

THE DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE:  
ENABLING EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT

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# Development Co-operation Report 2015: Making Partnerships Effective Coalitions for Action

## HIGHLIGHTS



## Foreword

by Angel Gurría, OECD Secretary-General

**T**he world has made great progress since the Millennium Development Goals were put in place a decade ago.

Poverty has been cut in half. Illness and early deaths have been significantly reduced, particularly among women and children. Despite these achievements, huge challenges remain if we are to meet the new and ambitious set of Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. These truly universal targets involve – and depend on – all nations, leaders and peoples for their successful realisation. Likewise, we must address climate change and ensure that our actions to combat it are fully aligned with common development objectives.

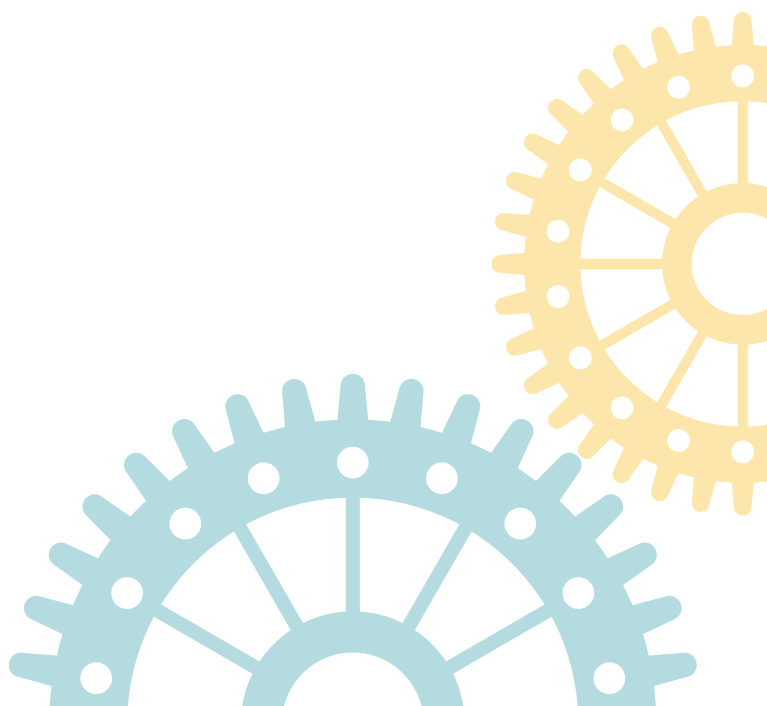
The stakes are high. If we are to succeed, we must raise the level of ambition and strengthen the capacity of the international system to support universal, inclusive and sustainable development.

Only through joined up action guided by an effective system of global governance will we be able to make the Sustainable Development Goals a break-through success. And that is what this *Development Co-operation Report 2015: Making Partnerships Effective Coalitions for Action* is all about. Based on analysis and experience, it draws out ten success factors that will enable us to ensure, as we go forward, that partnerships function to their maximum potential and that they are fit-for-purpose in addressing the imposing challenges of the post-2015 world. Among these success factors, strong leadership, country ownership, right-sizing partnerships to the challenge at hand and a focus on results are key. This is a powerful model – and one that the global community cannot afford to ignore.

The OECD hosts various initiatives to advance effective and coherent development policies, and is a front-line player in ongoing efforts to improve global governance mechanisms. With our work on taxation, private investment, smart use of official development assistance, and combating bribery – just to name a few – we stand ready to join with all stakeholders in producing “Better Policies for Better Lives” and making the new goals reality through common action. This *Development Co-operation Report 2015* is an important contribution to that mission.



Angel Gurría  
OECD Secretary-General



# Editorial

by Erik Solheim, Chair of the OECD Development Assistance Committee

**T**he global development progress over the past decades has been unprecedented in human history. Extreme poverty has been halved and in the People's Republic of China alone, more than 600 million people have been brought out of poverty. Child mortality has also been cut in half, with 17 000 fewer children dying every day. Almost all children now go to school. Children born today can expect to live for 70 years on average, 20 years longer than those born 50 years ago. They are also growing up in a world that, contrary to what many people think, is much more peaceful than ever before.

The remaining challenges are undeniably huge. More than 1 billion people still live in extreme poverty, on less than USD 1.25 per day. We need to produce more food and more energy for more people than ever before while protecting the planet. The world is now embarking on the historic mission to end extreme poverty by 2030 and to implement the new Sustainable Development Goals.

We know that today, for the first time ever, humanity has the capacity, knowledge and resources we need to end poverty and green our economies. What we need is to go ahead and do it. We cannot wait for a master plan or for everyone to agree before we take action. The planet and its people who are living in poverty cannot wait for the slowest, the undecided and those least willing to act. Nations, organisations, companies and individuals who are willing to address specific development challenges need to get started – now! For this, we need to mobilise political will behind coalitions for action.

All the great success stories have happened because someone had a goal and pulled people together to get it done. Ethiopia's Prime Minister Meles Zenawi chose sound policies and mobilised the necessary assistance and investments to set his country on a path to implementing the Millennium Development Goals and becoming a middle-income country without increasing greenhouse emissions. Bill and Melinda Gates made the initial investments to energise the Gavi Vaccine Alliance, a successful partnership that has vaccinated 500 million children and saved millions of lives. Brazil, Indonesia, other rainforest nations and a few providers of development assistance inspired the UN-REDD rainforest coalition to reduce deforestation. So far Brazil has reduced deforestation by 80% and Wilmar, Asia's largest palm oil producer, has promised not to contribute to any further deforestation. African governments and over 200 companies are working together through Grow Africa to expand and green African agricultural systems. The United Nations Sustainable Energy for All initiative is mobilising the financial resources and political will to provide green energy for 1.3 billion people who lack access to electricity and billions more with insufficient access.

These are just a few of the many success stories that are teaching us through their example. And there are plenty of other coalitions for action just waiting for leadership. Here are some suggestions for ways we can make change that really matters.

We need a coalition against fossil fuel subsidies, which cost developing countries around USD 500 billion annually. Some poor countries spend more on subsidising cheap petroleum than on health and education combined. Fossil fuel subsidies are expensive, mainly benefit the upper middle class and increase pollution. A financial front-loading mechanism would allow governments to provide benefits – such as cash disbursement schemes and better public services for the poor – before removing the inefficient, but sometimes popular, fuel subsidies.

We need a global coalition to protect our beautiful oceans, currently under threat from climate change, pollution and overfishing. Developing countries are losing billions of dollars from illegal and unreported fishing while sustainable fishing could increase the value of global fisheries by more than USD 60 billion. The world's coral reefs – which are home to many unique species and help protect coastal communities from extreme weather – are threatened by climate change and pollution. Protecting the oceans is a win-win for humanity and the environment.

We need coalitions to better manage the magnificent rivers of the world, crucial to providing clean hydropower, irrigating agriculture to feed a future 9.6 billion people by 2050 and managing increasing floods resulting from climate change. International expertise and front-loaded financing could help balance immediate costs with the longer-term benefits of river management.

These are just some of the many potential coalitions for action that would be highly beneficial for people and the planet.

This report shows how partnerships and coalitions for action can contribute to ending poverty and implementing the Sustainable Development Goals. It offers a theoretical framework for making partnerships coalitions for action and gives many inspiring examples of successful partnerships. The key insights are that effective partnerships must:

- have strong leadership
- be country-led and context-specific
- apply the right type of action for the challenge
- maintain a clear focus on results.

Most important is leadership. Leadership is the rarest and most powerful natural resource on the planet. Unless someone leads, nothing will happen. But when someone leads, everything is possible!



## Executive summary

The development efforts made by the international community over the past 60 years have had measurable impact on reducing poverty, improving human health and tackling other pressing challenges. Yet fragmented initiatives, conflicting priorities and uncoordinated approaches continue to hold back progress.

At the same time, in our increasingly interconnected and globalised world, national boundaries are blurring; the notion of state sovereignty that underpinned traditional forms of international co-operation is increasingly challenged.

The need for co-ordinated action is more urgent than ever. The United Nations has led the formulation of 17 ambitious, universal and far-reaching Sustainable Development Goals to be achieved by 2030. Improved and expanded international co-operation, within a system of global governance underpinned by appropriate mechanisms of mutual accountability, will be essential to achieve these goals.

### *Partnerships are powerful drivers of development*

While most agree that partnerships are crucial for driving collective action to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, the term “partnerships” encompasses diverse approaches, structures and purposes, making it difficult – if not impossible – to generalise about them.

At the same time, while universal in nature and applicable to all countries, the Sustainable Development Goals are founded on the respect for diversity – of contexts, needs, capabilities, policies and priorities, among others. To be effective, it is essential that partnerships addressing these global goals be driven by the priorities of the individual countries.

Within this context, three guiding principles can help to realise the full potential of partnerships post-2015:

**1. ACCOUNTABLE ACTION.** Accountability means being responsible for one’s action or inaction and, in the latter case, accepting potential sanctions for lack of compliance with commitments.

Although accountability provided by governments will remain at the core of post-2015 action, today’s development partnerships bring together a range of stakeholders: national governments, parliaments, civil society, philanthropies, multilateral organisations, businesses and many others – not least among them the communities affected by development initiatives. While drawing on common development effectiveness principles, many of today’s accountability frameworks are founded on the recognition that different stakeholders may approach a common development agenda in different ways. This recognition builds trust and mutual respect, two characteristics that are at the core of accountability.

So how do we manage accountability within the increasing complexity of international co-operation? New ways of holding each other to account are needed, in combination with measurable commitments and standards that are continually reviewed and updated to keep them relevant and responsive, and to maintain shared commitment and political momentum. It is also fundamental to ensure that all partners are represented within governance mechanisms and that all voices are heard.

**2. CO-ORDINATED AND EFFECTIVE ACTION.** With the growing diversity of partners involved in development co-operation, it is more important than ever to avoid duplication of effort and fragmentation – problems that have long challenged the effectiveness of development co-operation.

While effective action post-2015 can be greatly facilitated by focusing partnerships on specific issues or sectors – such as health, education and sustainable energy – this does not mean that more and bigger partnerships are the best solution; experience demonstrates that this can actually hinder rather than promote progress. Streamlined partnerships – integrating existing actors and structures – reduce fragmented or overlapping action and ease the reporting and administrative burden on developing countries, thereby improving both delivery and impact.

Partnerships – including between the public and private sectors – can also help take solutions to scale, expanding the reach of development solutions to large numbers of beneficiaries in ways that individual governments, businesses or philanthropies are usually not capable of doing on their own. Finally – but by no means least important – strong, committed leadership gives partnerships the momentum they need to tackle complex development challenges, stay on course and mobilise the human and financial resources required to get the job done.

**3. EXPERIENCE-BASED ACTION.** The reform of global development co-operation to meet today's development challenges calls for changes in behaviour and mind-sets. Dialogue and learning from experience are essential to produce these changes. The 11 case stories included in this report represent diverse partnership experiences and approaches, yet there is at least one thing all of them share: an emphasis on the importance of learning from experience, knowledge sharing and the distillation of lessons and good practice. South-South co-operation is an important vehicle for knowledge sharing, enabling countries to apply lessons taken directly from the experience of others to inform their own policies and programmes.

Accountability mechanisms contribute to learning from experience, enhancing the quality of development co-operation to improve its impact and relevance. These mechanisms range from peer reviews that focus on how development co-operation is framed, managed and delivered, to monitoring, reporting and evaluation cycles that are used to support continuing adaptation.

### *Post-2015 partnerships will bring new and evolving roles*

Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals will require strong involvement by many actors, including:

- the private sector, for job creation, technology development and investment
- civil society for holding development co-operation partners to account, pushing for action on national and global commitments and scrutiny to ensure productive and accountable investment of public resources.

This implies a changing role for governments, which have traditionally been seen as the main providers of finance for development.

### *A policy framework for post-2015 partnerships*

The *Development Co-operation Report 2015* explores the role of partnerships in providing the necessary balance of sovereignty and subsidiarity, of inclusiveness and differentiation, of coherence and specialisation for delivering the Sustainable Development Goals. Drawing lessons from experience, it proposes ten success factors that provide an implementation and monitoring framework for making partnerships effective coalitions for action:

1. Secure high-level leadership.
2. Ensure partnerships are country-led and context-specific.
3. Avoid duplication of effort and fragmentation.
4. Make governance inclusive and transparent.
5. Apply the right type of partnership model for the challenge.
6. Agree on principles, targets, implementation plans and enforcement mechanisms.
7. Clarify roles and responsibilities.
8. Maintain a clear focus on results.
9. Measure and monitor progress towards goals and targets.
10. Mobilise the required financial resources and use them effectively.



# Success factors for effective post-2015 partnerships

Over the past 60 years the international community has had a clear impact on poverty, health and other pressing needs. Yet the many actors and approaches of today's crowded development landscape present challenges.

A new approach to partnerships within a comprehensive system of global governance, underpinned by strong monitoring mechanisms, can ensure that action leads to results.

## 10 success factors

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2. Ensure partnerships are country-led and context-specific.
3. Avoid duplication of effort and fragmentation.
4. Make governance inclusive and transparent.
5. Apply the right type of partnership model for the challenge.
6. Agree on principles, targets, implementation plans and enforcement mechanisms.
7. Clarify roles and responsibilities.
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9. Measure and monitor progress towards goals and targets.
10. Mobilise the required financial resources and use them effectively.

These ten success factors provide a policy framework to make today's partnerships the effective coalitions for action that will be needed to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

ACCOUNTABILITY

KNOWLEDGE SHARING

CO-ORDINATION

17 GOALS



## Chapter 1

# Making partnerships effective coalitions for action

by Hildegard Lingnau and Julia Sattelberger, Development Co-operation Directorate, OECD

The universal, transformative and inclusive agenda defined by the new Sustainable Development Goals means that the need to co-operate and work effectively is more urgent than ever. Partnerships are the way forward for effective development. This overview chapter of the *Development Co-operation Report 2015* proposes a new, multi-level system of accountability to guide effective partnerships in implementing and monitoring work to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. It defines three core functions of partnerships that are central to the successful implementation of the new goals: accountability, co-ordinated action and knowledge sharing. Drawing lessons from 5 concept chapters and 11 diverse case stories of partnerships from around the world, it defines a framework for effective post-2015 coalitions for action based on 10 success factors.

## PART I

# The power of partnerships for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals

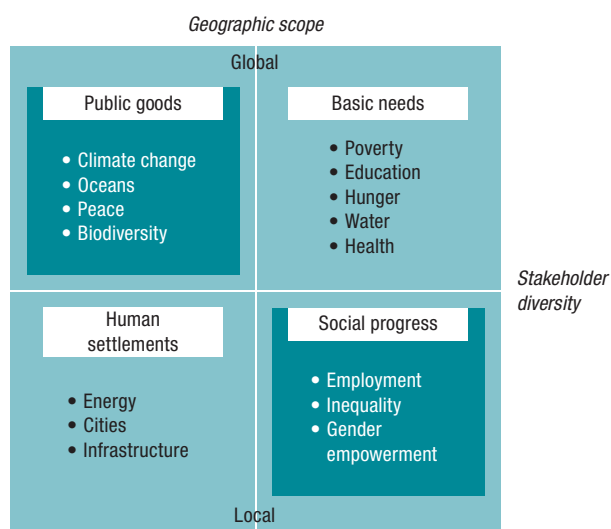
## Chapter 2

# The promise of partnerships in a post-2015 world

by Homi Kharas with Julie Biau, The Brookings Institution

While partnerships are generally recognised as a promising vehicle for delivering the new Sustainable Development Goals, this chapter emphasises the importance of choosing the right partnership for each challenge. For instance, broad co-operation at the global and country levels can be useful in ensuring basic needs, but public-private partnerships at the local level may be more suited for tackling issues of infrastructure. To address free-rider issues associated with biodiversity, peacekeeping or climate change, global intergovernmental negotiations continue to be the central mechanism. Not all sectors and challenges have been equally successful in galvanising the level of international co-operation necessary to achieve a focused response. Success factors for partnerships include ensuring a strong connection between global strategy and local implementation; having clear, ambitious and attainable targets; using performance-based allocation models; and ensuring that the governance structure is participatory, including representatives of all stakeholders.

### A matrix of partnership approaches for the Sustainable Development Goals



## Recommendations for partnerships in a post-2015 world

- Create a “multi-layered backbone structure” that provides coherence around a common agenda, establishes shared measurement systems and facilitates continuous communication, with each layer – global, regional, national and local – playing a different role.
- Ensure that all participants are committed to finding solutions to common problems.
- Promote changes in behaviour and mind-sets where needed to ensure that multi-stakeholder partnerships function well.
- Articulate a simple mission with clear, ambitious and attainable targets.
- Put in place a participatory governance structure encompassing representatives of all stakeholders.
- Ensure the type of partnership is suited to the development goal:
  - » Basic needs are very amenable to global multi-stakeholder co-operation, which can be stepped up to ensure a global social floor.
  - » Traditional local public-private partnerships may be better suited for infrastructure.
  - » Global intergovernmental negotiations are the best mechanism for addressing the free-rider problems associated with biodiversity, peacekeeping or climate change mitigation.
  - » Socio-cultural goals are best handled through local multi-stakeholder partnerships.

## Chapter 3

### Inclusive partnerships for effective development co-operation

by Brenda Killen, Development Co-operation Directorate, OECD

The first decade of this millennium saw consensus growing around the need to heighten the effectiveness of development co-operation. An evolving series of declarations – from the Paris Declaration to the Accra Agenda for Action and the Busan Partnership agreement – set out and reaffirmed underpinning principles and set measurable indicators of effective development. These, in turn, were endorsed and taken up by an increasingly diverse range of development partners. The process culminated in 2011 with the creation of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation: an alliance of 160 developing and developed countries, more than 45 organisations, civil society and the private sector. This chapter highlights why this Global Partnership can be part of the “how” of implementing and measuring progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals and makes recommendations for successful partnerships post-2015.

#### Recommendations for inclusive partnerships for effective development co-operation

- Ensure partnerships are inclusive. Put in place working practices that facilitate participation, ownership, dialogue and mutual learning.
- Make governance arrangements representative to enhance legitimacy and strengthen buy-in. Take a flexible, open approach to participation and membership – all partners need to have equal standing, rights and ability to influence outcomes.
- Anchor the partnership to agreed principles to provide focus, a shared language and common objectives, while simultaneously acknowledging a diversity of approaches and means for accomplishing them. Complement political engagement with implementation on the ground to avoid turning the partnership into a “talk shop”.

- Put in place a mechanism for monitoring progress on promises and commitments – based on empirical data and clear metrics – make these results public and facilitate open dialogue around them to enable mutual learning. The political will to be held to account builds trust, which is the starting point for genuine partnership.

## Chapter 4

### Private sector partnerships for sustainable development

by Alex Evans, Center on International Cooperation, New York University

The post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals will require contributions from all countries and all actors: public and private. Progress will need to be made in three key areas: fragile states, inclusive and sustainable growth in middle-income countries, and domestic policies in developed countries that affect poverty reduction and sustainable production and consumption. Many of these areas imply a strong role for the private sector, through job creation, technology development and investment. However, partnerships with the private sector come with some caveats that need to be addressed. This chapter explores the role of the private sector in delivering the post-2015 sustainable development agenda, focusing on what business can do (and what it cannot do) and the role governments need to play to avoid risks and maximise potential.

#### Recommendations for private sector partnerships for sustainable development

- Get the basics right – ensure businesses play by social responsibility rules, that governments create an enabling environment and that developing countries have the capacity they need.
- Target specific sectors or value chains.
- Focus initially on a small number of partnerships to demonstrate results on the ground.
- Monitor businesses' performance on their commitments and make the results public.
- Put in place rules, regulations and measures to encourage and enable sustainable private sector financing and investment.
- Ensure governments provide incentives for the private sector to invest in the least developed countries and in global public goods.
- Eliminate perverse incentives.

## Chapter 5

### The concept of accountability in international development co-operation

by Philipp Dann, Humboldt University of Berlin and Julia Sattelberger, Development Co-operation Directorate, OECD

Accountability is about setting clear goals and targets, being responsible for delivering on them and accepting potential sanctions for lack of compliance with commitments. With the growing number of stakeholders actively engaging in development co-operation, implementing accountability is becoming increasingly complex. This chapter clarifies the concept of accountability in today's development co-operation context. It outlines its main functions: clarifying roles and responsibilities, encouraging responsible action, and building legitimacy and trust. It also discusses some areas where improvements are needed to provide objectivity, to balance the means of enforcement among partners and to ensure that key stakeholders are able to make their voices heard. It concludes with recommendations on how to design accountability mechanisms that will enhance the effectiveness of development co-operation.

## Recommendations for accountability in international development co-operation

- Define who is accountable to whom and ensure some independence among those parties.
- Formulate precise standards of expected behaviour and performance.
- Provide the possibility of sanctions in cases of non-compliance.
- Ensure objectivity of evaluation.
- Make sure accountability is demanded equally from all partners.
- Put in place the mechanisms needed to give all stakeholders a voice.

## Chapter 6

### Accountability mechanisms in development co-operation

by Rahul Malhotra with Megan Grace Kennedy-Chouane and Hanna-Mari Kilpelainen, Development Co-operation Directorate, OECD

Development co-operation today involves many levels and actors. How can accountability be achieved in this complex environment? This chapter reviews the existing instruments and mechanisms for ensuring accountability in development co-operation, which are useful in establishing shared goals and commitments, measuring progress and creating incentives to spur behaviour change and improved performance, despite (and perhaps because of) the lack of hard enforcement mechanisms. The chapter concludes with a set of priorities for increasing the relevance and impact of the existing accountability measures in the post-2015 framework of Sustainable Development Goals.

#### The elements of an accountability mechanism



#### Recommendations for accountability mechanisms in development co-operation

- Continually refresh and contextualise measurable commitments and standards to keep them relevant and responsive.
- Consolidate existing accountability mechanisms to maximise their collective contribution to mutual learning and accountability.
- Focus on results and on evidence of what works.
- Deploy global and regional platforms for mutual learning and dialogue.

## PART II

### Development partnerships in action

#### Chapter 7

### The Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation

by José Antonio Meade Kuribreña, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Mexico and Co-Chair of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation

The Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation is already helping to build a holistic, inclusive and action-oriented post-2015 development framework. From its inclusive governance structure to its role in creating a space for exchange among the full range of development actors, it is proving to be particularly effective as a transformative tool on the ground. This chapter outlines some of its practical achievements to date, which include tracking progress on the implementation of the development effectiveness principles, organising a widely attended high-level forum in Mexico, and supporting nearly 40 practical initiatives to enhance development effectiveness around the world.

*This chapter also includes an opinion piece by Lilianne Ploumen, Dutch Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Co-operation and one of three Co-Chairs of the Global Partnership.*

#### Chapter 8

### The Gates Foundation's experience with successful development partnerships

by Mark Suzman, President of Global Policy, Advocacy, and Country Programs, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

Over the past 15 years the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation has built up a wealth of experience in working through global partnerships to produce a dramatic impact on people's lives. This chapter draws lessons from this experience, looking at partnerships – such as Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance; the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria; Family Planning 2020; and Every Newborn – to identify success factors. While the co-ordinating mechanisms and governance structures of these partnerships vary, they all have certain characteristics in common: a shared sense of purpose, a unified mission, action plans, well-defined targets and agreed accountability mechanisms.

#### Chapter 9

### The International Health Partnership+

by Tim Evans, Senior Director, Health, Nutrition and Population, World Bank and Marie-Paule Kieny, Assistant Director-General, Health Systems and Innovation, World Health Organization

The International Health Partnership+ is a multi-stakeholder partnership focusing on improving health in developing countries. It provides a platform for co-ordinating and aligning efforts, for sharing knowledge and for holding each other to account. The partnership has agreed on seven “behaviours” for effective co-operation in the health sector, building on the principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness; these emphasise support for national health sector strategies and the use of country systems. This chapter explores some of the strengths and challenges of the partnership, and concludes that as the development context becomes increasingly complex, its role is as relevant as ever.

## Chapter 10

### Development partnerships in education

by Manos Antoninis, Education for All Global Monitoring Report

While development partnerships in basic education have taken many forms, the Education for All Fast Track Initiative and its successor, the Global Partnership for Education, have best expressed the aspirations of the international community. Unlike in the health sector, these education partnerships did not initially establish a global fund. Instead, they sought to establish a compact among development co-operation providers and governments to catalyse increased contributions by both. In practice, the formation of the partnership had a long gestation period. Despite improvements in the governance arrangements and operational procedures, the question remains open whether the promise of a catalytic effect has been realised. Building on lessons learned, it is clear that partnerships after 2015 will need more funds and better evidence to deliver improved education outcomes.

*This chapter also includes an opinion piece by Qian Tang, Assistant Director-General for Education, UNESCO.*

## Chapter 11

### Sustainable Energy for All

by Kandeh Yumkella, United Nations Secretary-General's Special Representative for Sustainable Energy for All

Poverty and climate change are the two major challenges of our time. Sustainable energy holds huge potential for tackling these two challenges together, supporting action across all three pillars of sustainable development: economic growth, environmental protection and social progress. Energy is a development enabler for other crucial goals, such as health, gender equality, and access to food and water. The Sustainable Energy for All initiative is a unique partnership between the United Nations and the World Bank, along with a remarkable network of leaders from developing and developed country governments, the private sector, civil society, and multilateral and national financial institutions. This chapter describes how together they are catalysing action and investment to achieve three ambitious goals: ensuring universal access to modern energy services, doubling the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency and doubling the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.

*This chapter also includes an opinion piece by Mary Robinson, President of the Mary Robinson Foundation-Climate Justice and member of the Sustainable Energy for All Advisory Board.*

## Chapter 12

### The Aid-for-Trade initiative

by Yonov Frederick Agah, Deputy Director-General, World Trade Organization

The powerful developmental role of trade has been recognised by the inclusion of trade objectives – and of aid for trade – in preparatory work on the Sustainable Development Goals. Yet developing countries – especially the least developed – require help in building their trade-related capacities. This chapter describes the Aid-for-Trade initiative, launched in 2005 as a partnership to build the supply-side capacity and trade-related infrastructure of developing countries. This chapter explores the initiative's strengths and weaknesses, concluding that ten years after its launch, it has firmly established itself in the international policy environment and remains as relevant today as when it was first launched.

## Chapter 13

### The Effective Institutions Platform

by Steve Pierce, United States Agency for International Development with Neil Cole, Collaborative African Budget Reform Initiative

Effective national institutions and systems are vital for achieving sustainable development. The Effective Institutions Platform supports countries in strengthening their public sector institutions through initiatives such as the two described in this chapter. Learning Alliances on Public Sector Reform offer – to collaborative groups of institutions, practitioners and researchers – organised, hands-on opportunities to learn from each other's experiences with the challenges, risks and pitfalls of public sector reform. Country Dialogues for Using and Strengthening Local Systems promote greater use of country systems by development co-operation providers as a means of building capacity and accountability. Together, they demonstrate practical ways in which collaborative working can have greater impact.

## Chapter 14

### The International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding

by Kaifala Marah, Minister of Finance, Sierra Leone and Chair, g7+

Countries affected by conflict and fragility need new ways of working that are better tailored to their specific challenges. The International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding was created in 2008 to bring together conflict-affected and fragile countries, international partners and civil society to catalyse successful transitions from conflict and fragility. The International Dialogue also established the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile and Conflict-affected States as an innovative way of promoting development and measuring progress in these contexts. This case story reviews the achievements and challenges of both the International Dialogue and the New Deal to date.

## Chapter 15

### The Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21)

by Ola Awad, President, Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics and Leslie Rae, PARIS21

PARIS21 is an established multi-stakeholder partnership that contributes to building statistical capacity in developing countries through support for the production of high-quality and timely statistics; co-ordination among providers of development co-operation, policy makers, and data users and producers; and support for documenting, archiving and disseminating data. It also helps to forge strong alliances among key players in statistics, data and development, and has provided platforms for developing countries to make their voices heard. A data revolution will be required to achieve and track the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in developing countries. This chapter outlines the strengths of PARIS21 in partnering with the global community to support this data revolution, as well as the challenges it faces.

*This chapter also includes an opinion piece by Winnie Byanyima, Executive Director of Oxfam International.*



## Chapter 16

### The Grow Africa partnership

by Arne Cartridge, Chief Executive Officer, Grow Africa

Africa's farming sector has great potential for generating economic growth and creating jobs, particularly for farmers, women and young people. Private sector investment is vital to drive rapid and sustainable growth in agriculture, but does so most efficiently when it is in partnership with government and development co-operation providers. This chapter describes the efforts of Grow Africa to enable countries to realise the potential of the agricultural sector. A key element of Grow Africa's work involves incubating new public-private partnerships, as well as strengthening existing ones. This chapter highlights some successful models, as well as some lessons learned along the way.

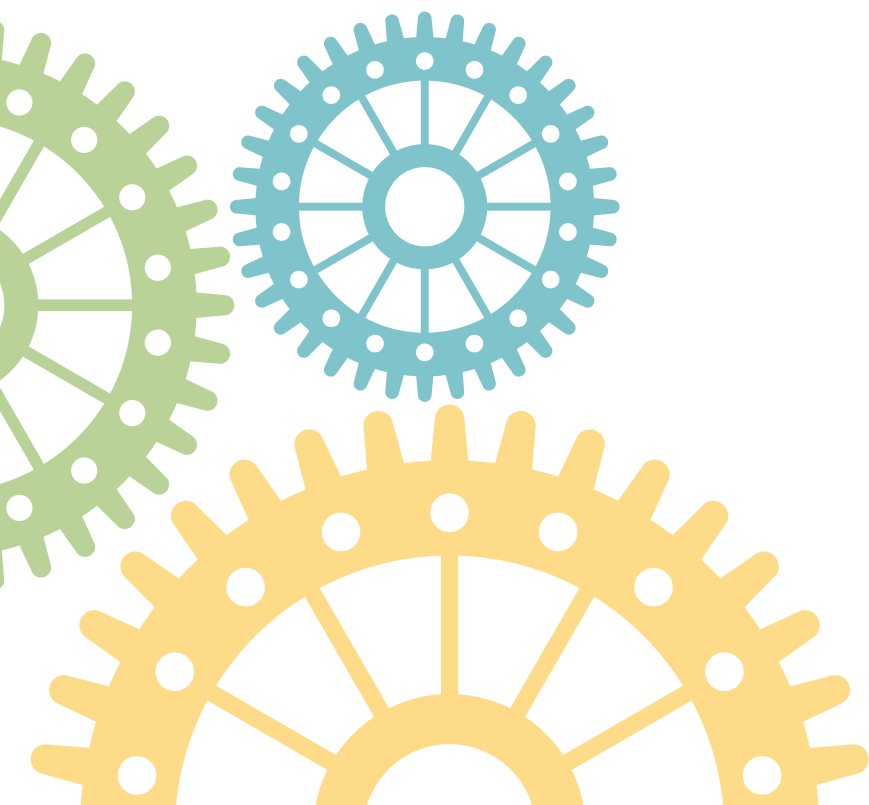
## Chapter 17

### Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation

by Per Fredrik Ilsaas Pharo, Director, Norwegian International Climate and Forest Initiative, Norwegian Ministry of Climate and Environment

The urgent need to reduce carbon emissions from forest loss prompted the international community to negotiate the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) mechanism under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). This collaborative mechanism is designed to provide incentives for developing countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from their forest and peatland sectors. A broad range of stakeholders – governments, multilateral organisations, civil society, indigenous groups and other forest-dependent communities, academia and the private sector – are included in all REDD+ planning and implementation processes. This chapter describes how REDD+ works and draws out some common denominators among the partnerships it promotes.

*This chapter also includes an opinion piece by Bharrat Jagdeo, former President of Guyana.*



## PART III

### Profiles of development co-operation providers

#### Learning from experience with the Millennium Development Goals as policy and advocacy tools

prepared by Chantal Verger of the OECD Development Co-operation Directorate

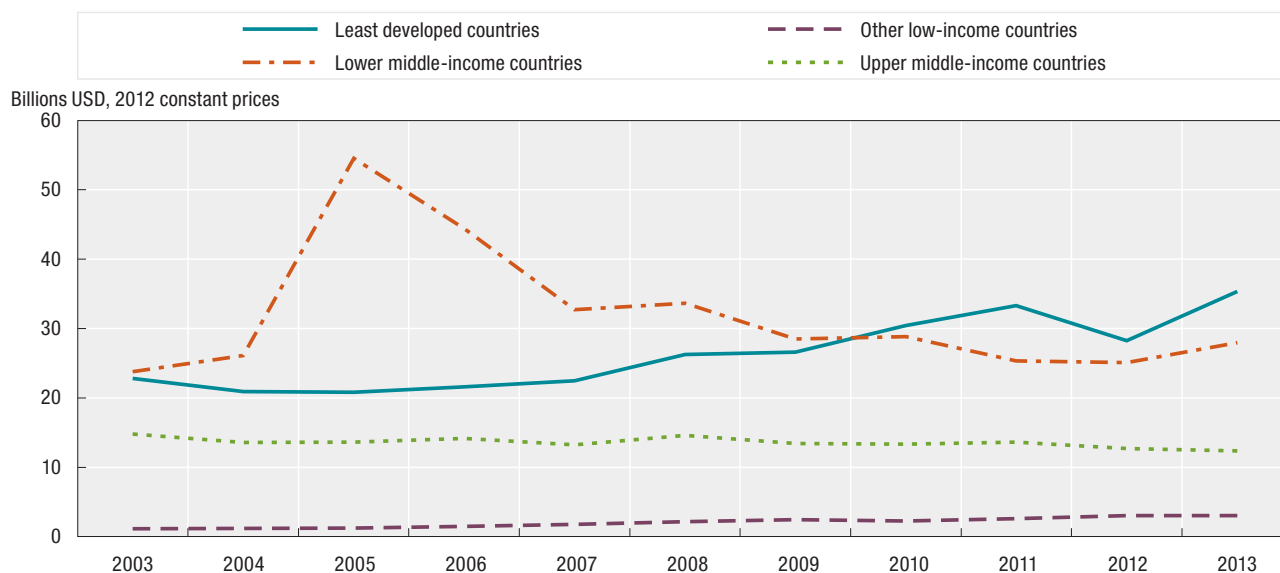
As the international community moves towards implementation of the new Sustainable Development Goals, learning from the experience of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) can help to make the new goals function as influential policy tools. Evidence shows that the global narrative around the MDGs not only increased public and political support for international development, it also resulted in the reorientation of development co-operation programmes and policies, and promoted behaviour changes within development co-operation agencies. This section looks at these changes among the members of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC), drawing on a representative sample of eight DAC member countries.

#### Development Assistance Committee members' ODA performance in 2013 and 2014

prepared by Yasmin Ahmad of the OECD Development Co-operation Directorate

According to preliminary data, in 2014 net official development assistance (ODA) flows from member countries of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) was USD 135.2 billion, representing 0.29% of gross national income (GNI). In the past 15 years, net ODA has been rising steadily and has increased by 66% since 2000. Despite the recession in several DAC member countries which has led to reductions in their aid budgets, it is encouraging that overall levels of ODA remain high and stable.

**Bilateral ODA by income group, 2003-13, gross disbursements**



Source: OECD (2014), "Detailed aid statistics: ODA official development assistance: Disbursements", *OECD International Development Statistics* (database), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00069-en> (accessed on 20 April 2015).

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# Profiles of Development Assistance Committee members

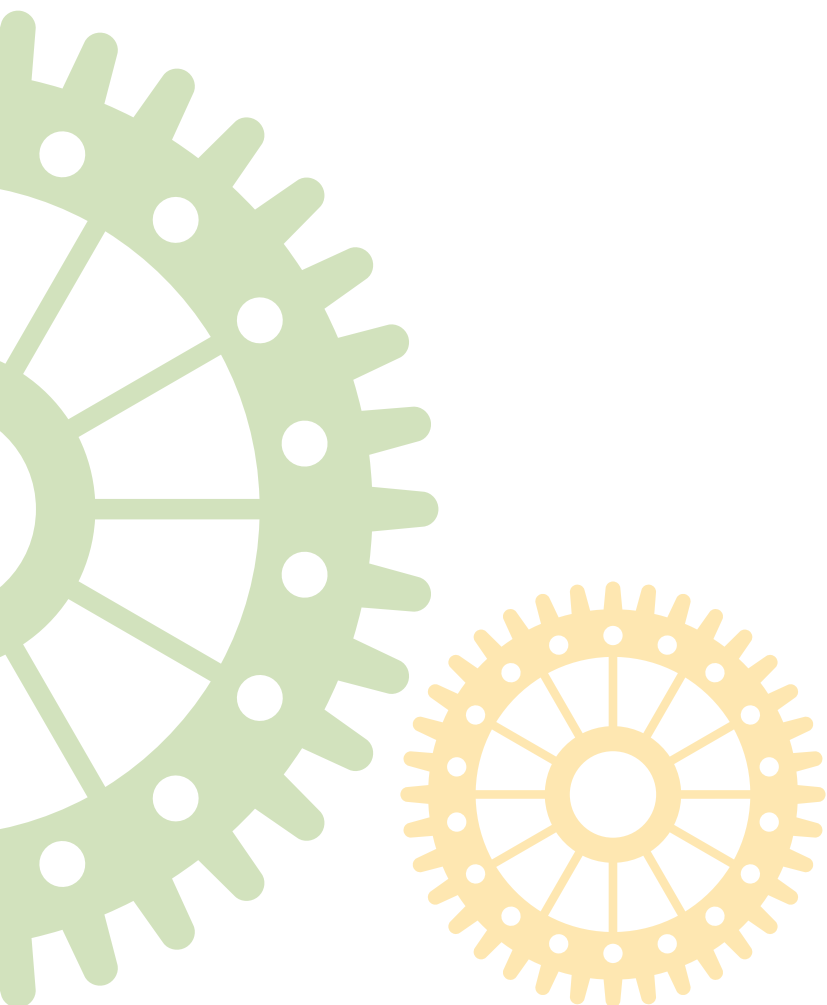
prepared by Ida Mc Donnell and Valentina Sanna of the OECD Development Co-operation Directorate

The profiles of DAC members give key data on resources they mobilise for sustainable development, including official development assistance as well as other official flows, private flows at market terms and private grants mobilised by NGOs and foundations. The profiles reflect efforts by DAC members to promote the effective use of resources for sustainable development, notably in relation to developing country ownership, focus on results, aid predictability and aid untying. Using the latest data from OECD statistics, the profiles also show the channels DAC members use to allocate their ODA, as well as how ODA is allocated by geography and sectors.

## Providers of development co-operation beyond the DAC: Trends and profiles

prepared by Willem Luijkx of the OECD Development Co-operation Directorate

This section presents information on the volume and key features of the development co-operation provided by countries that are not members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC). It includes 18 providers who report to the OECD on their development co-operation programmes, as well as 9 other providers that are priority partners for the DAC. For these providers, the OECD has estimated their programme volume based on official government reports, complemented by web-based research (mainly on contributions to multilateral organisations). The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the only private funding entity reporting to the OECD, is also included in this section.



For more information and to access the *Development Co-operation Report 2015*:  
<http://oe.cd/dcr2015>

