



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

Fourth meeting of the Steering Committee

Summary

Fourth meeting of the Global Partnership Steering Committee
Washington, DC, 10-11 October 2013

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**GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION
FOURTH MEETING OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE
WASHINGTON, DC 10-11 OCTOBER 2013**

SUMMARY

Opening remarks by the United States, the Co-Chairs and Mexico

1. The United States opened the meeting welcoming the Steering Committee to Washington, D.C. The three Co-Chairs of the Global Partnership, as well as Mexico as host of the 2014 High Level Meeting (HLM), then delivered opening remarks.

2. Minister Justine Greening (UK) stressed the need for the Steering Committee to produce a concrete plan for the agenda for the HLM, with priorities including a focus on how to improve development cooperation and highlighting the link with the post-2015 development framework. For the latter, she noted that if the post-2015 framework provides a new set of development objectives, the Global Partnership can focus on how to mobilize the full range of development actors that need to work collectively to achieve those objectives.

3. Minister Armida Alisjahbana (Indonesia) further highlighted the importance of links to the post-2015 framework, and of building on the report of the High-level Panel on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, as well as the Special Event towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals and the first meeting of the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, both held during the UN General Assembly in September. She noted that the Global Partnership can help provide a mechanism to support achievement of post-2015 objectives. Ms. Alisjahbana stressed that two major priorities are inclusive partnerships that involve a wide range of stakeholders; and an evidence based approach, recognizing the voluntary nature of commitments and that implementation should proceed according to a country's capacity. Ms Alisjahbana highlighted the value of the technical workshop (9 October) and high-level side event (12 October) on knowledge-sharing – during the World Bank/IMF Annual Meetings as inputs to the HLM.

4. Minister Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala (Nigeria) raised the importance of the UN General Assembly side event on domestic resource mobilization, hosted by Nigeria, as an important input to the HLM. She noted that work done within the Global Partnership on how effective development cooperation can mobilize domestic resources can be fed into post-2015 discussions, including the work of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing. Ms Okonjo-Iweala also stressed the importance of South-South cooperation and knowledge-sharing as topics for the HLM. She joined the other Co-Chairs in thanking Mexico for agreeing to host the HLM, noting the considerable efforts Mexico has already put into its organization, and raised the need for Steering Committee members to actively contribute to the success of the meeting with both time and financial assistance.

5. Juan Manuel Valle, Executive Director of the Mexican Agency for International Development (AMEXCID) stressed that an efficient and inclusive international development cooperation architecture will be necessary to help deliver the post-2015 agenda. Given that resources available for development are scarce and economic growth expectations are limited in much of the world, there is a need to make effective use of resources. Mr Valle raised the

importance of having all partners around the table as new actors continue to play a growing role in development cooperation; and reiterated the need for the Global Partnership to complement discussions on the post-2015 framework. Mr Valle highlighted four priorities for Mexico in hosting the meeting: promoting an enabling international environment for development; making a strong contribution to a holistic, inclusive, and action-oriented post-2015 development agenda; advancing the effective development cooperation agenda; and ensuring an inclusive process for the meeting so the views of all stakeholders are reflected.

Session 1: The Global Partnership and the post-2015 development agenda (*Chaired by Nigeria*)

6. Introducing the session, Ms Okonjo-Iweala highlighted the work of the UN Secretary-General's High Level Panel on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, noting the relevance of its recommendations for the work of the Global Partnership. At its second meeting in Bali, Indonesia (March 2013), the Steering Committee agreed to position the Global Partnership as part of "the how" of a post-2015 development framework. Ms Okonjo-Iweala suggested it was now time for members to determine in more concrete terms how this will be achieved.

7. Ambassador Noel Sinclair (Deputy Chef de Cabinet, Office of the President of the UN General Assembly) provided an overview of the various strands of intergovernmental work on the post-2015 development agenda that will take place between now and 2015, including the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals and the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Financing for Sustainable Development, as well as further discussions convened by the President of the General Assembly. Mr Sinclair stressed the immediate priority of accelerating progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

8. Mr Sinclair explained that with the post-2015 discussions now entering the intergovernmental phase, the Global Partnership can be a useful tool to advance deliberations on the role of development cooperation and a means of implementation framework in the post-2015 agenda by bringing together a wide range of development actors that are not present in intergovernmental discussions. He noted that the High Level Dialogue on Financing for Development has pointed to the need for reliable financing – including domestic resources - for the post-2015 agenda, while continued emphasis will be placed on donors meeting their commitments on timely and reliable Official Development Assistance (ODA). He also flagged that the UN Development Cooperation Forum will address these issues in July 2014.

9. Mr Sinclair identified two priority areas where the Global Partnership can contribute to the post-2015 deliberations: the role of partnerships and the role of South-South and triangular cooperation, and invited the members of the Partnership to actively engage in the build-up of these efforts. He also invited greater engagement and coordination by the Partnership's members with their missions to the United Nations in New York.

10. Ambassador Pertti Majanen (Finland, co-chair of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing) introduced the work of the Committee, which is grounded in the outcomes of the Rio+20 conference. He informed participants that the Committee had held its first meeting and agreed a work programme. He underscored the importance of developing an integrated approach to development finance, working closely with the Open Working Group.

11. In the discussions that followed, several members concurred with the importance of linking the efforts of the Global Partnership with work on development finance post-2015. Some participants pointed to the importance of existing commitments on aid effectiveness and their relevance to post-2015 efforts, and the comparative advantage of the Global Partnership on quality and effectiveness issues. Members highlighted the priority for many developing countries of addressing unmet Paris/Accra commitments on aid effectiveness. Some members suggested

that parts of the Global Partnership's monitoring and accountability mechanisms could feature as part of the post-2015 development framework, and flagged the potential for the Global Partnership to act as a space for innovation, piloting new ideas and identifying concrete solutions to development co-operation challenges.

12. Members noted that the Global Partnership can play a role as one of the key partnerships for implementing the post-2015 agenda, including in the areas of multi-stakeholder country-implementation partnerships and knowledge-sharing. Members also noted the engagement of private sector actors in post-2015 deliberations and suggested that clearer links between the work of the Global Partnership and the post-2015 UN processes may help to engage business more the work of the Partnership. Members raised the importance of tri-partite discussions; and of looking at private sector engagement in co-operation in fragile states.

13. Summing up the discussion, Co-Chair Justine Greening (UK) suggested that the Steering Committee should map out the ongoing processes in relation to the post-2015 development agenda with a view to identifying the ambition and added value of the Global Partnership in relation to each of them. She noted the relevance of several of the interventions made to the subsequent discussions on the scope and agenda of the first High Level Meeting of the Global Partnership.

Session 2: Reporting back from consultations (*Chaired by Mexico*)

14. The chair introduced the session, noting that the success of the Global Partnership and the HLM depends on efforts by the Co-Chairs and Steering Committee members to reach out to and consult the Partnership's broader membership.

15. Mexico reported back from a regional consultation held in Mexico City on 26-27 September. Some countries in the region are still grappling with implementation of Paris and Accra commitments on aid effectiveness. Other countries expressed an interest in greater focus on the role of the private sector in development. There was a recognition that further outreach in the Latin America and Caribbean region will be needed. Mexico also held a number of meetings on the Global Partnership during the UN General Assembly.

16. The Arab Donor Coordination Group reported back from workshops organized by OFID in Vienna on 29 September and 1 October, with a focus on implementation of Busan commitments and the global monitoring framework. The Group noted the importance of national ownership for Busan implementation, as well as the need for capacity development in partner countries to facilitate implementation – particularly in low-income countries and fragile states. The 1 October workshop was co-organized with the UK.

17. Indonesia reported back from the technical workshop on knowledge on 9 October, which was co-organized and hosted by the World Bank. The workshop focused on lessons learnt to date and available tools for knowledge-sharing (supply side), country experiences (demand side) and a discussion of the role knowledge sharing can play in the Global Partnership's work. Workshop proposals for the Mexico City HLM included (i) scaling up knowledge sharing in a number of thematic areas of the post-2015 agenda; (ii) identifying knowledge brokering facilitation from existing knowledge platforms; (iii) leveraging existing efforts to articulate demand; (iv) leveraging existing communities of practice to access capacity development tools for knowledge sharing; and (v) optimizing resources to scale up knowledge sharing activities of the Global Partnership.

18. The World Bank referred to its work in co-organizing and hosting the technical workshop on 9 October and the high-level event on 11 October on the importance of knowledge sharing for effective development cooperation. The World Bank also contributed to the e-discussions on knowledge sharing and private sector development. As representatives of multi-lateral

development banks, the World Bank reported that the Asian Development Bank, jointly with Indonesia, organized a high-level seminar on “Global Partnership for addressing development challenges in Asia and the Pacific” during its annual meeting in New Delhi. It was a multi-stakeholder event attended by partner countries, private sector, CSOs and development partners, and reaffirmed the potential role of the Global Partnership as part of the “how” of implementing the post-2015 agenda.

19. UCLG/RU-FOGAR, representing local and regional governments, reported back from the annual UCLG Congress held in Rabat, Morocco from 1-4 October. Key issues raised included the need for close links between governments and citizens to promote democratic accountability and the need for local and regional governments to have a greater voice in international fora dealing with the future development agenda. Noting it was the first meeting at which local and regional governments had been invited as observers, UCLG/RU-FOGAR conveyed the constituency’s interest in continued engagement with the Partnership and participation in its Steering Committee.

20. The private sector representative reported back from the e-discussion facilitated by DFID, IFC, and UNDP. The discussion produced a number of recommendations, including the need for a roadmap for donors and other partners regarding the role of the private sector in development partnerships. The private sector Building Block also met on 8 October in Washington, DC, discussing the need to promote public-private collaboration for development and a desire to see strong and high-profile business attendance at the Mexico City HLM.

21. The European Union noted that it continues to hold regular consultations with its membership, both in senior-level and working group sessions. The EU noted that a side event on the role of business in development would be organized at the European Development Days in Brussels on 27 November.

22. The AUC/NEPAD noted that a Southern and Eastern Africa regional consultation on effective development cooperation would be held the week of 14 October in Johannesburg. The side event on domestic resource mobilization held during the UN General Assembly also reaffirmed the importance of the issue for the HLM agenda, and as a particular priority for Africa. The AUC/NEPAD also reported on the e-discussion on domestic resource mobilization. Suggestions emerging from the discussion included a desire for indicators and regular reporting on illicit financial flows, as well as concrete actions for addressing the issue; support for developing an international accounting standard; and the need for regional-level transparency.

23. CPDE, representing civil society, reported back from the e-discussion on inclusive development, which was moderated together with the United States, noting that a number of contributors had participated from CSOs, parliaments, and development agencies. There was support for exploring the idea of a global indicator on inclusive development to strengthen accountability mechanisms and the need to build capacity at local level to think about its inclusiveness. CPDE stressed the importance of inclusive development and a multistakeholder approach as a cornerstone of the Busan Partnership agreement, suggesting it should be prioritized at the HLM. CPDE also flagged the importance of complementing online discussions with face-to-face meetings.

24. Stars Foundation, representing foundations, reported back from a side event for foundations at the UN General Assembly, organized together with the Ford Foundation, NetFwd, the Rockefeller Foundation, UNDP, and WINGS. The meeting looked at the possibility of developing principles for foundations’ engagement in development cooperation. Particular areas of interest for foundations include financial inclusion, support for entrepreneurship, impact investing, the regulatory environment for philanthropy, and capacity development. Foundations will aim to present such principles at the Mexico City HLM.

25. IPU, representing parliamentarians, noted that a draft guidance note has been developed for parliamentarians for moving towards an agreed framework for effective development cooperation, including principles on aid policy, and accountability.

26. Peru reported that APCI and the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) organized a workshop for middle income countries on “Global dialogue of agencies and ministries for international cooperation and development” in April in Lima. Peru and Indonesia presented on the post-2015 development agenda and preparations for the HLM. Peru also reported on a policy dialogue on triangular co-operation held in May in Lisbon, organized by the OECD Development Co-operation Directorate and the Camões Institute for Cooperation and Language. The dialogue involved 24 OECD members and 19 development country representatives and provided an opportunity to build broader consensus on the main characteristics of triangular cooperation, which Peru considers a key issues that provides a horizontal joint working mechanism between countries at different stages of development. Finally, within the framework of the Global Partnership monitoring process, APCI – with support from the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation and Development and UNDP – will organize a seminar on “Peru in the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation: a dialogue between different development actors” in Lima on 24 October.

27. Samoa reported that a donor workshop was held in Fiji and noted the importance for the Pacific Island countries of looking at issues of effective development cooperation with a view to transition to middle income status. Pacific governments will be interested in holding a side event during the HLM with a focus on knowledge-sharing and South-South cooperation.

28. Bangladesh reported back on a workshop on Busan implementation held in Dhaka. Discussions raised the need to strengthen and operationalize country development results frameworks; to situate ODA in the broader development finance landscape, including developing medium-term financing strategies; and to upscale successful examples of South-South and triangular cooperation. There was a request to re-establish the Partner Country Caucus ahead of the HLM. The meeting’s participants welcomed Mexico’s vision to focus on inclusiveness as well as middle income countries.

Session 3: Vision and narrative for the First High-Level Meeting (Chaired by Indonesia)

29. The chair introduced the session, noting the need to further advance the vision for the Mexico City HLM, building on the potential for the Global Partnership to contribute to the “how” of achieving the post-2015 development agenda, and the Partnership’s comparative advantage of its inclusivity and results-focused approach. The chair noted that a communiqué from the HLM might include elements relating to the Partnership’s vision, its governance structure, reporting on progress on commitments, and specific deliverables. In addition to the specific agenda items for the meeting, there should be an overall focus on inclusivity and country ownership, as well as a high-profile civil society preparatory/side event.

30. Mexico stressed the importance of combining a review of progress on commitments made at Busan with new issues relating to development cooperation. Mexico also flagged the need to address the concerns of stakeholders who have been hesitant to engage more actively with the Partnership, including by exploring alternative ways of framing discussions.

31. The United Kingdom emphasized the importance of identifying what should concretely change as a result of the HLM in each area of the agenda, including in the area of inclusive development, noting that the content of the communiqué should follow from the substantive preparations.

32. In the discussions that followed, the Steering Committee suggested the communiqué be well-targeted and concise, with something tangible to communicate to post-2015 discussions.

Participants are keen to see tangible actions and deliverables. There were suggestions that the HLM be innovative, creative and involve bold ideas and inspiring success stories.

33. Some members suggested that key aspects of the narrative for the HLM could be “development done better” – improving the way in which development activities are carried out; and how development partners mobilize to collectively achieve goals including the eradication of extreme poverty and the achievement of post-2015 development objectives. Several members stressed the importance of inclusive development as a key aspect of the meeting as well as the need to ensure that both the identity and the outcome of the meeting capture this inclusivity.

34. Members reaffirmed the desire to use the meeting to feed into discussions on the post-2015 development framework.

35. Members also highlighted the importance of a strong focus on the implementation of Busan commitments, given that it will be the first full gathering of the Partnership since the Busan High Level Forum.

36. On the topic of progress of Busan, members raised a desire for a deliverable relating to a civil society enabling environment and how inclusive development partnerships work in practice; the need to keep a strong focus on the unfinished business of commitments on aid effectiveness; and an interest in a particular focus on the lessons from fragile states and the New Deal process. There was a suggestion that voluntary actions could be added. Members also raised the need to identify gaps in the evidence base and to work quickly to fill such gaps.

37. On the topic of domestic resource mobilization, there was interest in deliverables relating to scaling up cooperation on tax administration, including the possibility of looking at tax-to-GDP ratios, incentive funds, Tax Inspectors Without Borders, and a one-stop shop for countries looking to strengthen their tax policies. There was also interest in focusing on issues of transparency and tax justice; and issues of illicit capital flows.

38. There was broad support for introducing the topic of development cooperation in middle income countries, noting that middle income countries have many success stories to share. There was interest in a discussion around transition to middle income status, but recognition that deliverables in this area could be challenging. Participants also suggested that the session can provide a platform on constructive dialogue and exchange of knowledge on successful policies by MICs on poverty reduction, including best practices and success stories that demonstrate the impact of the Busan principles.

39. Members supported the suggestion to add an explicit focus on South South and triangular cooperation to the discussion of knowledge-sharing. It was clarified that knowledge sharing encompasses but is broader than South-South knowledge-sharing, while South-South cooperation encompasses but is broader than South-South knowledge-sharing and also includes issues such as trade and investment. Furthermore, noted the session should reflect the complementarity of South-South cooperation to North-South cooperation, emphasising that it is not a substitute for North-South cooperation

40. On the topic of the private sector, there was interest in moving beyond general agreement on the desirability of greater private sector involvement to discussion of specific partnerships that can empower others to replicate successful examples; a roadmap for accelerating public-private cooperation for development; the possibility of principles for public-private partnerships; focus on the interests of workers; focus on the informal sector as an area with potential to support livelihood opportunities and community capacity building, and how to mobilize or promote the informal sector to maximize opportunities for development; small and medium enterprise; and highlighting examples of large scale manufacturing in low-income countries. Members flagged that a parameter for success in this area would be ensuring high-

level business participation. There was also interest in a private sector side event or partnership fair.

41. Members also flagged the need for the HLM to agree issues of governance including membership of the Steering Committee.

Session 4: Discussion of proposed agenda for the High-Level Meeting (*chaired by the United Kingdom*)

42. The Administrator of the US Agency for International Development, Rajiv Shah reiterated the US government's commitment to the Global Partnership. He highlighted the importance of the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan in setting out core principles for effective development co-operation and in bringing a wide range of stakeholders – particularly from civil society and the private sector – more directly into discussions of cooperation. He noted that since the Busan High Level Forum, large-scale public private partnerships have been a particular area of focus for the US. Mr. Shah indicated that the Global Partnership and the Mexico City HLM will be important for helping to implement the Busan principles, and for ensuring inclusivity in development cooperation. He also stressed the importance of transparency within the agenda, noting the value of the Busan High Level Forum in advancing the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI).

43. The chair introduced the discussion of the revised agenda of the First High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership, expressing the hope that the Steering Committee would agree on the proposed session topics (see [Document 1](#)¹). The chair presented ways to ensure inclusive development would feature prominently throughout the meeting. A one-pager was circulated among members to illustrate potential inclusive development outcomes from each session.

44. The emphasis on inclusive development throughout the agenda of the High-Level Meeting received strong support from several Steering Committee members. Some highlighted the need to link this agenda with the global work on Sustainable Development Goals. Others expressed the wish to organise a specific session on inclusive development, as well as on reflecting on the role of local and regional governments, and poverty eradication in fragile states.

45. In the discussion, participants suggested that the domestic resource mobilization session should highlight key issues such as transparency, accountability and tax justice and look at how developing countries can build their local capacity to raise taxes and negotiate fairer tax deals with multinational enterprises. There was also a suggestion that the session should look at ways to promote resource mobilisation at all levels of government, including local, regional and central.

46. Members raised that the session on middle income countries should acknowledge the urban dimension of poverty and explore possible solutions.

47. There was discussion on whether and how Session 4 of the HLM should bring together the issues of knowledge sharing and South-South and triangular co-operation. Members agreed to keep one session, with two distinct components. Parliamentarians volunteered to share examples of effective knowledge sharing and other members suggested that a discussion lessons learned in South-South co-operation could also showcase the importance of innovation in Middle-Income Countries.

¹ First High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation: Building towards the Post-2015 Development Agenda: Revised concept note and outline agenda

48. For the final HLM session on effective development co-operation and the private sector, Members suggested the discussion could look at the specific role of small and medium enterprises, as well as the interplay between the domestic and private sectors. Linking with the domestic resource mobilisation work, the session should also look at how the private sector can apply principles of good governance or risk-sharing arrangements to public-private partnerships. Case studies on multi-stakeholder and public-private partnerships could be shared in preparation for this session.

49. There was a call for the private sector session to be structured as a high-level discussion gathering business, government and civil society leaders around successful practices and ways to scale them up. While the details of the session still need to be defined, it was hoped that it would be based on a broad and democratic consultation process and lead to a concrete activities. From this perspective the High-Level Meeting is seen as an important opportunity for business representatives to meet with Global Partnership members.

50. The chair concluded the first day of the meeting by suggesting an open consultation process leading to the drafting of a communiqué. She stressed the importance of identifying specific outcomes through extensive consultations within and beyond the Global Partnership. A fifth Steering Committee meeting, which is tentatively scheduled in Abuja, Nigeria in mid-January will discuss in further detail the agenda of the High-Level Meeting.

Session 5: Discussion of agenda for the High-Level Meeting *(Chaired by the United Kingdom)*

51. The chair summarised the conclusions from the first day of the meeting and introduced a more detailed discussion on the High-Level Meeting agenda and potential deliverables proposed by the co-Chairs, with the aim of starting to identify successful outcomes for each session.

52. Some Steering Committee members noted the need to also discuss the overarching purpose of the High-Level Meeting, for example by looking at ways to accelerate the implementation of Busan commitments. Others underlined the importance of keeping the High-Level Meeting discussion multi-stakeholder in nature.

53. Breakout groups for each HLM agenda session discussed additions to the list of potential deliverables, and reported back to the plenary (See Annex 1).

54. The Committee then discussed the process for advancing work on each HLM agenda item, building on the roadmap document prepared for the SC meeting. Each HLM session will have a core team which will ensure multi-stakeholder consultations and select concrete deliverables by 13 December 2013. The table below summarizes members of the core teams so far, to which other countries organizations from across the Partnership can be added, and which in most cases include a ministerial lead from the among the Co-Chairs and HLM host (in bold).

Session	Core team
Progress on Busan implementation and its impact on inclusive development	EU, United States, CPDE, Korea, others tbd
Domestic Resource Mobilisation	Nigeria , AU/NEPAD, EU, others tbd
Middle-income countries	Mexico , others tbd
South-South Co-operation, Triangular Co-operation and Knowledge Sharing	Indonesia, Mexico , Bangladesh, World Bank, Korea, others tbd
Private Sector	UK , Private sector, World Bank, others tbd

55. It was agreed that champions would form a core team taking forward the substantive and logistical support required to prepare each High-Level meeting session. They would work in close co-ordination with other Steering Committee members who have already signalled their interest in a given focus area, notably at the third Steering Committee meeting in Addis Ababa, as well as other members from the broader Global Partnership. Specific tasks of the core team will also include drafting advanced concept notes on the content, format and speakers for each session and agreeing on a plan for stakeholder outreach and broader political support.

56. The chair underlined the need to ensure that inclusiveness cuts across each agenda item and set of proposed deliverables. A draft note on integrating inclusive development into the HLM agenda circulated for discussion by the UK (see Annex 2).

57. It was also noted that, while the Joint Support Team would follow the work of the core teams, there is an expectation that members lead substantive preparations. Participating in the work of the core team will require dedicated time by individuals.

58. Mexico noted that particular importance will be attached to projecting the multi-stakeholder nature of the Global Partnership at the HLM. For this reason two preparatory events will be organised with civil society and with parliamentarians. Mexico also acknowledged the interest of the private sector in a similar initiative.

Session 6: Roadmap – face-to-face engagement, flagship events and online communication (*chaired by Indonesia*)

59. The chair opened the session by recalling the e-discussions as a good way of engaging key players on the Global Partnership's key priorities. For example, the e-discussions on South-South, Triangular Co-operation and knowledge sharing benefitted from contributions from roughly 50 people.

60. The Steering Committee raised the need to craft a core set of messages around the High-Level Meeting, including incorporating in a positive manner the brand of Busan. There was a general agreement that the communiqué should be concise and have impact, pointing to substantive ways the Global Partnership can contribute to the post-2015 development agenda, the Sustainable Development Goals and beyond. The document should help define the effective development co-operation agenda, particularly in the period until the second High-Level Meeting, which would be expected to take place between 18-24 months after the Mexico City HLM.

61. Some members called for specific sets of messages to target key constituencies, e.g. parliamentarians or the private sector. The Joint Support Team asked Steering Committee members for the contacts of their relevant communications staff so as to develop this work together, building on the messages already set out in the Global Partnership's communications strategy.

62. A specific meeting was proposed to look in-depth at the evidence from the monitoring data and to help analyse this information before the Mexico City HLM. The Joint Support Team will plan for such a discussion together with the 50+ developing countries engaged in the monitoring exercise. In this context an event is planned for Busan, Korea in 2014.

Session 7 – Division of labour for outreach and engagement (*chaired by Nigeria*)

63. Building on the discussions in Session 6, the Chair led a discussion of the specific opportunities for engagement identified in the Roadmap document, encouraging Steering Committee members to commit to ensuring coverage at each event. The revised calendar (see Annex 3) provides an overview of agreed outreach opportunities and responsibilities.

Session 8: Organising the High-Level Meeting – management and costs *(chaired by the UK)*

64. The chair presented the budgetary requirements for supporting those elements of the HLM not covered by Mexico as the host country. These include the remaining funding gap for the OECD-UNDP support team's programme of work through 2014, as well as the cost of supporting travel and accommodation for participants from developing countries, which will be managed by UNDP. The remaining resource needs are USD 4.9 million across both sides of the team. A revised budget for the support team has been made available.

65. Mexico, as well as donor country representatives on the Steering Committee stressed the importance of securing funding for organizing a successful meeting. UNDP and OECD emphasized the need for resources to be mobilized as quickly as possible to allow sufficient time for necessary preparations.

Session 9: Follow-up and next steps *(chaired by the UK)*

66. The previous sessions broadly set out the next steps with regard to the preparation of the High-Level meeting in Mexico. Participants discussed the need for each core team, including SC members, to ensure adequate human and financial resources to take further work forward, noting the previous decision to keep a light global secretariat.

67. Participants agreed that the Steering Committee will need to further discuss governance issues, including possible mechanisms/criteria for rotation to ensure continuity, as well as the role of observers. These discussions could form the basis for a decision at the HLM. The January 2014 Steering Committee meeting offers an opportunity to begin consultations on these issues.

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Annex 1: Revised list of possible session deliverables / outcomes for further discussion and consultation

11 October 2013 (revised at end of Steering Committee meeting to reflect group feedback)

The proposed HLM agenda and concept note presented by the co-chairs and Mexico set out a shortlist of possible “deliverables” or outcomes for sessions based on previous consultations. Discussions within the Steering Committee on 10 and 11 October have helped identify additional issues or objectives that could be addressed within each session.

The secretariat has, on the basis of the group work session, updated the list of items to capture some of the feedback received. The list is by no means comprehensive, nor does it imply that it will be feasible to address each idea in detail over the course of a two-day meeting. Its purpose is to record some of the main elements discussed / proposed so that these can be considered in more detail by the Steering Committee volunteers / champions that will take forward the consultations around individual sessions.

Session 1: Progress on Busan implementation and impact on inclusive development

- a) Review progress, identify challenges and agree on key actions to accelerate progress or remove blockages to the achievement of stakeholders’ respective targets on effective development co-operation.
- b) Showcase progress and challenges in the implementation of key Busan commitments, such as the New Deal, in fragile and conflict-affected states.
- c) Put in place or strengthen inclusive partnerships and transparent mutual accountability mechanisms at the regional and country level, with particular focus on aid policy and related multi-stakeholder dialogue structure.
- d) Identify key actions for promoting national and regional solutions to improve the enabling environment for civil society, including supporting social dialogue. Launch an international “roadmap” to improve the enabling environment for local and regional governments.
- e) Review progress on key commitments on democratic ownership of development processes, building on existing commitments and mechanisms to ensure rights-based approaches to development.
- f) Launch / agree principles for effective philanthropic engagement with development stakeholders, showing how key Busan principles can be advanced by and with foundations and philanthropic actors, working with other constituencies represented within the Global Partnership.

Session 2: Domestic resource mobilisation

- a) Build consensus around particular types of domestic policy / legislative / regulatory reform or recommendations that can lead to increased domestic revenue mobilisation.
- b) Scale up development co-operation in support of tax administration to strengthen the national budget processes to ensure fair and equitable fiscal regimes. Look at the different roles development stakeholders can play in scaling up their support and, specifically, at donors’ roles in promoting catalytic aid.
- c) Look at how aid can leverage national systems and help build domestic resources, particularly in fragile states.

- d) Launch or endorse a specific international initiative on tax – e.g. Tax Inspectors Without Borders or other initiatives to be identified in due course.
- e) Support or adopt international initiatives linked to domestic resource mobilisation, combatting illicit flows – e.g. those in discussion in the G8 and G20 – and curbing aggressive tax avoidance practices by multinational corporations.
- f) Measures to identify [large] medium and small firms in the informal sector that evade taxes - e.g. propose tax exemptions and tax clearance for the first 100 firms to apply, in a particular geographic area of the country (this may help capture most of them in the database of revenue authorities and appropriately tax them in future).
- g) Suggest ways in which taxation, domestic resource mobilisation and international co-operation in support of these goals might feature in a post-2015 development framework.
- h) Explore how tax systems / policy can be made more inclusive (“leave no-one behind”).
- i) [Are there concrete proposals on extractives / natural resource management, remittances and diaspora / human capital issues, and tax justice that could feature in the plenary?]
- j) Look at good practice in using incentives or setting targets to increase domestic resources.
- k) Transparency, accountability and evaluation are also key issues in increasing domestic natural, financial and human resources, as well as people’s trust in paying taxes. This also means supporting equitable and just tax systems and tax policies, including inclusive systems of accountability.
- l) Important to stress that DRM should be a priority at all levels of government, including central, regional and local.

Session 3: Middle-income countries (MICs)

- a) Concrete actions by the international development community to support poverty reduction and inclusive growth in MICs – e.g. looking at the different types of co-operation that may be called for to support inclusive development.
- b) Explore different criteria for country classification and their implications for international development co-operation.
- c) Identify and share good practices / approaches in supporting developing countries during their transition from LIC/LDC status, with a particular emphasis on avoiding setbacks in the development gains made by MICs.
- d) Case study or initiative on the role of local governments (e.g. in addressing urban poverty and regional disparities).
- e) Showcase successful domestic policies that have enhanced or accelerated poverty reduction.
- f) Explore the coherence of developed countries’ aid and non-aid policies that impact on development (e.g. trade) in MICs. How do we avoid setbacks? (For example, when countries graduate, preferential treatment in trade policies can have a more significant impact on poverty reduction efforts than declining aid receipts).
- g) [Something on fragile states dimension to MICs, and additional challenges faced by fragile and conflict-affected states in their transition.]

Session 4: South-south co-operation, triangular co-operation and knowledge sharing

[Further consideration needed on exact session title and focus – e.g. possibility of focusing on the role of south-south and triangular co-operation, and knowledge-sharing, in promoting inclusive development.]

- a) How south-south co-operation has been changing the nature of development co-operation.
- b) Launch or showcase voluntary actions by south-south partners to advance Busan goals and principles.
- c) Showcase examples of successful south-south and triangular co-operation (to include, for example, approaches that have been successful in promoting inclusive development; addressing the special needs of fragile and conflict-affected states).
- d) Agree on a number of thematic issues in the post-2015 development framework around which knowledge sharing should be scaled up.
- e) Showcase and scale up support for existing hubs and platforms that promote knowledge sharing for development (e.g. World Bank, UNDP, G20 and sector-specific initiatives).
- f) Network existing knowledge platforms particularly in relation to identified thematic areas to broker supply and demand (e.g. World Bank, UNDP, G20 and sector-specific initiatives Arab hub / parliamentarians).

Session 5: Private sector – business as a partner in development

- a) Present and discuss a roadmap / guidance that sets out what different stakeholders (including government, business, trade unions, civil society and others) will do to advance their Busan commitments in relation to public and private co-operation for development.
- b) Support (on an individual / voluntary) basis specific initiatives or ideas at the country level to stimulate a positive role for business – e.g. country hubs for driving effective collaboration and increasing public-private dialogue towards a positive business enabling environment.
- c) Showcase and demonstrate support (on an individual / voluntary basis) for specific initiatives or ideas to leverage private investment – e.g. development impact bonds.
- d) Showcasing or promoting development co-operation to encourage private sector development in fragile and conflict-affected states.
- e) Showcasing private sector success stories with a development co-operation dimension (e.g. manufacturing in Africa, natural resources).
- f) Initiative or lessons on PPPs – e.g. scaling up good practice; formulation or adoption of principles; risk sharing between public and private sector.
- g) Showcase examples of social dialogue at company-level, including international principles or framework agreements.
- h) Possible presentations or initiatives examining development co-operation and the informal sector
- i) Showcasing collaboration and between foreign investment and the growing of local SMEs.
- j) Discussion of corporate governance relating to extractive industries and resource flows; as well as human rights, and social and environmental impact.

k) Showcase examples of philanthropic / foundation partnerships with the private sector.

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Annex 2: Mainstreaming Inclusive Development into the Mexico meeting - Proposal by United Kingdom -

Inclusive Development is fundamental for sustainable development and central to the work of the Global Partnership in delivering effective development cooperation. As the Arab Spring and other protests all over the world have shown, without inclusive development alongside growth, it is hard – if not impossible – to sustain poverty reduction. Without inclusive development, development work and assistance – in whatever form – cannot be effective.

But inclusive development is not just a phrase or a silver bullet. It is a mix of policies, a particular perspective and an on-the-ground way of working that includes and prioritises all stakeholders – not only governments, businesses or civil society. It is about working together and reflecting the needs of all in society – including the poorest and most marginalised.

The first ever meeting of the Global Partnership should recognise this by incorporating inclusivity within all of its sessions – to bring this special lens and way of working to the fore to deliver truly sustainable and sustained development. In particular:

1. It should be reflected in the title – e.g. *“1st HLM of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation: building towards an Inclusive Post-2015 Development Agenda”*.
2. The full range of actors involved in development cooperation should be invited to the meeting –including civil society actors. Finance should be set aside to support participation from non-governmental actors from the global south.
3. There should be some sort of civil society/parliamentarians/workers forum preceding the meeting.
4. The first session of the meeting should reflect inclusivity in its title – recognising it as a major and particular shift that was meant to take place once the Partnership was created – e.g. *“Progress on inclusive development and other development effectiveness principles since Busan”*. Evidence that the space for civil society seems to be closing should be presented and explored, alongside other development effectiveness principles such as country ownership, transparency and results, and how all of these principles can themselves assist in supporting inclusive development.
5. The content of the other sessions should reflect inclusivity in the following possible ways as examples:
 - S2 (tax) – include a case-study/exploration of how tax systems/policy can be made more inclusive – so as to “leave no one behind”.
 - S3 (MICs) –identify inclusive development as a particular issue for MICs – such that most of the world’s poorest people are now concentrated in MICs despite the availability of finance. This should help in discussing the types of alternative development cooperation tools aside from grant aid that are needed to support poverty reduction in MICs.
 - S4 (KS/SSC) – include a case-study of knowledge/south-south cooperation that has been shared that promotes inclusive development;
 - S5 (business in development) – incorporate perspectives from trade unions/civil society/parliamentarians in addition to (central and local) governments and business.
6. Last but not least, the entire meeting and its preparation should have an inclusive “feel” – reflecting the voice of youth, marginalised groups and others in the speaking presentations/panels and the audience, and these should be very open and transparent – e.g. using webcasting and social media outreach so as to allow those who cannot travel to Mexico or elsewhere to actively provide their views and participate.

Annex 3: Draft calendar of relevant events in 2013-14

	Global Partnership/ Steering Committee meetings	Relevant International / Regional / Country Events	Proposed format for outreach / linkages
2013			
OCTOBER		<p>15-19 Oct Iberoamerican conference, Panama link</p> <p>16-18 Oct Africa Platform for Development Effectiveness sub-regional workshop on post-Busan and post-2015, Johannesburg</p> <p>21-25 Oct UNSSC - Building partnerships for Development Effectiveness, New York link</p> <p>22-23 Oct G20 Dev Working Group, St. Petersburg link</p> <p>24-25 Oct UNDCF High Level Symposium on Post-2015, Switzerland</p> <p>28 Oct – 1 Nov South South Development Expo, Nairobi (hosted by UNEP)</p> <p>31 Oct - 1 Nov Open Government Partnership Summit, London</p>	<p>Includes heads of co-operation meeting 15-17 Oct</p> <p>Focus on domestic resource mobilization</p> <p>Could one of the co-chairs or a representative participate?</p> <p>UK and Indonesia to advise.</p> <p>Joint team to discuss opportunities for linkages with UNDESA.</p> <p>30 October Mexico is planning a parallel event on the Global Partnership</p>
NOVEMBER		<p>TBC Pan African Parliamentary Summit, Nigeria</p> <p>13-14 Nov AidEx, Brussels</p> <p>15 Nov TBC OFID Forum with African countries, Kuwait</p> <p>18-20 Nov Third Afro-Arab Summit, Kuwait</p> <p>18-19 Nov International workshop focusing on Busan implementation organised by MOFA and UNDP Seoul Policy Centre, Korea</p> <p>26-27 Nov European Development Days "A decent life for all by 2030 – Building a consensus for a new development agenda." Looking at post-2015 and building common European approach. Brussels</p>	<p>Opportunity to share and discuss cross-regional experience on the country-level implementation of the Busan commitments. Could inform the backward looking discussions in the HLM – complementing the global monitoring work.</p> <p>27 Nov UK and EC are organising a panel on the Global Partnership entitled "Effective Development in a Changing World: The Role of Business". More information at http://eudevdays.eu/</p>

DECEMBER		<p>2-6 Dec 2nd Session Inter-governmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing</p> <p>3-4 Dec A Global Forum on Using Country Systems to Manage Climate Change Finance, Incheon, Korea link</p> <p>4-5 December Effective Institutions meeting, Seoul, Korea</p> <p>9-13 Dec Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals</p> <p>9-13 Dec Side-event/ on MICs (led by Mexico).</p>	<p>Facilitated by the Busan Partnership for Action on climate Change Finance and Development</p> <p>Meeting discusses:</p> <p>(1) means of implementation (science and technology, knowledge-sharing and capacity building) and Global Partnership for achieving sustainable development;</p> <p>(2) needs of countries in special situations, as well as specific challenges facing the middle-income countries.</p>
2014			
JANUARY	<p>Date TBC Fifth Steering Committee meeting, Abuja</p> <p>TBC Possible workshop on preliminary results from global monitoring exercise</p>	<p>22-25 Jan World Economic Forum Annual Meeting, Davos, Switzerland</p>	
FEBRUARY		<p>Q1 2014 UN DCF symposium, Germany</p> <p>TBC Regional workshop on Busan implementation</p>	<p>Joint team to discuss opportunities for linkages with UNDESA.</p> <p>Organized by Korea, UNDP Asia Pacific and Bangladesh</p>
MARCH		<p>3-4 Mar DAC Senior Level Meeting</p> <p>3-7 Mar 3rd Session Inter-governmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing</p> <p>17-20 Mar Inter-Parliamentary Union Assembly, Geneva</p> <p>25-27 Mar meeting in Abuja [tbc]</p> <p>27-30 Mar laDB Annual Meeting, Bahia, Brazil</p>	

APRIL	15-16 Apr 1st High-level meeting of the Global Partnership for effective development cooperation, Mexico	1-4 Apr Paris 21 Annual Meeting, Paris TBC Apr African Union Commission (AUC) and the European Commission, Brussels 11-13 Apr Spring Meetings of the IMF and World Bank, Washington 14 Apr Parliamentary meeting organised by IPU and Mexican Parliament, Mexico City 14 April Pre-meeting with CSOs	
MAY		7-9 May World Economic Forum, Abuja 12-16 May 4 th Session Inter-governmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing	
JUNE			
JULY		TBC , High Level UNDCF meeting, New York	Joint team to discuss opportunities for linkages with UNDESA.
AUGUST		4-8 Aug 5 th Session Inter-governmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing	
SEPTEMBER			
OCTOBER			
NOVEMBER			
DECEMBER		10-11 Dec DAC High Level Meeting	

Annex 4. List of Participants

Fourth Steering Committee Meeting
Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation
10-11 October 2013, Washington D.C.

Co-chairs

Indonesia	<p>Hon. Armida ALISJAHBANA Minister of National Development Planning/Head of National Development Planning Agency</p> <p>Mr. Wismana Adi SURYABRATA Deputy Minister for Development Funding Affairs Ministry of National Development Planning</p> <p>Mr. Tubagus CHOESNI Director for International Development Cooperation Ministry of National Development Planning</p> <p>Ms. Teni WIDURIYANTI Deputy Director Ministry of National Development Planning</p> <p>Mr. Kurniawan (Iwan) ARIADI Deputy Director Ministry of National Development Planning</p>
Nigeria	<p>Hon. Ngozi OKONJO-IWEALA Co-ordinating Minister for the Economy and Minister of Finance</p> <p>Ms. Chii AKPORJI Special Adviser to the CME and Minister of Finance Ministry of Finance</p> <p>Ms. Ada IHECHUCKWU-MADUBUIKE Deputy Director, International Development Fund International Economic Relations Department Ministry of Finance</p>
United Kingdom	<p>Hon. Justine GREENING Secretary of State for International Development</p> <p>Mr. Anthony SMITH Director, International Relations Division Department for International Development</p> <p>Ms. Hannah RYDER Team Leader, Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation Department for International Development</p> <p>Ms. Kathryn CASSON Deputy Principal Private Secretary to the Secretary of State Department for International Development</p> <p>Mr. Guy LEVIN Special Adviser to the Secretary of State Department for International Development</p>

Steering Committee Members and Observers

African Union/NEPAD	<p>Ms. Vera Brenda NGOSI Head, NEPAD Coordination Unit, African Union Commission</p> <p>Mrs. Florence NAZARE Head Capacity Development Division, NEPAD Planning & Coordinating Agency</p>
Arab Donor Coordination Group	<p>Mr. Said AISSI Advisor to Director-General, Operations Management OPEC Fund for International Development</p>
Bangladesh	<p>Mr. Abul AZAD Secretary, Economic Relations Division Ministry of Finance</p>
Brazil	<p>Mr. Flavio CAMPESTRIN BETTARELLO Director of Economic Planning & Chief Strategy Officer Embassy of Brazil to the United States</p>
Chad	<p>Dr. Brahim Adoum BACHAR General Secretary, Ministry of Economics & Planning</p> <p>Mr. Jean Yves ADOU Senior Programme Officer NEPAD Coordination Unit, Bureau of the Chairperson</p>
CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness	<p>Mr. Richard SSEWAKIRYANGA Executive Director, Uganda National NGO Forum</p> <p>Ms. Anna BYHOVSKAYA Economist/Policy Analyst, TUAC</p>
European Union	<p>Ms. Renate HAHLEN Head of Unit, Aid and Development Effectiveness and Financing European Commission Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation</p> <p>Mr. Timo WILKKI Policy Officer, Aid and Development Effectiveness and Financing European Commission Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation</p>
Guatemala	<p>Mr. Raul BOLAÑOS Executive Director, Subsecretaria de Cooperación Internacional Secretaria de Planificación y Programación de la Presidencia de Guatemala</p>
Korea	<p>Ms. Youngju OH Director General, Development Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Ms. Hye-Ryoung SONG Deputy Director, Development Policy Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>
Mexico	<p>Mr. Juan Manuel VALLE PERENA Executive Director, Mexican Agency for Development Cooperation Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Mr. Mauricio ESCANERO Deputy Permanent Representative of Mexico to UNESCO</p> <p>Mr. Noel GONZALEZ Deputy Director General for Policy Making Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation</p>
OECD/DAC	<p>Mr. Erik SOLHEIM</p>

	DAC Chair, Development Co-operation Directorate
	Mr. Jens SEDEMUND Executive Advisor, Development Co-operation Directorate
Parliamentarian representative	Mr. Alessandro MOTTER Senior Advisor, Economic and Social Affairs, Inter-Parliamentary Union
	Dr. Jeff BALCH Director, Association of European Parliamentarians with Africa (AWEPA)
Peru	Mr. Luis OLIVERA Executive Director, Peruvian International Cooperation Agency (APCI)
Private Sector representative	Ms. Marie GAD Chief Advisor, Confederation of Danish Industry (DI)
	Dr. Darian STIBBE Executive Director, The Partnering Initiative, IBLF
Samoa	Ms. Noumea SIMI Assistant CEO, Aid Coordination Unit, Ministry of Finance
	Mr. Alfred SCHUSTER Development Cooperation Advisor, Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
South Africa	Mr. Johnny MOLOTO Deputy Chief of Mission Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) South African Embassy in Washington
	Mr. Francois HENTSCHEL Counsellor: Socio-economic and Development Embassy of the Republic of South Africa, Washington
STARS Foundation	Mr. David CROOK Development Director
Trade Union Advisory Committee	Mr. Pierre HABBARD Senior Policy Adviser
Timor-Leste/G7+	Mr. Habib MAYAR Senior Policy Specialist, g7+ Secretariat
	Ms. Mafalda MARCHIORO g7+ Secretariat, Dili, East Timor
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	Mr. Fatih Abdi CETIN Assistant Expert, Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency
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UNDP/UNDG	Ms. Sigrid KAAG Assistant Secretary General and Assistant Administrator Bureau for External Relations and Advocacy
	Mr. Paolo GALLI

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Post-2015 Session

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