# Summary

# Global Partnership Initiatives (GPIs) Engagement Workshop

**19-20 March 2018**

**Bonn, Germany**
German Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development (BMZ)
Marriott World Conference Centre Hotel

**Contacts**

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**SUMMARY**

## INTRODUCTION

1. Global Partnership Initiatives (GPIs) directly contribute to two of the [Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation](#) (Global Partnership)'s core functions: they offer **catalytic support to country-level implementation** of the internationally-agreed development effectiveness principles and other commitments made though the [Busan Partnership Agreement (2011)](#), the [Mexico High Level Meeting Communiqué (2014)](#) and the [Nairobi Outcome Document (2016)](#), and they offer a **mechanism for exchanging knowledge and lessons learned**.

2. As the 'think tanks' of the Global Partnership, GPIs bring together vibrant, substantive communities on issues either closely linked to the Partnership or contributing in specific areas to development effectiveness. The **29 GPIs are diverse**, working on areas from results and accountability to building effective taxation capacity.

3. Both prior to and post the [Second High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership (HLM2)](#), **Global Partnership stakeholders called for better integration of GPIs** to support increased implementation of the development effectiveness principles at the country level and greater knowledge-sharing around development effectiveness. To support this process, the Global Partnership organised the "[Planning Workshop: Strengthening Co-operation to Deliver Results](#)" in January 2015 in Brussels, and the "[GPI Acceleration Workshop](#)" in June 2016 in Barcelona. In addition, at its [13th](#) and [14th](#) meetings (2017, Washington and Dhaka respectively), the Steering Committee underscored the need to increase the Global Partnership's systematic engagement with GPIs.

4. As such, representatives from 12 Global Partnership Initiatives, and representatives of the Co-Chairs and Steering Committee (see Annex 1 for a full list of attendees) met on 19-20 March in Bonn, Germany to:

    a) Explore ways in which the Global Partnership can make **better use of knowledge generated by GPIs through their on-the-ground implementation efforts**.

    b) Discuss how GPIs can contribute to the work of the Global Partnership through its [2017-2018 programme of work](#) and strategic Working Groups.

    c) **Improve cross-fertilisation between GPIs** and identify options for collaboration.

    d) **Identify stories of progress** across different areas of effective development co-operation, which highlight GPI achievements and inform the broader work of the Global Partnership.

    e) Discuss practical means of **strengthening the linkages** between GPIs and the Global Partnership, and between GPIs themselves.

5. The workshop was a **timely opportunity for GPIs to showcase their work and learn about each other's activities,** and to enhance synergies between GPIs and with the Global Partnership itself**.** In advance of the workshop, 17 GPIs reported on their 2017 activities through the

2018 Call for Inputs (see Annex 5), underlining their successes, key priorities for 2018 and potential for synergies with the Global Partnership.

6. **Twelve GPIs were represented at the workshop**. With the intention to further increase GPI participation, the workshop agenda (see Annex 2) focused the discussion on how to strengthen GPI engagement, revitalise the community of practice and feed GPIs' direct implementation experience into the Global Partnership's ongoing work.

## PART 1: KEY MESSAGES

7. GPI participants underscored that, in order to stay relevant, **the Global Partnership needs to adapt to a changing environment of development co-operation** and should seek to further include Southern partners. They urged the Partnership to evolve, maintaining its focus on multi-stakeholder dialogue, but increasing its action-oriented work. GPIs' own experiences have shown their ability to act as implementers of development effectiveness commitments, and to funnel lessons learned from the local level into global-level discussions.

8. As such, there was overall agreement on the need to make **GPIs' contribution to the Global Partnership more tangible and specific**, capitalising on their country-level and regional work on effective development co-operation. While many GPIs see themselves as local-level implementers of the Global Partnership's vision, they voiced concern around GPIs' current level of engagement with the ongoing work of the Partnership, noting difficulties in synergising their own activities with the 2017-2018 work programme given that GPIs were not given an opportunity to comment on the work programme during its inception.

9. As such, GPIs called for opportunities to contribute to and / or comment on the 2019-2020 work programme before its endorsement, and for **increased opportunities to contribute to the Partnership's substantive work through closer linkages with its strategic Working Groups**, attending Global Partnership meetings, where relevant, etc. They stressed the need to better understand where the substantive work of their initiative might support the ongoing activities of the Global Partnership's strategic Working Groups. Subsequently, an indicative mapping of GPIs' against the strategic outputs of the 2017-2018 programme of work has been included as Annex 3.

10. Discussions also highlighted the **need to further clarify GPIs' role in reference to the Global Partnership**, especially given their voluntary nature and diverse subject matters. Many GPIs noted that they need further clarity on their initiatives' relationship to the Global Partnership, including opportunities for engagement in the substantive work of the Partnership; the envisaged scope of this engagement; and opportunities for knowledge-sharing. As such, the GPIs agreed that the guidelines for becoming or discontinuing a GPI should be updated and consulted with GPIs, focusing on underscoring these aspects and including parameters for discontinuing an inactive GPI.

11. Participants saw the **Global Partnership and the Joint Support Team's role as a connector and a facilitator of the GPI Community of Practice**, agreeing that the Partnership should devote additional human resources to activating exchange among all GPIs. This could include utilising the forthcoming Knowledge-Sharing Platform to host GPI dialogues; increasing communications efforts; and / or organising annual face-to-face meetings (if resources allow).

12. GPIs agreed that the **incentives to contribute need to be better elaborated**. Given many GPIs' limited resources, and the fact that focal points are often contributing to the work of their GPI alongside a primary portfolio, they urged the Global Partnership to (i) better define the value

added of being a GPI; (ii) clarify how and when they can contribute to the Partnership's knowledge-sharing efforts; and (iii) strengthen advocacy efforts for GPI membership to help re-vitalise the GPI Community of Practice and encourage new GPIs to form.

13. In order to strengthen GPIs' engagement with the Global Partnership and with one another, the Joint Support Team (JST) has **prepared a proposal for consideration and endorsement** of by the Global Partnership Steering Committee at its 15th meeting in Washington (21-22 April). It details possible next steps for increasing the engagement of GPIs with the core work of the Global Partnership, based on a paper prepared by the Working Group on Knowledge-Sharing for Increased Development Effectiveness. This proposal proposes feasible next steps, based on available funding and JST human resource capacity (in their role as a co-ordinator of the GPI community of practice).

14. The Strengthening GPI Engagement workshop culminated with a consultation on this document. Comments from GPIs present in Bonn and feedback from GPI Focal Points have been incorpo-rated into the version in Annex 4. This version will be presented for endorsement at the 15th meeting of the Steering Committee in April 2018.

## PART II: KEY TAKEAWAYS

### GPIs' Areas of Work and Potential Synergies

15. The 2018 GPI Call for Inputs highlighted where Global Partnership Initiatives are concentrating their focus. This annual, voluntary call for reporting allows GPIs to provide information on their progress, events, results and activities, and to allow for consolidation of evidence-based results of on-the-ground efforts to drive implementation of the effective development co-operation prin-ciples. **The 2018 Call for Inputs underscored that a majority of GPIs are focusing their ef-forts on forming and promoting inclusive partnerships or improving results**, with a lesser number working on strengthening country ownership and transparency and mutual accountabil-ity.

16. **GPIs are also increasingly focusing on action-oriented implementation efforts**, including peer-learning exercises and pilot programmes, which is in turn supporting knowledge-sharing and advocacy efforts for more effective development co-operation. GPIs have also stepped up their efforts to publish evidence-based learning, including case studies, country reports, etc. A synthesis of the 2018 Call for Inputs is included here as Annex 5.

17. In their role as both implementers of effective development co-operation and knowledge pro-ducers, **the vast majority of GPIs also underscored their desire to contribute to, and bene-fit from, the forthcoming Global Partnership Knowledge-Sharing Platform**[1] in order to share evidence-based insights from their on-the-ground implementation efforts and to benefit from closer linkages to other GPIs and to the Partnership itself.

18. At the workshop, **GPIs overwhelmingly called for strengthened mechanisms for finding synergies between their work**, and noted that they have much to learn from one another, es-

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

pecially from those who are involved in similar sectors, or in different sectors, but around similar themes (e.g. there are several GPIs working on taxation issues, and several GPIs working on issues of building multi-stakeholder partnerships, but in different contexts). Though many of the GPIs are working on diverse areas of co-operation, it was noted that there is still room to share knowledge about issues including management of or advocacy for their GPI, networking, etc.

## GPIs' Role in Implementing & Localising the Global Partnership's 2017-2018 Work Programme

### *Output 1: Supporting Effective Co-operation at the Country Level*

19. GPIs discussed sharing their existing regional work and good practices with the Global Partnership to inform upcoming country-level piloting (e.g. from NEPAD or the European Commission). They also encouraged the strategic Working Group to collaborate with GPIs to appoint a GPI contact in each pilot country to facilitate exchanges and synergies.

20. The GPI on Results and Mutual Accountability noted a broad overlap of pilot countries and their regional CRF approach, and underscored that this should be taken into account to facilitate synergies and avoid duplication. CPDE will activate local contact organisations in pilot countries for active involvement in piloting activities.

21. Participants noted that GPIs should be asked to provide complementary evidence to the Global Compendium of good practices that will be produced in 2018 under the strategic Working Group for Output 1, and asked for further updates from the Working Group leads on how their inputs could be received.

### *Output 2: Unlocking the Potential of Effectiveness*

22. GPIs noted that the Global Partnership monitoring process is a time and resource-intensive exercise, and as such, the use of findings needs to be strengthened at the country level to support multi-stakeholder dialogue and behavior change. GPIs see themselves as an intermediary between the country, regional and global levels, which can help localise the monitoring framework, turning findings into something practical at the local level.

23. More work needs to be done to fully digest the country monitoring results as GPIs do not see that the results of the last monitoring round are being used to a satisfactory extent. GPI participants see the Global Action Plan (GAP) as a way to go from political rhetoric to concrete implementation, with GPIs as possible intermediaries for this process. They requested more information on how GPIs could contribute to the formulation of the GAP, which is currently ongoing.

24. Like the country and territory-level monitoring profiles, GPIs mentioned the desire for provider-level monitoring profiles for the next monitoring round.

### *Output 3: Sharing Knowledge of Successes and Innovative Solutions*

25. GPIs were excited about the Knowledge-Sharing Platform (KSP), especially the proposed 'community room' feature and discussed how to use the (KSP) to facilitate connections among themselves and other development practitioners, and exchange country-level evidence. The KSP was discussed as a key tool for sharing evidence generated by the GPIs, but participants outlined some suggestions for amending its terms of reference, including:

    i. underpinning the KSP with a broader Global Partnership knowledge management strategy;

ii. more broadly stating what *kind* of knowledge is to be shared on the KSP;

iii. further defining the incentives for participating in knowledge-sharing on the KSP, given the limited capacity of many development practitioners;

iv. the need to establish permanent human resource capacity to support the KSP given its scope;

v. a user-friendly design for the KSP which is attractive and simple for users.

26. The GPIs also reiterated that the KSP should be seen as a complement to offline learning mechanisms, which remain essential for knowledge-sharing. They also called for a 'post-mortem' with other initiatives who have built similar platforms to understand lessons learned.

### *Output 4: Scaling Up Private Sector Engagement*

27. Discussions suggested that the Global Partnership should emphasise using work by GPIs to engage with the private sector, for example on defining and measuring results (Results and Mutual Accountability) and in other areas to be defined. In addition, the NEPAD programme for enhancing use of country results frameworks works in 12 African countries, but private sector engagement is largely missing. This could be a potential entry point for a GPI. Likewise, GPIs called for additional emphasis on the monitoring and evaluation frameworks, and how we measure the impact of private sector engagement.

28. It was also noted that the strategic Working Group on Private Sector Engagement has the largest membership, but no representation from GPIs.

### *Output 5: Learning from Different Modalities*

29. Discussants overwhelmingly agreed that a targeted and prioritised, rather than 'one size fits all' approach is needed for the Global Partnership to engage with the BRICS and emerging providers, who will be likely to engage based on their respective interests, which will differ according to country context.

30. They also stressed that the Global Partnership should focus on the 'learning' aspect when engaging with emerging providers: focusing not only on South-South co-operation and learning, but also South-North and North-South. They noted that this should be considered when discussing topics for the series of specialised dialogues with emerging providers of co-operation under Strategic Output 5 of the work programme. The GPIs also encouraged the Global Partnership to feed the outcomes of these dialogues into the preparatory process for BAPA+40 in 2019.

31. Mexico noted that they have been approached by several countries with interest around sharing knowledge on institutional frameworks for simultaneously managing incoming and outgoing development co-operation, as well as multi-dimensional poverty measurement.

32. Platforms in Central America where different modalities of co-operation and partnership typologies exist, including regional, bilateral, philanthropic, emerging donors and trilateral co-operation, were also discussed. The region could serve as a laboratory to investigate how different modalities can successfully interact with one other.

### Building a Community of Practice and Strengthening Linkages Between GPIs

33. After a discussion on the Joint Support Team Proposal for Strengthening GPI Engagement (Annex 4), GPIs suggested refinements that could be considered, specifically around better institu-

tionalising GPIs into the Global Partnership, strengthening communications and fostering mutual learning.

**Administration**
- Participants discussed the desire for a GPI representative at the Steering Committee level to facilitate formal engagement with the Steering Committee. It was noted by the JST that this would likely need to be considered at a later date, due to the need for endorsement of changes to the Steering Committee at Global Partnership High-Level Meetings.

- GPIs suggested development of criterion for the minimum level of activity needed to be a GPI (e.g. reporting to the annual Call for Inputs, etc.) and an internal co-operation mechanism among GPIs.

**Communications**
- Participants asked for more clear lines of communication between the Global Partnership Co-Chairs, Working Groups and GPIs, in order to integrate their work more effectively into the Global Partnership.

- There was also a strong interest in from GPIs in accessing the Global Partnership's communications networks to promote their work (see figure).
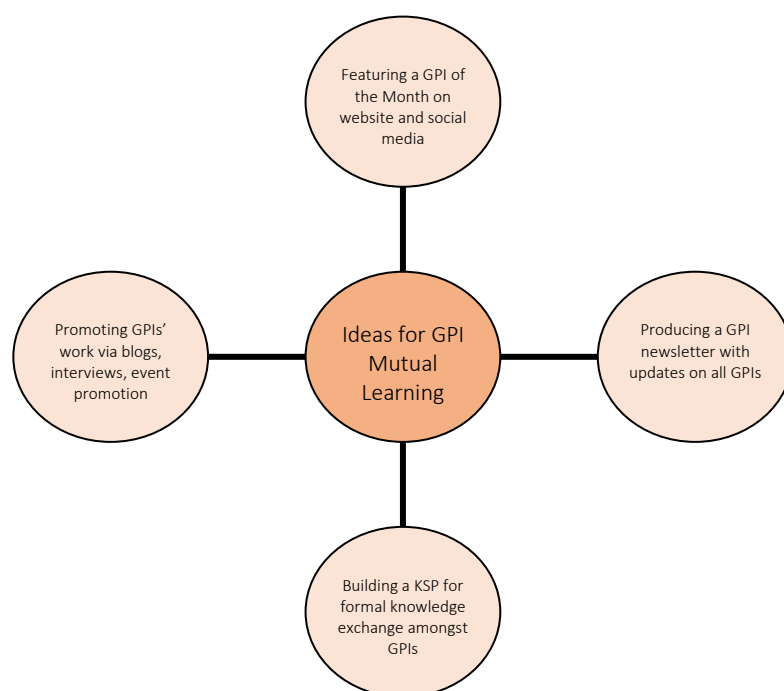
**Mutual Learning**
- GPIs asked for a clear understanding of which of the work programme's strategic output their GPI could most closely contribute to (Annex 3) as a basis establishing mutual learning among fellow GPIs.

Featuring a GPI of the Month on website and social media

Promoting GPIs' work via blogs, interviews, event promotion

Ideas for GPI Mutual Learning

Producing a GPI newsletter with updates on all GPIs

Building a KSP for formal knowledge exchange amongst GPIs

## PART III: ACTION POINTS

The following action points were agreed upon during the workshop:

⇨ Given the current human resource capacity of the JST, feasible comments and suggestions on its proposal for Strengthening GPI Engagement will be included and shared with GPIs ahead of the April Steering Committee meeting.

⇨ All GPIs will have a chance to comment on the JST proposal before it is sent to the Steering Committee as a background document for the April Steering Committee meeting.

⇨ Once endorsed by the Steering Committee, the JST proposal will be used as the foundational document for next steps on reinvigorating the GPI community of practice and strengthening engagement with the GPIs.

## ANNEX 1: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

| | |
|---|---|
| **Global Partnership Initiatives (GPIs)[2]** | |
| Ms. Mande Isaora Zefania Romalahy | GPI Additional Efforts on International Aid Transparency Initiative / GPI Focusing on Results and Promoting Mutual Accountability |
| Ms. Jacqueline Wood | GPI Advancing the CSO Enabling Environment and CSO Development Effectiveness |
| Mr. Roberto Pinauin | GPI Civil Society Continuing Campaign for Effective Development |
| Ms. Rose Wanjiru | GPI Effective Institutions Platform (EIP) |
| Ms. Sonia Gonzales | GPI Effective Triangular Co-operation |
| Ms. Andrea Ries Padmanabhan | GPI Focusing on Results and Promoting Mutual Accountability |
| Mr. Bob Kalanzi | GPI Focusing on Results and Promoting Mutual Accountability |
| Mr. Jasson Kalugendo | GPI Focusing on Results and Promoting Mutual Accountability |
| Mrs. Lidia Fromm | GPI Focusing on Results and Promoting Mutual Accountability |
| Ms. Suzanne Mueller | GPI Focusing on Results and Promoting Mutual Accountability |
| Dr. Jing Gu | GPI Future International Co-operation Policy Network |
| Ms. Nicoletta Merlo | GPI Joint Programming, Managing Diversity and Reducing Fragmentation |
| Ms. Christine Chan | GPI New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States |
| Mr. Joseph Stead | GPI Strengthening Comparable Tax Statistical Indicator |
| Ms. Lauren Schoenster | GPI Study of Donor Support in Large Scale Refugee and IDP Movements |
| Ms. Radha Kulkarni | GPI Tax Inspectors Without Borders |
| **Steering Committee** | |
| Mr. Mohammed Khan | Bangladesh |
| Mr. Habib Massoud | Canada |
| Mr. Matthew Simonds | CPDE |
| Mrs. Tatiana Maria Marcela Martinez Carranza | El Salvador |
| Ms. Nicoletta Merlo | European Commission |
| Mrs. Monica Asuna | Kenya |
| Mr. Daniel Gamboa-Galvez | Mexico |
| Mrs. Florence Nazare | NEPAD |
| Mrs. Ryna Elizabeth Garay Araniva | El Salvador |
| **Organisers** | |

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[2]Please note that some GPIs had more than one representative and / or were also present in other capacities / roles.

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|---|---|
| Mr. Uwe Gehlen | BMZ |
| Ms. Dorothea Groth | BMZ |
| Mr. Udo Weber | BMZ |
| Mr. Felix Merkle | BMZ |
| Mr. Jirka Vierhaus | GIZ |
| Ms. Tanja Kasten | GIZ |
| Mr. Jurek Seifert | GIZ |
| Ms. Hannah Weifenbach | GIZ |
| Ms. Anna Whitson | UNDP/JST |
| Ms. Yumna Rathore | UNDP/JST |
| **Other Participants** ||
| Mr. Jos Brand | Moderator |
| Mrs. Florencia Eugenia Vilanova de Von Oehsen | Ambassador of El Salvador to Germany |
| Mr. Franco Conzato | European Commission |
| Mr. Willem Fourie | South African SDG Knowledge Hub |
| Ms. Dorothea Wehrmann | German Development Institute |
| Ms. Elena Hunzinger | PhD Student |
| Mrs. Veronica White | VJW International |

## ANNEX 2: WORKSHOP SESSIONS & PRESENTERS

| Session | Moderator/Presenter(s) | Panelists |
|---|---|---|
| Opening Remarks | **Mr. Dominik Ziller** (Directorate-General International Development Policy, BMZ) <br> **Mr. Mohammed Khan**, Government of Bangladesh <br> **H. E. Mrs. Florence Eugenia Vilanova de von Oehsen**, Ambassador from El Salvador to Germany || 
| 1 Setting the Scene | **Mr. Jos Brand** (Advisor, GPI on Results and Mutual Ac-countability) | **Ms. Monica Asuna,** Deputy Chief Economist, Kenyan National Treasury <br><br> **Mr. Matt Simonds**, Liaison and Policy Officer, CPDE <br><br> **Mr. Mande Isaora Zefania Romalahy**, Head of Aid Co-ordination Permanent Secretariat - Office of the Prime Minister, Madagascar / GPI on Results and Mutual Accountability <br><br> **Dr. Jing Gu**, Director of the Centre for Rising Powers and Global Development at the Institute of Development Studies / GPI 'Future International Co-operation Policy Network' |
| 2 Overview of GPIs and their areas of work | **Ms. Anna Whitson** (JST) | n/a |
| 3 GPIs in the new development land- | **Ms. Nicoletta Merlo**, European Commission | **Ms. Jaqueline Wood**, GPI on Advancing the CSO Ena-bling Environment and CSO Development Effectiveness |

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|---|---|---|
| scape | | **Ms. Rose Wanjiru**, Advisory Group Member, GPI 'Effective Institution Platform'<br><br>**Mr. Willem Fourie**, South African Sustainable Development Knowledge Hub<br><br>**Ms. Lidia Fromm Cea**, Executive Director of Proyecto Mesoamerica / Global Partnership Monitoring Advisory Group member |
| 4 Enhancing GPIs' contribution to the 2017-2018 work programme | **Mr. Uwe Gehlen**, Federal Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development (BMZ) | n/a |
| 5 Localising our work: GPIs' contribution to country-level efforts | **Mr. Mohammed Khan**, Government of Bangladesh<br><br>**Ms. Nicoletta Merlo**, European Commission, representative from the Working Group on Country-Level Implementation | n/a |
| 6 Knowledge-Sharing: GPIs' added value | **Mr. Daniel Gamboa-Gálvez**, AMEXCID, representative from the Working Group on Knowledge- Sharing | n/a |
| 7 Feedback on the proposal to strengthen engagement with GPIs and build a community of practice | **Ms. Suzanne Müller**, GPI Results and Mutual Accountability<br><br>**Ms. Anna Whitson**, JST | n/a |

## ANNEX 3: GPI MAPPING AGAINST STRATEGIC OUTPUTS OF WORK PROGRAMME (SUGGESTED)[3]



| Strategic Output 1 | Strategic Output 2 | Strategic Output 3 | Strategic Output 4 | Strategic Output 5 | Strategic Output 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Supporting effective co-operation at the country level | Monitoring the commitments of all partners | Sharing knowledge of successes and innovative solutions | Scaling up engagement of the private sector through co-operation | Learning from different kinds of partnerships | Strengthening political momentum for effective co-operation |

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[3] As cross-cutting outputs, no Working Groups have been established for Strategic Outputs 5 and 6.

| Mapping of Global Partnership Initiatives against 2017-2018 Strategic Outputs | |
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| *Denotes a GPI which has been included in more than one Output area.* | |
| **Output 1: Enhanced support to effective development co-operation at country level** | Additional efforts on International Aid Transparency Initiative |
| | Business Partnership Action: Unleashing the power of Business for the SDGs |
| | Civil Society Continuing Campaign for Effective Development |
| | Effective Institutions Platform |
| | Joint Programming, Managing Diversity and Reducing Fragmentation |
| | Platform for Regional Integration Development Effectiveness |
| | Results and Mutual accountability |
| | Statement of Resolve by the National and Regional Arab development finance institutions, the Islamic Development Bank and the OPEC Fund for International Development |
| | The role of local and regional governments in effective development |
| | Together for 2030: Partnering to Deliver a Sustainable Future for All |
| **Output 2: Unlocking bottlenecks to effectiveness and updated monitoring for 2030** | Advancing the CSO Enabling Environment & CSO Development Effectiveness |
| | DataShift |
| **Output 3: Sharing knowledge to scale-up innovative development solutions** | Youth Power: Youth-led, data-driven accountability and governance |
| | Business Partnership Action: Unleashing the power of Business for the SDGs |
| | Effective Institutions Platform |
| | Future International Cooperation Policy Network |
| | Promoting Effective Partnering (PEP) |
| | Promoting Effective Triangular Co-operation |
| | Results and mutual accountability |
| **Output 4: Scaling up private sector engagement leveraged through development co-operation** | Better Than Cash Alliance |
| | Business Partnership Action: Unleashing the power of Business for the SDGs |
| | Guidelines for Effective Philanthropic Engagement |
| | Working Group on Good Practice Principles for Value Chain Development in FCS |
| **Output 5: Learning from different modalities of development co-operation** | Civil Society Continuing Campaign for Effective Development |
| | Future International Cooperation Policy Network |
| | Promoting Effective Triangular Co-operation |
| **Additional Theme: Building Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships** | Statement of Resolve by the National and Regional Arab development finance institutions, the Islamic Development Bank and the OPEC Fund for International Development |
| | Platform for Regional Integration Development Effectiveness |
| | Promoting Effective Partnering (PEP) |
| | Social Dialogue in Development |
| | Together for 2030: Partnering to Deliver a Sustainable Future for All |
| **Additional Theme: Mobilising Flows Beyond ODA** | Active support to "Tax Inspectors Without Borders" |
| | Endorsement of the "Principles for International Engagement in Supporting Developing Countries in Revenue Matters" |

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|---|---|
| | Strengthening comparable tax statistical indicators |
| | Tax Administration Diagnostic Assessment Tool (TADAT) |
| **Additional Theme: Promoting Development in Situations of Conflict and Fragility** | New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States |
| **Additional Theme: Stepping Up Efforts at Regional and Country Level** | Agricord |

## ANNEX 4

**Background Paper and Proposal on**

**Strengthening Global Partnership Initiative (GPI) Engagement**

**Version: 12 April 2018**

Prepared by the Joint Support Team, based on a paper by the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (Global Partnership) Working Group on Knowledge-Sharing for Increased Development Effectiveness

**Purpose**
The outcome of the 2016 Global Partnership Initiative (GPI) Acceleration workshop in Barcelona brought to light the need to further clarify GPIs' role in reference to the Global Partnership, and to better capitalise on GPIs' store of on-the-ground implementation experience for increasing the global effectiveness of development co-operation. In addition, at its 13th and 14th meetings (2017, Washington and Dhaka respectively), the Global Partnership's Steering Committee underscored the need to increase systematic engagement with GPIs to ensure their contribution to the Partnership's mission of maximising the impact of all forms of development co-operation in support of achieving Agenda 2030.

As such, this proposal has been prepared by the Global Partnership's UNDP-OECD Joint Support Team (JST) for consideration by the Global Partnership Steering Committee. It details possible next steps for increasing the engagement of Global Partnership Initiatives with the core work of the Global Partnership, based on a paper prepared by the Working Group on Knowledge-Sharing for Increased Development Effectiveness. The Working Group paper recommended mechanisms to capitalise on Global Partnership Initiatives' comparative advantages in sharing knowledge and supporting implementation of development effectiveness principles at the country level; and to support the creation of more space for GPIs in the institutional architecture of the Global Partnership.

The Working Group agreed that its paper should be considered as the basis for a JST proposal to the Steering Committee on how to strengthen systematic engagement with the GPIs. This proposal thus considers the Working Group's recommendations, and proposes feasible next steps, based on available funding and JST human resource capacity (in their role as a co-ordinator of the GPI community of practice). The proposal has incorporated feedback from GPIs through a two-pronged approach: (i) by building GPIs' insights around strengthening engagement with the Global Partnership shared during the GPI Acceleration Workshop held in Barcelona in June, 2016; and through discussion of the proposal at the 2018 GPI Engagement Workshop (19-20 March, Bonn).

This proposal will be presented to the Steering Committee during its 15ᵗʰ meeting in Washington (21-22 April, 2018) for discussion and endorsement.

## 1. Background

Global Partnership Initiatives are voluntary initiatives led by different types of development actors (i.e. national governments, international organisations, CSOs, the private sector, etc.) under the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation umbrella. The 27 currently active GPIs are diverse, working on areas from results and accountability to conflict and fragility. As the 'think tanks' of the Global Partnership, GPIs bring together vibrant, substantive communities on issues either closely linked to the Partnership or contributing to development effectiveness in specific areas. In many cases, GPIs also act as engines for implementation, helping to directly operationalise the development effectiveness principles and commitments agreed through the Busan Partnership Agreement (2011), the Mexico High Level Meeting Communiqué (2014) and the Nairobi Outcome Document (2016).

GPIs directly contribute to two of the Global Partnership's core functions: they offer catalytic support to implementation of the Busan commitments at the country level, and they are a mechanism for exchanging knowledge and lessons learned on implementation of the development effectiveness principles. As such, GPIs contribute to the Global Partnership's vision by directly implementing commitments and by generating evidence, policy-relevant lessons and innovative solutions that can feed mutual accountability and learning into the Global Partnership's core DNA. In addition, GPIs generate evidence on SDG implementation, which offer crucial country-level and conceptual inputs for global level discussions in the Global Partnership and other international fora.

As such, both prior to and post the Second High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership, Global Partnership stakeholders called for stronger engagement of GPIs in order to support implementation of the Busan principles at the country level and greater knowledge-sharing around development effectiveness. As such, in its 13ᵗʰ and 14ᵗʰ meetings (2017, Washington and Dhaka respectively), the Steering Committee underscored the need to increase the Global Partnership's systematic engagement with GPIs and to better capitalise on the lessons they are generating from on-the-ground implementation efforts.

## 2. Proposal for Strengthening Engagement with the GPIs

The below proposals include recommendations from that are considered by the JST as feasible to implement, given available funding, and without proposing major changes to the agreed 2017-2018 programme of work. The proposals are also based on an assessment of available human resources, due to the need for the JST to co-ordinate many of these activities in the short-term. This proposal has incorporated feedback from GPIs by building on their own insights around strengthening engagement with the Global Partnership from a GPI Acceleration Workshop held in Barcelona in June, 2016; through discussion of this proposal at the GPI Engagement Workshop (19-20 March, Bonn); and through a round of online consultation with all GPIs.

**--Clarifying the role of GPIs in reference to the Global Partnership.**
The outcome of the 2016 GPI Acceleration workshop, as well as communication received by the JST in the course of conducting the Global Partnership's 2018 call for inputs[4] and the 2018 Strengthening GPI

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[4] The GPI call for inputs is an annual exercise co-ordinated by the JST which allows GPIs to provide information on their progress, events, results and activities, and to allow for collection of evidence-based efforts to drive implementation of the development effectiveness principles. The results from this call for inputs are featured on the Global Partnership website and blog, and are showcased at Steering Committee meetings and other Global Partnership events. The 2018 call for inputs is also part of an ongoing effort by the Global Partnership to better use the evidence generated by GPIs to inform peer learning for increased development impact.

Engagement Workshop in Bonn, brought to light the need to further clarify the role of GPIs in reference to the Global Partnership, especially given their voluntary nature. Many GPIs noted that they need further clarity on their initiatives' relationship to the Global Partnership, including opportunities for engagement in the substantive work of the Partnership; the envisaged scope of their engagement with the Partnership; and opportunities for knowledge-sharing.

As such, the Global Partnership could review and update the [guidelines for becoming or discontinuing a GPI,](#) focusing on underscoring these aspects, and in light of the Partnership's renewed mandate as outlined in the [Nairobi Outcome Document.](#) This document will be consulted with GPIs and should at a minimum include:

- Application instructions to become a GPI, including an explanation of the opportunities for knowledge-sharing and incentives for a formal relationship with the Global Partnership.
- Voluntary guidelines for GPI management, including Co-Chairsmanship by a partner country representative.
- Parameters for discontinuing a GPI or being considered 'inactive', which is not outlined in the current guidelines.

It is also important to note that, at the Strengthening GPI Engagement workshop in Bonn, GPI representatives felt strongly that direct representation of GPIs on the Steering Committee should be considered. However, this matter would need to be further discussed with the Steering Committee and Co-Chairs at a later date, given that per established practice, changes to the Global Partnership's governance arrangements should be endorsed by the entire Global Partnership community during High-Level Meetings.

**--Encouraging GPIs to practically support implementation of the 2017-2018 work programme, ensuring that GPIs inform the work of the Global Partnership as a whole.**

Feedback from GPIs has underscored that, given their key role in implementing the effective development co-operation principles and sharing knowledge for increased development impact, GPIs could be better integrated into implementation of the substantive work programme of the Global Partnership. This could help to ensure that complementary evidence generated by the GPIs feeds into the ongoing work of the Partnership, and can help to reinforce its multi-stakeholder nature. In this vein, leads of the Global Partnership's four Working Groups may wish to review the [current list of GPIs](#) to consider whether strategic invitations to relevant GPIs could be made to join or inform their Working Group. Working Group leads may also consider quarterly updates to relevant GPIs on the work under their strategic outputs to ensure synergies between GPIs and the broader work of the Global Partnership.
The Strengthening GPI Engagement Workshop in Bonn (March 2018) also underscored the desire of GPIs to be involved in decisions around the Global Partnership's substantive areas of focus, in order to better contribute to its implementation and synergise their work. Going forward, the Steering Committee may wish to involve GPIs in the formulation of the next Global Partnership work programme. After the 2019-2020 programme of work has been endorsed, Global Partnership Initiatives could also be encouraged to communicate how they will contribute to one of more of its strategic priorities.

In addition, Global Partnership Initiatives could be encouraged to contribute to and support execution of the forthcoming Global Advocacy and Outreach Strategy (GAOS), which was requested by the Steering Committee at its 14th meeting in October 2017 (Dhaka). This strategy will outline how the Global Partnership and its constituencies can advocate and outreach to help achieve objectives set out in the 2017-2018 programme of work. It proposes a plan of action for Global Partnership stakeholders' en-

gagement, including in international development fora, to promote increased political momentum for effective development co-operation.

Participants at the Barcelona workshop also highlighted that GPIs could be more regularly featured in international and regional dialogues organised by the Global Partnership (e.g. the Busan Global Partnership Forum, regional platforms' meetings and activities, monitoring workshops, etc.). Global Partnership Initiatives could be given an opportunity to contribute to the GAOS including (i) through inclusion of activities organised by GPIs and (ii) engagement of GPIs in activities organised under the Global Partnership umbrella.

**--Improving communication between GPIs and the wider Global Partnership community.**

The Barcelona workshop (2016), the Bonn workshop (2018) and the 2018 call for inputs from GPIs all highlighted the need to strengthen the GPI community of practice to ensure that GPIs are able to publicize their activities; feed their work into the ongoing substantive work of the Global Partnership; and find opportunities for collaboration with other GPIs and with the Global Partnership itself. It was also noted that GPIs have the potential to help translate global commitments into country-level action and vice-versa, however they struggle to avoid overlap with other initiatives and forge genuine multi-stakeholder partnerships. As such, there is an urgent need to improve communication both between GPIs, and between GPIs and the Global Partnership as a whole.

Accordingly, the following recommendations could be taken into account when seeking to strengthen communication among GPIs and with the Global Partnership itself:

- During its last meeting in Dhaka (October 2017), the Steering Committee underscored their desire for further engagement with the GPIs. In this vein, when appropriate, GPIs could be invited to relevant Global Partnership meetings, including Steering Committee meetings, regional meetings, etc., to explore synergies between their initiative and the Partnership's ongoing substantive work.

- In advance of Steering Committee meetings, the agendas could be shared with GPIs in order to encourage written comments from GPIs as relevant.

- GPI events could be included in the Global Partnership's online event calendar.

- Production of a quarterly GPI newsletter to highlight ongoing work and support exploration of synergies could be considered.

- A monthly 'featured GPI' has already been introduced on the Global Partnership website, and efforts to source blogs from GPIs have already been accelerated by the JST.

In addition, given that several GPIs have discontinued their work since HLM2, a focus on clarifying the added value of becoming a GPI through relevant advocacy efforts or knowledge products would be useful to engage new GPIs and grow the community of practice on effective development co-operation.

**(i)     Forging a GPI community of practice and strengthening knowledge-sharing**
GPIs can share lessons-learned from their on-the-ground experience and help the Global Partnership make fuller use of knowledge generated to support increased development impact. The importance of distilling GPIs' experiences into lessons that can be effectively shared and

inform policy dialogue and decision-making was underscored at the 2016 Barcelona workshop, and has been continually expressed as one of the GPIs' key added values to the work of the Global Partnership.

As such, under the auspices of the Knowledge-Sharing Working Group, in 2018 the [annual voluntary call for inputs from GPIs](#) has already been revised. This annual exercise collects feedback from GPIs on their progress, activities and lessons learned and helps to identify results from country and regional-level efforts to implement the effective development co-operation principles. In advance of the 2018 exercise, the process was refined to focus on how GPIs are concretely contributing to the implementation of the Nairobi Outcome Document, and how they are / plan to interact with other GPIs working in similar. As such, more targeted and relevant information on GPIs' activities is now available sectors (see Annex 1 for a synthesis of the 2018 call for inputs), however, the Joint Support Team could intensify their efforts to distil GPIs' experiences into lessons that can be effectively shared and inform policy dialogue and decision-making.

This information could also be shared through the forthcoming Knowledge-Sharing Platform (KSP). The KSP will be a one-stop knowledge portal for information, training, peer learning and networking around successes, bottlenecks and innovation in effective development co-operation. The KSP will be an avenue for promoting dialogue, peer learning and networking among all practitioners of development co-operation in order to increase its effectiveness; and will act as a 'network of networks', bringing together organisations, networks and platforms working to increase the effectiveness of development co-operation, to capitalise on all available knowledge in the effective development co-operation space.

To this end, the KSP could provide a solid entry point on which to build up the networking and peer-learning capabilities of GPIs and to strengthen a GPI community of practice. The forthcoming Knowledge-Sharing Platform platform could also be an enabler for knowledge-sharing among GPIs, allowing for better communications between the initiatives, the Global Partnership and key stakeholders. Facilitative functions to allow for collaboration within and between GPIs could be built into the architecture of the proposed platform.

**Synthesis of Recommendations**

**Clarify the role of GPIs in reference to the Global Partnership.**

- Review and update the [guidelines for becoming or discontinuing a GPI,](#) highlighting opportunities for engagement in the substantive work of the Partnership; the envisaged scope of GPIs' engagement with the Partnership; and opportunities for knowledge-sharing, as well as further information on how to discontinue an inactive GPI.

**Encourage GPIs to practically support implementation of the 2017-2018 work programme, ensuring that GPIs inform the work of the Global Partnership as a whole.**

- Working Groups may wish to review the [current list of GPIs](#) to consider whether strategic invitations to relevant GPIs could be made to join or inform their Working Group. Working Group leads may also consider quarterly e-mail updates to relevant GPIs on the work under their strategic output to ensure synergies between GPIs and the broader work of the Global Partnership.

- Global Partnership Initiatives could be encouraged to contribute to and support execution of the forthcoming Global Advocacy and Outreach Strategy (GAOS), including (i) through inclusion of activities organised by GPIs and (ii) engagement of GPIs in activities organised under the Global Partnership umbrella.

- The Steering Committee may wish to involve GPIs in the formulation of the next work pro-gramme. After development of the 2019-2020 programme of work, Global Partnership Initia-tives could be encouraged to communicate how they will contribute to one of more of its strate-gic priorities.

**Improving communication between GPIs and the wider Global Partnership community.**

- When appropriate, GPIs could be invited to relevant Global Partnership meetings, including Steering Committee meetings and regional workshops, to explore synergies between their initi-ative and the Partnership's ongoing substantive work.

- In advance of Steering Committee meetings, the agendas could be shared with GPIs in order to encourage written comments from GPIs as relevant.

- GPI events could be included in the Global Partnership's online event calendar.

- A quarterly GPI newsletter could be produced to highlight ongoing work and support explora-tion of synergies.

- Production of knowledge or advocacy products clarifying the added value of becoming a GPI would be useful to engage new GPIs and grow the community of practice on effective develop-ment co-operation.

- A monthly 'featured GPI' has already been introduced on the Global Partnership website, and ef-forts to source blogs from GPIs have already been accelerated by the JST.

**Forging a GPI community of practice and strengthening knowledge-sharing**

- The Joint Support Team could intensify their efforts to distil GPIs' experiences into lessons that can be effectively shared and inform policy dialogue and decision-making, especially through the use of findings from the annual call for inputs.

- The forthcoming Knowledge-Sharing Platform could be an enabler for knowledge-sharing among GPIs, allowing for better communications between the initiatives, the Global Partnership and key stakeholders. Facilitative functions to allow for collaboration within and between GPIs could be built into the architecture of the proposed platform.

## ANNEX 5

**Synthesis of Outcomes Received from the 2018 Call for Inputs from
Global Partnership Initiatives**

### 1. Purpose

This paper represents a synthesis of outcomes from the 2018 Call for Inputs from Global Partnership Initiatives (GPIs). This annual exercise allows GPIs to provide information on their own progress, events, results and activities, and to allow the Global Partnership to collect evidence-based efforts to drive implementation of the development effectiveness principles. The results from this Call for Inputs

are featured on the [Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation website](#) and blog, and are showcased at Steering Committee meetings and other Global Partnership events.

The 2018 Call for Inputs is also part of an ongoing effort by the Global Partnership to better use the evidence generated by GPIs to inform peer learning for increased development impact and to synergise the work of GPIs among 29 diverse initiatives and with the Global Partnership, supporting the building of a community of practice. This paper also represents the foundation for a series of knowledge and communications products to be developed by the Global Partnership on the GPIs' work to implement the development effectiveness principles at the country level, and to share knowledge on successes and lessons learned. Its final section presents a selection of upcoming work by GPIs, as communicated through the 2018 Call for Inputs, to support the exploration of synergies between GPIs and with the Global Partnership itself.

## 2. Background

Global Partnership Initiatives (GPIs) are voluntary initiatives led by different types of development actors (e.g. national governments, international organisations, CSOs, the private sector, etc.) under the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation umbrella. The 29 current GPIs are diverse, working on areas from results and accountability to conflict and fragility. As the 'think tanks' of the Global Partnership, GPIs bring together vibrant, substantive communities on issues either closely linked to the Partnership or contributing to development effectiveness in specific areas. In many cases, GPIs also act as engines for implementation, helping to directly operationalise the development effectiveness principles and commitments agreed through the [Busan Partnership Agreement (2011),](#) the [Mexico High Level Meeting Communiqué (2014)](#) and the [Nairobi Outcome Document (2016).](#)

GPIs directly contribute to two of the Global Partnership's core functions: they offer catalytic support to implementation of the Busan commitments at the country level, and they are a mechanism for exchanging knowledge and lessons learned on implementation of the development effectiveness principles. As such, GPIs contribute to the Global Partnership's [vision](#) by directly implementing commitments and by generating evidence, policy-relevant lessons and innovative solutions that can feed mutual accountability and learning into the Global Partnership's core DNA.

## 3. Key Areas of Work Identified from the 2018 Call for Inputs

The activities outlined below under the 'key areas of work' represent highlights from Global Partnership Initiatives' self-reported accomplishments, submitted through the 2018 Annual Call for Inputs, and are not an exhaustive list. Seventeen of 27 currently active GPIs reported on their 2017 activities, underlining their successes, key priorities for 2018 and potential for synergies with the Global Partnership.

In addition to the below areas of work, in their role as both implementers of effective development co-operation and knowledge producers, the vast majority of GPIs also underscored their desire to contribute to, and benefit from, the forthcoming Global Partnership Knowledge-Sharing Platform[5] in order to

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

share evidence-based insights from their on-the-ground implementation efforts and to benefit from closer linkages to other GPIs and to the Partnership itself.

## Country Ownership

Partnerships for development can only succeed if they are led by developing countries, implementing approaches that are tailored to country-specific situations and needs. As such, GPIs are contributing to the strengthening of country ownership over the development process and capacity-building for increased development effectiveness through the following actions:

- The **New Deal Implementation Facility** GPI initiated two country dialogue processes to promote country ownership: (i) in Sierra Leone, exploring how the New Deal principles for effective peace-building can be infused into national planning processes, and (ii) in Somalia, on how donors, governments and civil society can effectively support mainstreaming of gender inclusivity in national planning. The New Deal GPI also produced a 'state of play' report on the use of country systems, highlighting the importance of country specific guidance and dialogue and suggested revisions to Global Partnership monitoring on the use of country systems in fragile and conflict-affected contexts.

- The **Tax Inspectors Without Borders** GPI, which supports countries in strengthening their tax audit capacities has delivered increased tax revenues of USD 328 million through 31 deployments to date across 25 countries.

## Inclusive Partnerships

Delivering on the ambitious 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development will require mobilising all available financing, knowledge, skills and technology. To make this possible, it is essential to build inclusive partnerships for effective development that can create synergies and capitalise on diverse contributions, recognising the different and complementary roles of all actors. As such, Global Partnership Initiatives are involved in activities supporting the creation and implementation of effective, multi-stakeholder partnerships for increased development impact including through the following activities:

- The first working group meeting of the **GPI on Effective Triangular Co-operation** took place in November 2017, in the margins of the Global South-South Expo in Anatalya, Turkey, and brought together the core group members (Mexico, Canada, Japan, United Nations Office for South-South Co-operation, the Islamic Development Bank and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) as well as representatives from governments and international organisations that are members of the initiative or interested in joining the GPI. The aim of the side event was to discuss the next steps of the GPI in the lead-up to the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Co-operation in Buenos Aires (BAPA+40 Conference) in March 2019. The GPI has created three work streams (advocacy, analytical, and operational) to analyse and systematise experiences and best practices; elaborate a set of voluntary principles for triangular co-operation; and consolidate frameworks of triangular cooperation that ensure country-led ownership, as well as inclusive partnerships for sustainable development.

- The GPI **'Endorsement of the Principles for International Engagement in Supporting Developing Countries in Revenue Matters'** facilitated agreement to identify best practices on the 'whole of government' approach with the OECD Task Force on Tax and Development.

- Through the Civil Society Partnership for Development Effectiveness, the **Civil Society Continuing Campaign for Effective Development** GPI is currently engaging with 45 countries to address is-

sues for creating an enabling environment for civil society and civil society's relevance in the implementation of the SDGs, including resolving issues on closing civic spaces, and asserting the inclusive character of development partnerships. National reports will be developed by the end of March 2018 in order to check on individual progress.

- The **Social Dialogue in Development** GPI [published research](#) on social dialogue's contribution to the development effectiveness agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals. It also supported three country-case studies (Argentina, Costa Rica and Kenya) on social dialogue's contributions to the formalisation of the informal economy in the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals (soon to be published).

- In Sierra Leone, the **New Deal Implementation Facility** supported civil society planning at district level, where the NGO Fambul Tok piloted the 'People's Planning Process' in three districts, enabling stakeholders to lead their own recovery and development efforts, while supporting the establishment of inclusive infrastructure at the sectional, chiefdom and district levels to support and sustain this process. This work culminated in the official launching of the Wan Fambul Framework in December, 2017. The purpose of the framework is to support local community mobilisation which can create space for truly responsive, inclusive and participatory decision-making in the development process.

## Focus on Results

Development efforts must have a lasting impact on eradicating poverty and reducing inequality, and on enhancing developing countries' capacities, aligned with their own priorities. As such, GPIs are focusing on strengthening the results of development co-operation in the following ways:

- The **GPI on Joint Programming, Managing Diversity and Reducing Fragmentation** has supported production of Joint Programming Guidance for all EU Delegations, which will also be available to all EU Member States, Embassies and field offices. The Guidance is not prescriptive, recognising that Joint Programming is flexible and country-tailored. It provides good practices and experiences gained over several years of implementing Joint Programming.

- The Tax Administration Diagnostic Assessment Tool (TADAT**)** is designed to provide an objective assessment of the health of key components of a country's system of tax administration. This framework is focused on the nine key performance outcome areas that cover most tax administration functions, processes and institutions. The **Tax Administration Diagnostic Assessment Tool (TADAT) GPI** supported the facilitation of this assessment in Ghana, Guatemala, Trinidad and Tobago, Mauritius, Niger, Tanzania, Brazil, Moldova, Burkina Faso and Belarus in 2017. To date, there have been a total of 52 assessments.

- In 2017, the **GPI, 'Advancing the CSO Enabling Environment and CSO Development Effectiveness'** built on its 2016 stock-take of the Global Partnership monitoring framework's Indicator 2 and launched an exploratory, information-gathering phase in four countries (Kenya, Myanmar, Uganda and Sudan). Four country reports based on secondary data and interviews with National Coordinators and Focal Points of the Global Partnership 2016 monitoring, amongst others, resulted from this exercise. The reports provide an overview of (some) multi-stakeholder initiatives already in existence and preliminary ideas for possible GPI country engagement. The GPI has also been in discussion with the Government of Honduras and national CSOs regarding possible future support in follow-up to the country's July 2017 multi-stakeholder dialogue on development co-operation Effectiveness that the GPI contributed substantively to.

- The **GPI on Results and Mutual Accountability** implemented a pilot programme from 2015-2017 to find ways to enhance the use of Country Results Frameworks. The programme was country-based and piloted in more than 20 countries in the African, Asia-Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean regions. It was co-ordinated by three regional platforms that were all working on development effectiveness. The roles of the regional platforms were to stimulate inter-country exchanges and learning, and to link country conclusions to the global-level policy dialogue.

- The GPI **'Strengthening comparable tax statistical indicators'** supported the increase in the number of countries with comparable revenue statistics, from 68 to 78 in 2017. In addition to OECD member countries, the GPI collaborated with 16 countries in Africa, five countries in Asia and 22 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean to produce more reliable statistics on tax revenues.

## Transparency and Mutual Accountability

Mutual accountability to and transparency with the intended beneficiaries of development co-operation, as well as to respective citizens, organisations, constituents and shareholders is critical to delivering effective development co-operation and impactful results. As such, GPIs are focusing on strengthening transparency and mutual accountability in the following ways:

- In 2017, 128 new organisations began publishing to the **International Aid Transparency** (IATI) Standard and IATI reached the milestone of 600 total publishers. The volume of disbursements and expenditures published to IATI in 2017 was just over $145 billion dollars. Well over half (53%) of IATI publishers are now publishing timely data (defined as being at least quarterly, with a time lag of no more than three months), which is a priority demand from partner countries in order to support budgeting and planning processes. In 2017, 10 new organisations also made a strong commitment to IATI by joining the initiative as members, which shows a clear commitment to transparency and open data.

- In April, 2017 the **New Deal Implementation Facility** GPI promoted mutual accountability by organising a special half day workshop for its Implementation Working Group, where development partners and g7+ countries had an open discussion, stated their cases and shared their respective concerns about use of country systems, arriving at a more nuanced and shared understanding of what is actually taking place in-country.

## Knowledge-Sharing

- The **Better than Cash Alliance** GPI organised four peer exchanges in 2017 (Colombia, Brazil, Rwanda and India), where member governments learned good practices on how to make digital payments more widely available in their economies. The exchange also featured participants from Afghanistan, Indonesia, Kenya, Paraguay, Malawi and Mexico.

- In 2017, the **Effective Institutions Platform (EIP)** GPI's Peer-to-Peer Learning Guide was used in three initiatives in Asia and Africa. Through its work on peer-to-peer learning, the EIP encourages honest exchange of experience and tacit knowledge based on real cases, that are shared in a safe space.

- In 2017, the GPI, **'Advancing the CSO Enabling Environment and CSO Development Effectiveness'** and its Task Team drafted guidance on the CSO enabling environment and CSO development effectiveness. The Task Team's Guidance for Indicator 2 of the Global Partnership monitoring framework is intended to broaden and deepen a common understanding of what is meant by the four modules of Indicator 2, and good practices that stakeholders can implement

to make progress. As a complement to the Global Partnership's Indicator 2 framework, the Guidance will be available for dissemination for the 2018 monitoring round.

### Advocacy

- In 2017, the GPI '**Together for 2030: Partnering to Deliver a Sustainable Future for All**' organised a high-level event during the United Nations General Assembly to mobilise political commitment for cross-sectoral investments in the early years, including Early Childhood Development interventions. The GPI also collaborated on joint advocacy efforts to elevate messages that strengthen linkages across the health, education, nutrition and water and sanitation spaces for delivery of an integrated agenda and continued exploration and mapping of opportunities to translate global advocacy to local action in a number of countries.

- G20 leaders endorsed the **Better Than Cash Alliance** GPI's Guidance Note on 'Building Inclusive Digital Payment Ecosystems'.

- In 2017, the **Youth Power** GPI had its largest ever global advocacy presence at the UN in partnership with the Permanent Mission of Denmark. Ten youth advocates were supported to participate in the High-level Political Forum (HLPF) and the UN General Assembly. Four of the five HLPF Youth Advocates fed into the Voluntary National Review (VNR) accountability process for their respective countries (Nigeria, Argentina, Kenya and India) at the HLPF, facilitated by the Major Groups and other Stakeholders. Two of the Youth Advocates - from Argentina and Nigeria - directly presented the question and statement from civil society to their government during their country's VNR presentation. 100% 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that when meeting high-level decision makers, they know what to say and feel comfortable speaking to them and that their participation at the UN has given them extra motivation to continue holding decision makers to account nationally.

### Upcoming Work

#### *Policy Guidance*
- The **Better Than Cash Alliance** GPI will develop policy recommendations on social dialogue's contribution to the formalisation of the informal economy in the context of the SDGs.

#### *Outreach and Visibility*
- In 2018, the **GPI on Joint Programming, Managing Diversity and Reducing Fragmentation** will further promote joint programming in countries where it has not yet gained traction (Least Developed Countries and Lower Income Countries). Outreach and visibility will be improved thanks to audiovisual products explaining joint programming to the wider public, including how it supports implementation of the development effectiveness principles. A new website is also being prepared to support public access on joint programming Documents globally.

- An international seminar on **TADAT** will be held in June, 2018.

- In 2018, the GPI '**Together for 2030: Partnering to Deliver a Sustainable Future for All**' will continue building a global narrative via targeted advocacy efforts and possibly a targeted communications campaign. Additionally, the group hopes to move from planning to action in its effort to translate global rhetoric to local action. This will ideally include identifying select countries with significant challenges in which to facilitate cross-sectoral partnerships for impact.

*Knowledge-Sharing*

- The **New Deal Implementation Facility** GPI will be developing a knowledge series as part of its work programme in 2018. This knowledge series would serve as a vehicle to enable members to publish what they are doing, and most of all to become a place of knowledge regarding implementation of the New Deal, prevention and sustaining peace agenda and Agenda 2030.

- In 2018, the **Effective Institutions Platform** GPI will further promote peer-to-peer learning to a wider audience working on different sectors and geographic areas. For example: with Boards of Investments, Green Climate Fund on climate finance integrity. Together with its partners, the EIP will also identify various peer-to-peer learning approaches/frameworks that can ensure impact, including the development of monitoring and learning frameworks.

*Monitoring and Implementation*

- The **New Deal Implementation Facility** GPI's partners at the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding are responsible for monitoring progress on effective peacebuilding in member countries and sharing lessons to secure and advance member compliance for mutual accountability. In 2018, the Dialogue will redesign its monitoring framework, to take account of the SDGs and fully align it with the Global Partnership's revised Monitoring framework and planned monitoring exercise, in close collaboration with the Global Partnership.

- In 2018, the **International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI)** GPI will prioritise the work of its new Data Use Task Force, which will be working to implement the initiative's data use strategy. IATI's Data Use Task Force will establish a Data Use Fund that will allow experts to bid for funds to overcome known barriers experienced by data users.

- In 2018, **Youth Power** will have an increased focus on monitoring and accountability of SDG5, with the delivery of new youth-led accountability programmes in India and Tanzania focused on these areas and supported by the Gates Foundation.