UPDATE ON GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVES (GPIs) – REPORTING

MARCH 2018

This document lists all responses from Global Partnership Initiatives (GPIs) to the call for GPI bi-annual reporting (March 2018 It is an annex which is presented to the Steering Committee at its 15th meeting in Washington, D.C. All responses are reproduced in their entirety as provided to the GPEDC Joint Support Team. This document is shared with the members of the Steering Committee for information. For a full list of GPIs as of March 2018, click here.

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I. 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.

II. 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.

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

The activities outlined below 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 above 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[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.

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 peacebuilding 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.

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[1] 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.

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 Co ordinators 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.

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 Antalya, 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 issues 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.

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 Initiative (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 USD 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.

GPI Progess on 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.

GPI Efforts in 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 accountable nationally.

IV. Upcoming GPI Activities

On 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.

On 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 to joint programming documents globally.

- An international seminar on **Tax Administration Diagnostic Assessment Tool (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.

On 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.

On 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 SDG 5, with the delivery of new youth-led accountability programmes in India and Tanzania focused on these areas and supported by the Gates Foundation.