

**DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION DIRECTORATE
Development Assistance Committee**

Working Party on Aid Effectiveness

**THIRD DRAFT OUTCOME DOCUMENT FOR THE FOURTH HIGH LEVEL FORUM ON AID
EFFECTIVENESS, BUSAN, KOREA, 29 NOVEMBER - 1 DECEMBER 2011**

Letter from the Co-Chairs

10 October 2011

This letter and the enclosed third draft of the Outcome Document for the Fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness is addressed to Ministers and Heads of Delegation intending to participate in the Forum. This draft has been revised on the basis of the discussions of the WP-EFF plenary meeting (Paris, 6-7 October 2011), with the previous draft of the outcome document [DCD/DAC/EFF(2011)11] acting as the starting point for revisions to this text.

A summary of the agreed process for finalising the document is provided in the covering letter. The draft Outcome Document attached incorporates text that reflects consensus where this was identified during the plenary meeting. Square brackets [] are used to identify text on which no final decision has been reached.

A number of delegations submitted written statements on the second draft to the Co-Chairs before and during the July WP-EFF meeting. All written inputs can be viewed by WP-EFF participants online at <http://www.wpeff.net>

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Monday, 10 October 2011

To: Ministers and Heads of Delegation participating in the Fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness.

Excellencies,
Dear Colleagues,

Outcome Document for the High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, Busan, Republic of Korea, 29 November to 1 December 2011

We are pleased to inform you of the outcomes of the recent meeting of the Working Party on Aid Effectiveness (WP-EFF) (Paris, 6-7 October). As you are aware, the Working Party brings together over 80 countries and organisations, representing diverse constituencies, for the preparation of the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (HLF-4).

Last week's meeting was the final plenary of the Working Party before HLF-4. There, we presented the second draft of the HLF-4 Outcome Document, as mandated by the WP-EFF. This draft builds on a twelve-month consultative process to set out a common vision – backed by actions to be endorsed in Busan. The draft and the actions contained in it are grounded in a rich evidence base, highlighting both progress and challenges to date. We attach a brief note highlighting what we see as some of the most important findings emerging from recent survey and evaluation evidence, so that they can be given careful consideration as the outcome document is finalised.

Revised draft Outcome Document

At last week's meetings there was broad agreement on the format and scope of the Outcome Document. Participants agreed that Busan must deliver the foundations for an ambitious, inclusive partnership in support of effective co-operation and collaborative action to advance progress on the Millennium Development Goals by 2015.

The detailed discussions during the plenary allowed for a refinement of the text in a number of areas and we are pleased to attach the resulting third draft of the Outcome Document for your review. Discussions also pointed to areas in which consensus has yet to be reached, and these are highlighted in the attached draft.

We thank all participants for their proactive and constructive participation at the meeting. Your active engagement in securing political support for the Outcome Document in advance of the HLF-4 will allow for the presentation of a final document that reflects a high degree of consensus on the actions and efforts that must be carried forward. We are confident that the text will form the basis for an attractive and important political meeting at the highest level, and that it will provide a starting point for a new global partnership for effective development co-operation.

Process for the finalisation of the Outcome Document

Last week, participants agreed that it is fundamental to reach consensus on the text of the Outcome Document in advance of the HLF-4 so as to enable the Forum to showcase the achievements and future of development co-operation in the context of a forward-looking agenda founded on a common understanding

and commitments. With this objective in mind, the WP-EFF agreed to task a group of political sherpas – representing the full range of participants at the HLF-4 – with finalising the Outcome Document, using the attached draft as a starting point for their deliberations.

The meeting agreed on the following membership for this group:

- three (3) representatives of low-income countries, to be nominated by the Partner Country Caucus;
- three (3) representatives of middle-income countries, whose nomination will be co-ordinated by the Republic of Korea;
- five (5) representatives of the OECD Development Assistance Committee member countries, with nominations to be finalised by the DAC Chair;
- one (1) representative of the g7+ group of fragile and conflict-affected states, to be nominated by the g7+ group of countries;
- one (1) representative of civil society organisations to be nominated by civil society participants of the WP-EFF;
- one (1) representative of the United Nations Development Group, on behalf of the UN system;
- one (1) representative of the Republic of Korea and one (1) representative of the World Bank who, along with Dr Talaat Abdel-Malek, will convene the group and co-ordinate the final drafting of the Document, in their capacities as members of the WP-EFF Bureau.

Participants stressed the importance of ensuring that the sherpas consult fully with the constituents of the group they represent; they should also ensure adequate communication with, and representation of, the heads of delegation that intend to endorse the Outcome Document in Busan.

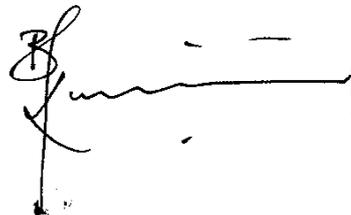
The WP-EFF Bureau and Secretariat are committed to supporting a transparent and representative process for the finalisation of the Document.

As Co-Chairs of the Working Party on Aid Effectiveness, we thank you for the hard work that you and your staff have contributed to the preparations for the HLF-4 thus far, and for the trust that you have vested in us. We are certain that your leadership and efforts over the coming weeks will ensure that the HLF-4 produces a visionary outcome, and that it represents an indisputable turning point for international development co-operation.

Please accept the assurances of our highest consideration.



Talaat Abdel-Malek
Co-Chairs, Working Party on Aid Effectiveness



Bert Koenders

Enclosures:

- Third Draft Outcome Document for the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness.
- Briefing note: “Progress towards more effective aid: what does the evidence show?”

cc: Participants of the Working Party on Aid Effectiveness.

**BUSAN PARTNERSHIP FOR EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION
(WORKING TITLE)**

DRAFT

1. We, Heads of State and representatives of developing and developed countries, heads of multilateral and bilateral institutions, representatives of different types of public, private, inter-parliamentary, local and regional organisations meeting here in Busan, Republic of Korea, recognise that we are united by a new partnership that is broader and more inclusive than ever before, founded on shared principles and common goals for effective international development.

2. The world stands at a critical juncture in global development. Poverty remains the central challenge. The Millennium Declaration set out our universal mandate for development and, with the target date for the Millennium Development Goals less than four years away, the urgency of achieving strong, equitable and sustainable growth and decent work in developing countries is paramount. Nowhere is this more urgent than in fragile and conflict-affected states. Political will is vital if these challenges are to be addressed.

3. We realise that the world has changed profoundly since development co-operation began over 60 years ago. Economic, social and technological developments have revolutionised the world in which we live, yet poverty, inequality and hunger persist. Eradicating poverty and tackling the global challenges that have adverse effects on the citizens of developing countries are integral to ensuring a more robust and resilient global economy for all. Our success depends on the attention we pay to the results and impact of our common efforts and investments as we address challenges such as health pandemics, climate change, economic downturns, food and fuel price crises, fragility, and vulnerability to shocks and natural disasters.

4. We also have a more complex architecture for development co-operation, characterised by a greater number of state and non-state actors, and co-operation between countries at different stages in their development, many of them middle income countries. South-South and triangular co-operation, and new forms of public-private partnership, have also become more prominent alongside new modalities and vehicles for investment in development.

5. International development co-operation has achieved many positive results. When we met in Monterrey a decade ago, we recognised that increases in volumes of financing for development must be coupled with more effective action. Our dialogue in Busan builds on the foundations laid by previous High-Level Fora, which evidence shows remain relevant, and which have helped to improve the quality of development co-operation. Yet we recognise that progress has been uneven and neither fast nor far-reaching enough. We each reaffirm our respective commitments, and will implement in full the actions to which we have already agreed.

6. We can and must accelerate our efforts. We commit to modernise, deepen and broaden our co-operation, involving state and non-state actors that wish to shape an agenda that has until recently been dominated by a narrower group of aid actors. In Busan, we forge a new global development partnership that embraces diversity and recognises the roles that all stakeholders in co-operation can play to support development.

7. Our partnership is founded on a common set of principles that underpin both traditional and newer forms of development co-operation, while recognising that the ways in which these principles are applied differ across countries at different stages of development, and between the different types of public and private stakeholders involved. Lessons must be shared by all who participate in development co-operation, be it North-South, South-South, or South-North. We welcome the opportunities presented by new and diverse approaches to development co-operation, and will work together to build on and learn from their achievements and innovations, recognising their unique characteristics and respective merits.

8. While development co-operation is only part of the solution, it plays a catalytic and indispensable role in supporting poverty reduction, economic growth and sustainable development. We reaffirm our respective commitments to scale up development co-operation. Over time, we should reduce dependency on traditional aid in a phased manner, always taking into account the consequences for the poorest people and countries. In this process, it is essential to examine the interdependence and coherence of all public policies – not just development policies – to enable countries to make full use of the opportunities presented by international investment and trade, and by expanding their domestic capital markets.

9. As we partner to increase and reinforce development results, we will take action to facilitate, leverage and strengthen the impact of diverse sources of finance to support sustainable and inclusive development, including taxation and domestic resource mobilisation, private investment, aid for trade, philanthropy, non-concessional public funding and climate change financing. At the same time, new financial instruments, investment options, technology and knowledge sharing, and public-private partnerships are urgently needed.

Shared principles to achieve common goals

10. As we embrace the diversity that underpins our partnership for development, we share common principles which – consistent with international agreements on human rights, decent work, gender equality and disability – form the foundation of an inclusive partnership for effective development:

- a) *Ownership of development priorities by developing countries and their citizens.* Partnerships for development can only succeed if they are led by developing countries and their citizens, encouraging approaches that are tailored to country-specific situations and needs.
- b) *Focus on results.* Our investments and efforts must have a lasting impact on eradicating poverty and inequality, and on developing countries' capacities, consistent with the priorities and policies set out by developing countries themselves.
- c) *Inclusive partnerships.* Openness and mutual respect lie at the core of effective partnerships that support the achievement of development goals, recognising the different and complementary roles of all actors.
- d) *Accountability to our citizens and to each other.* Accountability to the intended beneficiaries of our co-operation, our respective citizens, organisations, constituents and shareholders is critical to delivering results and maintaining support for our partnerships.

11. These shared principles will guide our actions to:

- a) Deepen, extend and operationalise the inclusive ownership of development policies and processes.
- b) Strengthen our efforts to achieve concrete and sustainable results. This involves tracking and communicating progress, scaling up our support, and leveraging resources and initiatives in support of development results.
- c) Broaden support for South-South and triangular co-operation, harnessing fully the benefits of diverse modalities and approaches to development co-operation.
- d) Ensure that our co-operation is transparent and that transparent practices are promoted as a basis for enhanced accountability.
- e) Support developing countries as they access other resources and forms of development finance, including from the private sector.

12. We recognise the urgency with which our commitments must be implemented. Beginning implementation of our respective commitments *now* – or accelerating efforts where they are ongoing – is essential if our renewed approach to partnership is to have the maximum possible impact on the realisation of the Millennium Development Goals by 2015. To this end, we will:

- a) Develop, in agreement with all actors concerned, appropriate frameworks at the country level for monitoring progress and supporting the implementation of our respective commitments and, in turn, the achievement of lasting development results.
- b) Collaborate to monitor progress in the implementation of our common and individual commitments at the international level, drawing on appropriate indicators and targets linked with the focus of efforts at the country level.
- c) Form a new, inclusive Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation to oversee and support the implementation of these commitments at the political level.

Realising change: collaborative action and differentiated responsibilities

Improving the quality and effectiveness of development co-operation

13. Progress has been made in advancing the aid effectiveness agenda, yet bottlenecks persist. Evidence has shown that – despite the challenges encountered in the implementation of our respective commitments – many of the principles underpinning the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and Accra Agenda for Action have contributed to higher quality, more transparent and effective development co-operation.

14. We will sustain our high-level political engagement to ensure that the commitments made here in Busan are implemented. Within this context, those of us that endorsed the mutually agreed actions set out in Paris and Accra will intensify our efforts to implement them in full. Drawing on the evidence generated through periodic monitoring and the independent evaluation of the Paris Declaration, we will be guided by a focus on sustainable results that meet the priority needs of developing countries and their citizens, and will make the urgent changes needed to improve the effectiveness of our partnerships for development.

Ownership, results and accountability

15. Together, we will focus on development outcomes and results rather than the inputs and outputs of our initiatives. To this end:

- a) Developing countries' efforts and plans to strengthen core institutions and policies will be supported through approaches that aim to manage – rather than avoid – risk, including through the development of joint risk management frameworks with providers of development co-operation.
- b) Transparent, country-led results frameworks and platforms will be adopted as common tools to assess performance by all partners, based on a manageable number of outcome indicators drawn from the development priorities and goals articulated by developing countries. Providers of development co-operation will not impose additional frameworks, objectives or performance indicators on developing countries.
- c) We will partner to implement an Action Plan to enhance capacity for statistics to monitor progress, evaluate impact, ensure sound, results-focused public sector management, and highlight strategic issues for policy decisions.
- d) As we deepen our efforts to ensure that mutual assessment reviews are in place in all developing countries, we will encourage the active participation of all development co-operation actors in these processes at the country level.
- e) Those of us who committed – through the Accra Agenda for Action – to further untie aid will accelerate our efforts in this area, [committing to untie all aid by 2015. This untying will increase value for money and in turn the contribution of aid funds to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals].

16. We will partner to invest in states as legitimate, responsive and accountable actors in development, encouraging leadership by developing countries as they work to realise their development priorities. We recognise that effective public sector institutions and policies are essential for development, and that while public financial management and procurement remain critical functions, they must also be linked with other core state functions to ensure more effective domestic resource mobilisation and

responsive and accountable service delivery. Strengthening institutions and policies in developing countries requires all of us to deepen and accelerate our joint efforts to eradicate corruption.

17. We must accelerate our efforts to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment through credible development programmes grounded in country priorities. Reducing inequality is a prerequisite for sustainable and inclusive growth and development. To this end, we will:

- a) Accelerate and deepen efforts to collect, disseminate and make full use of data disaggregated by sex to inform policy decisions and guide investments, ensuring in turn that public expenditures are targeted appropriately to benefit both women and men.
- b) Address gender equality systematically as part of mutual reviews of performance, grounded in international and regional commitments.
- c) Systematically address gender equality and women's empowerment in all aspects of our efforts to support peacebuilding and statebuilding.

18. Parliaments and local governments play critical roles in linking citizens with government, and in ensuring broad-based and democratic ownership of countries' development agendas. To facilitate their contribution, we will:

- a) Accelerate and deepen the implementation of existing commitments to strengthen the role of parliaments in ensuring ownership of development processes, including by supporting capacity development – backed by adequate resources and clear action plans.
- b) Further support local government to enable it to assume more fully its role going beyond service delivery, enhancing participation and accountability at sub-national levels.

19. Civil society organisations (CSOs) play a vital role in shaping development policies and new partnerships, overseeing their implementation. They also provide services in areas that are complementary to or go beyond those provided for by states. Recognising this, we will:

- a) Implement fully our respective commitments to enable civil society organisations to exercise their roles as independent development actors, with a particular focus on an enabling environment that maximises the contributions of CSOs to development.
- b) Encourage CSOs to implement practices that strengthen their own effectiveness, accountability and contribution to development results, guided by the Istanbul CSO Development Effectiveness Principles.

Transparent and responsible co-operation

20. We will work to improve the availability and public accessibility of information on development co-operation and other development resources, building on our respective commitments in this area. We will also work to make development co-operation more predictable in its nature. To this end, we will:

- a) Make the full range of information on publically funded development activities, their financing and contribution to development results, publically available.
- b) Focus, at the country level, on establishing transparent public financial management and aid information management systems, and strengthen the capacities of all relevant stakeholders to make better use of this information in decision-making and to promote accountability.

- c) [Design and] implement a standard [format] for electronic publication of timely, comprehensive information on resources provided through development co-operation, [building on the achievements of the International Aid Transparency Initiative, the OECD-DAC and other efforts to date in this area]. This standard must meet the information needs of partner country governments and key non-state actors. We will agree on this standard and publish our respective schedules to implement it by December 2012, and ensure its full implementation by December 2015.
- d) Providers of development co-operation that endorsed the Accra Agenda for Action will implement fully their commitments relating to medium-term predictability of financing, [introducing structural and legal reforms where needed]. By 2013, these providers will make available the regular and comprehensive rolling three- to five-year forward expenditure and/or implementation plans agreed in Accra to all developing countries with which they co-operate. Other actors will aim to provide developing countries with timely and relevant information on their intentions with regard to future co-operation over the medium term.

21. We welcome the diversity of development co-operation actors. Yet this brings with it the risk of proliferation and fragmentation, which can in turn undermine the effectiveness and impact of our co-operation. Providers of development co-operation have a responsibility to reduce fragmentation and curb proliferation, while developing countries should lead consultation and co-ordination efforts to agree on effective actions at the country level. We will ensure that our efforts to reduce fragmentation do not lead to a reduction in the resources available to support development in any given country. To this end:

- a) We will [reduce fragmentation] / [focus on reducing the transaction costs resulting from the presence of too many development co-operation actors in any given area]. This involves making greater use of country-led co-ordination arrangements, as well as programme-based approaches, joint strategies and programming and various forms of delegated co-operation.
- b) [We will improve the coherence of our policies and the positions that our representatives take in the governing bodies of multilateral institutions, global funds and programmes.] We will make effective use of existing funding channels [where they are performing,] and will [agree on a set of guidelines to] reduce the proliferation of global funds, programmes, partnerships and multilateral initiatives [by the end of 2012. These institutions will participate fully in co-ordination and mutual accountability mechanisms at the country and global levels.]
- c) Providers of development co-operation will accelerate efforts to address the issue of countries that receive insufficient assistance. [Together with developing countries, they will, by the end of 2012, agree on principles and actions to address this issue. This will include the role of multilateral institutions – given their global and regional mandates – in addressing the needs of countries that receive insufficient assistance].
- d) Providers of development co-operation will deepen and accelerate efforts to address the problem of insufficient delegation of authority to their field staff. They will review all aspects of their operations, including delegation of financial authority, staffing, and roles and responsibilities in the design and implementation of development programmes, and implement measures that address the remaining bottlenecks.

Promoting sustainable development in situations of conflict and fragility

22. Fragile states are for the large part off track to meet the Millennium Development Goals. Achieving them will depend on our collective ability to promote lasting development in these contexts. We recognise the five Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals – which prioritise inclusive politics, security, justice, economic foundations and the strengthening of countries’ resource bases and revenues – as a new global framework through which the foundations for the achievement of the MDGs will be laid in these settings. In doing so, we commit to:

- a) Develop joint plans at the country level, based on common assessments of fragility, and defining common priorities for the transition from fragility to sustainable development and human security, along with the means through which these plans will be implemented.
- b) Develop and implement co-operation agreements to ensure that no peace process or political dialogue relating to conflict or fragility fails for lack of finance.
- c) Develop and use tools to assess the specific risks associated with co-operation in fragile situations, conducting joint risk assessments, and using national systems to the maximum extent possible.
- d) Develop and use emergency or fast-track procedures within co-operation agencies for financial management and procurement in fragile situations to improve the speed and flexibility with which assistance is provided.

Partnering to strengthen resilience and vulnerability in the face of adversity

23. We must ensure that development strategies and programmes prioritise building resilience among people and societies at risk from shocks, especially in highly vulnerable settings such as small island developing states. Investing in resilience and risk reduction increases the value and sustainability of our development efforts. To this end:

- a) Developing countries will lead in integrating resilience to shocks and measures for disaster management within their own policies and strategies.
- b) Responding to the needs articulated by developing countries, we will work together to invest in shock resistant infrastructure and social protection systems for at-risk communities; also, we will increase the resources, planning and skills for disaster management at the national and regional levels.

From effective aid to co-operation for effective development

24. Aid is only part of the solution to development. It is now time to broaden our focus and attention from aid effectiveness to the challenges of effective development. This calls for a new vision for development. Within this vision:

- a) Development is driven by strong, sustainable and inclusive growth;
- b) Governments raise their own revenues to finance their development needs and, in turn, are accountable to their citizens for the development results they achieve;
- c) Effective state and non-state institutions design and implement their own reforms and hold each other to account;

- d) Developing countries increasingly integrate, both regionally and globally, creating economies of scale that will help them better compete in the global economy.

To realise this vision, we will rethink what aid should be spent on and how, in ways that are consistent with international rights, norms and standards, so that aid catalyses development.

South-south and triangular co-operation for sustainable development

25. The inputs to sustainable development extend well beyond financial co-operation to the knowledge and development experience of all actors and countries. South-South and triangular co-operation in particular have the potential to transform developing countries' policies and approaches to service delivery by bringing effective, locally owned solutions that are appropriate to country contexts.

26. We recognise that many countries engaged in South-South co-operation both provide and receive resources and expertise at the same time, and that this should enrich co-operation without affecting a country's eligibility to receive assistance from others. We will strengthen the sharing of knowledge and mutual learning by:

- a) Scaling up – where appropriate – the use of triangular approaches to development co-operation.
- b) Making fuller use of South-South and triangular co-operation, recognising the success of these approaches to date in, for example, strengthening social protection, reducing inequality and promoting the achievement of the MDGs for all citizens.
- c) Encouraging the development of networks for knowledge exchange, peer learning and co-ordination among South-South co-operation actors as a means of facilitating access to important knowledge pools by developing countries.

Private sector and development

27. We recognise the central role of the private sector in advancing innovation, creating wealth, income and jobs and mobilising domestic resources. To this end, we will:

- a) Engage with representative business associations, trade unions and others to improve the legal, regulatory and administrative environment for the development of private investment; and also to ensure a sound policy and regulatory environment for increased foreign direct investment, public-private partnerships, the strengthening of value chains in an equitable manner, and the scaling up of efforts in support of development goals.
- b) Ensure the participation of the private sector in the design and implementation of development policies and strategies to foster sustainable growth.
- c) Further develop innovative financial mechanisms to mobilise private finance for shared development goals.
- d) Promote “aid for trade” as an engine of sustainable development, to help address market failures, strengthen access to capital markets, and to promote approaches that mitigate risk faced by private sector actors.
- e) Invite representatives of the public and private sectors and related organisations to play an active role in exploring how to advance both development and business outcomes so that they are mutually reinforcing.

Combating corruption and illicit flows

28. Corruption is a global plague that seriously undermines development, diverting resources that could be harnessed to finance development, damaging the quality of governance institutions, and threatening human security. It often fuels crime and illicit goods, and contributes to conflict and fragility. We will intensify our joint efforts to fight corruption and illicit flows, consistent with the UN Convention Against Corruption and other agreements to which we are party. To this end, we will:

- a) Implement fully our respective commitments to eradicate corruption, enforcing a culture of zero tolerance for all corrupt practices. This includes efforts to improve fiscal transparency, strengthen independent enforcement mechanisms, and extend protection for whistleblowers.
- b) Accelerate our individual efforts to combat illicit financial flows by strengthening anti money laundering measures, addressing tax evasion, strengthening national policies, legal frameworks and institutional arrangements for the tracing, freezing and recovery of illegal assets, [including in the absence of mutual legal assistance requests]. This includes enacting laws and policies that facilitate improved international co-operation.

Climate change finance

29. Global climate change finance is expected to increase substantially in the medium-term. Recognising that this is a rapidly growing source of development finance that brings with it new opportunities and challenges, we will:

- a) Ensure that measures to deal with climate change are an integral part of developing countries' national development plans, contributing to the achievement of national development objectives, and that they are financed, delivered and monitored through developing countries' existing systems and structures.
- b) [Invite the UNFCCC to consider lessons from aid and development effectiveness in the design of the funding delivery mechanism, including by limiting the number of financing mechanisms, and inviting the Transitional Committee and the Board of the Green Climate Fund to include aid effectiveness principles in the design and management of the Fund.]
- c) [Invite UNFCCC participants to agree on a definition of "new and additional" funding for climate change, recognising the importance of this definition in supporting predictability of future concessional flows to developing countries.]

The road ahead: Partnering for progress towards and beyond the MDGs

30. We will hold each other to account for making progress against specific commitments and actions. [To this end, we will:

- a) Agree, by June 2012, on a limited set of indicators to support monitoring of progress at the global level in the implementation of our respective commitments agreed in Busan.
- b) Assess progress in implementing partnership commitments in individual developing countries through country-specific frameworks, with a limited set of indicators and targets for all actors involved in development co-operation agreed at the country level, responding to the country's context and specific needs.
- c) Ensure that these arrangements for monitoring are grounded in developing countries' nationally owned aid and development policies, which articulate the co-operation needs of developing countries and their preferred approaches to co-operation.
- d) Support initiatives led by developing countries that strengthen their capacities to monitor progress and evaluate the impact of efforts to improve development effectiveness.
- e) Publish the results of these country-level monitoring exercises on a regular basis, with reports on progress towards globally agreed benchmarks published annually.]

31. [We accept that the strengthening of our co-operation and the adherence to both common and differentiated responsibilities calls for continued high-level political support, as well as an inclusive space for dialogue, mutual learning and accountability at the global level. Regional organisations can and should play an important role in supporting implementation at the country level, and in linking country priorities with global efforts. To this end, we will:

- a) Put in place a new and inclusive Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation to oversee and support the implementation of commitments at the political level, recognising the need for this Partnership to offer an open platform that embraces diversity, as well as the common and differentiated responsibilities of participants.
- b) Agree, by June 2012, on the working arrangements and membership of a streamlined, multi-stakeholder ministerial Steering Committee to oversee the functioning of the Partnership and ensure complementarity with efforts undertaken through other fora and groups.
- c) Call on the new Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation to support further development and implementation of norms and standards for co-operation, including through the agreed global and country-level approaches to monitoring progress.]

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