragile states; ii) development finance in fragile and conflict-affected countries; iii) effective recovery in countries affected by the Ebola crisis; and iv) engaging with the private sector. This GPI also promoted implementation of the New Deal in Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo and Guinea-Bissau.
20. Finally, the initiatives “Japan’s ODA Charter” (GPI 24) and the “The Partnership in Mozambique – An Agenda for Action” (GPI 35) are examples of how countries are reviewing their policies and practices to align with the principles and commitments agreed in Busan. Japan adopted a new development co-operation charter that expands the scope of its co-operation, highlights the need to collaborate with various development actors and emphasises collaboration with developing countries to ensure peace and prosperity. Over the past months, “the Partnership in Mozambique – An Agenda for Action” made progress in defining the partnership arrangements and establishing a wide dialogue platform involving different actors such as the civil society, the private sector, providers of development co-operation and the government of Mozambique.

Several GPIs are already collaborating and more synergies could be promoted

21. Several of the reporting GPIs are already collaborating and building on the results of each other or supporting progress in areas beyond their priority themes. Clear examples are the GPIs that are related to or emerged from a former building block, such as the GPIs on managing diversity and reducing fragmentation (GPI 18 and 22), the GPI on gender equality (GPI 20) and the GPIs on country systems hosted at the Effective Institutions Platform (GPI 10 and 27). In addition, there are also synergies among GPIs working on different topics. For instance, the GPIs focused on gender equality and the Busan Action Plan for Statistics are working together on developing and improving gender statistical indicators in several areas. Another example is the GPI “Civil Society Continuing Campaign for Effective Development” (GPI 6), which prepared a mapping of South-South co-operation practices. Finally, GPI 32 led by Arab institutions is collaborating with the DAC and the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) to report on a common statistical standard, which will help to further advance transparency commitments.

Several GPIs which have not reported are still very active

22. Among the GPIs which have not reported to the GPEDC, some have been achieved and do not envision further activities, others are no longer active and one of them has momentarily suspended activities. The different status of these GPIs is reflected in annex I.
23. Many non-reporting GPIs are still making progress in their respective areas of work, even if they have not responded to the June 2015 reporting request. For instance, many of the GPIs working on domestic resource mobilisation were very active at the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (Addis Ababa, 13-16 July 2015) and the negotiations in the lead up to this conference. One important result achieved in this area was the launch of the Addis Tax Initiative, by which participating countries commit to double their support for capacity building on taxation and domestic revenue mobilisation by 2020. Another example is the “Network of Southern Think-Tanks” (GPI 29), which has organised several meetings since HLM1. In addition, several GPI

representatives attended the Brussels Workshop (21-22 January 2015). Going forward, it is expected that the new bi-annual reporting procedure can facilitate capturing GPIs' activities and results. Greater efforts could also be invested in reaching out to all GPIs and ensuring better linkages with other GPEDC activities. Some ideas in that direction are presented in the next section.

The GPEDC could further support GPIs to implement Busan commitments

24. Reporting GPIs provided several suggestions on how the GPEDC community can support their activities. The Steering Committee is invited to provide input on how these suggestions could be operationalised:
- Many GPIs suggested that the GPEDC could provide more visibility to GPIs, disseminate their results, and help them to raise funds and support their activities. Some of them made concrete requests to the GPEDC to facilitate their participation in global processes, including through presentation of GPIs' results in HLM2 and support to access and participate in UN processes.
 - There were also calls for enhancing linkages between GPIs and other GPEDC processes and fora. GPIs suggested to create closer linkages and to promote regular exchanges with the Co-chairs and the Steering Committee of the GPEDC. Some would also like to be more involved in the GPEDC monitoring process (e.g. through closer consultation) and suggested that the next monitoring report also reflect Busan commitments that go beyond the monitoring indicators. Another suggestion was to consult and involve GPIs in the preparations for HLM2.
 - Some GPIs are already active in contributing to and influencing the post-2015 development agenda (e.g. "The Busan Action Plan for Statistics" and the "Civil Society Continuing Campaign for Effective Development") but it was suggested that the GPEDC could have more discussions on how to promote linkages between the GPIs and the post-2015 development agenda.
 - Finally, GPIs would like the GPEDC to promote more contact, knowledge sharing and synergies among them.

ANNEX I: GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVES (GPIs)

(Numbers in front of GPIs title refer to those attributed in the list presented in annex 1 of the [Mexico High Level Meeting Communiqué](#))

CATEGORY	GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVE	CONTACT	COMMENTS	REPORTED IN JUNE 2015
CIVIL SOCIETY	6. Civil Society Continuing Campaign for Effective Development	CPDE with support from Canada, Ireland and Sweden www.csopartnership.org Contact: Roberto Pinauin, rpinauin@iboninternational.org	A three-year programme "Civil Society Continuing Campaign for Effective Development"	✓
	7. Collaboration to strengthen Civil Society-led South-South Cooperation through evidence and experience sharing	Articulação SUL, Participatory Research in Asia (PRIA) and the Institute of Development Studies (links to South-South co-operation initiatives) http://cso-ssc.org ; http://cso-ssc.org/forum/#/20140415/mexico-focus-session-debate-2-3852100/ Contact: info@cso-ssc.org	Commitment to continuing the civil society - academic collaboration on CSO-led South-South Cooperation; meetings; debate	
	12. CSO Enabling Environment Framework and Guidelines	Task Team on CSO Development Effectiveness and Enabling Environment: taskteamcso.com Contacts: Jacqueline Wood, Task Team Secretariat, woodjacqueline@hotmail.com David Wubs-Mrocewicz, Task Team Secretariat Manager, wubs@iss.nl Brian Tomlinson, Task Team Co-chair, brian.t.tomlinson@gmail.com	A framework and a set of guidelines on the CSO enabling environment (EE)	✓
	33. The Big Development DataShift (see also the former Building Block on the Busan Action Plan for Statistics)	CIVICUS www.thedatashift.org Contact: Jason Maglaughlin, jason.maglaughlin@civicus.org	An initiative to build the capacity of civil society to collect and use citizen-generated data; promote comparability of data	✓
	34. The Big Idea: Youth-led, data-driven accountability and governance (see also the former Building Block on Results and accountability)	Restless Development http://restlessdevelopment.org/big-idea Contact: markn@restlessdevelopment.org	A partnership to equip young people with knowledge and skills to use data to mobilise citizens to take action; the project will be implemented in Nepal, Tanzania and Ghana	✓
CLIMATE FINANCE	Climate Finance (a former Building Block)	Contacts: Tom Beloe, UNDP, tom.beloe@undp.org Jan Corfee-Morlot, jan.corfee-morlot@oecd.org Alexis Robert, OECD, Alexis.Robert@oecd.org Gisela CAMPILLO, OECD, Gisela.CAMPILLO@oecd.org		Results reported under GPI 31

	31. Partnership for Climate Finance and Development (see also the former Building Block on Climate finance)	Contacts: Tom Beloe, UNDP, tom.beloe@undp.org Jan Corfee-Morlot, jan.corfee-morlot@oecd.org Alexis Robert, OECD Alexis.Robert@oecd.org Gisela CAMPILLO, OECD, Gisela.CAMPILLO@oecd.org http://climatefinance-developmenteffectiveness.org/busan-partnership-for-action.html ; http://www.oecd.org/development/environment-development/climate-partnership	A partnership to support lesson learning and dialogue on the management of climate finance for development through strengthened platforms for dialogue in Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America/Caribbean	✓
EFFECTIVENESS AND QUALITY OF DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION	3. Additional efforts on International Aid Transparency Initiative (see also the former Building Block on Transparency)	IATI members Contacts: http://www.aidtransparency.net/info@iatistandard.org Annelise.Parr@undp.org Carolyn.Culey@devinit.org	A light touch assessment of IATI progress in early 2015; further actions necessary to meet commitments by the December 2015 deadline	✓
	39. Collaborative partner-donor evaluation initiative (added on 8 July 2014)	Public organisations from 18 partner countries; 15 donor institutions committed to providing financial and/or technical support http://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation/collaborativepartnerdonorevaluation.htm Contact: Jean-Philippe Nadal, France, Jean-Philippe.Nadal@adef.finances.gouv.fr	The initiative focuses on collaborative evaluation activities that are intended to strengthen country evaluation systems; a series of partner country studies	
	10. Country Dialogues for Using and Strengthening Local Systems (see also the former Building Block on Effective Institutions Platform)	Effective Institutions Platform (EIP) http://www.effectiveinstitutions.org/ CABRI: http://www.cabri-sbo.org/en/about-us Contacts: Steve Pierce, USAID, spierce@usaid.gov Neil Cole, CABRI, neil.cole@cabri-sbo.org Jennifer Moreau, OECD, Jennifer.moreau@oecd.org	Implementation of 'Country Dialogues for Using and Strengthening Local Systems'	✓
	Effective Institutions Platform (a former Building Block)	www.effectiveinstitutions.org Contacts: Steve Pierce, USAID, spierce@usaid.gov Neil Cole, CABRI, neil.cole@cabri-sbo.org Jennifer Moreau, OECD, Jennifer.moreau@oecd.org		Results reported under GPIs 10, 27 and 28
	17. EU Joint Programming: Helping to Manage Diversity (see also the former Building Block on Managing diversity and reducing fragmentation)	EU http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/ensure-aid-effectiveness/index_en.htm Contacts: Lino Molteni, Jost Kadel, Katarina Tafvelin, European Commission: EUROPEAID-A2@ec.europa.eu ; EuropeAid-JOINT-PROGRAMMING-	Having joint programming processes operational in 40 or more partner countries by 2017; EU guidance issued by the end of 2014 and regional seminars on joint programming held in five regions by mid-2015	✓

		SUPPORT@ec.europa.eu Saffia Diop (Saffia.DIOP@eeas.europa.eu); European External Action Service: VI-B2@eeas.europa.eu JOINT-PROGRAMMING-SUPPORT@eeas.europa.eu		
	18. Further work on Managing Diversity and Reducing Fragmentation (see also the former Building Block on Managing diversity and reducing fragmentation)	Diversity and Fragmentation building block (Germany) www.fragmentation-diversity.org Contacts: Dr. Claudia Hiepe, BMZ, info@fragmentation-diversity.org Hubert Muekusch, Germany, Hubert.Muekusch@BMZ.Bund.de Sabine Rothkegel-Pail, Germany, Sabine.Rothkegel@BMZ.Bund.de	Further actions by the end of 2015; supporting regional workshops for peer learning; gathering and communicating evidence	✓
	22. Highlighting the problem of potentially under-aided countries (see also the former Building Block on Managing diversity and reducing fragmentation)	Diversity and Fragmentation building block (Germany), DAC www.fragmentation-diversity.org , www.oecd.org/dac/aid-architecture/fragmentation-orphans.htm Contacts: Dr. Claudia Hiepe, Germany, info@fragmentation-diversity.org Hubert Muekusch, Germany, Hubert.Muekusch@BMZ.Bund.de Sabine Rothkegel-Pail, Germany, Sabine.Rothkegel@BMZ.Bund.de	Individual and joint efforts to improve predictability and transparency in process of aid allocation; deepen the knowledge about the subset of fragile states that seems under-aided	✓
	27. Launch of Learning Alliances on Public Sector Reform' initiative (see also the former Building Block on Effective Institutions Platform)	Effective Institutions Platform, www.effectiveinstitutions.org Contacts: Steve Pierce, USAID, spierce@usaid.gov Neil Cole, CABRI, neil.cole@cabri-sbo.org Jennifer Moreau, OECD, Jennifer.MOREAU@oecd.org	An initiative to map Peer Learning approaches in public sector reform; develop a methodology toolbox; a workshop in autumn 2014	✓
	28. Launch of the 'ichallenge' (see also the former Building Block on Effective Institutions Platform)	Indicators of the Strength of Public Mgmt. Systems (ISPMS) Steering Committee and EIP www.worldbank.org/ichallenge Contacts: Jordan Holt, World Bank jholt@worldbank.org Vivek Srivatava, World Bank, vsrivastava@worldbank.org	An initiative to crowd-source ideas from the public for better indicators to measure the strength of country systems	Achieved
	Managing diversity and reducing fragmentation (a former Building Block)	Contacts: Fled Twesiime, Uganda, fred.twesiime@finance.go.ug Claudia Hiepe, Germany, Claudia.hiepe@bmz.bund.de Hubert Muekusch, Germany, Hubert.Muekusch@BMZ.Bund.de		✓

		Sabine Rothkegel-Pail, Germany, Sabine.Rothkegel@BMZ.Bund.de		
	New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States (a former Building Block)	Contacts: Peter van Sluijs, Peter.van.Sluijs@cordaid.nl Miriam Moeller, Miriam.moeller@pbsbdialogue.org		✓
	30. Open Government announcement (see also the former Building Block on Results and accountability)	Open Government Partnership www.opengovpartnership.org Contact: joe.powell@opengovpartnership.org	GPEDC members who are part of OGP should ensure they have an ambitious citizen engagement commitment in their next National Action Plan	
	Results and accountability (a former Building Block)	Contacts: Monowar Ahmed, Bangladesh, ahmedmonowar@hotmail.com Suzanne Mueller, Switzerland, Suzanne.mueller@eda.admin.ch		✓
	The Busan Action Plan for Statistics (former Building Block)	Contacts: Johannes Jutting, OECD, Johannes.Jutting@oecd.org Leslie Rae, OECD, Leslie.rae@oecd.org		✓
	Transparency (a former Building Block)	Contacts: Alma Kanani, World Bank, akanani@worldbank.org Per-Ola Mattsson, Sweden, per-ola.mattsson@foreign.ministry.se		
GENDER EQUALITY	20. Gender Equality: delivering on the Busan Commitments (see also the former Building Block on Gender initiative)	UN Women, OECD, CPDE Contacts: Samina Anwar, UN Women, samina.anwar@unwomen.org Zohra Khan, UN Women, zohra.khan@unwomen.org Emily Esplen, OECD, Emily.esplen@oecd.org	Commitment to intensifying efforts to support countries to strengthen their systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality	✓
	The Gender Initiative (a former Building Block)	Contacts: Samina Anwar, UN Women, samina.anwar@unwomen.org Zohra Khan, UN Women, zohra.khan@unwomen.org Emily Esplen, OECD, Emily.esplen@oecd.org		✓
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	14. Development of country roadmaps for local and regional governments	UCLG and FOGAR Contacts: Edgardo Bilsky, UCLG, e.bilsky@uclg.org Carles Llorens, RU-FOGAR carlesllorensvila@gmail.com	A set of country roadmaps for an initial 10 pilot countries by 2016	Activities momentarily suspended
PHILANTHROPY	21. Guidelines for Effective Philanthropic Engagement	NetFWD, European Foundation Centre, Stars Foundation, UNDP, WINGS, support from Rockefeller Foundation Contacts:	A set of voluntary and non-binding Guidelines for Effective Philanthropic Engagement; a series of country pilots in late 2014/early	✓

		Bathylle Missika, OECD, bathylle.missika@oecd.org Emilie Romon, Co-ordinator netFWD, Emilie.Romon@oecd.org http://www.starsfoundation.org.uk/resources/guidelines-effective-philanthropic-engagement	2015	
PRIVATE SECTOR	Private sector (a former Building Block)	Contacts: Albena Melin, IFC amelin@IFC.org Florian Moelders, IFC, fmolders@ifc.org Steve Pierce, USAID, spierce@usaid.gov		✓
	4. Business Hubs (see also the former Building Block on Private Sector)	UK, Sweden, Netherlands Contacts: Darian Stibbe, darian.stibbe@partnerinit.org Jennifer Smith, Jennifer-Smith@dfid.gov.uk	Business Hubs are being developed in Zambia, Mozambique and Colombia ; scoping work for new hubs in Nigeria and Kenya	✓
	5. Business Roadmap (see also the former Building Block on Private Sector)	Partnering Initiative with support from UK Contacts: Darian Stibbe, darian.stibbe@partnerinit.org Jennifer Smith, Jennifer-Smith@dfid.gov.uk	A roadmap to engage business as a core partner in development	✓
	23. Inclusive Business Action Network (see also the former Building Block on Private Sector)	Germany https://www.giz.de/Wirtschaft/de/html/1745.html Contact: Arne Theissen, Inclusive Business Action Network, ib-action-network@giz.de	A Network aimed at unleashing the potential of the private sector for greater development impact	
	37. Working Group on Good Practice Principles for Value Chain Development in FCS (see also the former Building Block on Private Sector)	IFC, Clingendael Institute, Spark, Shell Contacts: Magdi M. Amin, IFC, Mamin2@ifc.org ; Yannick du Pont, y.du.pont@spark-online.org valuechainFCS@ifc.org	A set of tools to identify risks, gaps and constraints in the enabling environment; a methodology; a dialogue mechanism	
REGIONAL AND COUNTRY-LED EFFORTS ON DEVELOPMENT	2. Africa Action Plan on Development Effectiveness	AUC/NEPAD Platform for Development Effectiveness Contact: Florence Nazare, florencen@nepad.org	Africa Action Plan on Development Effectiveness	Input forthcoming at time of circulation
	11. Country owned transition toward resilience and sustainable development (see also BB on fragile states)	g7+ Further information can be found at www.g7plus.org .	Fragility assessments; six g7+ countries have undertaken the fragility assessment; other member countries are intending to do so	
	15. Eastern and Southern Africa and Indian Ocean (ESA-IO) Reference Centre for Regional Development Effectiveness Diplomacy	Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and Inter-Regional Coordinating Committee (IRCC) Contact: Vikramdityasing Bissoonauthsing, coordinator.ircc@gmail.com	A forum for facilitation; partnerships; guidance; region's capacity; regional diplomacy skills	
	24. Japan's ODA Charter	http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/index.html Contact: Mari Miura, Japan, mari.miura@mofa.go.jp	Commitment to reviewing Japan's ODA policy to align it more with GPEDC principle of inclusiveness	Achieved
	25. Korea's GPEDC Learning &	Contacts:	A training program by KOICA for	Achieved

	Accelerating Program	Hye R. Song, hрсong01@mofa.go.kr Sorie Lee, srlee07@mofa.go.kr Songhee SON (Ms.), KOICA, ssonee99@gmail.com	practitioners and mid-career officials from partner countries	
	32. Statement of Resolve by the National and Regional Arab development finance institutions, the Islamic Development Bank and the OPEC Fund for International Development	National and Regional Arab development finance institutions, the Islamic Development Bank and the OPEC Fund for International Development Contacts: F.albassam@ofid.org S.Aissi@ofid.org	Commitment to deepening the GPEDC processes; a follow-up meeting by mid-June 2014 in Jeddah; and to a round table early in 2016 on ways and means of enhancing the frameworks of South-South cooperation	✓
	35. The Partnership in Mozambique – An Agenda for Action	Mozambique, Ireland, Finland and Switzerland, Mozambican Debt Group Contacts: hibrahimo@mpd.gov.mz Elaine.hollowed@dfa.ie edel.cribbin@dfa.ie Ulla.Jarvela-Seppinen@formin.fi suzanne.mueller@eda.admin.ch humbertozaqueu@gmail.com	A Joint Agenda for Action to lay out measures to be implemented over the next two years, aimed at strengthening and adapting Mozambique's development cooperation	Provided short update
RESOURCE MOBILISATION	1. Active support to "Tax Inspectors Without Borders"	OECD Task Force on Tax and Development, Belgium, France, Netherlands, UK Contacts: OECD, TaxandDevelopment@oecd.org ; martin.bergwerff@oecd.org	Provide expert tax auditors for building audit capacity in developing countries by early 2015	✓
	8. Commitment to increase aid to tax matters, and to refine ways to measure aid going to tax system development	OECD Task Force on Tax and Development, Australia Contact: OECD, TaxandDevelopment@oecd.org	Commitment to increasing aid targeted at tax matters by the next GPEDC High-Level Meeting (HLM)	
	9. Commitment to perform risk analyses against exposure to illicit financial flows	OECD Task Force on Tax and Development, Belgium, Netherlands, WB Contacts: OECD, TaxandDevelopment@oecd.org Kuntay Celik, World Bank, kcelik@worldbank.org Emile Willebois, World Bank, evanderdoes@worldbank.org	A tool for proper risk assessments in developing countries by the time of the next GPEDC HLM	No progress to report
	13. Development Impact Bonds	UK (overlaps with private sector initiatives) Contacts: Jennifer Smith, Jennifer-Smith@dfid.gov.uk Susanne Parkin, sl-parkin@dfid.gov.uk Lesley Hamill, l-hamill@dfid.gov.uk	An instrument to design new investments and set up a new online 'open source'	✓
	16. Endorsement of the "Principles for International Engagement in	OECD Task Force on Tax and Development, Australia, Belgium, France, Germany, UK, WB	Partnerships with developing countries to perform self-	

	Supporting Developing Countries in Revenue Matters”	Contact: OECD, TaxandDevelopment@oecd.org	assessments against these Principles; report back to the next GPEDC HLM	
	26. Launch of Coalition for Sustainably Resourced Public Service Delivery	OECD Task Force on Tax and Development, US, WB Contacts: David Dod, USAID, ddod@usaid.gov OECD, TaxandDevelopment@oecd.org Jos Verbeek, World Bank, jverbeek@worldbank.org , jverbeek@worldbank.org ,	A coalition with developing countries interested in performing assessments of their domestic expenditure requirements and revenue needs	✓
	38. Strengthening comparable tax statistical indicators (added on 12 May 2014)	OECD Task Force on Tax and Development, ATAF Contact: Dr. Nara Monkam, Director: Research, African Tax Administration Forum (ATAF), Tel: +27 12 451 8811, nmonkam@ataftax.org	An assessment tool to provide a framework for assessing the strengths and weaknesses of a country’s tax administration	
	36. Welcome the development of the “Tax Administration Diagnostic Assessment Tool” (TADAT)	IMF, TADAT Steering Committee and Belgium, www.tadat.org ; IMF	The construction of comparable revenue statistics in interested developing countries	
SOUTH-SOUTH CO-OPERATION	19. Future International Cooperation Policy Network	Articulacao SUL, China International Development Research Network, Participatory Research in Asia (PRIA) and the Institute of Development Studies http://www.ids.ac.uk/project/future-international-cooperation-policy-network Contact: Jennifer Constantine j.constantine@ids.ac.uk	Commitment to engaging in research-based mutual learning and knowledge dissemination; hosting dialogues; producing research	
	29. Network of Southern Think-Tanks	NEST Contact: Sachin Chaturvedi, chaturvedi_s@hotmail.com	A conceptual framework and a roadmap for South-South Co-operation; developing indicators	
	South-South and triangular co-operation (a former Building Block)	Contacts: Juanita Olarte Suescun, Juanita.olarte@accionsocial.gov.co Ana Cristancho Rocha, ana.cristancho@cancilleria.gov.co		

ANNEX II: GPI BIENNIAL REPORTING ONLINE FORM

1. **PLEASE DESCRIBE KEY RESULTS OR DELIVERABLES ACHIEVED BY YOUR GPI IN THE PREVIOUS SIX MONTHS (OR EARLIER IF NOT REPORTED PREVIOUSLY). FOR EACH RESULT, PLEASE DESCRIBE HOW THE RESULT WILL IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION ON THE GROUND, WITH REFERENCE TO ONE OR MORE OF THE BUSAN PRINCIPLES; AND WHAT ACTORS HAVE BEEN INVOLVED IN ACHIEVING THE RESULT (LIMIT 1000 WORDS PER RESULT).**

Text

2. **IN ADDITION TO ANY RESULTS OUTLINED ABOVE, PLEASE DESCRIBE ANY ADDITIONAL PROGRESS ON THE WORK OF YOUR GPI THAT YOU WOULD LIKE TO REPORT THROUGH THE GPI PAGE ON THE GPEDC WEBSITE AND/OR THE GPEDC NEWSLETTER, INCLUDING ANY RECENT EVENTS YOU HAVE ORGANISED SHOWCASING THE WORK OF YOUR GPI.**

Text

3. **PLEASE INDICATE KEY PLANNED ACTIVITIES AND EVENTS BY YOUR GPI FOR THE COMING 12 MONTHS, INCLUDING ANY PLANNED DELIVERABLES.**

Text

4. **HOW CAN THE GPEDC COMMUNITY SUPPORT THE WORK OF YOUR GPI? PLEASE NOTE ANY PARTICULAR SUGGESTIONS RELATING TO THE GPEDC CO-CHAIRS, THE STEERING COMMITTEE, GPEDC COMMUNICATIONS PRODUCTS, OR OTHER GPIS.**

Text

5. **PLEASE PROVIDE UPDATED CONTACT INFORMATION OF FOCAL POINTS FOR YOUR INITIATIVE.**

Text