

3-4 April, OECD Conference Centre, Paris
DAC SENIOR LEVEL MEETING 2013

Initial roadmap for improved DAC measurement and monitoring of external development finance

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INITIAL ROADMAP FOR IMPROVED DAC MEASUREMENT AND MONITORING OF EXTERNAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

Introduction

1. This initial roadmap describes work to be undertaken to implement the two-year mandate on elaborating a proposal for a new measure of total official support for development provided by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) at its High Level Meeting in London, 4-5 December 2012. It is meant as a “living” document, to be regularly updated following members’ input, and used to keep track of progress.

2. After setting the context, the document examines how the DAC’s work on a new measure of total official support for development could link up with the upcoming discussions within the UN on financing post-2015 goals, as well as within the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation. The paper then reviews current strands of work of the DAC Secretariat and wider OECD that could contribute to the mandate’s implementation. It goes on to suggest additional analytical work beyond what is currently planned for 2013-14. Furthermore, elements for an outreach and communications strategy and for project oversight and guidance are presented. Finally, a timeline of proposed activities is included for members’ consideration.

I. Background

3. At its High Level Meeting (HLM), the DAC agreed that it would: i) elaborate a proposal for a new measure of total official support for development; ii) explore ways of representing both “donor effort” and “recipient benefit” of development finance; and iii) investigate whether any resulting new measures of external development finance (including any new approaches to measurement of donor effort) suggest the need to modernise the ODA concept.

4. HLM participants also agreed on the need to achieve a better understanding of the quickly changing landscape of financing for development. This includes examining the relationship of different flows and types of finance to each other, and of the conditions, contexts and sequence of these flows to maximise their impact. The DAC is well placed to contribute to modernising the measuring and monitoring of external development finance and has already started to bring an important contribution to the process shaping the post-2015 agenda, including its financing framework.

5. Over the past decades, the global development landscape has undergone major transformation, with a significant increase in the number of actors – bilateral and multilateral, public and private – addressing an increasing range of development challenges, often with new and innovative financial modalities. New measures, statistical categories and progress indicators are required to capture this increasing spectrum of actors and financial instruments and facilitate the analysis of development-relevant funding from all sources.

6. As countries graduate from aid dependence, more emphasis needs to be placed on non-ODA finance, and more visibility and credit needs to be given to such finance in the measurement of total official resources allocated to development. However, this work is bound to raise issues such as:

- Where does “development” start and end?
- Distinguishing between flows with development intent and those with development impact.
- Accounting for quality as well as quantity (e.g. aid actually flowing into recipient countries vs. development-related expenditures in donor countries).
- How to account for support to global policies or public goods and other development “enablers” (e.g. adaptation to and mitigation of climate change; an open and fair global trading system; a stable global macro-economic framework)?
- How to address the new geography of poverty, with large pockets of poor populations remaining in emerging and middle-income countries as well as in least developed countries?
- How to link this work with mounting calls to focus more ODA on a limited number of poorest countries (while maintaining a DAC list of ODA recipients that includes upper middle income countries and territories)?

7. There is considerable heterogeneity in the types of external resource flows to developing countries. For example, ODA, foreign direct investment (FDI) and remittances do not have the same purpose and cannot be directly compared. Aid has a development intention; FDI decisions are essentially profit-driven; remittances are personal transfers for the welfare of individuals or their families. However, better understanding is required of the relationship between the different flows, especially the leveraging effects.

8. Consensus is emerging on the need to adopt new measures of support for development, more relevant to and inclusive of different developments actors. The measures or indicators need to remain simple, straightforward, politically palatable and easily understandable by policy makers and public opinion. New measures of support for development could aim to capture the total picture of budgetary efforts for development by developed countries, whether through concessional or non-concessional finance. Flows could possibly be measured on an accruals basis instead of a cash basis as at present. However, a cash measure of actual inflows to developing countries would continue to be necessary for countries’ planning and budgeting.

9. Recent DAC discussions of concessionality suggest a need to measure development finance from both donor and recipient perspectives. For example, donor-oriented measures are required to address burden-sharing; from a recipient’s perspective, it is important to know which funds will enter its budget.

10. Greater emphasis (and recognition of their development impact) should also be placed by DAC members on tracking other types of flows and financial instruments, including export credits, guarantees, non-concessional and non-developmental loans. This would go a long way towards placing new actors, new sources of finance, and new development challenges within a more comprehensive picture of developmentally relevant finance. This would also contribute to the DAC’s efforts to become a global hub for transparency in development co-operation as mandated by the HLM.

II. Financing post-2015 goals

11. Clearly, major changes in the global development landscape call for a new and more comprehensive approach to the financing of post-2015 goals. The OECD – as outlined in its Strategy for Development – is committed to sharing knowledge on more comprehensive approaches to development. With this, and its longstanding experience in collecting statistics on ODA and other resource flows, the Organisation is well positioned to provide substantive input to the discussions on a post-2015 development finance framework.

12. The June 2012 report of the UN System Task Team to support preparations for the post-2015 development agenda does not specifically address the issue of financing the post-2015 goals. It does note, however, that adequate financing should be seen as a “development enabler”, along with a fair and stable global trading system, and affordable access to technology and knowledge, among many others. The issue of financing for development was not included within the framing questions guiding the work of the High Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda. The Panel’s report (due towards the end of May), however, is likely to focus also on the “how” of a post-2015 framework. The follow-up to Rio+20 included establishing two intergovernmental committees. A first one, the newly established Open Working Group, will develop proposals for sustainable development goals for consideration by the 68th UNGA in September 2013. A second one, the still-to-be-constituted Committee of Experts on a Sustainable Development Financing Strategy, will prepare a report for the 69th UNGA in 2014, proposing options for a strategy to facilitate the mobilization of resources and their effective use in achieving sustainable development objectives. The DAC Secretariat has already established a working relationship with the UN secretariats for post-2015 processes.

13. In December 2012, the Steering Committee of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation concurred on the need for the work of the Partnership to be relevant to international efforts on a post-2015 development agenda. The Committee is now preparing the Partnership’s first ministerial-level meeting for later this year (timing and venue to be determined) which will focus on establishing smarter partnerships for development. This will include taking stock of progress in implementing Busan commitments and taking action for better, more inclusive and forward-looking international development co-operation. The meeting could provide an opportunity to have a critical look at development co-operation within a broader set of development finance resources and development partnerships.

III. Expected outcomes

14. Expected outcomes resulting from the HLM mandate will contribute to setting a vision for the role of the DAC in the post-2015 context and maximising its impact in a rapidly changing world:

- A proposal for a comprehensive framework for reporting on external development finance in place by the end of 2014, including an internationally-agreed definition of external development finance, a new high-profile statistical measure of total official support for development, representation of data on both “donor effort” and “recipient benefit” of external development finance, and – if needed – a revised ODA concept; and
- A landscape of the different sources and flows of development finance, mapping out the relationship of flows and types of finance to each other, and of the conditions, contexts and sequencing and leveraging of these flows, with a view of maximising their impact.

IV. Current relevant OECD areas of work

15. As highlighted at the HLM, the DAC has a special role as the custodian of ODA and its integrity as an important metric. The DAC remains the definitive source and reference point for internationally comparable data on ODA. Under the leadership of its Working Party on Development Finance Statistics (WP-STAT), it is continuing to modernise and extend its system for collecting information on ODA and other resource flows to developing countries. The system brings together 245 reporting entities (e.g. agencies, ministries, funds etc.) from 75 donors, comprising DAC members, multilateral agencies, Arab donors, emerging providers of development co-operation and private foundations such as the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. The WP-STAT is continuing to update classifications and deepen the level of detail provided on resource flows to improve their quality and raise awareness of available information resources.

16. Data are collected both in the form of key annual aggregates and their underlying item-level data through the expanded Creditor Reporting System (CRS++), which allows transparent monitoring of donors' support. They include:

- Aggregates on aid, other official flows and private flows, including a breakdown on type of aid extended, geographical distribution, sectoral breakdown and tying status of aid;
- Underlying detailed quantitative and descriptive data on individual projects and programmes;
- Estimated total developing countries' receipts, including non-aid flows; and
- Receipts by developing countries on the basis of country programmable aid (CPA) data series as well data on estimated future CPA series collected through the annual DAC Survey on Forward Spending Plans for the next 3-5 years.

17. In addition to the above-noted "core" work, several workstreams within the DAC Secretariat and the wider OECD touch upon broader development finance and therefore can make a valuable contribution to the implementation of the HLM mandate. These are summarised and presented below.

WP-STAT's non-ODA workstream

18. The main objectives of the WP-STAT non-ODA data workstream are to: i) assess and increase the coverage and quality of DAC statistics on non-ODA flows; ii) improve the policy relevance of the related statistical classifications; and iii) improve and modernise the statistical presentations on these flows. During the biennium 2011-12, the work consisted of an in-depth review of statistics on several types of flows, including officially supported export credits, FDI and financial products offered by development finance institutions (DFIs) and international finance institutions (IFIs). Exploratory work was also carried out on private grants and remittances.

19. This ongoing work will serve as a strong basis for developing a proposal for new measures of total official support for development. Possible updates of current DAC classifications by financing modalities will be presented for discussion at the next WP-STAT in June 2013. Proposals will also be developed on improved tracking of financial mechanisms mobilising private investment for development (e.g. guarantees and other risk mitigation instruments, equity investment) that are either not covered or cannot be separately identified in the current DAC statistical framework.

20. *Statistics on export credits and FDI* – The Secretariat recommended deriving DAC statistics from those already collected by specialised OECD bodies, namely the OECD Export Credit Group (ECG) and

the OECD Working Group on International Investment Statistics (WGIIIS). A two-year trial period starting with 2013 flows has been approved, with a similar approach to be presented to WP-STAT and WGIIIS for their consideration. These streamlining exercises between OECD statistics will increase the analytical value of export credit and FDI information in DAC statistics (e.g. by providing sectoral information and improving coverage), while alleviating members' reporting burden.

21. *Statistics on Development Finance Institutions' and IFIs' operations* – An in-depth review of DFIs' and IFIs' portfolios has revealed that while the coverage in DAC statistics of IFIs' operations is quite good, that of DFIs' remains low. Classifications are not consistent between organisations. In addition, current classifications do not properly reflect these institutions' portfolios, in particular in support of the private sector (e.g. structured finance, equity and quasi-equity, investment in private equity funds, etc.). Furthermore, the current DAC statistical focus on net flows tends to “penalise” successful investments for the reason that their returns are recorded as negative amounts. This affects members' incentives for reporting on these operations and consequently, their coverage.

22. *Survey on guarantee schemes for development* – The DAC Secretariat recently launched a survey on guarantees extended by bilateral aid agencies, DFIs and IFIs. The survey's objective is to estimate the volume of private sector flows to developing countries for development purposes supported by guarantee schemes over the period 2009-11. Currently, guarantee schemes are not covered in DAC statistics until their activation (DAC statistics being cash-based and guarantees not immediately generating a flow). The survey results will help gauge the feasibility of collecting qualitative and quantitative information on these mechanisms, and contribute to the consideration of their leverage impact.

23. *Improving coverage of private charitable grants* – Another important area of work in the context of the non-ODA workstream is enhancing statistical coverage of private foundations' activities in developing countries. The Secretariat has started to collaborate with the US-based Foundation Center, which is supported by close to 550 foundations, to agree on data exchange mechanisms. In parallel, the Secretariat also actively participates and contributes to the Global Network of Foundations Working for Development (netFWD), launched in October 2012 by the OECD Development Center (DEV), the mandate of which is “to optimise the impact of philanthropy for development and make it more catalytic”. This will imply use of DAC statistics (especially those shared by the Foundation Center) in netFWD outputs.

24. *Remittances* – The Secretariat recently reviewed the availability and quality of international statistics on remittances and the role played by these flows. It has already identified ways to include this information in DAC statistical analyses of resource flows. This would help the Secretariat promote an appropriate methodology to compare data on remittances with figures on ODA and beyond, as well as raise the level of understanding on the relationship between remittances and other development finance.

Tracking climate finance

25. A main objective of the Secretariat's work on climate finance is to make the DAC's “Rio markers” the methodological reference point and main source of high-quality data for monitoring progress against international commitments to address climate change. Developed countries have committed to mobilising USD 100 billion of climate finance by 2020 from public and private sources for climate change action in developing countries. Under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), both developed and developing countries have also committed to report on the sources and the receipt of this climate finance, respectively, thus raising the need for quantitative information on climate finance flows.

26. The DAC Network on Environment and Development Co-operation (ENVIRONET) and the WP-STAT are working together to raise the profile, credibility and use of the “Rio markers” dataset amongst a wide set of global users, by moving toward a more quantitative approach than is currently embodied in the system. The Secretariat will lead analysis and facilitate dialogue amongst agencies to accomplish these objectives. A first workshop was held in February 2013, bringing together multilateral development banks (MDBs), DFIs and the Secretariat to share experiences on tracking climate finance. Additional activities will be carried out, including structured dialogue and expert meetings throughout 2013 and 2014.

27. The OECD Environment and Development Co-operation Directorates have agreed to jointly coordinate the activities of an international Research Collaborative on tracking private climate finance. The Collaborative aims to develop a systematic approach for tracking private climate finance flows to developing countries and, in particular, to identify and measure those private flows mobilised by developed countries' public sector interventions. This is to be done in the context of the broader challenge for tracking all climate finance.

Enhancing private investment for infrastructure

28. Since 2010, the DAC has been collaborating with the Investment Committee in examining how development co-operation can promote private investment for infrastructure. The first phase (2011-2012) of this work focussed on Africa, thus contributing to the NEPAD-OECD Investment Initiative. Based on findings from this work, guidance on how to effectively use aid to leverage private investment for infrastructure will be elaborated. Lessons learned from OECD countries' own experience in private investment for infrastructure will also be taken into consideration, as part of the OECD Strategy for Development's pillar of knowledge sharing.

29. The next phase will consist of developing a compendium of donor profiles in supporting private investment for infrastructure, including DAC members, multi-lateral development banks (MDBs) and emerging economies. Close collaboration will be ensured with the non-ODA workstream on better quantification and categorisation of FDI, guarantees, and activities by DFIs, IFIs and export credit agencies. In addition to including aggregate data on infrastructure support, the compendium will gather general views and approaches. Through selected case studies to be carried out in late 2013, the Secretariat will aim to illustrate how recipient countries, development agencies and the private sector are working effectively together in making infrastructure projects bankable and sustainable. The studies should also bring out lessons learned, notably challenges and opportunities, which would enable the DAC to determine where to best focus in 2014 on developing guidance on using aid to leverage private investment for infrastructure

Tax and development

30. OECD work on tax and development is already well advanced, and it is clear that technical assistance and capacity building for tax policy and administration is one of the most successful areas of public administration reform. As noted in the *Supporting the Development of More Effective Tax Systems* report to the G20 Development Working Group, while direct support for revenue and customs sectors has attracted a minimal share of aid (around 0.1% of ODA annually), major leveraging effects have been observed.

31. Within the DAC statistical framework, the measure of support to tax policy and administration is currently combined with a very wide range of activities related to public financial management, such as fiscal policy and planning, budget drafting, strengthening financial accountability and financial management systems. Despite the small volume of support for tax policy and administration, there may be

a case for a specific purpose code for it so as to provide a stronger evidence base for tracking its impact. Efforts should also be made to ensure that the activities of tax authorities in OECD countries that have a development intention and/or impact are captured by a new measure of total official support for development.

Stemming illicit financial flows

32. Curbing illicit financial flows is essential, given their damaging impact on developing countries' ability to raise revenues. Horizontal teams have been set up within the OECD to look into institutional, regulatory and legal arrangements to address illicit financial flows and develop policy recommendations on strengthening members' systems for stemming them. The Organisation has also launched a global dialogue on fighting tax crimes and other illicit financial flows – the Oslo Dialogue – seeking to strengthen inter-agency cooperation and respond to developing countries' specific challenges in this area. The report *Measuring OECD Responses to Illicit Financial Flows* currently before the SLM for discussion [[DCD/DAC\(2013\)13](#)] is one element of the total OECD effort. The report looks at OECD countries' efforts towards implementing their commitments to combat money laundering, tax evasion, bribery and corruption and to track, freeze and return assets to foreign jurisdictions. It also looks at how development agencies can continue supporting this agenda.

33. For each USD spent on investigating the proceeds of corruption originating from the developing world, and transferred to OECD countries, up to USD 20 has been tracked and frozen, with a significant proportion of that sum repatriated to the treasury of the developing country in question. As a component of a new measure for total official support for development, research could be undertaken on how to account for budgetary efforts associated with official actions to curb illicit financial flows. Many of these efforts however are of a global nature and not particularly targeted at developing countries. There may be difficulties in attempting to disentangle and separate actions according to beneficiary country, whether developing or not. It may also be worthwhile to investigate whether the current DAC statistical system adequately captures the entire range of donor activities with respect to stemming illicit financial flows and combating corruption.

34. The DAC Secretariat will continue exploring synergies with existing workstreams within the wider OECD community that could contribute to the implementation of the HLM mandate. However, fulfilling the HLM mandate will entail additional analytical work beyond what is currently planned for 2013-14.

V. Further analytical work

35. Additional analytical work towards a new measure of total official support for development could include:

36. *Measuring “recipient benefit”* – Investigating ways to represent “recipient benefit” of development finance could entail elaboration of statistical classifications to better identify actual transfers to developing countries (e.g. excluding expenditures that do not involve cross-border flows, while including amounts mobilised through loan and investment guarantees) and work to assess concessionality from the point of view of the recipient.

37. *Develop a methodology to estimate all budgetary efforts for development* – New measures of total official support for development could look at calculating the full picture with respect to budgetary expenditures in favour of development, whether giving rise to financial flows or not (ex. guarantees and contingent liabilities, tax concessions). This work might entail examining how to distinguishing between efforts with development intent, as opposed to those with development impact.

38. *Financing global public goods* – More comprehensive monitoring of external development finance is likely to prompt discussion on the need to finance global objectives or public goods (e.g. preventing contagious diseases, biodiversity protection, climate change mitigation and adaptation, peace and security). Monitoring new resource flows in support of the eventual post-2015 framework will necessitate a review of statistical methods to track financing for global objectives or public goods. At present, DAC statistics allow reporting on the extent to which ODA is used to support some of these global objectives, but do not address the additionality of this financing. Yet, many developing countries insist that financing for global objectives should be additional to aid. Questions however are being raised as to whether maintaining a clear distinction would be useful. For example, many mitigation and adaptation projects in developing countries are both development and climate change oriented.

39. *Innovative Development Financing* – The Leading Group on Innovative Financing for Development describes innovative development financing as comprising all mechanisms for raising funds for development that are complementary to ODA, predictable and stable, and closely linked to global public goods. Innovative financing mechanisms have demonstrated their strong potential to complement traditional aid, even though they have not yet proved to be major fundraisers. An estimated USD 5.8 billion in health financing and USD 2.6 billion in financing for climate and other environmental protection programmes have been managed through such mechanisms since 2002 (World Economic and Social Survey 2012 p. v). Innovative financing needs to be scaled up to become a more important element in the evolving development finance architecture. The DAC should pursue it work on innovative financing mechanisms, collecting relevant data within its systems, clarifying their operation, reporting on their financial impact, and explaining how and at which point their operations appear in resource flows statistics, as well as engaging in the global dialogue on this issue.

40. *Leveraging and catalysing* – Building on work planned for this year's Development Co-operation Report, and earlier research on innovative financing (see [DCD/DAC/STAT/RD\(2011\)1/RD1](#)), the Secretariat could examine different forms of leveraging, catalysing and associating financial flows to promote value-for-money in achieving development outcomes. Data collected through the Special survey on guarantees for development could be used to assess the scope for developing a methodology to measure the leverage impact of different instruments used by DFIs.

41. *Smart allocations of concessional development finance* – The DAC could expand discussions on financial allocations from aid to financing for development, with greater emphasis on the effective use of scarce concessional resources. How are concessional resources best spent when they represent a reduced share of overall resources for development? Lessons can be learned from the role concessional financing plays in middle-income and less aid-dependent countries as to determine how aid can be the most catalytic. Unpacking in an accessible and transparent way gaps and overlaps in allocation patterns could lead to better informed policy making. Looking more broadly, the DAC has also a key role to play in understanding how different types of flows interact and what triggers them; and to ensure that aid doesn't crowd out other development flows, in particular non-concessional flows.

42. *Revisiting the ODA concept* – A broader measure of total official support for development could include proposals for a narrower ODA measure (closely aligned with aid actually flowing into recipient countries), while statistical classifications and categories could be further elaborated to facilitate analysis and inter-country comparisons of the broad picture of development finance. New aggregate measures to explore could include donors' budgetary effort for development (for example endorsed by parliament), donors' official effort for development, donors' national effort for development, and total external flows financing economic growth and development.

VI. Elements for an outreach and communications strategy

43. This work will be undertaken in close collaboration with other interested international agencies, in particular the United Nations, and also the IMF and World Bank, while engaging other stakeholders in this exercise. In addition to the existing outreach activities of each workstream, efforts will be made to present a more global picture of work on external development finance, including as detailed below.

44. *DAC members* – Members will be closely involved in shaping the work on new ways to monitor and measure total official support for development, including through the WP-STAT. Their input at various stages of the process will be essential. Regular progress reports will be provided to regular DAC meetings. Members will also be involved in various outside events relating to the mandate's implementation.

45. *Outreach by the OECD Secretariat* – Key international events over the next two years will provide opportunities for targeted interventions by the Secretary-General, the DAC Chair, and Development Co-operation Directorate management outlining the DAC's work on new measures of total official support for development. Outreach targets include relevant international organisations, relevant officials in partner countries and among new development actors, and academia.

46. *International organisations* – Engagement of relevant international organisations will be critical. The DAC Secretariat has already established close working relationships with the G8/G20, the UN system, the IMF, the World Bank Group and the regional development banks. Further opportunities for engagement and collaboration will be explored. The DAC Secretariat has established a working relationship with the post-2015 High Level Panel Secretariat and will continue monitoring and offering assistance on development finance generally to other post-2015 processes.

47. *The Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation* – The Partnership provides “space” for interactive dialogue on the future of development co-operation. As such, the Partnership could bring lessons learned from implementing the Busan Partnership agreement to the discussions on development finance and partnership in the post-2015 global development framework. The Partnership could offer a good platform for seeking views from a wide range of development stakeholders on the DAC's analytical work on a new measure of total official support for development, with a view to generating an inclusive debate on critical policy issues surrounding financing for development post-2015. Such an approach would enable DAC members to contribute meaningfully to the discussions that will shape the successor to MDG8 on global development partnerships, bringing the “quality” dimension that was missing from the MDGs and MDG8, while engaging constructively with the full range of relevant development stakeholders.

48. *Platforms for interaction: a two-phase communications strategy* – The first phase of the mandate's communication activities will focus on effective facilitation of the outreach activities described above. This will call for a versatile platform to enable dialogue and collaboration among members of a widespread ‘community’ of actors. One of the first challenges will be to explore – with key partners – the most suitable platform, whether it be the implementation of a new one, or the creation of new ‘spaces’ within platforms the DAC and its partners may already be successfully employing. As a second phase, communication will focus on a more media-oriented approach, aimed at spreading awareness of – and responding to already manifested interest in – the concept of a new tool for measuring development finance (a “new ODA standard”). These efforts would highlight the continuing relevance of the DAC as a key player in issues of development finance, and on generating discussion around the DAC HLM mandate. This activity will seek to provide transparency around the process, while making the result of the mandate understandable. While this phase will be implemented much closer to the actual launch of the new tool, it

will take careful strategic planning, including the consideration of appropriate modalities (e.g. streamed live events, online debates, blogs, social media, etc.).

VII. Project oversight and guidance

49. As detailed above, several issues and strands of work touch upon the DAC HLM mandate. Some strands are in a more advanced state of work than others. Priorities will clearly need to be established to keep the work manageable and coherent. By the end of 2013, a clearer picture will start to emerge as the workstreams progress and as the UN system starts more concrete debate on post-2015 goals and financing. This should allow revision of this project plan so as to facilitate consideration by the HLM in December 2013 of priorities for 2014.

50. In the meantime, to improve co-ordination and oversight, the DAC Secretariat has set up an internal OECD project group. It also intends to constitute an independent expert group to provide advice in implementing the HLM mandate. This group, ideally comprising five to eight individuals with required expertise, would help shape the analytical work. Its members could provide a wider perspective and feedback on proposals and recommendations generated by the DAC Secretariat and the consultancy work. The group could also consider and make recommendations on strategic and cross-cutting issues arising from the mandate's implementation, and advise the Secretariat in drawing up final recommendations to the DAC regarding the future form and design of a new measure of total official support for development.

51. Finally, the Secretariat has already started identifying current and future financial and human resources needed for implementing the various activities outlined in this document. This work will be financed within the framework of the 2013-14 work programme. Should additional resources be required, the Secretariat will consult the Committee.

VIII. Timeline of main project activities

<u>Key project activities and outputs</u>	<u>Key international events</u>
January – March 2013	
<u>Activities</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building on current DAC Secretariat work and in addition to activities planned for 2013-14, complete inventory of required studies and technical documents • Draft roadmap/project plan for consideration by Senior Level Meeting • Set up DAC Secretariat project team • Identifying human and financial resources needs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financing for Development Review Conference (2013 – TBD) • Establishment of the Intergovernmental Committee on Sustainable Development Financing – part of Rio+20 follow-up (2013 TBD) • Africa Wide Consultations on the Post-2015 Development Agenda (Hammamet – 11-12 Mar) • 2nd Steering Committee Meeting – Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (23-24 Mar) • Meeting of the High Level Panel on Post-2015 Development Agenda (Bali – 25-27 Mar)
April – June 2013	
<u>Activities</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present roadmap at DAC Senior Level Meeting • Carry out exploratory work and elaborate proposals and terms of reference for analytical studies • Scoping exercise with key partners (UN, IMF, WB and RDBs) • Set up and convene Expert Reference/Facilitators group • Prepare outreach and communications strategy (intra-OECD; DAC delegates; WT-STAT correspondents, UN, post-2015 and other IOs) and plan action at all levels • Reinforce links with UN post-2015 processes (including drafting technical note for post-2015 website) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DAC Senior Level Meeting (3-4 April) • OECD Global Forum on Development (4-5 Apr) • Launch of UNDESA's 2nd International Development Cooperation Report (New Delhi – 15-16 Apr); • IMF & World Bank Spring Meetings (April 19-21) • Annual meeting of Asian Development Bank (May 2-5) • Report of High Level Panel on the Post-2015 Development Agenda to the UNSG (end May) • DAC WP-STAT meeting (11-13 Jun)
July – September 2013	
<u>Activities</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launch analytical studies (see below) • Targeted interventions in relevant international events (ongoing) • Contribute to the Global Partnership discussion on the future of development co-operation to inform the debates on the post-2015 global development framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DCF High Level Symposium I “Towards a renewed global partnership for development” (Addis Ababa - 6-7 Jun) • 2013 ECOSOC Substantive Session (Geneva – Jul 2013) • Final Preparatory Steering Committee Meeting for the GPEDC (Jul 2013) • Asian Development Bank global launch

<u>Analytical Studies</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measuring recipient benefit Measuring total budgetary effort for development 	of the MDG post-2015 development agenda in Asia and the Pacific regional perspectives (17 Sep) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 68th UNGA's High Level Segment on MDGs and official launch of the post-2015 discussions (23 Sep- 4 Oct)
October – December 2013	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted interventions in relevant international events (ongoing) Launch analytical studies (see below) Progress report to the DAC High Level Meeting <u>Analytical Studies</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financing global public goods Innovative financing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First Ministerial Level meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (TBD) Release of the World Bank's World Development Report 2014: Managing Risk for Development (Fall) DCF High Level Symposium II "The future of international development cooperation: implications of the post-2015 development agenda" (Montreux – Oct 2013) IMF & World Bank Annual Meetings (Oct 11-13) DAC High Level Meeting (Dec)
2014	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launch analytical studies (see below) Targeted interventions in relevant international events (ongoing) Plan online public consultations through social media <u>Analytical Studies</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leveraging If needed, revisiting the ODA concept 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DCF High Level Symposium III "Accountability for development partnerships in a post-2015 setting" (Q1/2014) OECD Global Forum on Development (TBD) ECOSOC 4th Development Cooperation Forum (TBD) The Intergovernmental Committee on Sustainable Development Financing reports to UNGA (Fall) DAC High Level Meeting (Dec) and launch of the 2014 DCR on development finance