

**BUSAN PARTNERSHIP ~~ON FOR EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT~~ CO-OPERATION  
FOR DEVELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS (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, civil society, 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 and inequalities remain 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 human rights, strong equitable and sustainable growth, gender equality 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 and human rights be respected, protected and fulfilled.

3. As we reaffirm our development commitments, we realise that the world has changed profoundly since development co-operation began over 60 years ago. Economic, political, social and technological developments have revolutionised the world in which we live, yet poverty, inequalities and hunger persist. Eradicating poverty and tackling the global challenges that have adverse effects on the citizens of developing countries are integral to ensuring the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals and a fair 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, violence against women, food and fuel price crises, conflict, 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, new forms of public-private partnership, and modalities and vehicles for investment in development have also become more prominent, complementing North-South forms of co-operation.

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 to generate sustainable and transparent results for all citizens. 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 made in the Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action, and will implement in full the actions to which we have already agreed.

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6. We can and must improve and 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 [that fulfills human rights](#).

7. Our partnership is founded on a common set of principles [based on international human rights and development goals](#) that underpin all 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 [state and non-state public and private](#) stakeholders involved. Lessons should be shared by all who participate in development co-operation. We welcome the opportunities presented by new and diverse approaches to development co-operation, such as South-South co-operation, the contribution of civil society organisations and private actors, and will work together to build on and learn from their achievements and innovations, recognising their unique characteristics and respective merits.

8. Sustainable development results are the end goal of our commitments to effective co-operation. While development co-operation is only part of the solution, it plays a catalytic and indispensable role in supporting poverty eradication, ~~economic growth~~ and sustainable development. We reaffirm our respective commitments to scale up development co-operation. Over time, we should reduce dependency on 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 [for development, 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 [outcomes results](#), we will take action to facilitate, leverage and strengthen the [governance and](#) 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 in support of development, we share common principles which – consistent with [international agreements, standards and norms](#) ~~our agreed international commitments~~ on human rights, decent work, gender equality, environmental sustainability and disability – form the foundation of [an inclusive partnership](#) ~~our co-operation~~ for effective development:

a) [Democratic Ownership of development priorities by developing countries](#). Partnerships for development can only succeed if they are led by developing countries, implementing approaches that are tailored to country-specific situations and needs. Ownership must be democratic where development policies, planning and actions are engaged by all development stakeholders in regular broad and inclusive multi-stakeholder country-level policy dialogues based on minimum

standards.

b) *Focus on development outcomes~~results~~. Taking into account the Internationally Agreed Development Goals and Standards, our investments and efforts must have a lasting impact on eradicating poverty, and inequalities, on sustainable development, and on developing countries' capacities, consistent with the priorities and policies set out by developing countries themselves.*

c) *Inclusive development 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) *Transparency and Accountability to our citizens and to each other. Transparent practices form the basis for enhanced accountability. Mutual accountability and accountability to the intended beneficiaries of our co-operation, our respective citizens, especially the marginalised, constituents and shareholders is critical to delivering sustainable development outcomes. ~~results~~.*

11. These shared principles will guide our actions to:

a) Deepen, extend and operationalise the democratic ownership of development policies and processes through rights-based approaches such as empowerment, participation and inclusion.

b) Strengthen our efforts to achieve concrete and sustainable results. This involves better managing for results, inclusive processes of monitoring, evaluating, and communicating progress, scaling up our support, and leveraging resources and initiatives in support of development results.

c) Promote and implement socially inclusive and sustainable development strategies based on a decent work and social protection floor that addresses the needs for sustainable livelihoods in urban and rural settings and create access to economic resources for women and vulnerable groups in society.

de) Broaden support for South-South and triangular co-operation, and their adaptation to country contexts and needs.

ed) Ensure that our co-operation is transparent and that transparent practices are promoted as a form the basis for enhanced accountability.

fe) Ensure that our co-operation has a catalytic effect on development by supporting developing countries as they access the full range of available resources in their efforts to facilitate, leverage and strengthen the impact of diverse forms of development finance and activities .

12. We recognise the urgency with which these commitments actions must be implemented. Beginning implementation 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 and reporting progress and supporting the implementation of our respective commitments and, in turn, the achievement of lasting development outcomes/results.
- b) Collaborate in order to continue 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 at the political level the implementation of the commitments/actions agreed here in Busan. We recognize the urgency with which our commitments must be implemented.

#### **Realising change: collaborative action and differentiated commitments**

12.5. Today's complex architecture for development co-operation reflects a world of multi-polar growth in which the sources of development solutions have become geographically diverse. The traditional donor-recipient relationship has given way to a model in which resources and knowledge are shared in a range of directions, between different types of actors and countries at different stages in their development. Many emerging economies have become important providers of development co-operation. The development challenges faced by these countries mean they also benefit from development co-operation provided by others, yet they have increasingly taken upon themselves the responsibility to share experiences and co-operate with other developing countries. At Busan these partners form an integral part of a new and inclusive agenda for effective and inclusive co-operation, founded on common goals, consisting of the internationally agreed development goals and human rights, and an aspiration to implement actions in support of these over the longer term.

#### ***Improving the quality and effectiveness of development co-operation***

13. Progress has been made in advancing the aid effectiveness agenda, yet uneven and major challenges 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 deepen ownership, promote multiple levels of accountability and increase ~~our~~ focus on development outcomes and impacts, results. 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 and inclusive country-led results frameworks and platforms will be adopted as common tools to assess performance with all concerned actors, based on relevant-manageable number of outcome indicators drawn from the development priorities and goals articulated by developing countries and based on internationally agreed development goals and human rights standards. Partners 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 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 2013 and promote local procurement, aiming to increase the share of aid-funded contracts that is awarded to local economic actors. In addition to increasing value for money, Untied aid presents opportunities for business development, employment and income generation in developing countries. We will improve the quality, consistency and transparency of reporting on the tying status of aid.

16. Effective institutions and policies are essential for sustainable development. Institutions fulfilling core state functions must be reformed and strengthened, alongside the policies and practices of providers of development co-operation, to facilitate the leveraging of aid resources by partner countries. By making use of and investing in transparent and accountable country systems, we will help to ensure that all development resources are used effectively. Developing countries will lead in efforts to strengthen these institutions, adapting to local context and differing stages of development. The use of country systems remains central to our efforts to build effective institutions. To this end, we will build on the commitments set out in the Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action to:

a) Support the implementation of institutional and policy changes led by developing countries, resulting in the effective resource mobilisation and service delivery, including national and sub-national institutions, parliaments and civil society.

b) Assess country institutions, systems and capacity development needs, led by developing countries.

c) Address and remove political and legal constraints to the use of country systems.

de) Support the development of improved evidence on institutional performance, to inform policy formulation, implementation and accountability, and to combat corruption, led by developing countries.

ed) Deepen our learning on the determinants of success for institutional reform, engaging in the exchange of knowledge and experience at the regional and global levels.†

17. We must accelerate our efforts to achieve gender equality, women's rights and the empowerment of women, systematically in national development strategies, recognising that women's rights through development programmes grounded in country priorities, recognising that these are critical to achieving development results. ~~Ending~~Reduceing gender inequality is both an end in its own right, and a prerequisite for sustainable and inclusive growth. As we redouble our efforts to implement existing commitments we will:

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a) Accelerate and deepen efforts to collect, disseminate, harmonise 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) Integrate targets for gender equality and women's empowerment in mutual accountability mechanisms, grounded in international and regional human rights and development commitments, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

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c) Address gender equality and women's empowerment in all aspects of our development efforts, including peacebuilding and statebuilding.

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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 oversight 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, transparency and accountability at sub-national levels.

19. Civil society organisations (CSOs) play a vital role in enabling people to claim their rights, in shaping development policies and new partnerships and overseeing and facilitating 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) Ensure the inclusion and participation of CSOs in the design and implementation of development policies and strategies.

b) 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 based on fundamental rights enshrined in international treaties and agreements that maximizes instead of hinders the contributions of CSOs to development, as guided/defined by the International Framework for CSO Development Effectiveness. Recognizing CSOs as equal stakeholders in the development and ensuring democratic ownership, we guarantee (enshrined by local laws) inclusive spaces for CSOs at every stage of the development process, from planning up to implementation.

c) Encourage CSOs to implement practices that strengthen their accountability and contribution to development effectiveness, guided by the Istanbul Principles and the Siem Reap Consensus on the International Framework for CSO Development Effectiveness.

19 bis. Stressing the essential role of social partners (workers' and employers' organisations) and of social dialogue in addressing inclusive economic and social policies for development, we will

a) Recognise the essential role of representative social partners (workers' and employers' organisations) as engine for equitable economic development and for dynamic and productive labour markets;

b) Work with the employers' and workers' organisations to contribute actively to the fight against poverty and social exclusion and to use the benefits of inclusive economic growth for improving livelihoods for the underprivileged, especially women and young people;

c) Promote social dialogue as a cornerstone for democratic ownership in economic and social policy setting, for coordination between social and economic goals, the promotion of full employment and a rights based exit out of informality and under-employment.

#### *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 publicly funded development activities, their financing, terms and conditions, and contribution to development results, publicly available in timely and accessible formats.

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) Implement a common, open standard for electronic publication of timely, comprehensive and forward-looking information on resources provided through development co-operation, building on line with the achievements of the International Aid Transparency Initiative and the statistical reporting efforts of the OECD-DAC, which are complementary. This standard must meet the information needs of partner countries and ~~key~~ non-state actors in order to

[promote more transparent and accountable management of public resources at country level.](#)

We will agree ~~to on this standard and~~ publish our respective schedules to implement [this standard #](#) by December 2012, ensuring 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 timely 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. As we work to enhance the effectiveness and impact of our efforts, providers of development co-operation have a [responsibility to be accountable by reducing fragmentation and curbing the proliferation](#) of aid instruments, while developing countries should lead [multi-stakeholder](#) consultation and co-ordination efforts to agree on effective actions at the country level, [taking into account our commitments to democratic ownership, outcomes and accountability](#). We will ensure that our efforts to reduce fragmentation do not lead to a reduction in the resources available to support [development efforts by different development actors](#) in any given [country nor should it lead to infringements on the capacity of CSOs to act as development actors in their own right](#). To this end:

a) We will make greater use of country-led co-ordination arrangements, as well as programme- based approaches, joint programming and various forms of delegated co-operation.

b) We will improve the coherence of our policies on multilateral institutions, global funds and programmes and the positions that our representatives take in their governing bodies. We will make effective use of existing multilateral funding channels, focusing on those that are performing well, and will work to reduce the proliferation of these channels. ~~By the end of 2012, there is an agreement to rationalize the system of multilateral, global initiatives, we will agree on guidelines / principles / targets to guide our joint efforts.~~ As they continue to implement their respective commitments on effectiveness, multilateral organisations, global funds and programmes will participate fully [in multi-stakeholder](#) co-ordination and mutual accountability mechanisms at the country, regional and global levels.

c) We will accelerate efforts to address the issue of countries that receive insufficient assistance, agreeing – by the end of 2012 – on principles that will guide our actions to address this challenge. These efforts will encompass all resource flows benefiting development.

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 [rights-based and people-centered](#) 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 understand the unique challenges facing fragile states, overcome these challenges, and promote foundations for lasting development and better state-society relations. We endorse the five Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals – which prioritise legitimate and inclusive politics, peoples’ security and 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. We recognise the Monrovia Road Map and New Deal agreed by the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding as a means through which the achievement of these goals will be supported. In doing so, we commit to:

- a) Develop joint inclusive plans and assessment mechanisms at the country level, based on common assessments of fragility, and a defining common definition of priorities for the transition from fragility to sustainable development that and ensures human rights and security along with the means through which these plans will be implemented.
- b) Develop and implement co-operation agreements to ensure that inclusive peace processes and political dialogue relating to conflict or fragility are sufficiently funded.
- c) Develop and use tools to assess the specific risks including impacts on conflict dynamics as well as fiscal risks associated with co-operation in fragile situations, conducting multi-stakeholder joint and gender sensitive risk assessments and using national systems to the maximum extent possible.
- d) Develop and use transparent, [effective and accountable] 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 while strengthening country systems.
- e) Develop plans and mechanisms for transition to longer-term development cooperation to fragile states, which must continue with improved predictability over time.

*Partnering to strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability in the face of adversity*

23. We must ensure that development strategies and programme priorities are 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.

c) We will immediately phase out economic policy conditionality and we will ensure that all countries have the necessary policy space to implement counter-cyclical and risk-mitigating actions and policies.

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*From ~~effective aid effectiveness~~ to co-operation for Development Effectiveness-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 and rights-based development. This calls for a new vision and coherence for development consistent with international rights, norms and standards, for aid to catalyses development, while recognizing that certain principles are applicable across aid and other development financing. Within this vision:

a) Development is driven by strong, sustainable, equitable and inclusive growth, which creates an environment where citizens can develop their full potential and engage in productive and creative lives in accordance with their needs and interests.;

b) Governments raise their own revenues, such as through extractive industries, to finance ~~their~~ development needs and, in turn, are accountable to ~~their~~ citizens for the ways in which they spend these resources and for the development results they achieve;

c) Effective state and truly democratic state and non-state institutions design and implement their own reforms to increase development outcomes and impacts 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. Developed countries will reduce economic barriers for developing countries. To realise this vision, we will rethink what aid should be spent on and how, in ways that are consistent with agreed 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, the potential to transform developing countries' policies and approaches to service delivery by bringing effective, locally owned solutions that are appropriate to country contexts and aims to fulfil international agreed development goals and human rights.

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, for example, strengthening social protection, reducing inequalities and promoting the achievement of the IADGs 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 greater accountability, increased ~~foreign direct~~ investment, small and medium enterprises, public-private partnerships, the strengthening of value chains in an equitable manner and the scaling up of efforts in support of the internationally agreed development goals. These commitments should be promoted, based on the principles and standards of the International Labour Organisation and the other international agreed instruments such as the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human rights in order to allow,

b) Ensure the participation of social partners in the design and implementation of development policies and strategies to foster sustainable growth. As actor in development, private sector stakeholders commit to full transparency and accountability and subscribe to the respect of human rights, labor standards, gender equality and a focus on building livelihoods, health, and environmental sustainability.

c) Further develop and regulate innovative financial mechanisms to mobilise private finance for shared development goals, and introduce practices that strengthen effectiveness, accountability and contribution of the private sector to development results.

d) Promote untied “aid for trade” as a potential contribution to an engine of sustainable development, to help address market failures, to generate infrastructures, to strengthen access to capital markets, and to promote approaches and monitoring systems that mitigate risks, which affect sustainable development outcomes, 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 and that ultimately contribute to inclusive growth and focus on the welfare of citizens.

#### *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, such as the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention. To this end, we will:

Corruption, tax dodging by companies and individuals, and corporate capture of developing countries' institutions seriously undermine development and divert development resources. They are a challenge to well-governed institutions, a threat to human security, trigger conflict and fragility and undermine domestic resource mobilization. Joint efforts are needed to fight corruption, tax dodging and the illicit flows resulting from them, consistent with the UN Convention against Corruption and other agreements to which we are party. To this end, we will work with all stakeholders to:

a) Uphold the UN Convention against Corruption and implement fully our respective commitments to eradicate corruption, enforcing a culture of zero tolerance for all corrupt practices by developing comprehensive government anti-corruption strategies. This includes efforts to improve fiscal and budget transparency, strengthen independent enforcement mechanisms, tackle private sector corruption, ensure the integrity of public procurement, and extend protection for whistleblowers.

b) Accelerate our individual efforts to combat illicit financial flows by strengthening anti money laundering measures, addressing tax evasion evasion of individuals and corporations, strengthening national policies including effective transfer price legislation, legal frameworks and institutional arrangements for the tracing, freezing and recovery of illegal assets. 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 additional resource flow that brings with it new opportunities and challenges, we will endeavour to promote coherence, transparency and predictability across our approaches for the effective delivery of climate finance and broader development co-operation, including to:

a) Continue to support national climate change policy and planning as an integral part of developing countries' overall national development plans, and ensure that – where appropriate – these measures are financed, delivered and monitored through developing countries' systems in a transparent manner.

b) Continue to share lessons learned in development effectiveness with those entities engaged in climate activities and ensure that broader development co-operation is also informed by innovations in the delivery of climate finance.

c) Invite UNFCCC participants to agree on a definition of new and additional funding for climate change, recognizing 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 the commitments and actions agreed in Busan, alongside those set out in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and Accra Agenda for Action. To this end, we will:

a) At the level of individual developing countries, agree on frameworks for monitoring progress and promoting mutual accountability in our efforts to improve the effectiveness of our co-operation and, in turn, development processes. These frameworks and the indicators and targets agreed will respond to the specific context and needs of individual countries, and will be grounded in internationally agreed development goals and human rights as well as in their aid and development policies and be used to track the performance of individual actors in meeting their commitments. The results of these exercises will be published on a regular basis.

b) We commit ourselves to a regular global monitoring progress on a refined set of indicators that build on the Paris, Accra and Busan Declarations. Hence, we agree to set up, by end of 2011, a technical working group –comprising an equal number of representatives of OECD and non-OECD providers, recipients, as well as representatives of the UN System and other stakeholder organisations including CSOs will be responsible for drafting proposals for refined indicators and implementing an consultative monitoring processes by June 2012 or earlier. Agree, by June 2012, on a [limited] set of relevant indicators and targets through which we will monitor progress and support international accountability for the implementation of our commitments, building on the initiatives led by developing countries, and informed by existing international efforts to monitor aid effectiveness. We will publish the results of these exercises ~~[on an annual basis].~~

c) Support initiatives led by developing countries that strengthen their capacities to monitor progress and evaluate the impact of efforts to improve development effectiveness. In particular, improve statistical capacity to enable country-owned monitoring and evaluation. Partners should work toward internationally comparable standards for statistical monitoring so that results and progress can be compares across countries.

31. We accept that the strengthening of our co-operation and the adherence to both common goals and differentiated ~~commitments~~actions 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) ~~a)~~ —Establish a new and inclusive Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation to support and ensure accountability for the implementation of commitments ~~at the political level.~~ This Partnership will offer an open platform that embraces diversity, providing a forum for the exchange of knowledge and the regular review of progress.

b) Immediately initiate an inclusive process to develop and implement ~~Agree, by June 2012,~~ ~~on~~ the working arrangements for the Global Partnership, including its membership and opportunities for regular ministerial-level engagement that complements and systematically integrates the work of other fora, including the UN Development Cooperation Forum.

c) Call on the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and the United Nations Development Programme to support the effective functioning of the Global Partnership, building on their collaboration to date and their respective mandates and areas of comparative advantage to create an equitable and fully inclusive multilateral forum which ensures legitimacy through membership of all development actors, with full representation of all developing country perspectives.

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