



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

UPDATE ON GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVES

Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation Steering Committee meeting
29 February – 1 March 2016, Lilongwe, Malawi

This document presents an update on Global Partnership Initiatives' (GPIs) activities. It builds on the document *Update on Global Partnership Initiatives (July 2015)* presented at the 8th meeting of the GPEDC Steering Committee (3-4 September 2015, Mexico City, Mexico) and it is based on the responses to the second call for GPI bi-annual reporting (December 2015).

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

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INTRODUCTION AND GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. Global Partnership Initiatives (GPIs) are voluntary, member-led initiatives to advance specific effective development co-operation commitments, as well as progress in new and innovative areas of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC). GPIs regroup *Busan Building Blocks* (launched at the 4th High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, Busan, 2011) and *Mexico Voluntary Initiatives* (launched at the 1st GPEDC High-Level Meeting, Mexico City, 2014).¹ Through their efforts, they translate agreements reached at the global level into action and impact on the ground. The GPEDC aims to support GPIs by serving as a knowledge hub and platform for sharing their results, while providing a space for mutual learning, increased co-operation, and effective upscaling of GPIs' work.
2. This document presents an update on GPIs' activities, based on their responses to the second call for bi-annual reporting (December 2015) and building on the last *Update on Global Partnership Initiatives (July 2015)*.² It starts by recapping the bi-annual reporting procedure launched in June 2015. Then it provides an overview of GPIs' activities from June to December 2015. It continues by exploring synergies among GPIs and with other GPEDC activities. Finally, it outlines options for further GPEDC support to GPIs.

Guiding Questions

- What areas of progress and on-the-ground evidence provided by GPIs should inform discussions and decision-making at the 2nd High-Level Meeting?
- How can lessons and evidence provided by GPIs support knowledge sharing and the implementation of recommendations of the Working Groups on *Knowledge Hub on Effective Development Co-operation* and *Country-Level Implementation of Development Effectiveness Principles*?
- How can the GPEDC respond to GPIs' request for increased collaboration among them and with the broader GPEDC community, influence in GPEDC policy dialogue and decision-making (particularly in the lead-up to the 2nd High-Level Meeting), advocacy, financial support and visibility? How can the GPEDC promote synergies and support scaling up successful GPIs?

GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVES' REPORTING PROCEDURE

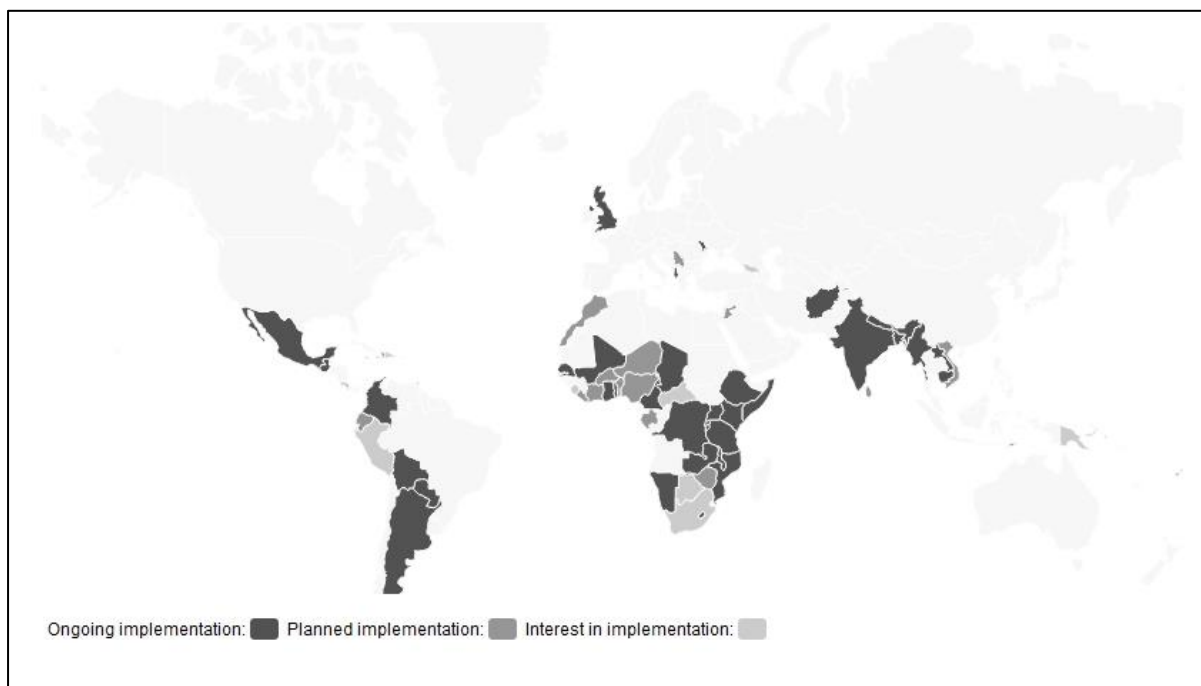
3. In June 2015, the GPEDC launched a **bi-annual reporting procedure** to facilitate update on GPIs' progress and allow for consolidation of their efforts to implement principles and commitments of effective development co-operation.³ The findings from the second call for bi-annual reporting are consolidated in this document, which highlights results that GPIs are achieving on the ground.
4. The bi-annual reporting procedure provides **increased visibility** to the work of GPIs, and is an **instrument for supporting knowledge-sharing and synergies** among them. GPIs' results provide evidence of the GPEDC in action. These actions and results are featured on the GPEDC website, may be showcased at high-level side events and on the GPEDC blog, and are used to inform relevant GPEDC processes, such as Steering Committee meetings and preparations for the 2nd High-Level Meeting (HLM2). They can also inform the implementation of the recommendations made by the GPEDC Working Groups on *Knowledge Hub on Effective Development Co-operation* and *Country-Level Implementation of Development Effectiveness Principles*.

5. The reporting process **accommodates the diverse nature of GPIs** in composition as well as focus. It aims to capture relevant lessons and progress made by GPIs in implementing effective development co-operation, while acknowledging the independent character of GPIs and recognising that they undertake activities beyond those linked to the GPEDC, according to their own institutional mandates and evolution.

OVERVIEW OF GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVES' ACTIVITIES

6. The majority of GPIs responded to the second call for bi-annual reporting: 31 responses were received, out of 40 ongoing GPIs.⁴ This is an important increase compared to the previous call for reporting (June 2015), to which 24 GPIs responded. A summary of activities of reporting GPIs is presented below and a full list of GPIs, their lead countries and organisations and their reporting status is provided in Annex I. A list of all GPIs' responses is available online⁵ and will be presented as a separate room document at the 9th Steering Committee meeting in Lilongwe.
7. This round of reporting confirms that GPIs are making important progress in advancing effective development co-operation. In particular, they are helping to:
 - Strengthen developing country ownership;
 - Build inclusive partnerships with civil society, private sector and partners in South-South co-operation;
 - Focus on results and promote mutual accountability;
 - Conduct transparent and responsible development co-operation;
 - Advance gender equality;
 - Promote development in situations of conflict and fragility;
 - Mobilise and ensure coherence with flows beyond official development assistance.
8. GPIs are also spearheading the achievement of results at country level, translating the principles and commitments agreed at the global level into action on the ground. Reporting GPIs have activities under implementation and/or planned for implementation in 59 different countries. Furthermore, several countries have expressed interest in hosting GPIs activities. The map below (Chart 1) shows the geographical distribution of GPIs activities across the world.

Chart 1: Geographical distribution of GPIs activities*⁶



* Note: This map is for illustrative purposes and is without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory covered by this map.

9. While each GPI might apply multiple principles and help to realise different commitments contained in the *Busan Partnership Agreement*,⁷ the following summary clusters GPIs according to the key areas where they are having most impact.⁸

Strengthening Developing Country Ownership

10. All GPIs strongly support **ownership of development priorities by developing countries**, but five of them are making a fundamental contribution to fulfil this principle.
11. Three GPIs are focused on **strengthening institutions** in developing countries so they can effectively own and implement their development priorities.
 - GPI 10 “Country Dialogues for Using and Strengthening Local Systems” is conducting dialogues at the country-level, led by developing countries, towards greater use and strengthening of country systems and better integration of development co-operation in the budget cycle. Pilots are already under way in Bangladesh and Senegal; six other countries have also committed to conduct dialogues. This GPI has helped to build consensus on definitions of use of country systems and current use of systems by providers of development co-operation, encouraging them to adopt an approach that considers how all co-operation modalities can be increasingly integrated along the public management chain. It has also created a safe space for discussion, problem-solving and agreement on joint actions between different development partners (government, providers, civil society organisations) committed to increase the use of country systems.
 - GPI 27 “Launch of Learning Alliances on Public Sector Reform’ initiative” promotes sharing of lessons through peer-to-peer learning alliances. These alliances are collaborative multi-stakeholder groupings of institutions that are willing to actively share experiences on and approaches to public sector reforms. This initiative has undertaken a mapping of peer learning initiatives in public sector reforms and it will soon launch a guide to peer-to-peer learning, which will be piloted in 2016.
 - The GPI “The Busan Action Plan for Statistics” continues to help developing countries to build statistical capacity and collect better data, particularly by

supporting developing countries to design, implement, and monitor national strategies for the development of statistics. This GPI implements different activities, such as technical and financial support to country-led initiatives, international and in-country dialogues and tracking support to statistical capacity building.

12. Through GPI 25 “Korea’s GPEDC Learning and Acceleration Program”, Korea International Cooperation Agency is **building capacity of practitioners and mid-career officials** from developing countries to engage in discussions and implementation of effective development co-operation. This annual programme aims to deepen awareness and understanding of the GPEDC and development effectiveness agenda; provide practical training in implementing the principles and commitments of effective development co-operation; and give participants an opportunity to share knowledge and experiences of implementing effective development co-operation. This year’s programme was organised in partnership with Development Initiatives and with technical assistance from the European Commission and the GPEDC Joint Support Team.
13. Finally, GPI 14 “Development of Country Roadmaps for Local and Regional Governments” is helping to ensure **broader ownership** by advocating for **the consultation and inclusion of local governments** in the formulation of national development strategies. This GPI is conducting a global survey on how local government associations around the world are being included in the definition, implementation and monitoring of national development strategies. The survey and additional research will help to identify concrete, successful and unsuccessful examples of how local government associations have been consulted on development priorities.

Building Inclusive Partnerships

14. 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 sector⁹ or are at least engaged with non-governmental actors in their activities.¹⁰ In addition to and beyond such efforts, ten GPIs are championing the inclusion of civil society, private sector and South-South co-operation partners in development co-operation.
15. Four GPIs are making strides to **enhance civil society’s role in development co-operation**.
 - GPI 6 “Civil Society Continuing Campaign for Effective Development” is particularly active on advocating for civil society’s perspectives in several fora within the GPEDC (e.g. Steering Committee, Busan Global Partnership Forum, monitoring exercise) and beyond (e.g. United Nations Sustainable Development Summit, Third International Conference on Financing for Development).
 - GPI 33 “The Big Development DataShift” and GPI 34 “The Big Idea: Youth-led, data-driven accountability and governance” are supporting civil society to engage in monitoring and accountability: the first is building capacity of civil society to collect and use citizen-generated data and conducting research and consultations on how to mobilise civil society and citizen-generated data to monitor the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); the second is supporting young leaders to act as “accountability advocates”, helping them to design and implement youth-led national monitoring frameworks which they can use to hold their governments accountable for implementing the SDGs.
 - GPI 6, 33 and 34 are also contributing to develop capacity of country-level civil society organisations (CSOs).
 - GPI 12 “CSO Enabling Environment Framework and Guidelines” developed a framework to assess whether civil society operates within an environment which

maximises its engagement in and contribution to development. It will now develop guidelines to help widen and deepen a common understanding of what is meant by each of the four components of the framework (multi-stakeholder ownership; CSO development effectiveness; official development co-operation with CSOs; and an enabling environment for CSOs). The guidelines will also feature practices stakeholders can implement to make progress.

16. Four other GPIs are deepening **engagement of private sector in development** through multi-stakeholder dialogue, capacity building for governments to work with business and improving measuring of private sector's contribution to development.
 - On multi-stakeholder dialogue, GPI 4 "Business Hubs" is supporting the creation of locally-owned and run country-level hubs that systematically bring together local government, business, providers of development co-operation, the UN and non-governmental organisations and catalyses partnerships with the private sector that contribute to the SDGs and deliver effective development co-operation commitments. Three hubs are already operational in Colombia, Zambia and Mozambique. In addition, GPI 21 "Guidelines for Effective Philanthropic Engagement" has developed guidelines that serve as a practical and non-binding tool that helps governments and foundations to dialogue on how best to work together at the global, regional and national levels. Since its launch, the initiative has piloted the guidelines in India, Mexico and Myanmar, contributing to enhanced collaboration between foundations and governments in these countries.
 - GPI 5 "Business Roadmap" is helping to build developing countries' capacity to work with the private sector. In November 2015, this GPI held a training course for 25 government representatives on "Engaging business as partner in delivering the Sustainable Development Goals: Why it's necessary, why it's hard, and how to make it happen". Drawing on real-life examples, the course examined benefits, risks and challenges of collaboration between business and government and provided guidance and frameworks for how to make effective partnerships happen in practice.
 - GPI "Partnerships for Prosperity", through its work stream "building evidence", is looking into improving the measurement of results of private and public partnerships by sharing tools and approaches applied by private business and highlighting their best practices. This GPI will soon finalise a study that sheds light on motivations and instruments of private companies' impact measurement, featuring a number of case studies. The study will offer guidance to business managers seeking to advance the measurement of their companies' social and environmental impacts, while also supporting greater cross-sector collaboration with the public and non-profit sectors.
17. One reporting GPI is particularly focused on the evolving role of **South-South co-operation** in the development co-operation landscape: GPI 19 "Future International Cooperation Policy Network". Since April 2014, this GPI has participated in several events and has produced research on the growing role of the emerging economies and middle-income countries in global development and opportunities for mutual learning and partnership, particularly in the areas of health, social policy and international development co-operation. This GPI published a series of studies on the state of the debate on international development co-operation in Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS). These studies have been revised and updated and will be published as a book, 'The BRICS and International Development', in July 2016.

Focusing on Results and Promoting Mutual Accountability

18. Since 2012, the GPI on Results and Mutual Accountability has been supporting the design and encouraging use of country results framework, contributing to **promote a focus on results and mutual accountability**. This GPI is working with regional platforms in Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America to provide practical recommendations

on: how to improve the use of developing country results frameworks; how to link financing and results processes; how to integrate accountability for results at country level in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda);¹¹ and how to create effective country-region-global linkages. Drawing on this work, the GPI contributed to the refinement of the methodology for GPEDC monitoring indicator 1 on using country results framework. Another concrete output of this GPI was to help updating the development finance assessment methodology developed by UNDP, which now includes an assessment of national development strategies/plans and results frameworks and their linkages with budgeting process. Going forward this GPI will focus on gathering country experiences in linking development finance with country results frameworks, drawing cross-country conclusions and preparing global conclusions based on dialogue among the three regions.

19. Several other GPIs are also helping to **increase accountability**. For instance, GPI 10 “Country Dialogues for Using and Strengthening Local Systems” is doing so by bringing clarity amongst diverse stakeholders on how development co-operation is channelled by various development partners. GPI 33 “The Big Development DataShift” and GPI 34 “The Big Idea: Youth-led, data-driven accountability and governance” are also contributing to foster mutual accountability, with their respective focus on empowering civil society to collect and use citizen-generated data (GPI 33) and supporting young leaders to design and implement youth-led national monitoring frameworks which they can use to hold their governments accountable for implementing the SDGs (GPI 34).

Conducting Transparent and Responsible Development Co-operation

20. GPIs are also pushing for more **transparency** in development co-operation. Most notably, GPI 3 “Additional efforts on International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI)” has been fostering implementation of the common standard for electronic publication of timely, comprehensive and forward-looking data on development co-operation activities. Over the past six months, most IATI members have made significant progress in improving the quality of the data they publish in at least one of these three dimensions: half of them publish timely data (up from 40% in July 2015); 40% publish at least some forward-looking data (up from 26% in July 2015); and over half provide comprehensive data, publishing to at least 90% of the core fields in the IATI Standard. In addition, during this time three new countries have reported to IATI for the first time (Norway, Lithuania and Romania); the number of non-governmental organisations and business publishing to IATI has increased; and the quality of data provided by non-state actors has improved. By helping countries to build statistical capacity and collect better data, GPI “The Busan Action Plan for Statistics” is also promoting transparency.
21. While the GPEDC welcomes the diversity of development co-operation actors, it is crucial to make efforts to manage this diversity at the country-level as well as to reduce fragmentation and curb the proliferation of co-operation channels (*Busan Partnership Agreement*, paragraph 25). Ahead of HLM2, three GPIs are working together to produce and disseminate evidence, promote dialogue and knowledge sharing, and review commitments on **managing diversity and reducing fragmentation of development co-operation** (GPI 18 “Further work on Managing Diversity and Reducing Fragmentation”, GPI 22 “Highlighting the problem of potentially under-aided countries”, GPI “Managing diversity and reducing fragmentation”). These GPIs will organise a regional workshop in mid-2016 which is expected to reach agreement on specific actions around areas such as identification of “champions” of diversity management; gathering and communicating evidence on managing diversity and reducing fragmentation; compiling further case studies on diversity management and aid orphans; deepening the knowledge about under-aided fragile states; and tackling proliferation of multilateral channels.

22. Two of the biggest communities of providers of development co-operation – the European Union (EU) and Arab finance institutions – are committed to conducting responsible development co-operation.
- The EU is ensuring **coherence and harmonising co-operation activities** through GPI 17 “EU Joint Programming: Helping to Manage Diversity”. So far, joint programming roadmaps have been agreed by the EU and its member states in 34 countries, joint analyses were conducted in 29 countries and joint strategies were adopted in 25 countries. In some countries, the EU aims to make joint programming the single bilateral programming document for the EU and its member states. This GPI also published a guidance package in mid-2015 and now plans to strengthen knowledge sharing and communication around joint programming. Through these efforts, the EU is increasingly aligning with developing countries’ national development plans – even if total alignment with national priorities and planning cycles remains very challenging.
 - Arab institutions are also **enhancing the effectiveness of their development co-operation** through 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”. These institutions deepening involvement in GPEDC activities – for instance, they committed to participate in the 2nd GPEDC monitoring round, they are increasingly reporting statistics to IATI, they regularly attend GPEDC meetings and they are interested in participating in preparations for HLM2. They have also strengthened collaboration with the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) through the annual meetings “Arab-DAC Dialogue on Development”.

Advancing Gender Equality

23. As recognised in the *Busan Partnership Agreement*, **achieving gender equality** is both an end in itself and a prerequisite for sustainable and inclusive growth (paragraph 20). GPI 20 “Gender Equality Initiative” is driving efforts in this area, helping to strengthen national systems for tracking resource allocations to gender equality and women’s empowerment, and mobilising financial and political commitment to gender equality. Over the past year, UN Women provided support to 75 countries to promote gender responsive planning and budgeting through strengthened institutional mechanisms and accountability systems, ensuring greater transparency and accountability on gender equality resource allocations. This work has led to significant increases in budget allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment. For example in Nepal, there has been a steady increase in the share of gender allocations in the national budget from 11% in 2007 to 22% in 2015-16. Another important result achieved was to ensure a high priority being placed on transformative financing for gender equality in the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda*¹² and the launch of the *Addis Ababa Action Plan for Transformative Financing for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment*.¹³ The Action Plan identifies concrete policy and financing actions to accelerate implementation of new and existing commitments on gender equality and women’s rights.

Promoting Development in Situations of Conflict and Fragility

24. Two GPIs are taking action to fulfil the commitment to **promote sustainable development in situations of conflict and fragility** (*Busan Partnership Agreement*, paragraph 26).
- Since its launch in 2011, the GPI “New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States” has been promoting change in the way national and international actors work in situations of conflict and fragility. Since June 2015, key activities at the country-level included fragility assessments, peacebuilding and statebuilding goals’ planning

workshops and plans for carrying out country dialogues on use of country systems (in collaboration with GPI 10). As the New Deal pilot period ended in December 2015, the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding (the forum that drives implementation of the New Deal) is undertaking extensive consultations and reflections to evaluate its work and decide future directions of the Dialogue both at national and global levels. New directions for this work will be decided at a ministerial-level meeting in April 2016.

- GPI 37 “Working Group on Good Practice Principles for Value Chain Development in FCS” is developing a tool for accelerating value chain development and integrating local small and medium enterprises in fragile and conflict situations. The effort will entail developing, piloting, evaluating, refining and disseminating practical tools for practitioners, focused on agribusiness and extractives investment. As concrete outputs so far, a draft assessment study was published in 2015, two workshops have been held and field research is about to start in Burundi and in a second country to be determined.

Mobilising and Ensuring Coherence with Flows beyond Official Development Assistance

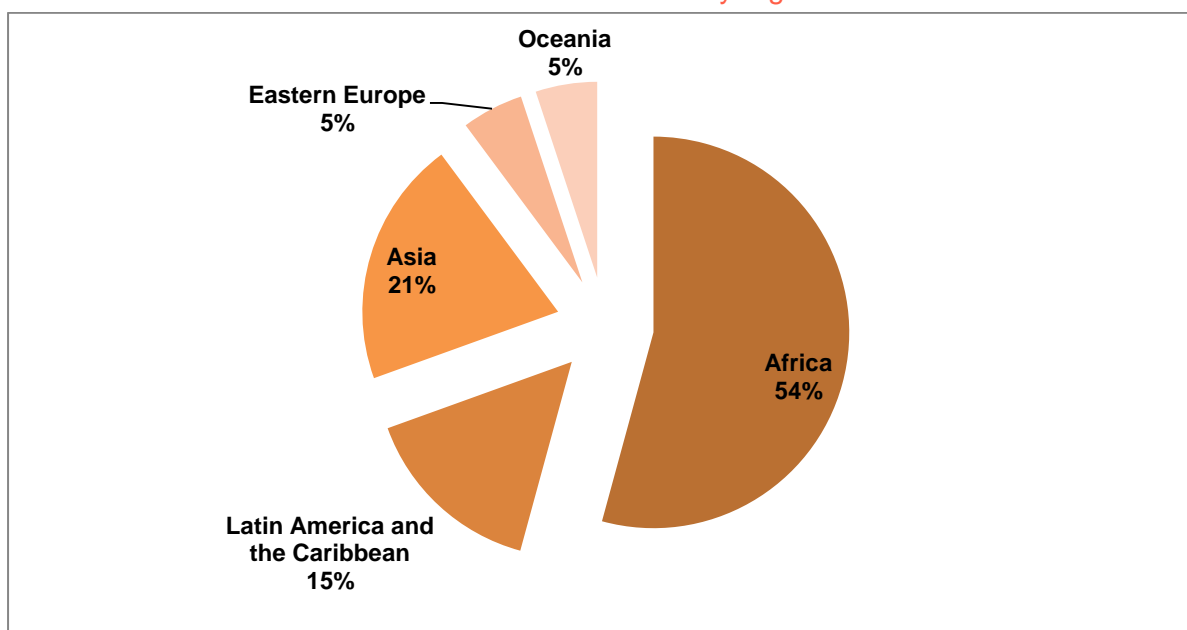
25. Effective implementation of development co-operation is just one aspect of the development effectiveness agenda set out in the *Busan Partnership Agreement*. Development co-operation can also be *used* effectively when it mobilises other sources of development finance and is coherent with flows beyond official development assistance.
26. Six GPIs are working closely together since the 1st GPEDC High-Level Meeting (HLM1) (Mexico City, April 2014) helping countries to **mobilise domestic resources for development** (GPI 1 “Active support to ‘Tax Inspectors Without Borders’”, GPI 8 “Commitment to increase aid to tax matters, and to refine ways to measure aid going to tax system development”, GPI 16 “Endorsement of the ‘Principles for International Engagement in Supporting Developing Countries in Revenue Matters’”, GPI 26 “Launch of Coalition for Sustainably Resourced Public Service Delivery”, GPI 36 “Welcome the development of the ‘Tax Administration Diagnostic Assessment Tool’ (TADAT)”, and GPI 38 “Strengthening comparable tax statistical indicators”). Their activities focused on:
 - assessing the need for expanded domestic revenue to finance public services required to achieve the SDGs and encouraging developing countries to step-up efforts to raise the required revenue (GPI 26);
 - supporting developing countries to identify and understand the strengths and weaknesses of their tax systems in order to set reform objectives and priority actions (GPI 36);
 - building audit capacity in developing countries (GPI 1);
 - mobilising providers’ support for domestic resource mobilisation through increased commitments of technical assistance for tax capacity building (GPI 26), commitment to increase aid to tax matters (GPI 8) and endorsement of principles for international engagement in supporting developing countries in revenue matters (GPI 16);
 - improving monitoring of international commitments to domestic resource mobilisation through improved tracking of official development assistance to tax systems development (GPI 8) and production of high quality revenue statistics across OECD and non-OECD countries on a comparable basis (GPI 38).
27. As a direct result of these GPIs’ efforts, the international community supported the launch of the Addis Tax Initiative at the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (Addis Ababa, July 2015), by which countries commit to double their support for capacity building on taxation and domestic revenue mobilisation by 2020.

28. Beyond domestic resources, **private funds also need to be mobilised** to meet the ambitious 2030 Agenda. GPI 13 “Development Impact Bonds” is exploring how to achieve this objective by using this innovative finance mechanism. The idea of development impact bonds is to pay private investors on the basis of results delivered: new private investment in development projects would be followed by further ‘top up’ investment by providers of development co-operation after specific results have been achieved. Over the past year, GPI 13 has focused on designing development impact bonds to address the spread of Rhodesian Sleeping Sickness in Uganda. A full scoping study has been completed and the GPI is currently exploring interest from providers and potential investors in this bond.
29. Promoting coherence and synergies among different development flows is also key for successfully achieving the 2030 Agenda. GPI 31 “Partnership for Climate Finance and Development” focuses on exploring **synergies between climate finance and development co-operation**, promoting sharing of lessons and dialogue on the management of climate finance for development. This GPI held several international events during the second half of 2015, including at the Twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties (COP-21), which tackled the key issue of how 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. In one of these events, several countries shared experiences of how they are establishing systems to track climate finance (both national and international) and official development assistance and how they are implementing reforms to bring these two resource pools together. Going forward, the Partnership will aim to move from international dialogue to in-country activities focused on capacity building and technical co-operation. There will also be increased focus on advocacy at the national level, building upon global events and key policy messages.

Stepping-up Efforts at Regional and Country-Level

30. A key contribution GPIs bring to the GPEDC is to spearhead the achievement of results at country level, translating the principles and commitments agreed at the global level into action on the ground. GPI 2 “The Africa Action Plan on Development Effectiveness” is playing such role in the African continent. The Action Plan is based on the continent’s development priorities¹⁴ as well as on regional and continental consultations held in preparation for HLM1. The Plan sets out a shared vision for using effective development co-operation to advance financing for Africa’s development; South-South co-operation and regional integration; and inclusive economic transformation. It includes action steps for priorities such as domestic resource mobilisation, South-South, private sector, and the continued implementation of effective development co-operation commitments at the country-level. The Plan also emphasises the Mutual Accountability Standards for Africa as the basis for accountability mechanisms with partners and is cemented on domestic accountability systems and processes. In partnership with the GPI Results and Mutual Accountability, this GPI has been advocating for the enhanced use of country-results frameworks. As concrete output, the NEPAD Agency – in partnership with UNDP and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation – developed and piloted the “Extractives Capacity Assessment Framework” over the past months. This framework focuses on fostering effective accountability systems in the extractive and agro-processing industries.
31. As mentioned above, GPIs reported activities under implementation and/or planned for implementation in 59 different countries and Chart 1 (page 5) presented the geographical distribution of these activities. Chart 2 below shows that most activities are concentrated in Africa, but GPIs are also present in Latin America and the Caribbean and Asia.

Chart 2: GPIs activities by region



Influencing, Implementing and Monitoring the Global Development Agenda

32. Beyond implementing the principles and commitments under the *Busan Partnership Agreement*, GPIs are also playing an important role in the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. Over the past year, they have engaged in advocacy and influenced the shaping of the new global development agenda. On the basis of their multi-stakeholder nature and broad representation of key development actors, they are also planning to have an active role in implementing and monitoring the 2030 Agenda and they can make a valuable contribution to effective implementation of the SDGs.
33. Many GPIs were active in **influencing the global conversation that led to the agreement of the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda**, ensuring that views and priorities of the groups they represent were included in policy discussion, translated in commitments, and incorporated in the new agenda. Several of them organised side events at the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (Addis Ababa, July 2015)¹⁵ and at the UN Summit for the Adoption of the Post-2015 Development Agenda (New York, September 2015).¹⁶
34. In addition to influencing negotiations, several GPIs have potential for or are already **contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda**. They can support country-level implementation of the SDGs, by providing training and policy advice, promoting knowledge sharing and driving country-level multi-stakeholder dialogue. Some GPIs are already supporting or will start supporting countries to share progress, results, case studies and evidence on successful and unsuccessful practices.¹⁷ Other GPIs are engaging in conversations on how to mobilise finance to achieve of the SDGs.¹⁸
35. Finally, GPIs are also **helping to shape SDG monitoring**. Some GPIs have been conducting research (GPI 33) and consultations, or have been hosting events on the use of data in financing, monitoring and achieving the SDGs (GPI 3 “Additional Efforts on International Aid Transparency Initiative”). Other GPIs have been providing practical recommendations on how to make governments accountable for SDGs implementation (GPI 34 “The Big Idea: Youth-led, data-driven accountability and governance”). Three GPIs have **advocated for the inclusion of GPEDC monitoring indicators among the global indicators to monitor progress in the 2030 Agenda**.

- Thanks to the advocacy of the GPI 20 “Gender Equality Initiative”, indicator 8 of the GPEDC monitoring framework will serve as measure of SDG 5 (achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls) in the SDG monitoring framework, marking a success for the GPEDC.
- GPI 12 (“CSO Enabling Environment Framework and Guidelines”) and GPI 33 (“The Big Development DataShift”) have joined efforts to recommend GPEDC monitoring indicator 2 as an important complement to the monitoring of SDG 16 (promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels) and SDG 17 (strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development).

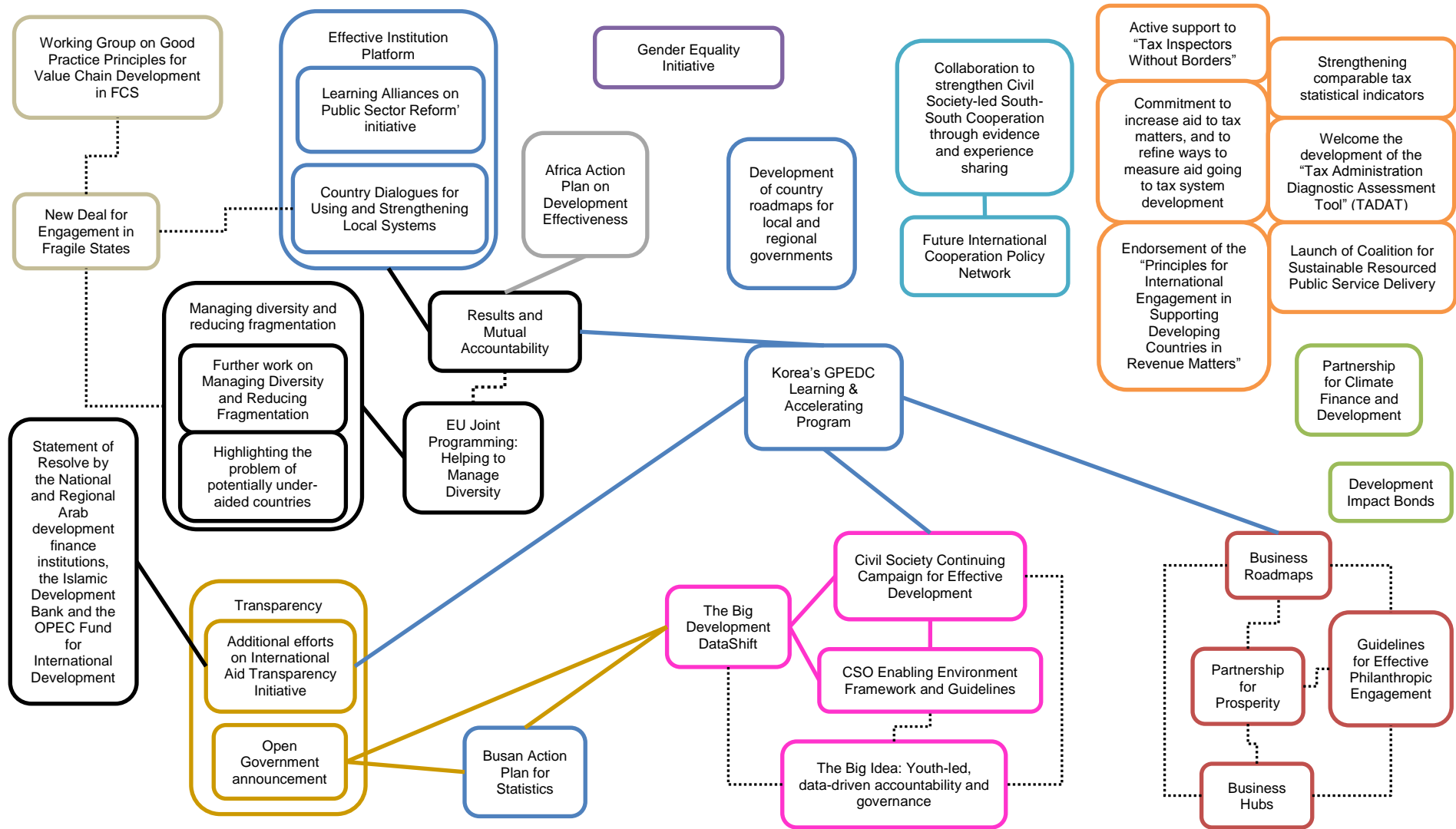
SYNERGIES AMONG GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVES AND WITH OTHER GPEDC ACTIVITIES

Enhancing Collaboration among Global Partnership Initiatives

36. Many GPIs are already collaborating with each other. Most notably:
- The GPIs in the area of domestic resource mobilisation (1, 8, 16, 26, 36, 38) are working closely together and there is also ongoing co-operation among GPIs working on civil society engagement (6, 12, 34).
 - Three GPIs contributed to the training provided by GPI 25 “Korea’s GPEDC Learning & Accelerating Program” in 2015: “Additional Efforts on International Aid Transparency Initiative” (GPI 3), “Business Roadmap” (GPI 5), “Civil Society Continuing Campaign for Effective Development” (GPI 6) and “Results and Mutual Accountability”.
 - The GPI on “Results and Mutual Accountability” co-operates with the “Effective Institution Platform” (EIP) and its related GPIs, as well as with GPI 2 “Africa Action Plan on Development Effectiveness”.
 - The three GPIs on managing diversity and reducing fragmentation and the GPI 17 “EU Joint Programming” collaborate to enhance complementarity and coherence of development co-operation.
 - The GPI “New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States” is exploring possibilities for partnership with GPI 10 “Country Dialogues for Using and Strengthening Local Systems” to conduct dialogues in countries in situation of conflict and fragility.
 - GPI “The Busan Action Plan for Statistics”, GPI 30 “Open Government Partnership” and GPI 33 “The Big Development Data-Shift” are also connected through the newly established Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data.
 - In the area of South-South co-operation, GPI 19 “Future International Cooperation Policy Network” and GPI 7 “Collaboration to strengthen Civil Society-led South-South Cooperation” co-operate through evidence and experience sharing.
37. Further co-operation could be promoted within and across sectors of GPIs intervention and most GPIs have expressed willingness to increase collaboration and knowledge sharing to maximise synergies among them. Chart 3 illustrates the connections between GPIs – as reported in December 2015 – and identifies potential synergies based on the activities reported.

Chart 3: Existing and potential synergies among GPIs¹⁹

(Note: Full lines indicate existing co-operation and dotted lines indicate potential synergies)



Contributing to broader GPEDC activities

38. GPIs are already providing evidence, insights and contributions to several GPEDC activities.
- They are often involved in GPEDC events: several of them attended the 2015 Busan Global Partnership Forum (hosted by the Republic of Korea); GPI 3 “Additional efforts on International Aid Transparency Initiative” regularly attends regional platform meetings; and GPI 20 “Gender Equality Initiative” co-organised the GPEDC side event “Using inclusive partnerships to deliver on the SDGs: the role of gender-responsive budgeting” at the UN Summit for the Adoption of the Post-2015 Development Agenda in September 2015.
 - Several GPIs contribute to the GPEDC monitoring round, by supporting the organisation of monitoring workshops (GPI 2 “Africa Action Plan on Development Effectiveness”), building capacity at the country level for data collection (GPI 6 “Civil Society Continuing Campaign for Effective Development” helped to identify CSO focal points for collecting information on indicator 2 on CSOs; GPI 20 “Gender Equality Initiative” provided guidance and advice to national focal points on how to measure indicator 8 on gender equality); and contributing to the refinement of indicators methodology (GPI 12 “CSO Enabling Environment Framework and Guidelines” is involved with indicator 2 on CSOs, GPI 3 “Additional efforts on International Aid Transparency Initiative” is helping to finalise methodology for indicator 4 on transparency, and GPI 20 “Gender Equality Initiative” is involved with indicator 8 on gender equality).
39. But there is still much more potential to deepen engagement with broader GPEDC activities. GPIs can provide complementary information and evidence to inform the 2nd GPEDC Progress Report as well as preparations for HLM2. Based on GPIs’ areas of work and progress reported so far, table 1 presents a list of GPIs that may provide complementary on-the-ground evidence to the indicators collected during the 2nd monitoring round and table 2 lists GPIs working on topics related to HLM2 plenary sessions.
40. GPIs could also be involved in – or its results could usefully inform – the implementation of the recommendations made by the GPEDC Working Groups on *Knowledge Hub on Effective Development Co-operation* and *Country-Level Implementation of Development Effectiveness Principles*.

Table 1: List of GPIs that may provide complementary evidence to the 2nd GPEDC Progress Report*

GPEDC Monitoring Framework Indicators	Possible GPIs to contribute
1. Development co-operation is focused on results that meet developing countries' priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU Joint Programming: Helping managing diversity • Results and Mutual Accountability
2. Civil society operates within an environment which maximises its engagement in and contribution to development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil Society Continuing Campaign for Effective Development • CSO Enabling Environment Framework and Guidelines
3. Engagement and contribution of the private sector to development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business Hubs • Business Roadmap • Guidelines for Effective Philanthropic Engagement • Inclusive Business Action • Partnership for Prosperity (P4P)
4. Transparency: information on development co-operation is publicly available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparency • Additional efforts on International Aid Transparency Initiative
5. Development co-operation is more predictable: (a) annual: proportion of development co-operation funding disbursed within the fiscal year within which it was scheduled by co-operation providers; and (b) medium-term: proportion of development co-operation funding covered by indicative forward spending plans provided at country level	<i>Not Available</i>
6. Aid is on budgets which are subject to parliamentary scrutiny	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country Dialogues for Using and Strengthening Local Systems
7. Mutual accountability among development co-operation actors is strengthened through inclusive reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results and Mutual Accountability
8. Gender equality and women's empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender Equality Initiative
9. Effective institutions: developing countries' systems are strengthened and used (a) Quality of developing country PFM systems; and (b) Use of country PFM and procurement systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective Institutions Platform • Country dialogues for using and strengthening local systems • Launch of Learning Alliances on Public Sector Reform' initiative
10. Aid is untied	<i>Not available</i>

* Note: Case studies, analysis and other evidence provided by GPIs may supplement data collected through the 2nd GPEDC monitoring round, being a helpful complementary input to the preparation of the 2nd GPEDC Progress Report

Table 2: List of GPIs working on topics related to HLM2 plenary sessions*

Plenary Session Topics	GPIs working on Topics
<p>1. Progress with implementing the unfinished aid effectiveness agenda and development effectiveness commitments; identifying and addressing challenges</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional efforts on International Aid Transparency Initiative • Busan Action Plan for Statistics • Collaborative partner-donor evaluation initiative • Country Dialogues for Using and Strengthening Local Systems • Development of country roadmaps for local and regional governments • EU Joint Programming Helping to Manage Diversity • Further work on Managing Diversity and Reducing Fragmentation / Highlighting the problem of potentially under-aided countries / Managing Diversity and reducing fragmentation • Results and Mutual Accountability • The partnership in Mozambique - An Agenda for Action Africa Action Plan on Development Effectiveness • Transparency
<p>2. How the Development Effectiveness Agenda supports the implementation of the SDGs and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active Support to Tax Inspectors Without Borders • Commitment to increase aid to tax matters, and to refine ways to measure aid going to tax system development • Endorsement of the 'Principles for International Engagement in Supporting Developing Countries in Revenue Matters' • Launch of Coalition for Sustainably Resourced Public Service Delivery • Strengthening comparable tax statistical indicators • Welcome the development of the "Tax Administration Diagnostic Assessment Tool" TADAT • Busan Action Plan for Statistics • Commitment to perform risk analyses against exposure to illicit financial flows • Development Impact Bonds • Partnership for Climate Finance and Development • Results and Mutual Accountability • Statement of Resolve by the National and Regional Arab development institutions, the Islamic Development Bank and the OPEC Fund for International Development • The Big Development DataShift
<p>3. Improving the quality and impact of international development co-operation – learning from the experience of South-South Co-operation and Triangular Co-operation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration to strengthen Civil Society-led South-South Cooperation through evidence and experience sharing • Eastern and Southern Africa and Indian Ocean (ESA-IO) Reference Centre for Regional Development Effectiveness Diplomacy • Future International Cooperation Policy Network • Network of Southern Think Tanks • South-South and triangular co-operation
<p>4. Economic empowerment of women and youth - inclusivity and mainstreaming for effective and accelerated development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender Equality Initiative • The Big Idea: Youth-led, data-driven accountability and governance
<p>5. Leaving no-one behind - effective development co-operation for countries in special situations and vulnerable populations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Busan Action Plan for Statistics • Further work on Managing Diversity and Reducing Fragmentation / Highlighting the problem of potentially under-aided countries / Managing Diversity and reducing fragmentation • New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States / Country owned

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> transition toward resilience and sustainable development Working Group on Good Practice Principles for Value Chain Development in FCS
6. Creating an enabling environment for innovative and inclusive multi-stakeholder partnerships for effective development – where can we scale up and what are the new challenges?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSO Enabling Environment Framework and Guidelines Civil Society Continuing Campaign for Effective Development Business Roadmap Business Hubs Partnership for Prosperity Inclusive Business Action Network Guidelines for Effective Philanthropic Engagement Working Group on Good Practice Principles for Value Chain Development in FCS The Big Development DataShift

** Note: Core groups established to lead preparations of each plenary session will be ultimately responsible for choosing the analyses, information and evidence that informs preparations for these sessions.*

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER SUPPORT TO GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVES

41. GPIs have several suggestions on how the GPEDC could further support their work. The Steering Committee is invited to discuss how these suggestions could be operationalised:

- Many GPIs called for **further opportunities for collaboration among each other and with the broader GPEDC community**. Suggestions included: facilitate collaboration among GPIs; organise regular exchanges between initiatives with similar thematic focus and meetings to identify synergies and opportunities for knowledge sharing; systematically involve GPIs in GPEDC activities; provide more clear and regular information on GPEDC activities and stakeholders. Many of these suggestions could be implemented and further discussed through a “GPI Acceleration Workshop”, which is planned for mid-2016 and would follow-up on the GPEDC Planning Workshop that took place in January 2015 in Brussels.
- GPIs would also like to see their successes highlighted and lessons learned from their activities used to inform and **influence policy dialogue and decision-making** in the GPEDC, particularly in deepening dialogue based on the key findings from the 2nd monitoring round and in preparing for HLM2. In addition to showcasing success in plenary sessions, GPIs can consider hosting side events and participating in preparatory fora.
- A number of GPIs would welcome further **advocacy and financial support** to their initiatives. Some asked the GPEDC to encourage its members to: further engage with GPIs; apply principles that GPIs promote; and use GPIs tools and approaches.
- Some GPIs mentioned that GPEDC could provide them with more **visibility**. The GPEDC currently disseminates information on GPIs activities and shares their publications through the GPEDC website, blog and newsletters. It also invites GPIs to several GPEDC events. The GPEDC could further reflect on other instruments for increasing GPIs visibility.

ANNEX I: LIST OF 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 DECEMBER 2015
STRENGTHENING DEVELOPING COUNTRY OWNERSHIP	Effective Institutions Platform (a former Building Block)	www.effectiveinstitutions.org Contacts: Anna Piccinni, OECD, anna.piccinni@oecd.org Emilie Gay, OECD, Emilie.gay@oecd.org	An alliance to support country-led and evidence-based policy dialogue, knowledge sharing and peer learning on public sector management and institutional reform.	Results reported under GPIS 10 and 27
	The Busan Action Plan for Statistics (a former Building Block)	Contact: Leslie Rae, OECD, Leslie.rae@oecd.org	A partnership to ensure reliable and accessible statistics to improve decision making, document results, and heighten public accountability.	✓
	10. Country Dialogues for Using and Strengthening Local Systems (see also the former Building Block on Effective Institutions Platform)	Effective Institutions Platform (EIP) www.effectiveinstitutions.org CABRI: www.cabri-sbo.org/en/about-us Contact: Anna Piccinni, OECD, anna.piccinni@oecd.org	In-country dialogue between government and development partners to strengthen and increase use of public financial management systems.	✓
	14. Development of country roadmaps for local and regional governments	UCLG and FOGAR Contacts: UCLG Capacity and Institution Building Working Group, uclg.cib@vng.nl Edgardo Bilsky, UCLG, e.bilsky@uclg.org Carles Llorens, RU-FOGAR carlesllorensvila@gmail.com	A set of country roadmaps to enhance the contribution of Local and Regional Governments to the implementation of Busan's commitments.	✓
	25. Korea's GPEDC Learning & Accelerating Program	Contacts: Sorlee Lee, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Korea srlee07@mofa.go.kr Songhee SON (Ms.), KOICA, ssonee@koica.go.kr	A training program by KOICA for practitioners and mid-career officials from developing countries	Achieved
	27. Launch of Learning Alliances on Public Sector Reform' initiative (see also the former Building Block Effective Institutions)	Effective Institutions Platform, www.effectiveinstitutions.org Contact:	An initiative to map Peer Learning approaches in public sector reform and develop a methodology toolbox.	✓

	Platform)	Emilie Gay, OECD, emilie.gay@oecd.org		
	28. Launch of the 'ichallenge' (see also the former Building Block Effective Institutions Platform)	Indicators of the Strength of Public Mgmt. Systems (ISPMS) Steering Committee and EIP www.worldbank.org/ichallenge Contact: Vivek Srivastava, 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
	39. Collaborative partner-donor evaluation initiative (added on 8 July 2014)	Public organisations from 18 developing countries; 15 providers' institutions committed to providing financial and/or technical support www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation/collaborativepartnerdonor/evaluation.htm Contact: Jean-Philippe Nadal, France, jean-philippe.nadal@expertisefrance.fr	The initiative focuses on collaborative evaluation activities that are intended to strengthen country evaluation systems; a series of developing country studies.	
BUILDING INCLUSIVE PARTNERSHIPS - 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 to advance international standards enabling the environment for CSOs involvement in multi-stakeholder policy dialogue.	✓
	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	A framework and a set of guidelines on the CSO enabling environment.	✓
	33. The Big Development DataShift (see also the former Building Blocks on The Busan Action Plan for Statistics and Results and accountability)	CIVICUS www.thedatashift.org Contacts: Jason Maglaughlin, jason.maglaughlin@civicus.org Jack Cornforth, jack.cornforth@civicus.org	An initiative to build the capacity of civil society to collect and use citizen-generated data, promote comparability of data and create new tools for monitoring the SDGs.	✓
	34. The Big Idea: Youth-led, data-driven accountability and	Restless Development http://restlessdevelopment.org/big-idea	A partnership to equip young people with knowledge and skills to use	✓

	governance (see also the former Building Block on Results and accountability)	Contact: Rachel Litster rach@restlessdevelopment.org	data to mobilise citizens' action and hold their governments accountable.	
BUILDING INCLUSIVE PARTNERSHIPS – PRIVATE SECTOR	Partnership for Prosperity – P4P (the former Building Block on Private Sector)	Contacts: Ichiro Toda, IADB, ichiro@iadb.org Silvia Heer, BMZ, Silvia.heer@bmz.bund.de Christine Weinreich, GIZ, Christine.weinreich@giz.de Lisa Peterskovsky, GIZ, lisa.peterskovsky@giz.de	A multi-stakeholder platform that aims to leverage the role of the private sector to support poverty reduction and sustainable development.	✓
	4. Business Hubs (see also the former Building Block on Private Sector)	UK, Sweden, Netherlands Contacts: Darian Stibbe, Business Partnership Action, darian.stibbe@partnerinit.org Katie Fry Hester, Business Partnership Action, Katie.fry.hester@partnerinit.org Ernest Muwamba, Zambia, ernest.muwamba@amscobv.com Isabella Barrios, Colombia, ibarrios@andi.com.co Todd Kirkbride, Mozambique, todd.kirkbride@partnerinit.org	An initiative to support the creation of locally-owned and run country-level Business Hubs that systematically bring together government, business, providers, the UN and non-governmental organisations and catalyses partnerships with the private sector that contribute to the SDGs and deliver country-level Busan commitments. Business Hubs are already in place in Zambia, Mozambique and Colombia.	✓
	5. Business Roadmap (see also the former Building Block on Private Sector)	Partnering Initiative with support from UK Contact: Darian Stibbe, darian.stibbe@partnerinit.org	A roadmap to engage business as a core partner in development.	✓
	21. Guidelines for Effective Philanthropic Engagement	NetFWD, European Foundation Centre, Stars Foundation, UNDP, WINGS, support from Rockefeller Foundation http://www.starsfoundation.org.uk/resources/guidelines-effective-philanthropic-engagement Contacts: Maria Herminia Cabral, Foundations representative to the GPEDC Steering Committee, mhcabral@gulbenkian.pt Ewelina Oblacewicz, OECD netFWD, Ewelina.Oblacewicz@oecd.org	A set of voluntary and non-binding Guidelines for Effective Philanthropic Engagement; country pilots in India, Mexico and Myanmar.	✓
	23. Inclusive Business Action	Germany	A Network aimed at unleashing the	

	Network (see also the former Building Block on Private Sector)	https://www.giz.de/Wirtschaft/de/html/1745.html Contact: Arne Theissen, Inclusive Business Action Network, ib-action-network@giz.de	potential of the private sector for greater development impact.	
BUILDING INCLUSIVE PARTNERSHIPS – SOUTH-SOUTH CO-OPERATION	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		
	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: Melissa Pomeroy, m.pomeroy@articulacaosul.org	Commitment to continue the civil society - academic collaboration on CSO-led South-South Cooperation and to facilitate a debate on how best to strengthen CSO-led SSC through online and in-country dialogues.	
	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: Louise Oakley, Centre for Rising Powers and Global Development, l.oakley@ids.ac.uk	Commitment to engage 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 middle-income countries.	✓
	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	
FOCUSING ON RESULTS AND PROMOTING MUTUAL ACCOUNTABILITY	Results and accountability (a former Building Block)	Contacts: Monowar Ahmed, Bangladesh, ahmedmonowar@hotmail.com Suzanne Mueller, Switzerland, Suzanne.mueller@eda.admin.ch	An initiative to support knowledge sharing on Country Results Frameworks and mutual accountability.	✓

CONDUCTING TRANSPARENT AND RESPONSIBLE DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION	Transparency (a former Building Block)	Contacts: Chiyo Kanda, World Bank, ckanda@worldbank.org ; Doreen Kibuka-Musoke, World Bank, dkibukamusoke@worldbank.org Per-Ola Mattsson, Sweden, per-ola.mattsson@foreign.ministry.se	An initiative for accelerating progress in the area of transparency and accountability.	Results reported under GPI 3
	3. Additional efforts on International Aid Transparency Initiative (see also the former Building Block on Transparency)	IATI members http://www.aidtransparency.net/ Contacts: info@iatistandard.org Annelise Parr, Annelise.Parr@undp.org Carolyn Culey, Carolyn.Culey@devinit.org	An initiative to accelerate efforts of Busan endorsers to increase transparency of their development co-operation and financing for development.	✓
	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: EuropeAid-JOINT-PROGRAMMING-SUPPORT@ec.europa.eu JOINT-PROGRAMMING-SUPPORT@eeas.europa.eu	An initiative to support developing country ownership and leadership by strengthening alignment with national priorities through joint programming processes.	✓
	Managing diversity and reducing fragmentation (a former Building Block) 18. Further work on Managing Diversity and Reducing Fragmentation 22. Highlighting the problem of potentially under-aided countries (the three GPIs reported results jointly)	www.fragmentation-diversity.org Contacts: info@fragmentation-diversity.org Nicole Hofmann, Germany, nicole.hofmann@bmz.bund.de Fred Twesiime, Uganda, fred.twesiime@finance.go.ug	An initiative to develop and implement innovative, effective and coherent strategies to reduce fragmentation and proliferation of development initiatives and enhance complementarity and coherence of development co-operation.	✓
	24. Japan's ODA Charter	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

	<p>30. Open Government announcement (see also the former Building Block on Results and accountability)</p>	<p>Open Government Partnership www.opengovpartnership.org</p> <p>Contact: joe.powell@opengovpartnership.org</p>	<p>An invitation to GPEDC members to join the Open Government Partnership and ensure they have an ambitious citizen engagement commitment in their national action plans.</p>	
	<p>32. Statement of Resolve by the National and Regional Arab development finance institutions, the Islamic Development Bank and the OPEC Fund for International Development</p>	<p>National and Regional Arab development finance institutions, the Islamic Development Bank and the OPEC Fund for International Development</p> <p>Contacts: Fuad Al Bassam, F.albassam@ofid.org Said Aissi, S.Aissi@ofid.org</p>	<p>Commitment to (i) continue and scale-up co-operation with developing countries reflecting the tenets of development effectiveness and country ownership; (ii) support the GPEDC; (iii) deepen GPEDC processes.</p>	✓
ADVANCING GENDER EQUALITY	<p>20. Gender Equality Initiative (this GPI continues the Activities of the former Building Block on Gender Equality)</p>	<p>UN Women, OECD, CPDE</p> <p>Contacts: Zohra Khan, UN Women, zohra.khan@unwomen.org Samina Anwar, UN Women, samina.anwar@unwomen.org Emily Esplen, OECD, Emily.esplen@oecd.org Lucie Faucherre, OECD, lucie.faucherre@oecd.org</p>	<p>Commitment to intensifying efforts to support countries to strengthen their systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality.</p>	✓
PROMOTING DEVELOPMENT IN SITUATIONS OF CONFLICT AND FRAGILITY	<p>New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States (a former Building Block)</p>	<p>Contacts: Peter van Sluijs, Peter.van.Sluijs@cordaid.nl Kathryn NWAJIAKU, Kathryn.NWAJIAKU@pbsbdialogue.org</p>	<p>An agreement between fragile and conflict-affected states, development partners, and civil society to improve the current development policy and practice in fragile and conflict-affected states</p>	✓
	<p>11. Country owned transition toward resilience and sustainable development (see also the former Building Block on New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States)</p>	<p>g7+ Further information can be found at www.g7plus.org.</p> <p>Contacts: Peter van Sluijs, Peter.van.Sluijs@cordaid.nl Kathryn NWAJIAKU, Kathryn.NWAJIAKU@pbsbdialogue.org</p>	<p>An initiative to facilitate country-led assessments of fragility. The fragility assessment under the New Deal is a process that enables a constructive and forward-looking dialogue among different national stakeholders (government and civil society) to inform the development of peacebuilding and statebuilding priorities which makes the base for the National Development Strategy</p>	<p>Results reported under GPI New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States (a former Building Block)</p>

	37. Working Group on Good Practice Principles for Value Chain Development in FCS (see also the former Building Block on Private Sector and the former Building Block on New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States)	IFC, Clingendael Institute, Spark, Shell Contacts: Michael Botzung, IFC, mboztung2@ifc.org ; Yannick du Pont, y.du.pont@spark-online.org valuechainFCS@ifc.org	This initiative aims to develop a conflict-relevant tool for accelerating value chain development and integrating local SMEs. The effort will entail developing, piloting, evaluating, refining and dissemination of practical tools for practitioners, focused on agribusiness and extractives investment in fragile and conflict-affected situation.	✓
MOBILISING FLOWS BEYOND OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	1. Active support to “Tax Inspectors Without Borders”	OECD Task Force on Tax and Development, Belgium, France, Netherlands, UK Contacts: Martin Bergwerff, OECD, martin.bergwerff@oecd.org Gail Hurley, UNDP, gail.hurley@undp.org	A partnership to provide expert tax auditors for building audit capacity in developing countries.	✓
	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 Contacts: OECD, TaxandDevelopment@oecd.org ATI, secretariat@taxcompact.net	A commitment to double development co-operation flows to tax matters by 2020.	✓
	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	
	13. Development Impact Bonds	UK (overlaps with private sector initiatives) Contacts: Susanne Parkin, sl-parkin@dfid.gov.uk Lesley Hamill, l-hamill@dfid.gov.uk	This initiative will bring together investors, governments and aid agencies to design new investments and set up a new online ‘open source’ knowledge platform to share the findings to inform further investment.	✓
	16. Endorsement of the	OECD Task Force on Tax and Development, Australia,	Adoption of principles to ensure	✓

	“Principles for International Engagement in Supporting Developing Countries in Revenue Matters”	Belgium, France, Germany, UK, WB Contact: OECD, TaxandDevelopment@oecd.org	that, in order for tax reforms to be successful, support programmes are customised to fit the economic, structural, cultural, and political conditions in a country.	
	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	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 Contacts: OECD, TaxandDevelopment@oecd.org Maurice Nettley, OECD, Maurice.nettley@oecd.org	Support to the construction of comparable revenue statistics in interested developing countries	✓
	36. Welcome the development of the “Tax Administration Diagnostic Assessment Tool” (TADAT)	IMF, TADAT Steering Committee and Belgium, www.tadat.org ; Contacts: secretariat@tadat.org Justin Zake, jzake@imf.org , Charles Street, cstreet@imf.org	An assessment tool to provide a framework for assessing the strengths and weaknesses of a country’s tax administration	✓
ENSURING COHERENCE BETWEEN CLIMATE FINANCE AND OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	31. Partnership for Climate Finance and Development (this GPI continues the activities of the former Building Block on Climate Finance)	http://climatefinance-developmenteffectiveness.org/busan-partnership-for-action.html ; http://www.oecd.org/development/environment-development/climate-partnership Contacts: Stephen Gold, UNDP, stephen.gold@undp.org Jan Corfee-Morlot, jan.corfee-morlot@oecd.org	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.	✓
STEPPING-UP EFFORTS AT REGIONAL AND COUNTRY-LEVEL	2. Africa Action Plan on Development Effectiveness	AUC/NEPAD Platform for Development Effectiveness Contact: Florence Nazare, NEPAD, florecen@nepad.org Bob Kalanzi, NEPAD, bobk@nepad.org Charlotte Ague, NEPAD, charlottea@nepad.org	An action plan based on the continent’s development priorities as expressed by the African Union Agenda 2063, the NEPAD Agenda, the 2011 African Consensus and Position on Development Effectiveness, and the African	✓

			Position for the Post 2015 Agenda, as well as Regional and Continental Consultations held in preparation for the GPEDC 1 st High Level Meeting. It sets out a shared vision for using effective development cooperation to advance financing for Africa's development; South-South cooperation and regional integration; and inclusive economic transformation.	
	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	
	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	

ANNEX II: GPI BI-ANNUAL REPORTING FORM (DECEMBER 2015)

1. What is the name of your Global Partnership Initiative?

Text

2. Please summarise key results achieved by your GPI since June 2015 (or before if you have not replied to the June 2015 call for bi-annual reporting).

In describing the results, please indicate briefly:

- How each result relates to the **original objectives** set out by your GPI and **the main activities** that led to each result.
- How each result relates to the **principles for effective development co-operation** agreed at the 4th High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (Busan, 2011): 1) *ownership of development priorities by development countries*; 2) *focus on results*; 3) *inclusive development partnerships*; 4) *transparency and accountability*.
- If your GPI is promoting implementation of development effectiveness principles and commitments at the **country-level** and what results were achieved in this area.

In your reply, you might also want to describe the **main challenges** to achieve your GPI planned results.

[Please limit your answer to 600 words]

3. In addition to the results outlined above, is there any additional progress made, activities carried out or events organised by your GPI that you would like to report through the GPEDC website and/or the GPEDC Newsletter?

[Please limit your answer to 400 words]

4. What are the main activities and results planned by your GPI ahead of the 2nd High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC (end November 2016, Nairobi, Kenya)?

[Please limit your answer to 400 words]

5. Please explain if the work of your GPI is linked to other GPIs and/or to other GPEDC efforts/work streams (e.g. GPEDC Monitoring Framework, Working Groups, regional platforms). If your GPI is not linked to other GPIs or other GPEDC efforts, how do you think these linkages could be strengthened?

[Please limit your answer to 400 words]

6. How can the GPEDC community (e.g. Co-Chairs, Steering Committee, Joint Support Team, other stakeholders, other GPIs) support the work of your GPI?

[Please limit your answer to 400 words]

7. Please provide updated contact information of focal points for your initiative.

Text

¹ The decision to regroup Busan Building Blocks and Mexico Voluntary Initiatives under the common name of *Global Partnership Initiatives* was made by the Steering Committee at its 7th meeting (The Hague, January 2015) with the objective of highlighting the joint efforts coming together under the GPEDC umbrella. The full summary of the 7th Steering Committee meeting is available at: http://effectivecooperation.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/7th-SC-Meeting-Summary_Final-for-GPEDC-Website-5-March.pdf

² Available at http://effectivecooperation.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Document-5-Update-on-GPI_August-2015rev1.pdf

³ The bi-annual reporting procedure consists of inviting GPI leads every six months to respond to a reporting form (annex II). The procedure builds on the recommendations from the Synthesis Note on the Building Blocks and Voluntary Initiatives (December 2014, <http://effectivecooperation.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Document-2-Synthesis-Note-on-the-Building-Blocks-and-Voluntary-Initiatives.pdf>), the discussions at the 7th Steering Committee meeting of the GPEDC (19-20 January 2015, The Hague) and the GPEDC Planning Workshop: Strengthening Co-operation to Deliver Results (21-22 January 2015, Brussels).

⁴ Among the 49 GPIs launched at the 4th High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (HLF4, Busan, 29 November – 1 December 2011) and the 1st GPEDC High Level Meeting (HLM1) (Mexico City, 15-16 April 2014), 40 are still ongoing today. Three GPIs have achieved their objectives (GPI 24 “Japan’s ODA Charter”, GPI 25 “Korea’s GPEDC Learning and Accelerating Program” and GPI 28 “Launch of the ‘ichallenge’”) and six GPIs that were former Busan Building Blocks were clustered with initiatives launched at HLM1 (GPI “Effective Institutions Platform” reports through GPI 10 “Country Dialogues for Using and Strengthening Local Systems” and GPI 27 “Launch of Learning Alliances on Public Sector Reform’ initiative”; GPI “Transparency” reports through GPI 3 “Additional Efforts on International Aid Transparency” and GPI 30 “Open Government Announcement”; GPI “Managing Diversity and Reducing Fragmentation”, GPI 18 “Further Work on Managing Diversity and Reducing Fragmentation” and GPI 22 “Highlighting the Problem of Potentially Under-Aided countries” report together; GPI “New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States” and GPI 11 “Country Owned Transition Toward Resilience and Sustainable Development” report together; GPI “Climate Finance” and GPI 31 “Partnership for Climate Finance and Development” were merged; and GPI “The Gender Initiative” and GPI 20 “Gender Equality: delivering on the Busan Commitments” were merged under the name “Gender Equality Initiative”).

⁵ Available at <http://effectivecooperation.org/related-initiatives-2/>

⁶ GPIs are implementing, planning or studying the possibility of carrying out activities in: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Comoros Islands, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Laos, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mexico, Moldova, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome e Principe, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Timor Leste, Togo, Trinidad e Tobago, Uganda, the United Kingdom, Vietnam, West Bank and Gaza Strip, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

⁷ Available at http://effectivecooperation.org/files/OUTCOME_DOCUMENT_FINAL_EN.pdf

⁸ Throughout the text, numbers in front of GPIs’ titles refer to those attributed in the list presented in Annex 1 of the Mexico High Level Meeting Communiqué (available at http://effectivecooperation.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/ENG_Final-ConsensusMexicoHLMCommuniqué.pdf). GPIs without numbers are former Busan Building Blocks.

⁹ Examples are GPI 10 “Country Dialogues for Using and Strengthening Local Systems”, GPI 20 “Gender Equality Initiative”, GPI 27 “Launch of Learning Alliances on Public Sector Reform’ initiative” and GPI “New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States”.

¹⁰ An example is GPI 17 “EU Joint Programming: Helping to Manage Diversity”.

¹¹ Available at <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/21252030%20Agenda%20for%20Sustainable%20Development%20web.pdf>

¹² Available at www.un.org/esa/ffd/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/AAAA_Outcome.pdf

¹³ Available at <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/8131Action%20Plan%20on%20Transformative%20Financing%20for%20GEWE.pdf>

¹⁴ As expressed by the African Union Agenda 2063, the NEPAD Agenda, the 2011 African Consensus and Position on Development Effectiveness and the African Position for the Post 2015 Agenda.

¹⁵ GPI 6, GPI 20, GPI 32, GPIs on domestic resources mobilisation (1, 8, 16, 26, 36, 38).

¹⁶ GPI 20 and GPI “New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States”.

¹⁷ GPI 4, GPI 5, GPI 10, GPI 26, GPI 27, GPI "Results and Mutual Accountability".

¹⁸ GPI 31, GPIs on domestic resources mobilisation (1, 8, 16, 26, 36, 38).

¹⁹ GPIs "Collaboration to strengthen Civil Society-led South-South Cooperation through evidence and experience sharing" and "Open Government announcement" did not respond to the December 2015 call for GPI bi-annual reporting but other GPIs reported to be working with them.