

#	Side event organisers	Event title	Description
DAY 1 – 29 NOVEMBER 2011			
11:00-12:30			
42	Republic of Korea, Korean Ministry of Education Science, and Technology, UNESCO, OECD, World Bank, KEDI (Korean Educational Development Institute) Contact: Ms. Cho, Mia mia12@mest.go.kr Dr. Hyeseung Maria Chang hschang@kedi.re.kr Ms. Hyun-Jung Byeon manse86@kedi.re.kr	International Forum on Education ODA “Dream with Education!: From Aid to Development”	In the discussion of aid effectiveness in Busan, taking the initiative to draw attention to the important role of education in the development of developing countries, the Korean Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MEST), the Korean Educational Development Institute (KEDI), UNESCO, OECD, and World Bank proposed to host a side event: an International Forum on Education ODA on “Dream with Education!: Aid to Development”. This forum is intended to provide a platform for meaningful dialogue amongst participants about the effectiveness of international development assistance to the education sector as well as the challenges and the future directions for the Education ODA followed by the past and current status of ODA in education.
13:00-14:30			
6	Advisory Group of the United Nations Development Cooperation Forum to Mr. Sha Zukang, United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs. Contact: Doris Schmitz-Meiners schmitz-meiners@un.org	Rethinking development: towards a new sustainable development architecture	<p>In June 2012, slightly over half a year after the Busan High-level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, the United Nations will convene a Conference on Sustainable Development – Rio+20 – twenty years after the groundbreaking Earth Summit in 1992. The Conference is going to address two themes, namely, (i) Green Economy, in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication; (ii) Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development (IFSD).</p> <p>Green Economy is being presented as a pathway to sustainable development. Such a transformational transition would require a major rethink of the way development cooperation is pursued.</p> <p>The main objective of the event is to kick-start a discussion on the implications of the priority given to sustainable development for development cooperation and for decision making principles, processes and institutional mechanisms related to development cooperation. For example, it will address the impact of this transition for the quality of aid, including donor coordination and country ownership, and aid allocation between countries, regions and sectors.</p> <p>The outcome of the discussion will be a summary by the Chair of the DCF Advisory Group. It will be transmitted to the UN membership in New York and constitute an important input to the deliberations at the 2012 DCF.</p>
36	USAID/AGI (Tony Blair Africa Governance Initiative) Contact: Ruth Gold Ruth.Gold@tonyblairoffice.org	Taking charge not taking charity: how Africa can lead its development.	USAID and the Tony Blair Africa Governance Initiative will jointly host this event on how the international community can best support African governments to lead their countries' development. It will explore the links between leadership, institutional capacity development and state effectiveness. The event will be in the form of a panel with high level international leaders and will be interactive in nature.
14:00-14:30			
18	Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB) Contact: José María Vera Jmvera@segib.org	Launch of the SSC Annual Report 2011	<p>A 30 minutes presentation to launch the 2011 SSC Report with 2-3 Directors of Cooperation of LA countries.</p> <p>The SSC Annual Report is a joint effort of the governments of the region, that provide information against an agreed questionnaire, and SEGIB that produces the report. The 4 editions of the report are a unique accountability effort made by Latin American countries to show their SSC policies, plans and projects.</p>

17:00-18:30

30	<p>Korea Development Institute (KDI), The Asia Foundation (TAF), and Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI) of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam</p> <p>Contact: Anthea Mulakala amulakala@asiafound.org</p>	<p>Emerging Asian Approaches to Development Cooperation</p>	<p>A key objective of HFL4 is to establish a more inclusive framework for development cooperation which includes non-OECD DAC donors. This side event will discuss the key elements of an emerging Asian approach to development cooperation. Experts from China, India, Vietnam, and Korea will discuss: their experience of being both aid recipients and aid donors, often simultaneously, and hence their aversion to using the donor-recipient dichotomy; their desire to share their own success as an alternative path for developing countries, with an emphasis on shared and sustained growth, country ownership and capacity development encompassing infrastructure, trade, industry, and human resource development, as well as responsive and responsible governance; and the linking of development cooperation with foreign and economic policy objectives, but with fewer policy conditionalities for cooperation partners.</p> <p>The session will highlight four major themes: 1) key ingredients for growth, 2) reflections on the compatibility of aid architecture and principles with Asian approaches, 3) partnership-based development, and 4) comparative perspectives on Asian approaches to development cooperation. An interactive discussion will follow the panel presentation.</p>
20	<p>CGAP, IFC and Sweden</p> <p>Contact: Imoni Akpofure lakpofure@ifc.org Barbara Gähwiler bgahwiler@worldbank.org Albena Melin Albena.Melin@sida.se</p>	<p>Innovative Ways of Leveraging Private Finance for Development</p>	<p>This side session focuses on innovative ways and catalytic mechanisms of leveraging private financing to achieve development goals. Attracting private funding sources not only increases the pool of resources available for development, but also sets the corner-stone for sustainable development beyond aid. Public financial instruments along with smart funding can act as a catalyst in encouraging entrepreneurs and innovators as well as to leverage private funds. Public funding can be used to crowd-in private funding where it is not yet available. It can lower the risk threshold for private money to come in and it should be used where it clearly contributes to development objectives. This session will look at two levels of catalytic financing and ask the question how we can scale this up for sustainable development outcomes.</p> <p>We will have a few brief presentations on the key theme of leveraging private investment and showcase a few examples of new instruments. The session will also elaborate on strengthening local financial markets through innovative finance mechanisms. After the presentations we will engage in a discussion with the public to get more ideas about innovative financial mechanisms in other countries and what works and what doesn't and where we still need to develop more.</p>
25	<p>UNDP/ UNDG</p> <p>Contact: Daša Šilović dasa.silovic@undp.org</p>	<p>Internationally agreed goals, norms and standards as drivers of development</p>	<p>The internationally agreed development goals (IADGs), including the MDGs, and international norms and standards represent the shared guidepost for assistance providers, developing country governments and other actors as they represent jointly agreed and owned commitments. The Accra Agenda for Action (AAA) recognized “gender equality, respect for human rights, and environmental sustainability [as] cornerstones for achieving enduring impact on the lives and potential of poor women, men, and children” and found that “it is vital that all our policies address these issues in a more systematic and coherent way.” The related commitment in the AAA held developing countries and assistance providers to “ensure that their respective development policies and programmes are designed and implemented in ways consistent with their agreed international commitments on gender equality, human rights, disability and environmental sustainability.”</p> <p>The side event presents the opportunity to examine good practices where developing countries and assistance providers have been able to translate this Accra commitment into reality by using IADGs/MDGs and international norms and standards as paradigms to guide formulation of their strategies and policies, and the targeting and delivering of their assistance respectively.</p>

35	<p>African Union Commission, NEPAD, UNDP, UNECA, Sweden, AfDB under the umbrella of the Africa Platform for Development Effectiveness (APDev)</p> <p>Contact: Bankole Adeoye bankolea@nepad.org Jacob Gyamfi-Aidoo: Jacob.gyamfi-aidoo@undp.org Emmanuel Nnadozie: ENnadozie@uneca.org</p>	<p>Development Effectiveness in Africa – Promoting Inclusive Growth and Employment Opportunities</p>	<p>Africa's ultimate goal is to make development more effective by optimizing the management and utilization of all (domestic and external) policies, resources and processes. This side event will provide insights into the key principles and policy actions on which Africa should engage in the quest for a paradigm shift from Aid Effectiveness to Development Effectiveness. This entails a focus on stimulating inclusive growth and employment opportunities as a means to making development more effective and sustainable. The event will thus draw on global knowledge and evidence to emphasise what works in foreign aid, where it works well and why it succeeds. Particular attention will be given to the need for effective and accountable states and institutions, as well as regional integration as key pillars for moving beyond Aid. This event will be co-organised by the African Union Commission, the NEPAD Agency, UNECA and UNDP.</p>
41	<p>OECD/WTO</p> <p>Contact: Masato Hayashikawa masato.hayashikawa@oecd.org Michael Roberts michael.roberts@wto.org Matthew Wilson matthew.wilson@wto.org</p>	<p>Joint OECD-WTO Dialogue on “Aid for Trade: Showing Results”</p>	<p>The joint OECD-WTO dialogue on “Aid for Trade: Showing Results” will showcase how Aid for Trade is contributing to measurable development results especially with respect to the key effectiveness principles, such as country ownership, managing for results and mutual accountability. It will discuss and explore practical approaches on how to better apply these principles and share lessons and best practices where these principles have worked and not worked. In particular, the dialogue will be centred on the question of how to make further progress on results management in Aid for Trade. The event will be organised as an interactive discussion moderated by the Deputy Director-General of the World Trade Organization and the Chair of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and will include highly distinguished panellists from both the recipients and the providers of Aid for Trade.</p>
15	<p>United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), United Regions (ORU-FOGAR), Development Partners Working Group on Decentralisation and Local Governance (DeLoG) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</p> <p>Contact: Nestor Vega n.vega@cities-localgovernments.org</p>	<p>Aid Effectiveness at the Sub-national Level</p>	<p>This side event will look at the role and contribution of sub-national governments and other stakeholders to aid and development effectiveness in the context of multi-level and multi-stakeholder governance.</p> <p>Local and regional governments play an important role in development processes. They are key providers of basic services and the level of government closest to the citizens. They are thus very well placed to identify needs and target the most vulnerable population groups, at a time when there is evidence that development benefits are not reaching them. They are also fundamental actors to enhance domestic accountability both upwards and downwards. In this context, the event will seek recognition and provide a reflection and collect evidence on the role that these actors already play and can potentially play in the deepening, democratising and monitoring of the Aid Effectiveness Agenda, with a particular focus on the principles of democratic ownership and mutual accountability, transparency and harmonization.</p>
40	<p>UN Women, GENDERNET, CIDA</p> <p>Contact: Jenny Hedman jenny.hedman@oecd.org Patti O'Neill patti.oneill@oecd.org Nisreen Alami nisreen.alami@unwomen.org</p>	<p>Progress on gender equality and women's empowerment since the Paris Declaration</p>	<p>This event will showcase the use of the Paris Declaration principles of ownership, results and accountability to accelerate progress on gender equality and women's empowerment. Presentations and discussions will focus on how countries have ensured that both public expenditures and aid become more focused on gender equality, in particular in the economic and productive sectors. The event will highlight the urgent need for expanding and strengthening the availability, quality and use of gender equality outcome indicators and sex-disaggregated data to ensure development results for both men and women. Dialogue and increased accountability for gender equality at the country level will also be addressed. Panellists from developing countries, civil society and donor agencies will set out their experiences in a moderated roundtable, followed by an open discussion.</p>
DAY 2 – 30 NOVEMBER 2011			
11:30-13:00			
38	<p>Oxfam, Arab NGO Network for Development</p> <p>Contact: Esmé Berkhout</p>	<p>The Arab Spring Ripple Effect – Will the waves reach Busan and</p>	<p>Revolutions moved the Arab Region into a new era. Arab people are now demanding wide-ranging transitions towards democratic institutions and practices, as well as deep-cutting reforms of social, economic and political policies, to ensure they are based on participatory national dialogue,</p>

	Esme.berkhout@oxfamnovib.nl	beyond?	<p>democratic governance processes, and an empowered civil society.</p> <p>Some of the queries that are present in this context are the following; what kind of partnerships should be created supporting these processes, what are the main challenges facing the policy of aid? And how do partners/donors pair the revolution on the Arab street with a revolution in the way they deliver aid?</p> <p>In the HLF4 a development effectiveness conversation comes on the heels of the Arab uprisings. Different topics concerning the role of democracy and human rights, such as the enabling environment for civil society, will be discussed in the official HLF4 proceedings.</p> <p>Oxfam and ANND aims from this session are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To build thoughtful linkages between international development policies and the need to strengthen democracy and human rights; - To stimulate a lively discussion on how donors and recipients can commit to democracy and human rights in the international agreements made in Busan and in their own domestic policies; - To specifically, discuss how the international community should best proceed in the Arab Region in light of the Arab uprisings and societies experiencing dynamic transformation in order to support positive and lasting change.
27	<p>UN-OHRLS, Nepal, LDC Watch</p> <p>Contact : Susanna Wolf (wolf1@un.org) Mani Bhattarai mani.bhattarai@gmail.com Arjun K. Karki akarki@gmail.com</p>	<p>Aid and development effectiveness in the least developed countries for the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action</p>	<p>The 48 least developed countries (LDCs) are home to more than 880 million people, 75 per cent of which live in poverty. Many LDCs are relying on ODA to support their budgets and to promote development, as their government revenues and domestic savings are extremely low. The recently adopted Istanbul Programme of Action (IPoA) for LDCs for the Decade 2011-2020 has set an ambitious goal of enabling half of LDCs to reach the criteria for graduation by 2020.</p> <p>The commitment towards an increased quantity and quality of aid is an essential element of this partnership. In the IPoA, LDCs have made a strong commitment to enhance transparency and combat corruption by making information on aid quantities, sources and uses publicly available. Donor countries have also re-committed to fulfilling their aid commitments and enhancing the quality of aid by strengthening national ownership, alignment, harmonization, predictability, mutual accountability transparency, and results-orientation in line with the Paris Declaration. As these are among the key issues to be discussed at HLF-4, this side event will bring together policy makers from LDCs and their development partners as well as international organizations to focus on challenges and lessons learned from LDCs in this context and suggest some recommendations on how to improve aid and development effectiveness in support of the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action.</p>
47	<p>GFDRR, World Bank; IFRC; UNISDR</p> <p>Contact: Marc Gordon gordon6@un.org</p>	<p>Building Disaster Resilience for Aid Effectiveness</p>	<p>The environment in which the global community is working to reduce poverty, increase growth and accelerate achievement of the MDGs, is changing. Donors and partner countries looking to 2015 and beyond, recognise that traditionally adopted approaches must change with it.</p> <p>The commitments at Paris, Rome and Accra laid the basis for an effective aid paradigm, but these commitments overlooked the need to protect investments from risk from natural hazards. To decrease vulnerability to current and future shocks, and to enhance development effectiveness, requires us to go beyond current commitments and focus on the devastating effects of natural hazards.</p> <p>At the fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan, donors and partner countries will have the opportunity to make a public and measurable commitment to promote the sustainability and cost effectiveness of poverty eradication and promote lasting peace and security, by placing resilience to disasters at the heart of national and international investment strategies.</p>

			As the guiding document on risk and sustainability, and aligned with the Paris Principles, the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) serves to strengthen and build international partnerships for national action at all levels of income and development. However, the financing of disaster risk reduction is still underdeveloped despite recognition that the failure to reduce risk is one of the principal threats to sustainable and cost effective development, growth, and stability.
26	OECD and Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Korea Contact: Ebba Dohlman ebba.dohlman@oecd.org	Shaping an inclusive and comprehensive approach to development: Towards an OECD Strategy on Development	<p>This special meeting, co-hosted by the OECD Secretary-General, Angel Gurría, and the Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Kim Sung-hwan, will convene global leaders including Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, and a panel from partner and G20 countries to present progress-to-date on the preparation of the OECD Strategy on Development. The meeting will consider the implications of the rapidly changing global economic landscape for development co-operation. The multidimensionality and interconnectedness of development challenges requires approaches that cut across multiple disciplines, tap into the experiences, knowledge and perspectives from countries, international organizations and key stakeholders, and take into account the need for policy coherence for development at the global and national level. Against this background, the special meeting will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consider the need to adopt more comprehensive, coherent and inclusive approaches aimed at ending aid dependency and unleashing the potential for countries to generate opportunities for enhanced economic and social well-being; - Explore ways to address external and internal structural conditions that hamper development, and how better policies and partnerships can help to foster the enabling factors for sustainable growth; - Identify synergies among major development initiatives that can contribute to build an international framework for development effectiveness; and - exchange views on the way forward.
34	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, African Union/NEPAD and UNDP Contact: Florence Nazare florecen@nepad.org Alfred Schuster alfreds@forumsec.org.fj Elaine Venter Elaine.venter@undp.org	Localising the Global Agenda on Development Cooperation: Regional dimensions in Strengthening Mutual Accountability - Examples from Africa and the Pacific	Building on regional frameworks of development effectiveness in the Pacific and Africa, this side event serves as an experience sharing platform drawing on existing practices in Africa to consolidate home grown mutual accountability standards towards a common system and maximising on the lessons learned from the implementation of the Forum Compact in the Pacific. In the spirit of south-south cooperation, the side event will also promote and draw synergies in the Africa and Pacific experience to demonstrate relative similarities in the challenges and success from these two regions. The joint session has the potential to highlight areas for further cross-regional engagement as well as shared implementation post-Busan.
12	The Secretariat for the Evaluation of the Paris Declaration Contact: Niels Dabelstein : nda@diis.dk	The Evaluation of the Paris Declaration: WALK THE TALK	<p>The Evaluation of the Paris Declaration was a unique joint effort by 22 partner countries and 18 donors to assess the effects of implementing the Paris Declaration on the ground.</p> <p>The evaluation found that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Paris Declaration <u>has</u> contributed to change of behaviour – but unevenly so. Partner countries have moved further and faster than donors. Some donors more than others and some very little. - The Paris Declaration <u>has</u> contributed to improve aid effectiveness – but much remains to be done. - The Paris Declaration <u>has</u> contributed to better development results – but not across the board. - The PD and AAA “campaign” remains relevant and has gained momentum – but needs nurturing to continue. <p>The value of the evaluation lies not just in the findings: The evaluation process increased awareness of and attention to the Paris Declaration level and aid reform at country level well beyond what would have occurred without the evaluation.</p>

			A panel will present the results of the Evaluation at both country level and global level and discuss and test how the evaluation itself contributed to knowledge, understanding and actual implementation of the Paris Declaration. Presentations and discussion will be interspersed with short videos illustrating the key issues and contributions of the PD to aid effectiveness.
13:30-15:00			
37	UN Economic Commission for Africa/OECD Contact: David Batt david.batt@oecd.org	Mutual Review of Development Effectiveness (MRDE)	Presentation of the 2011 Mutual Review of Development Effectiveness (MRDE) Report prepared jointly by UNECA and OECD. This is an exercise in mutual accountability, reviewing the delivery of commitments by Africa and its development partners, the results achieved, and key future policy priorities for both sides of the partnership
10	Development Gateway, World Bank Institute (WBI), UNICEF Contact: Bjorn-Soren Gigler bgigler@worldbank.org Johannes Kiess jkiess@worldbank.org Steven Davenport sdavenport@developmentgateway.org	Putting Transparency, Accountability, and Results into Action	<p>Transparency of public budgets, service delivery, and development assistance is critical for citizen engagement. Connecting citizens to public service providers and establishing a feedback loop between citizens and governments concerning effectiveness of aid programs and the quality of public services requires improved access to information and open data on project locations.</p> <p>Implementing ICT innovations that are based on open local data promises to empower citizens to communicate effectively with public service providers and can become a catalyst for a fundamental transformation of the relationship between government, civil society and development partners. Therefore, each of these actors has an opportunity to develop new ways of collaborating to achieve more open, inclusive, accountable and responsive development.</p> <p>Recognizing the significant impact that the combination of innovative technologies, open data and an empowered civil society can have on improving development effectiveness, the World Bank Institute and partners will launch the Open Aid Partnership at the event. The Open Aid Partnership aims to (i) enhance aid transparency by making aid information about development partner's activities accessible at the local level; (ii) foster accountability by empowering citizens and other stakeholders to provide direct feedback on project results; and (iii) improve aid coordination by developing an Open Aid Map that visualizes the geographic location of donor-financed projects at the sub-national level.</p> <p>The event will furthermore present and discuss the following practical on-going initiatives to make aid more transparent and empower citizens to hold public service providers better accountable: (i) the Development Gateway's Aid Management Platform (AMP) which enables governments to better manage and coordinate development assistance in collaboration with donors; (ii) "Development Insight" by aidinfo—an application with the ability to explore live information on aid projects gathered through the International Aid Transparency Initiative; (iii) DevTrac and uReport—two initiatives led by UNICEF and implemented by partners including the Ugandan Scouts Association, the Church of Ugandan and the Ugandan Bureau of Statistics, provide a vision for bottom-up transparency and participatory development; and (iv) the Mapping for Results initiative that overlays disaggregated poverty and human development data with 2,500 World Bank- financed projects at the sub-national level for 144 countries.</p>
5	Denmark & Canada Contact: Tara Carney tara.carney@acdi-cida.gc.ca Wes Darou wes.darou@acdi-cida.gc.ca Lise Abildgaard Sørensen liator@um.dk Peter Ellehøj petell@um.dk	Risks for Results: Managing Risks Jointly for Better Development Results	<p>The potential cost of donors' inaction outweighs the risk related to engagement. Moreover, the limited use of country systems is mainly explained by a continuing lack of confidence by donors in those systems and/or concerns about prevailing levels of risks. To support ownership, results and accountability there is a need to manage – rather than avoid – risks.</p> <p>More effective risk management is central to managing for and achieving development results. This event will bring together various development partners with risk management high on their agenda who agree that the question is not whether to engage, but how to engage most effectively in a</p>

			<p>manner that better addresses contextual, programmatic and institutional risks.</p> <p>Recipient countries, bilateral donors and multilateral development institutions will showcase and discuss options for joint approaches to manage and communicate risks for results.</p> <p>The programme would include presentations on integrated risk management, risk management in fragile states, pooling resources and risks, joint programming, followed by a panel discussion on opportunities and challenges.</p>
16	<p>Bertelsmann Foundation, IBLF, Partnership Resource Center, Germany, Netherlands, UNGC, UNDP</p> <p>Contact: Anna Peters anna.peters@bertelsmann.de Susanne Dorasil Susanne.Dorasil@bmz.bund.de</p>	<p>Partners in Development - how to promote effective public private partnerships for inclusive business models</p>	<p>Public private partnerships aimed at promoting inclusive business models have started to emerge over the years. Those partnerships can bundle the interests of the private sector and development organizations: new markets for companies – new products and services and new sources of income for poor sections of the population. Though there is much potential for poverty alleviation in these approaches, both donors and companies are still at the beginning of a learning journey. Together with donors, projects can often be carried out faster and the risks of failure can be easier to overcome. Also, donors can improve the overall conditions for business at the macro level.</p> <p>In order to leverage the impact of inclusive business models, donors have to understand how best to engage the private sector in partnerships and how these partnerships can effectively help reach broader development goals.</p> <p>The aim of the side event is to discuss how donors can more effectively incentivize and support companies from the North and South in partnerships aimed at promoting inclusive business approaches.</p> <p>The side event will be based on research undertaken by IBLF, Bertelsmann Foundation, and the Partnerships Resource Centre and on the experiences of donors, host governments and businesses that have been involved in public private collaboration for inclusive business models.</p>
19	<p>Japan</p> <p>Contact: Makoto ASAI asai.makoto@jica.go.jp Kyoko YOSHIKAWA kyoko.yoshikawa@mofa.go.jp</p>	<p>South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation: A Vehicle for Enhanced Knowledge Sharing/Creation</p>	<p>South-South cooperation (SSC) and triangular cooperation (TrC) have both been advocated over the years as an effective vehicle for international development, especially in support of the process of capacity development (CD). SSC/TrC are attracting more global interests as many developing countries are more actively providing development cooperation.</p> <p>However, close examination of SSC/TrC's reality is insufficient and this makes it difficult to ascertain how well SSC/TrC can promote CD processes and whether SSC/TrC are truly immune to various aid effectiveness issues that traditional north-south cooperation has been grappling with.</p> <p>Also, in order to bring sustained impact in development, it is necessary to promote knowledge CREATION, going beyond knowledge exchange/sharing process. This workshop will discuss comparative advantages of SSC/TrC. The participants will deepen understanding on the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In what way do SSC/TrC facilitate knowledge sharing/creation in support of capacity development? - What are their relative advantages compared to north-south cooperation? - In what way can newly-created knowledge be scaled up by SSC/TrC ? and - What potential pitfalls are there and what factors should be considered if SSC/TrC really are to be encouraged as an effective vehicle for international knowledge sharing/creation?
24	<p>Korea/Ministry of Strategy and Finance, The Export Import Bank of Korea</p> <p>Contact: ejcho@koreaexim.go.kr, jueon@mosf.go.kr, sypark@koreaexim.go.kr</p>	<p>Knowledge sharing program for global development (Working luncheon)</p>	<p>Working luncheon with presentation and Q&A session related with Knowledge sharing program.</p> <p>Korea, in cooperation with other interested countries and parties, will develop the principle of knowledge sharing with a view to promoting aid and development effectiveness. We will introduce KSP to the partner countries and we hope that this opportunity will raise awareness about the importance of knowledge sharing.</p>

This is a closed event			
15:30-17:00			
1	Korea and OECD Contact: Youngjae Lim yjlim@kdi.re.kr	Making Reform Happen in Partner Countries	<p>Acknowledging that the knowledge on the political economy side occupies a crucial part in a holistic approach to reforming partner country institutions, a global platform (south-south-north-international organizations) to share knowledge on the political economy of reforming national institutions is proposed. We note that the current practice is that joint learning only refers to the knowledge on the technical side. This side event intends to be a meaningful starting point leading up to such a post-Busan joint learning platform on the political economy of reforms by forging links among development networks in existence.</p> <p>To highlight the relevance of political economy factors for reforming partner countries' state institutions, this side event showcases the reform experiences of Korea together with Uganda, Morocco, Vietnam, and Colombia from the perspectives of political economy. These countries represent different regions. While emphasizing the adaptations to the variety of partner country contexts on needs and capacities, some common concrete principles will also be suggested.</p>
3	Task Force on Public Financial Management, Task Force on Procurement Contact: Enzo de Laurentiis elaurentiis@worldbank.org Anthony Hegarty ahegarty@worldbank.org Sara Fyson Sara.FYSON@oecd.org Micheal Lawrance Micheal.LAWRANCE@oecd.org Manuel Vargas mvalgasm@worldbank.org	A new strategic direction to strengthen the core government functions of Public Financial Management and Procurement for better public services and results	<p>As the current debate on development cooperation considers more effective aid (using country systems) in the context of more effective institutions and policies (underpinned by good country systems), the new strategic direction on strengthening Procurement and PFM systems intends to bridge the Paris and Accra agendas with post-Busan country-led development effectiveness.</p> <p>The multi-stakeholder Task Forces on Procurement and PFM have contributed to shaping this new direction, as captured in the 2011 <u>Cusco Declaration on Procurement</u> and <u>Manila Consensus on PFM</u>. These multi-stakeholder agreements recognize that state institutions can only be effective when underpinned by PFM and Procurement systems that effectively support public expenditure management and delivery of services to citizens, with due attention to transparency and accountability.</p> <p>This is a forward-looking event to discuss the implementation of the Cusco and Manila initiatives, such as increased focus on performance outcomes and development of reliable information systems, increased collaboration with oversight institutions, civil society and the private sector, new approaches to fiduciary risk assessment and management, and enhanced support to partner countries to strengthen their systems and build the respective professions.</p> <p>An international memorandum of understanding between development partners and accountancy bodies to strengthen the accountancy profession in partner countries will be endorsed as part of the event.</p>
4	Ferdi, France, Burkina Faso and Senegal Contact: Linda Zanfini: linda.zanfini@diplomatie.gouv.fr Kelly Labar: kelly.labar@ferdi.fr	How to make aid conditionalities consistent with the alignment and ownership principles?	<p>Aid alignment on the priorities, systems and procedures of the recipient countries is, with ownership, the principles of the Paris Declaration that has been the most quoted within the development international community. However, the recent evaluation of the Paris Declaration prepared on the request of OECD, suggests that alignment is one field where the progress has been the slowest, although starting from a low level.</p> <p>The aim of the event is to examine which reforms could be brought to the aid modalities with the view to really promote alignment. More precisely, it will give the opportunity to examine how the aid conditions, in the spirit of the Accra Declaration can be more consistent with alignment and ownership.</p> <p>The panel will notably address the conditionality of budget support with the view to move from a conditionality based on policy measures to an outcome-based conditionality, the latter being clearly more consistent with alignment. Why has this move been so slow? Which lessons can be drawn from the related experiments, in particular that of the European Commission? How can it be implemented in cases of state fragility or economic vulnerability?</p>

32	MOPAS, WBI and KDIS Contact: Joon-Kyung Kim joon@kdischool.ac.kr	Promoting Ownership and Aid Harmonization for Greater Aid Effectiveness	<p>More focus is being put on the themes of developing countries taking ownership of their development process and aid harmonization and coordination in the development community. With this in mind, the side-event will share and draw on the diverse experiences of Korea and other developing countries, and the lessons learned, on these two important themes.</p> <p>In “Ownership and the <i>Saemaul</i> Movement” presented by Joon-Kyung Kim, KDI School, the theme of ownership will be discussed in the context of Korea’s own development. It will share how Korea was able to take initiative of its development process, highlighting the <i>Saemaul</i> (New Village) Movement, one of the most important policy innovations unique to Korea. The community and merit-based approach of the movement helped to significantly raise rural living standards but also ensure broad based development. Also, the assistance efforts and experiences of the Korean government to formulate and apply a model of the <i>Saemaul</i> Movement in developing countries as part of assistance efforts will also be shared.</p> <p>The event will also showcase on-going initiatives on “Aid Harmonization and Coordination” by sharing Korea’s work to coordinate aid efforts among Korean agencies and international organizations in capacity building in the Lao PDR healthcare sector. The case study presented by Wondong Cho, Korea Institute for Public Finance, and Taejong Kim, KDI School, will discuss the issues, challenges, and lessons learned in overcoming the fragmented nature of aid to achieve better outcomes.</p> <p>Lastly, Soren Gigler, World Bank Institute, and Steven Davenport, Development Gateway, will showcase how innovative uses of ICTs can enhance aid harmonization and coordination. Based on case studies from Nepal and Malawi, it will be shown how Aid Management Platforms in combination with developing inter-active Mapping tools (Mapping for Results) can be powerful instruments to enhance aid transparency and support policy makers in better managing and target development assistance to regions with the greatest needs in terms of economic and human development.</p>
17	The Global Fund, USAID, and the OECD Contact: Pallavi Rai Pallavi.Rai@theglobalfund.org	Lessons learned from Public Private Partnerships in the health and infrastructure sectors	<p>Public-Private Partnerships are becoming an increasingly important tool for delivering public services in various sectors such as roads and energies in infrastructure, and health service and hospitals. The numbers of PPPs and other similar approaches such as co-investment are already substantial and rising in developed and developing countries. While PPPs can pose challenges for fiscal sustainability due to their complex nature in risk sharing, costing, contract negotiation, affordability, budget and accounting treatment, if used correctly, they can deliver value for money and contribute to sustainable development in developing countries. There have also been questions raised around qualitative, accessible and sustainable services through PPP projects.</p> <p>Both USAID and the Global Fund have gathered significant experience in promoting the involvement of the Private Sector in support of health MDGs. The OECD has significant experience in promoting private sector involvement in infrastructure finance in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) and Sub-Saharan Africa through the MENA and NEPAD regional programmes. OECD DAC donor practice to support a more conducive environment in support of infrastructure in Africa, where needs remain very significant, has also recently been reviewed. Finally, think tanks such as the Brookings Institution have also recently provided analysis in relation with this topic.</p> <p>The side event will aim to illustrate current practice, progress and limitations in two sectors which require diverse solutions and are equally important and also complementary to support better development outcomes. It will also discuss and seeks solutions to address the difficulties of promoting such mechanisms in contexts with limited institutional capacity, and sometimes post-conflict status. The discussion will serve as one of the inputs to the proposed Building block on public and private cooperation for development for HLF-4</p>

17:30-19:00

14	<p>Belgium/CIDSE/Trocaire + Civicus, Action of Churches Together-Alliance (ACT-A), Alliance 2015, Open Forum for CSO Development Effectiveness, International Centre for Not-for-Profit-Law, UNDP Centre for Governance, Oslo. TT on CSO development effectiveness and enabling environment</p> <p>Contact: Brian Tomlinson: brian.t.tomlinson@gmail.com</p>	<p>CSO Development Effectiveness and an Enabling Environment: Multistakeholder Approaches to Post-Busan Initiatives</p>	<p>CSOs are widely acknowledged as essential actors in development. Having adopted the <i>Istanbul Principles on CSO Development Effectiveness</i> and guided by the <i>International Framework for CSO Development Effectiveness</i>, CSOs have committed to work at many levels to deepen their effectiveness as development actors and strengthen their accountability. Donors and developing country governments should at the same time in line with their commitments in the AAA and Busan consider policies that strengthen the conditions (laws, regulations and policies) that maximize CSO roles and contributions to development. This side-event will explore issues and present forward-looking actionable initiatives on CSO development effectiveness and on the enabling environment for CSOs. Mr. Maina Kiai, the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Freedom of Peaceful Assembly and Association will provide a key-note address, giving an overview of current enabling conditions facing civil society and the work of the Special Rapporteur in this area. Ministers from donor and developing countries as well as leaders of civil society will then lead an open discussion with participants. In the concluding session, event facilitators will draw together proposals for action by CSOs, donors and partner countries, with specific initiatives to implement the Busan Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation.</p>
28	<p>Korea, Sweden, AsDB, AfDB</p> <p>Contact: Samer Hachem S.HACHEM@AFDB.ORG</p>	<p>Inclusive growth – Lessons and implications for effective development</p>	<p>Over the last few months, the world witnessed an extraordinary tide of political events which have led to revolutions in North Africa and stirrings of discontent in other countries. What these events reveal is that growth—important as it is—is not sufficient. Too many people, in Africa and in all parts of the world, have been excluded from its benefits; and all too often, the engines of economic growth have been too narrowly concentrated in a few economic sectors and a few geographic areas.</p> <p>This side event will promote a new reflection on how development cooperation can stimulate inclusive growth, using evidence from recent research. Eminent panellists will discuss critical questions for effective development. What kind of development strategies are the most effective? Should, for instance, strategies that empower the middle class be promoted in addition to pro-poor strategies, to stimulate broad-based growth?</p>
43	<p>Australia, Indonesia, United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), Global Partnership for Education and the World Bank</p> <p>Contact: Jessica Graham jessica.graham@ausaid.gov.au</p>	<p>Effective Aid for Education</p>	<p>Australia, Indonesia, United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), Global Partnership for Education and the World Bank will host a side event on ‘Effective Aid for Education’. The side event will bring together a multi-stakeholder group to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - share recent evidence and lessons learned on how development assistance can be effectively delivered in the education sector; - highlight the partnership approaches that will be necessary to accelerate progress on the Millennium Development Goals and the Education for All goals; and - explore future opportunities and challenges for effective aid to the education sector. <p>The side event will provide an opportunity for a range of participants to share experiences of effective aid at both a country and global level.</p>
29	<p>International Dialogue, g7+ and INCAF</p> <p>Contact: Donata Garrasi Donata.garrasi@oecd.org Helder da Costa hdacosta@mof.gov.tl Henrik Hammargren henrik.hammargren@sida.se</p>	<p>Implementing the New Deal for International Engagement in Fragile States.</p>	<p>The International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding has acknowledged the need for effective collaboration to support transition as presented in the New Deal. This is a direct response to calls made in the AAA, by the g7+, and by the UN, WB and the OECD-DAC for better results in fragile states. This side event is the final component of a three-pronged approach to addressing conflict and fragility at HLF-4. Discussions on conflict and fragility will centre around (i) evidence during the thematic session on Day 1; (ii) commitments presented as part of the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States during the Ministerial Session on Day 2; and (iii) implementation modalities for these commitments. This event will present a critical opportunity to clarify roles, responsibilities and processes to implement elements of the New Deal. It will focus on:</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advancing the Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals; - Implementing various components of the New Deal at country level; - Identifying the future role and governance arrangements for the International Dialogue. <p>The event will be a plenary meeting between members of the International Dialogue and key bilateral and multilateral partners. For additional information, and to register participation contact Jenny Gallelli jenny.gallelli@oecd.org.</p>
44	<p>TT HATS + Save the children and World Vision + Canada, Tanzania (TBC), WHO, World Vision International, Office of the UN SG</p> <p>Contact: Phyllida Travis travisp@who.int</p>	<p>Strengthening accountability for results at country level: what can be learned from health?</p>	<p>Today many organizations are active in health development including governments; development agencies, global initiatives, private sector, foundations, civil society organizations and new bilateral donors. Reports suggest there is progress towards MDG targets, but it is slower than hoped especially for child and maternal health. The diverse range of actors poses challenges to governments trying to manage domestic and external revenues to optimize health outcomes. In the presence of so many actors, the principles of aid effectiveness have become ever more important, especially on questions about who is actually accountable for results, and to whom.</p> <p>The health sector has been a 'tracer' for putting aid effectiveness principles into practice. There are innovative multi stakeholder approaches such as IHP+, the Commission for Information and Accountability for Women's and Children's Health and other examples. At the heart of these initiatives, harmonization, alignment and accountability for health resources and results are key to achieving equitable improvement in health outcomes.</p> <p>This side event will focus on countries' experiences and discuss</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What have we learned to make health aid more effective, and specifically ways to enhance accountability for results? - How have any obstacles been overcome? - What could we be doing better? Faster? <p>Speakers will include Ministers of Health and Finance from developing countries; the Director General WHO; the Minister of International Cooperation Canada; a Goodwill Ambassador for UNICEF; representatives from the World Bank and other development agencies; national parliaments, civil society and the private sector.</p>

DAY 3 – THURSDAY 1 DECEMBER

09:00-10:30

7	<p>World Bank</p> <p>Contact: Rocio Castro, rcaastro1@worldbank.org Emily Bosch emily.bosch@oecd.org</p>	<p>The New Aid Architecture and Aid Effectiveness</p>	<p>The "golden age" of MDG-led expansion of the international aid system in the 2000s saw the creation of new instruments, the rise of new sources, and substantial growth in volume. While this period witnessed the fastest sustained aid growth in decades, current fiscal pressures in many donor countries may hamper sustained ODA growth going forward. This period also witnessed several major non-DAC entrants to the development cooperation spectrum. Emerging economies like China, Russia and India and foundations like the Gates Foundation have gained importance in the aid landscape. More actors provide increased resources and choice to meet critical financing gaps in recipient countries, but they also come with challenges, including the need for systematic coordination and knowledge sharing at global and country levels.</p> <p>The proliferation of aid channels, fragmentation and earmarking of ODA is on the increase. This is particularly costly for low income countries (LICs) with little capacity to manage multiple actors. The AAA called for principles to "think twice" before creating new funding mechanisms, but this has proved largely ineffective. Today, there is even more urgency to consolidate funding mechanisms and make better use of multilateral channels. This side event will look at three main questions.</p>
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45	<p>Rwandan Ministry of Agriculture & Animal Resources & the United Nations World Food Programme + Aquila Food IG and OECD + IFAD</p> <p>Contact: Brian Baldwin: b.baldwin@ifad.org Mark Agoya: mark.agoya@wfp.org Earnán Ó Cléirigh earnan.ocleirigh@oecd.org</p>	<p>Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition: Getting the Results</p>	<p>The event will provide political support and impetus for country-level Government-led initiatives that will build on, and strengthen, country and stakeholder ownership in the effective development of rural agriculture and food system value chains - from input markets to consumption. These initiatives will involve Government, development partners and stakeholders in defining and reporting against nationally agreed food security targets and strengthening the country level use of management for development results (MfDR) in fighting hunger. They will support the development and use of agricultural and food security results frameworks, shared by governments and development partners, which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - make policy and programme management more effective and responsive; - provide results information that meet donor and partner country needs for reporting and accountability. <p>Presentations from developing countries will show that delivering on agricultural development and food security means recognising the specificities of the agricultural sector at regional and national level, managing for transparent results in agriculture, in related sectors and in areas such as the quality and inclusiveness of policymaking and delivery. The event will showcase experience from practical examples at country level, where these types of results are being planned for and achieved - experience that can be built on and replicated.</p>
2	<p>ICSO Advisory Group of the Open Forum for CSO Development Effectiveness</p> <p>Contact: Burkhard Gnärig burkhard.gnaerig@berlin-civil-society-center.org</p>	<p>Setting Examples for Accountability</p>	<p>Leading global civil society organisations will jointly present examples of quality accountability, drawing on a broad range of their activities. They will show how improved accountability is leading to enhanced development effectiveness. Based on their own endeavours they will challenge all actors in development to increase their efforts towards stronger accountability, more transparency and credible verification.</p>
8	<p>Center for Global Development, DFID, NORAD, Sweden MFA, Germany BMZ, and EC</p> <p>Contact: Rita Perakis: rperakis@cgdev.org</p>	<p>Piloting Innovative Approaches for Development Results - Results Based Approaches in Action</p>	<p>This Ministerial level event will provide an opportunity for HLF 4 participants to learn more about practical applications of innovative and potentially transformative results-based approaches, including results based aid (RBA) and results based financing (RBF).</p> <p>Results based approaches link funding to the achievement of results – reorientating incentives towards results and taking a new approach to conditionality. Whilst their potential for putting results at the centre of the development dialogue is promising, results-based approaches are a new and little tested instrument. Some countries and organizations are beginning to pilot this instrument and will share their experiences at this event.</p> <p>The event will begin with an overview of what it means to pay for results in aid programs, and outline different forms of results-based approaches, including the Center for Global Development’s Cash on Delivery Aid model. Experiences of piloting results-based approaches in practice will be shared by ministers and high level representatives from donor agencies and developing countries. Presenters will discuss challenges with the implementation of results-based approaches, as well as the potential for results-based aid to accelerate positive development impact while helping governments meet aid effectiveness goals. Lively and open discussion with participants will be encouraged.</p>
39	<p>IDA16 Working Group on Results and Effectiveness</p>	<p>Discussion of IDA’s</p>	<p>This meeting is an opportunity to comment on the innovative IDA 16 (World Bank) results framework developed last year. It is also an opportunity to give</p>

	Contact: Peter Grant peter@agulhas.co.uk	development results framework	your views on the effectiveness of the World Bank, including adherence to the Paris Declaration principles, to feed into future IDA discussions. Participation from both donor and recipient countries would be welcome. The meeting will be chaired by the Australian Government on behalf of the IDA 16 working group on results and effectiveness
21	NORAD, Nigeria, DFID, WBI, UNDP, UNODC, OECD Contact: lise.stensrud@norad.no	International Corruption and Illicit Flows: What role for development cooperation?	Fighting corruption in and through development assistance has focused on building stronger public financial management and control systems in developing countries. The “next generation” corruption issues, like illicit financial flows and stolen asset recovery, are highly complex, interlinked and very damaging to developing countries. They are international in nature, and they require targeted responses that span multiple institutions in developed countries, and adoption of practices and modalities that are distinctly outside the traditional area and comfort zone of development cooperation, so any action by development agencies will require a shift in thinking. This interactive session aims to explore recent trends in these areas and to help partners set clear but realistic targets for the short to medium term to ensure better results and greater impact.
11:00-12:30			
11	Independent Evaluation Group, The World Bank Group Independent Evaluation Department, The Asian Development Bank International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie) The Presidency, South Africa, and President's Office Contact: Hans-Martin Boehmer hboehmer@worldbank.org Anna Rykova arykova@worldbank.org	Using Results to enhance aid effectiveness	The Independent Evaluation Group of the World Bank has completed several evaluations over the past year bearing on the alignment, harmonization and results agendas in country programs, global partnership programs, and growing use of trust funds. Recent evaluations from the Asian Development Bank also explore development effectiveness and the country-donor link. 3ie is working with governments to assess the effectiveness of their programs, including the Government of South Africa. The session will begin by present evidence and lessons from these evaluations for effectively applying these three Paris Declaration principles in relation to both country and global programs. From this evidence base, the session focuses on the results agenda and how it can be best supported by donors. The Government of South Africa has a new Evaluation Policy that lays the basis for the systematic assessment of the effectiveness of government programs. Challenges in implementing this agenda include developing the capacity for quality M&E in domestic agencies, moving beyond outcome monitoring to assessing the impact of programs and the good use of public and aid resources. This requires ownership of impact evaluation designs to maximise their potential for policy relevance and influence.
23	OECD ENVIRONET Contact: Remy Paris remy.paris@oecd.org Kenta Usui kenta.usui@oecd.org	Greening Growth For More Effective Development	The movement towards greener growth models has the potential to generate new opportunities for poverty reduction, job creation, and environmental improvement. Some of the key instruments to support green growth were noted in the Paris Declaration; in paragraph 41, donors and partner countries committed to strengthen environmental assessments and continue support for the development of capacity for environmental management. Significant efforts have been undertaken to fulfil such commitments. Strategic environmental assessment at national and sector level is now recognised as a critical policy instrument for promoting synergies between economic growth and environmental sustainability, and efforts to develop capacities for effective environmental management have accelerated significantly. This side event reviews the country experience in using these instruments and programmes to realise greener growth, and invites representatives from both developed and developing countries to share views of a future agenda to promote greener growth for effective development.
33	MIFAFF/Busan City Contact: Jeong-eun Hwang, BMC hje0814@korea.kr Dohyung Koo, Deputy Director, MIFAFF marekoo@gmail.com	A Busan Initiative for the enhanced aid architecture	The main objective is to share the Busan initiative to enhance aid architecture with participants at the HLF4. A purpose of the Busan initiative is to improve the health conditions of the people in small islands in the Pacific Ocean by changing their diets and thus reducing overweight and obesity. This initiative will be delivered collectively by numerous Korean government agencies engaged in agricultural and fishery sectors (i.e. Busan Metropolitan City and six central government agencies including the Ministry of food, agriculture, forestry, and fisheries). This initiative is expected to be very effective to achieve several targets of MDGs (e.g. Targets 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 8), as it brings rich expertise and experiences of the Korean government agencies together in

			a harmonized manner. As Korean experiences to resolve Uzbekistan's unprecedented problem of obesity will be applied to this initiative, these experiences will be presented and discussed in-depth manner to identify any specific issues for the implementation. Nature of the project will also be discussed to clarify roles of the collaborating agencies more precisely. At the same time, it will seek the optimal ways to get partner countries involved in the initiative, and to execute various tasks efficiently.
48	Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs(MLTM), Ministry of Environment(MOE) Contact: Chung, Soon Yeol chungsy@mltm.go.kr	Water and Development Side Event	<p>Background:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The frequency and degree of water related disasters are continuously increasing and developing countries are especially vulnerable to those catastrophes due to lack of water-related infrastructures and technologies. - The importance of water as an essence for sustainable development and the awareness of its role in achieving MDGs need to be enhanced. - It is necessary to build fundamental basis of green growth in developing countries through sharing experiences and technologies of water management in developed countries - Especially, the international community have been noticing Korea's experiences in development such as know-how to have quick shift from a recipient country to a donor country and effects of international aids in water development and supply, which is worth being reviewed. <p>Purpose:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To find improved ways of ODA by analyzing directions and achievements of water-related ODA so far - To aware the worth of water not only for survival but also for an engine of growth in a recipient country - To discuss effective ways of aids and best practices for building capacity in water management of a recipient country such as sharing information, educating technologies, building systems and the like - To argue the necessity of expanding water-related aids and set action plans for the future among donor countries - To make opportunities for the cooperation between international organizations and donor countries in mostly expanding effects of aids - To search how multistakeholder coalition of public-private partnership can help design and activate sustainable water strategies for developing countries <p>Expected Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expanding supports of water-related ODA and strengthening the strategic cooperation between public and private sector - Establishing opportunities to improve effective ways of water-related development for inter-countries cooperative aids - Building systems for sustainable growth in developing countries
13:30-15:00			
22	African Tax Administration Forum, with OECD and the International Tax Compact Contact: Logan Wort: LWort@sars.gov.za Lincoln Marais: lmaraais@sars.gov.za	Domestic Resource Mobilisation, Taxation and Development: Implications for the Aid Effectiveness Agenda.	The African Tax Administration Forum (ATAF) will host a high level panel debate on <i>Domestic Resource Mobilisation, Taxation and Development: Implications for the Aid Effectiveness Agenda</i> . The Doha Declaration confirmed the need to step up efforts to enhance tax collection yet half of sub Saharan African countries still mobilise less than 17% of their GDP in tax revenues, below the minimum level considered by the UN as necessary to achieve the MDGs. Several Latin American and Asian countries fare little better. Moreover, regressive tax structures, the result of low direct and high indirect taxes plus tax evasion, weaken the legitimacy and credibility of the tax system and the state more generally. Political attention is needed to spur more coherent international collective action to build tax systems and address cross border tax evasion and avoidance. In this context, ATAF will host a debate to tackle some key questions including how can we create the conditions for developing countries to graduate from aid by increasing their domestic revenues – what would such a long term compact look like? Why is so little aid directed to supporting the development of tax administrations?
31	China DAC Study Group Contact:	Economic Transformation	China's economic transformation and poverty reduction holds lessons on improving development effectiveness. China's experience shows that rapid

	<p>Wang Xiaolin wangxl@iprcc.org.cn Michael Laird: michael.laird@oecd.org</p>	<p>and Poverty Reduction: How it Happened in China, Helping it Happen in Africa</p>	<p>economic and social development in poor countries can happen, in a context of globalisation, when strong, development-oriented leadership emerges, focused on development performance rather than on entrenched policies and interests. In such a context, the articulation of a national project for economic transformation within a generation, motivates and activates people across the country in a new national consensus. China's experience also shows that international assistance can support and speed up Africa's transformation and poverty reduction process, when conceived of and designed in this transformation framework.</p> <p>These and other lessons emerged from a series of international conferences organised in recent years by the China-DAC Study Group, a new development partnership supported by the International Poverty Reduction Centre in China and the OECD. These events, which have had strong involvement of African officials and experts, focused on important topics related to promoting growth and reducing poverty.</p> <p>During this side event, Prof. Li Xiaoyun, Dean of the College of Humanities and Development Studies, China Agricultural University, will present the main lessons - for China, for OECD-DAC members and for African countries - emerging from this dialogue.</p>
49	<p>Republic of Korea, France, and Mexico, G20 Development Working Group Contact: Ms. Mijoo Hyun, mjhyun04@mofat.go.kr</p>	<p>Achieving Synergies between Busan HLF-4 and the G20</p>	<p>This side event will be hosted by G20 troika countries and aims to provide a unique opportunity to explore practical and systematic solutions to improve synergies between the two major global events. The senior level representatives from G20 member countries would introduce the main outcome of the Cannes G20 development agenda and discuss how to move forward toward 2012 G20 Summit in Mexico by creating synergies with Busan process. Also participants would exchanges views on Mexico's priority areas such as green growth and linkages with Busan HLF-4 for 2012 G20 development agenda as well as possible ways for cooperation. The key issue to be addressed at this side event would be "What would be effective and complementary division of labour to promote shared economic growth and strengthen global partnership for development effectiveness between the G20 and Busan processes?" The outcome of the event is expected to provide inputs into future discussion on the post-Busan mechanism.</p>
46	<p>USAID/ Finland/ Ministry of International Development / South Africa/ Ministry for Women, Children and People with Disabilities Contact: Charlotte McClain-Nhlapo: cmcclain-nhlapo@usaid.gov</p>	<p>Aid effectiveness principles necessary for disability inclusive development</p>	<p>A recent WHO/ World Bank report highlights that there are one billion persons with disabilities in the world. This is 15% of human kind. 80% of persons with disabilities live in developing countries. Evidence shows that persons with disabilities are frequently among the poorest.</p> <p>The UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Art 32.) stipulates that States Parties ensure that development cooperation is inclusive of and accessible to persons with disabilities.</p> <p>Yet, most of DAC-ODA is not disability inclusive. Much of ODA is still spent on building new barriers while we know how infrastructure accessible for all can be created at little or no extra cost. Unlocking the abilities of 15 % of human kind could be an effective strategy to promote inclusive and sustainable growth. Building on the Accra Agenda, the United States, Finland and other partners are working actively to ensure the inclusion of persons with disabilities in all development cooperation.</p> <p>This side event will be opened with a performance by Signmark, a deaf rap artist from Finland, followed by a high level panel discussion with representatives from bilateral donors, emerging donors and Disabled People's Organizations. The panellists will highlight emerging practices and challenges in disability inclusive development cooperation.</p>
9	<p>laDB in collaboration with the ADB, AfDB, and World Bank Contact: Roberto G. Lopez</p>	<p>Effective and Successful MfDR Strategies: a Way to win a National</p>	<p>Objective: The main objective of the side event is to show that political leadership is a main component to implement an MfDR strategy, and that it goes hand in hand with the technical capacity. Furthermore, the MfDR implementation</p>

	robertogl@iadb.org	Election	<p>enables candidates to obtain important political results, such as winning an election, when a political party clearly shows results that improve the quality of life for their people.</p> <p>Content of Presentations</p> <p>Leadership as a means of change: main obstacles to overcome. Major MfDR areas in the public-sector management cycle where the reforms have been implemented: budgeting, planning, financial management, project & program management, and monitoring and evaluation. Results achieved: Recommendations for other political leaders and for the technical teams that implement MfDR strategies.</p> <p>Structure</p> <p>It is expected that the panel will convene three high-level political leaders from different regions of the developing world: Latin-America, Africa, and Asia. These are former presidents who have shown during their terms of office a clear orientation towards results, the implementation of which has generated important political revenues. The panel will also show the challenges placed by the MfDR strategy, as well as how to revert resistance to change. The panel moderator will make a brief presentation on the MfDR framework and there will also be time for questions and answers.</p> <p>Duration of Panel</p> <p>The duration of the panel will be an hour and a half, distributed as follows: 20 minutes for each panellist, 10 minutes for the moderator-commentator, and 20 minutes for questions and answers.</p>
13	<p>PARIS 21 & World Bank</p> <p>Contact: Abadila BERROU abadila.berrou@oecd.org</p>	Statistics for Results, Accountability, & Transparency	<p>PARIS21 and the World Bank propose a Busan Action Plan for Statistics, which addresses the need of governments for better statistics to improve policy-making and increase accountability. The proposed actions increase the transparency of governments and support the monitoring of results. The plan builds on the successes of the MAPS, while recognising that the world has changed since then. Many low- and middle-income partner countries are now launching “open government” programmes to increase their transparency, but need help to make the information they collect more accessible. And increasingly sophisticated policy-making linked to monitoring and evaluation processes require greater capacity to produce, disseminate, analyse, and use data. PARIS21 and the World Bank will co-organise a side event at the HLF-4 to discuss the action plan and solicit the views of several communities: policymakers from developing countries and donor institutions, monitoring and evaluation experts and statisticians from developing countries and donor institutions, civil society organisations, academics, and other non-governmental users of data.</p>