



EXPERT WORKING GROUP
ON GLOBAL PUBLIC INVESTMENT

Building a better system: Making Global Public Investment a reality

Recommendations of
the Expert Working Group on
Global Public Investment

ANNEXES

Equal



Annex 1: A successful consultation methodology

The consultation methodology built on the : *Cocreation and Consultation for GPI: Best practices and principles* paper commissioned by Equal International in early 2021. We chose a mixed methodology involving focus group discussions, an online survey and key informant interviews with high-level decision-makers in order to achieve depth and breadth with the full range of key stakeholders.

1. 5 regions were consulted
2. The following types of organisations engaged in the consultation: Think Tanks, INGOs, CSOs, governments, foundations, academia, multilaterals, development banks, private sector, among others.
3. 17 roundtables were organised, with more than 120 participants in total
4. 2 of the roundtables had thematic approaches: social protection and climate
5. 73 people engaged in the consultation individually via SurveyMonkey
6. 50 outreach meetings were conducted by the GPI consultation team.

The consultation took the EWG deliberations as its starting point, presenting a summary of the EWG proposals in a report and webinar. Following the consultation period, results were synthesised and discussed. The insights in this Report were circulated back to consultees, along with individual feedback and ongoing engagement where appropriate.

The consultation had two objectives:

1. To validate and gain insights to further improve the GPI proposition
2. To expand outreach and engagement, building further momentum for the adoption of GPI.

Five consultation questions

The consultation used five main questions with sub-questions.



Figure 1: GPI consultation questions

The first question was about the need for GPI. It intended to determine the extent to which GPI can address the challenges faced by stakeholders and the sectors to which they belong. It also sought to identify which areas and sectors are the most relevant to the stakeholders. The proposal should be tailored to present needs, and it is important to know the contexts we are facing.

The principles of the GPI proposal were determined by the EWG, they are the basis for, and set the spirit of the overall proposal. The following questions on What GPI proposes and the Core Principles of GPI sought to understand what participants think of the ideas already agreed upon. These issues are consulted in order to refine and improve the proposal, to ensure that the approach is cocreated in a horizontal, legitimate and transparent way.

We then went a step further to consult on what is needed to put the theoretical principles into practice and make GPI a reality. We asked the participants what is needed, what would motivate them to be part of the initiative now and in the medium and long term.

Finally, we were interested in maintaining engagement with participants and building a relationship beyond the global consultation. Cocreation is an ongoing process, not an end in itself, therefore we want to ensure that those who are interested in transforming the international financial system continue to organise and work together. We asked them how they could stay in touch with the initiative and what would be necessary for them to support the process of cocreation in its broadest sense.

At the beginning of the global consultation we held three virtual launches to make the process visible. It was important to hold these in different time zones to ensure participation from people all around the world and to capture the concerns and incentives of a full range of international stakeholders – from traditional actors to civil society and the private sector.

Regional outreach

One of the main realisations from the EWG and more broadly on GPI advocacy is the critical role the regions will play in building the concept. As we developed the consultation methodology that became ever clearer. As GPI is an approach that draws on the historical requirements of the Global South, it was essential to reach out to all its constituent regions. It was also important to have the perspective of wealthier countries in order to integrate the incentives that would attract them to take part in the cocreation and to be part of this new agenda.

Different perspectives, needs and objectives all come together to build something that responds to the complex international context — not just the context of the traditional donors. With every country experiencing the COVID-19 pandemic differently (both in terms of health and economic impacts) it is crucial to take these perspectives into account as we work on how GPI responds better to pandemics and other global challenges.

Each region has its own distinct context and trajectory when it comes to reviewing the future of international public finance.

1. **Latin America** is a largely post-Official Development Assistance (ODA) continent and has spent well over a decade reflecting on that fact, building new ideas and fairly strong relationships between countries leading to a quite specific south-south cooperation model and discussions about 'development in transition'.
2. **Africa** is the continent that still receives the most traditional cooperation aid, although many countries are reflecting on the gradual reduction in concessional finance expected in the years to come. Squaring the conundrum of wanting to move beyond aid dependence but continuing to receive large-scale concessional finance is one of the things GPI can help with.
3. **Asia** is a hugely diverse continent with a less coherent regional approach. Here (and in other continents) it is helpful to break it down into subregions.
4. **Europe** and **North America** are 'traditional donors' and therefore have quite different perspectives to the other regions.

Given the particularities of the regions, we ensured that our consultation worked closely with people with a deep understanding of currents and relationships on the ground. We engaged senior consultants with policy and advocacy experience at high levels to support our consultations in four of the five regions. The regional consultants honed region-specific consultation documents (including language/translation where necessary), contacted key players, and oversaw the consultation as it developed, reacting with flexibility to new opportunities and challenges.

Four regional leads led the global consultation in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, North America and Asia.

1. ASIA: Hannah Ryder, Director, Development Reimagined
2. AFRICA: Mavis Owusu-Gyamfi, Vice President, African Center for Economic Transformation
3. NORTH AMERICA: Michael Isbell, Independent Consultant
4. LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: Andrea Vignolo, Former Head of Cooperation Agency, Uruguay.

Consultation resources

In order to support and facilitate the above methodology, the following resources have been developed and used to various degrees.

First, a website was created for people to learn more about the approach and who is behind it. A special webpage was generated for the global consultation to attract attention and to give easy access to all the information and resources. An option called 'Updates' was also created within the website for people to subscribe to the GPI newsletter.

As the consultation was driven by the need to consult on the EWG Report on Progress and to cocreate a technically feasible and politically attractive approach, the report was available on the website in English, Chinese and Spanish. As it is quite extensive, a shorter, more readable document called GPI in Numbers was created – available in English and Spanish.

To support the organisations and institutions involved in coordinating the roundtables, a guide, including a PowerPoint presentation and 'Information Package' was developed together with a mailing introducing the global consultation, resources, links and guidance on disseminating the consultation.

In order to disseminate the consultation, the following social network accounts were created: Twitter (English and Spanish), Facebook, LinkedIn and Youtube. The recordings of the launch events and the resources and methodology for the global consultation were disseminated through these social networks to reach a broad audience. In addition, some of the ideas and perspectives that emerged during the roundtables and events were posted to give visibility to the different voices that participated in the cocreation process. An email address was also set up to answer questions and receive comments. Our website and social media engagements are summarised in Figure 2.

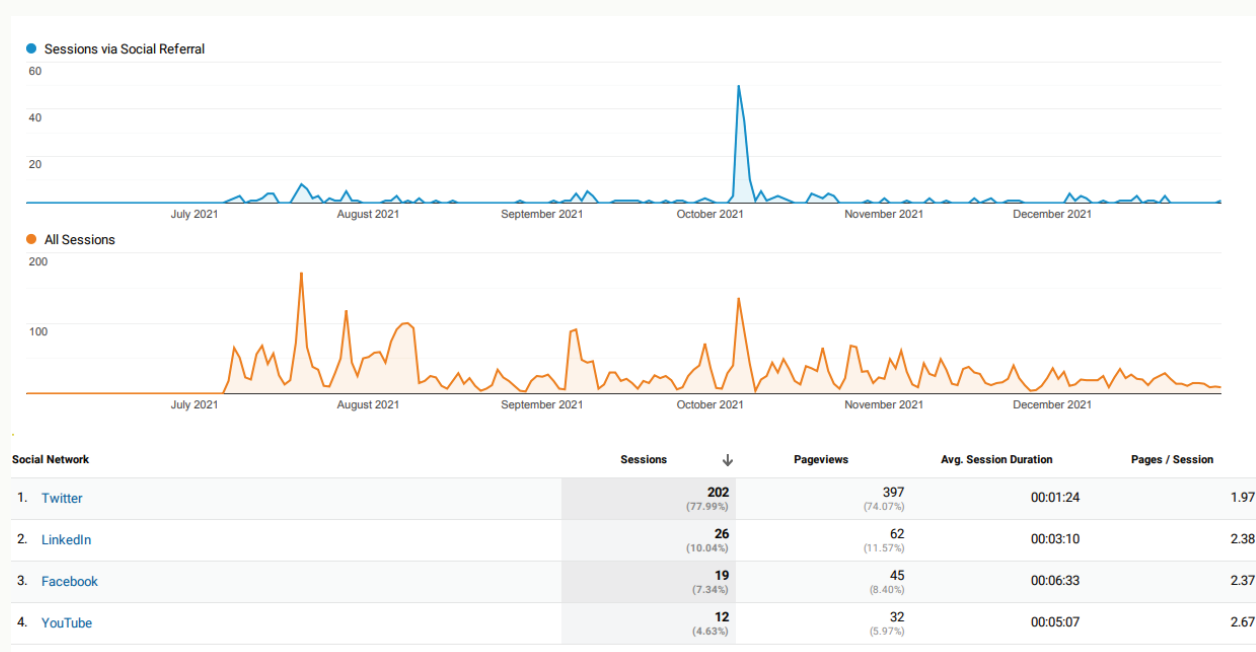


Figure 2: Website and social media engagements

1. Key Links:

1. Global Public Investment
2. Consultation page
3. Consultation Guide
4. SurveyMonkey
5. GPI in Numbers
6. Report on Progress
7. Consultation presentation
8. Updates
9. Info Pack Roundtables

2. Social Media:

1. Twitter: @GlobalPubInv / @invpublglobal
2. LinkedIn: /global-public-investment-gpi/
3. Facebook: @globalpublicinvestment
4. YouTube: Global Public Investment
5. Email: hello@globalpublicinvestment.com

3. Other:

1. A comprehensive and organic stakeholder mapping: thematic, regional, sub-regional, organisational.

Three methods

Guided by the principles of cocreation, this global consultation aimed to engage with a diversity of stakeholders through three key methods: roundtables (regional and thematic); SurveyMonkey; and focused general outreach meetings with specific key stakeholders.

Roundtables

There were seventeen roundtables, with more than 120 participants in total, organised by the GPI team in conjunction with several institutions participating in the cocreation process.

Roundtables allow a more active and enriching exchange with participants from different organisations and even within their own institutions. The relevant resources were sent out to the participants in advance, followed by a brief presentation of the approach, and then the guiding questions were consulted, generating a space for open discussion.

The proposal was already very popular among many different development sectors, but there was a need to reach out to further sectors and build on existing ones. Several institutions and organisations

were willing to promote the global consultation within their organisations and even to work together with others to generate roundtables in which the consultation questions were applied using different methodologies (IT tools, prepared presentations, open discussions, among others). Some roundtables specialised in consulting on specific issues/themes, others on regions, and others on the shortcomings of the system in general.

There was excellent receptivity from the participants of the roundtables. The guiding questions were answered with great commitment, and many questions came up allowing us to understand the participants' concerns and where our line of work should go. It is important to know the challenges, objectives and issues that most concern the different sectors and stakeholders of the international cooperation scene (*Figure 3*)

Region-focused roundtables	Theme-focused Roundtables
Africa: ACET	Climate: Two round tables on Climate and GPI organised by: ICCCAD and IIED
Africa: Development Initiatives and East Africa	Social Protection: A roundtable on Social Protection organized by Church of Sweden
Latin America and the Caribbean: Latindadd	Gender: Ongoing meetings with Laura Turquet (UN Women) and Nafisa Ferdous (Restless Development) to do something on feminist economics at a later date
Latin America and the Caribbean: UNDP Mexico	Health: Global Fund Advocates Network Two roundtables organised by Partners in Health within their network
Asia: Asia Foundation (Internal)	Others: Four global roundtables organised by CIVICUS (two in English, one in Spanish and one in French)
Asia: Development Reimagined with AIIB	
Europe: Church of Sweden and Christian Aid	
North America: Health and Development	

Figure 3: Regional and theme focused roundtables

Some of the discussions and roundtables were structured according to certain themes in GPI's strategy: health, climate and inequalities (*Figure 4*). Again, there were some areas with more available resources, so there are some themes where more progress could be made than others.

SurveyMonkey

We directly engaged individuals and organisations through a SurveyMonkey disseminated in English, Spanish and French on the GPI website, other social media, and individual and mass email campaigns. The SurveyMonkey included the five key consultation questions in addition to the following question areas aimed at providing a backdrop to participants' understanding and perspective on GPI:

1. Background information
2. Issues involved in
3. Challenges faced in their areas of work.

A total of 73 people engaged with the global consultation individually via SurveyMonkey. The depth of understanding gained through this tool was surprising as people had time to analyse the documents and provide a fuller and more extensive contribution.

General outreach

In order to deliver a more detailed GPI presentation to specific actors, we held one-on-one meetings to embrace the complexity of the actors on the international scene: 50 outreach meetings with relevant stakeholders were held with think tanks, INGOs, CSOs, governments, foundations, academia, multilaterals, development banks, private sector, and education sector, among others.

These meetings were conducted by the GPI Global Consultation team with organisations and institutions from different sectors and regions of the world to generate a more personalised exchange and sharing of experiences in a more intimate way. Connections were made, sometimes leading to the planning of roundtables and even the alignment of different strategies. People contributed to disseminating the consultation and organising spaces for dialogue within their different sectors and organisations in the different regions.

The following organisations and institutions took part in these meetings:

GLOBAL

1. Restless Development
2. Global Citizen
3. Democratic Society
4. Civicus
5. International Treatment Preparedness Coalition (ITPC)
6. Global Fund for Community Foundations
7. Global Fund Advocates Network
8. International Institute for Environment and Development
9. ONE Campaign
10. Open Society Foundations

11. Innovations for Development
12. Health GAP
13. Conrad N Hilton Foundation
14. Progressive International
15. The Saville Foundation
16. UN Women

AFRICA

17. ACET
18. Innovation for development
19. WACI Health
20. DigiLexis

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

21. BRICS Policy Centre
22. Latindadd
23. United Cities and Local Governments
24. Mercociudades
25. SEGIB
26. Panamá Govt.
27. UNDP Mexico
28. Mexican Govt. (AMEXCID and Mexican Embassy in Norway).

EUROPE

29. Eurodad
30. STOPAIDS
31. Development Initiatives
32. BOND
33. DIE
34. Christian Aid
35. E3G
36. Norway Government – Norad
37. Catalan Government
38. Scotland's International Development Alliance
39. Church of Sweden
40. Cordaid

- 41. Oxfam IBIS
- 42. ODI
- 43. Joep Lange Institute

NORTH AMERICA

- 44. Partners in Health
- 45. Friends of the Global Fight
- 46. Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health
- 47. Global Aids Policy Partnership
- 48. Henry J Kaiser Family Foundation
- 49. Centre for Strategic and International Studies
- 50. Canadian Govt.
- 51. PEPFAR

ASIA

- 52. Third World Network
- 53. Development Reimagined
- 54. The Asia Foundation
- 55. International Centre for Climate Change and Development



Figure 4: General outreach meetings

Annex 2: Compilation of findings

The following are the main findings of the Global Consultation on Global Public Investment, conducted by the Expert Working Group on Global Public Investment from July to November 2021. The findings are organised according to the different questions that guided the consultation.

1. Challenges facing respondents

Health financing

1. Problems with the quality of international development funding/finance for health: fragmentation, lack of alignment with country priorities, detrimental forms of public-private partnerships and blended finance, diversion into private-for-profit service delivery (only available to those who can pay).
2. Obstacles in public investments in public health at global, regional or national level. Insufficient (domestic) public resources for health.
3. Inadequate resources and financial constraints (due to COVID-19) to address health advocacy in primary health care and UHC, particularly at community level.
4. The focus on COVID-19 has also had a detrimental impact on other aspects of global health, such as routine immunisation, infectious disease services and nutrition interventions.

Local financing (related to ODA structure)

1. No suitable source of initial capital for philanthropic activities, whether market-rate, concessionary, or philanthropic, rendering activities dependent on performance of partner organisations on a commercial basis.
2. No funding for specific activities or reaching communities at project level, for example, staff capacity building, producing resources. (How to build a model that allows for more agile and cost-effective connections between projects, experts and funds?)
3. Shrinking funding space for NGOs to engage in projects for social public goods and SDG interventions.
4. Lack of connections to relevant partners for regional and international opportunities to support innovative projects.
5. Lack of funding to hold 'donors' sufficiently accountable and produce research and advocacy documents. (International collaboration for structured research and exploration of sustained funding to answer big problems.)
6. Stigmatisation and abusive generalisation that all organisations in the South are not credible and competent.

Partnership

1. Convincing organisations and governments that collaboration will create long-term benefits even if it comes with some short-term sacrifices.
2. Strategic collaborations and partnerships both continental and globally.
3. Partnering with effective stakeholders (like-minded people).

Identity-based violence and inequalities

1. The stigma and discrimination faced by lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex and queer (LGBTIQ) people (both health and legal provisions). Marginalisation, especially on sexual orientation and gender expression lines. LGBTIQ visibility.
2. Lack of funding to continue and work well in protecting the rights of women, girls, children and vulnerable communities in general.

Other responses

1. Global warming, climate change, inequality and decreased interest in science.
2. Extremism and armed conflict.
3. Engaging young people in discussions about internet governance.
4. Increase in global prices (commodities such as oil and wheat).
5. Increase in land title conflicts in communities.

2. Validation – the need for GPI

Respondents offered powerful reasons as to why this new approach is needed at this particular moment in the evolution of international cooperation:

Addressing global challenges

1. Helps revive a global public finance sector that is flailing because of COVID-19 and climate change.
2. Challenges the status quo, shifting and sharing the power and wealth from those who are primarily in the Global North to all countries across the globe.
3. Helps reduce the burden of disease.
4. Redistributes the production of knowledge to LMICs through investment in regionally-prioritised issues, such as health care infrastructure and workforce, which in turn may contribute to health systems strengthening.
5. Enables guaranteed access to GPGs by funding other parts of the supply chain and determining a fair delivery schedule.
6. Challenges the narrative of 'developed' and 'developing' countries while shifting debate from 'aid' to 'investment'.

7. Deconstructs the language of aid.
8. Shifts focus from a limited approach to poverty reduction to a response to global challenges of inequality and compensation on civic space.

Shifting power

1. Improves global structures and avoids donor colonialism.
2. Empowers countries as actors in international development cooperation.
3. Gives voice to countries from the South that can contribute to global objectives and gives them ownership to set their own priorities.
4. Tackles the continual fiscal crisis across much of the Global South.
5. Emphasises the importance of public over private investment, supporting sovereignty over public services, reversing privatisation trends.
6. Places emphasis on regional bodies and national governments, redistributing power and enabling more effective targeting of resources.
7. Secures the sustainability of investments by removing the stages by which countries are deemed to have 'graduated'.
8. Includes a diversity of voices and perspectives from all parts of the world (North and South), including from communities, NGOs, governments, multilaterals, foundations, academics and independent experts.
9. Upsets the power dynamics perpetuated by colonialism, racism, capitalism and other 'isms' that continue to alienate and exclude people from determining their future.

Promoting financial sustainability

1. Helps countries identify areas of focus and importance.
2. Provides multi-country funding mechanisms in clusters to avoid duplication of effort (challenges are largely common across countries in a particular geographical region).
3. Broadens the impact of finance solution space by treating non-financial capital on a more equal footing vis-à-vis financial capital, thus counteracting the persistent bias towards 'programmes and funding' instead of 'people and outcomes'.
4. Contributes to widening the discussion on Means of Implementation for SDGs, which is still dominated by ODA and the traditional Financing for Development discourse.
5. Fills the financing gap with sustainable investment for development (education, health, etc.).
6. Creates better synergy between public and private money e.g. public private partnerships.
7. Reduces (ends!) limitations/conditions attached to aid.
8. Shifts focus of international organisations towards the broad SDG mandate, covering inequality, sustainability, and all the areas in which international public money can be used.

3. The ‘three universals’

The three universals were strongly supported in the Consultation — they are central to an approach ‘whose time has come’, according to those that engaged in our Consultation. However, there were comments and critiques, and possibly some scepticism around how the principles of GPI would be implemented in practice:

1. The three universals are innovative and will work if there is buy-in at the policy level.
2. Having these three universals at the heart of the GPI proposition creates a roadmap for all contributing countries to have clearly-defined principles to work by.
3. ‘All’ should be intersectional and address who does and does not count in these all(s). There are differences between ALL governments and ALL peoples.
4. The concept must accept *the intersectionality of continuing global conversations*, including decolonisation, anti-racism, work, and anti-gender issues. GPI must include reparative, restorative and transformational justice systems for it to succeed.
5. Clarity is needed about who is being empowered and disempowered when it comes to allocation of contributions, benefits and decision-making.
6. There is a need for case studies illustrating how all three principles are put into practice.
7. The tendency remains for those with power to accumulate power, therefore, we need to show how sharing from contributions, decision-making and benefits are engaging for the different stakeholders.
8. Transparency and accountability are key.
9. What are the mechanisms for how: all benefit, all contribute, and all decide?

For each aspect — contribute, decide, benefit — there were comments and suggestions. Some of the comments might reflect an incomplete understanding of the GPI proposal, but we include them here nevertheless as important responses to how participants *perceived* the GPI idea.

All contribute

1. If ‘all contribute’ means rich countries will still be contributing the most and poorer countries will still be receiving the most, then how different will this be from the current ODA system?
2. Across the pandemic, we have seen how the well-intentioned ‘all contribute’ and ‘all benefit’ COVAX mechanism led to perverse outcomes where Canada, which had already procured sufficient doses to vaccinate its population five times over, drew doses from COVAX, and more recently where the UK has received more than Botswana.
3. If GPI uses the same economic indicators utilised in the development sector for years, i.e. Gross National Income over more holistic metrics like the Human Development Index — then it is questionable whether it will be able to realise the full potential of the model.
4. There should be taxes on environmental destruction by international business.
5. What are the powers attached to the scale of contribution?
6. Embed CBDR to enable countries to participate on their own terms.

7. Provide clarity on 'what is in it for me?'
8. We need a sophisticated approach that considers country needs (e.g. a country's vulnerability to climate change, poverty rate, education levels, level of infrastructure provision) and ability to pay (levels of debt, levels of domestic resource mobilisation, economic growth, etc.).
9. Role of know-how and technology etc. GPI should devote more attention to the knowledge-dimension of international cooperation.
10. How would we ensure the sustainability of GPI?

All decide

1. State explicitly that when decisions are made on behalf of others, the rights, responsibilities and well-being of the people affected (stakeholders) must carry priority over the predilections of those nominally in charge of decision-making.
2. Difficult to see how this principle will avoid the issues of Global North domination in other international institutions.
3. The geographic location of GPI decision-making and/or any Secretariat is significant. With very few exceptions, most UN and multilateral agencies are based in the US or Europe. There is meaningful symbolic significance in GPI departing from this 'norm'.
4. Do governments represent the public or their own class or clan interests?
5. How can this principle address the challenge of 'whoever pays has the power'?
6. If those who decide are state-governments signing cooperation agreements, what are the mechanisms for dialogue between civil society-government-private enterprises to influence such decisions?
7. The key challenge here is how the GPI concept balances universal legitimacy (including all countries) with effectiveness in decision-making.
8. Can governance stifle the revolutionary aspect of GPI? How will governance include all voices?
9. Special attention should be paid to the tendency of private enterprises and corporations that present themselves as civil society (e.g. company foundations) limiting the entry of less formal civil society.
10. How can democratic countries be expected to cede a lot of power over the money and how it is used? How can such preconditions work in a GPI system? Even on global issues, there is a tendency for countries to act nationalistically (e.g. COVAX and Access to COVID-19 Tools (ACT) Accelerator).
11. How to follow up at country level on commitments made at global level? How to achieve the difficult balance between global response and appropriate local action?
12. The way that GPI is currently defined still disempowers communities and people as recipients and not as active contributors to conceptualising of solutions, the implementation and the defining of impact.

All benefit

1. GPI goals need to be clearly stated with measurable targets and indicators and independent monitoring processes.
2. Cross-cutting approach needed to work on the heterogeneous nature of GPGs.
3. What calculations will inform where to invest (thematic areas, development priorities, etc.)?
4. Investment alone is not enough as it also requires public participation, communication, advocacy and willingness to take political action.
5. Financial investment should use a broad range of social, political and economic indicators to guide eligibility and allocation methodologies (e.g. health service coverage, disease burden, political strength and stability, and physical infrastructure).
6. Non-financial investment is also necessary, such as technology-sharing for accessing GPGs, e.g. scaling up local manufacturing of COVID-19 vaccines, increasing the capacity of more countries to develop their own vaccines.
7. GPI must consider what tactics to employ to make the benefits obvious to richer countries, given that they will not be the ones predominantly benefiting from equitable distribution of wealth and access to services.
8. COVAX was built on similar principles of equity and equality, but rich countries undercut the mechanism via bilateral deals. The backlash that high-income countries (HICs) faced for taking from COVAX could also have an impact on their willingness to engage with GPI.
9. The GPI framework should highlight what opportunities there will be for richer countries to address their own levels of poverty through this mechanism.
10. Governments from rich countries should not be entitled to finance Good Corporate Governance through GPI and spend more money on allowing corporates to evade taxes and heat the climate.

4. A representative coalition

One of the main pieces of feedback from across the participants was that the coalition advocating for GPI needs to be broad, representing the various geographies, identities and themes in the global development ecosystem. The attempt to cocreate the GPI approach in a representative way is appreciated, but more needs to be done.

1. More visible leadership from the Global South — a true partnership. GPI right now looks quite Northern driven.
2. LMICs should benefit from the early use of GPI principles.
3. The Global South (Africa and Asia continents), rather than being seen as pure aid recipients, these countries and regions can demonstrate that they are partners and can contribute to global funds.

4. Focus on social groups, especially young people. Look at how the *enabling infrastructure for active engagement with young people* is delivered, for example, the linkages of climate adaptation to decent work.
5. Involve key actors representing a diversity of voices and perspectives from all parts of the world (North and South), including communities from various socio-economic demographics, NGOs, governments, multilaterals, foundations, private sector, faith-based organisations, academics, and independent experts.
6. Further civil society engagement to ensure inclusivity and equity and to mitigate or prevent corporate and Multilateral Development Bank capture.
7. More thought needs to be given to how GPI can benefit Internally Displaced People, persecuted minorities and other vulnerable groups. There are millions of people around the world who are not well represented by national governments and can even be excluded from participating in civil society. How would they be represented in GPI's decision-making processes?
8. The process excludes the humanness of people or commodifies people, problems and challenges, and its premise is to then 'invest' to resolve the 'issues with the commodified'. The process is still hinged on power dynamics that envisage the need for someone to invest something somewhere (where it lacked before) and change will happen.
9. A need for innovative and creative leaders to drive the agenda.
10. Cocreation is not necessarily a familiar concept and process to all stakeholder sectors.

5. Local : national : regional : global

Throughout the consultation, constant reference was made to the importance of subnational and local institutions, as well as regional bodies, to complement national and global entities.

1. Place local challenges (and action to address them) in the global context while exploring how GPI-funded local action can influence global parameters, directly and indirectly.
2. Help foster multilateral solutions to global challenges while also offering the framework for local solutions
3. Use a localised approach rather than one solution fits all and integrate local actors in global issues to make solutions holistic and encompassing.
4. Develop stronger national capacities through cooperation.
5. Redefine aid, development and empowerment within the prism of local challenges and solutions —where the local starts at the household.
6. Local and regional decision-making bodies are important but complicated because it is still very dangerous in many countries to speak out and criticise, for instance, the government.
7. Placing emphasis on regional bodies and national governments within the allocation of GPI investment not only redistributes power, but also enables more effective targeting of resources.
8. Because of their inherent responsiveness to impact (feedback loops) on the ground, cities and regional governments acting in coalition across national boundaries are best positioned

to take the lead in implementing GPI. That requires making the case to national governments that it is in their interests to devolve or otherwise autonomise decision-making authority to *subnational governments*, including those connected transnationally through economic, social, and cultural linkages.

9. How to follow up on commitments made at global level at country level? How to achieve the difficult balance between global response and appropriate local action? Even on global issues, there is a tendency for countries to act nationalistically (e.g. COVAX and ACT-A).
10. Enabling debates to progress collaboration across and beyond North-South and South-South cooperation, into progress in multilateral negotiations dedicated to global challenges.
11. Integrate local actors in global issues to make solutions holistic and encompassing.
12. Use localised approaches rather than one solution fits all.
13. Develop stronger national capacities through cooperation.

6. Better communication

Participants emphasised the need to communicate GPI to different audiences in different ways as part of the cocreation process, and had the following ideas for how to do so:

1. Articulate in detail *how the change can happen*, what the steps are, how people in the current system can support it.
2. To move from a concept to implementation, *the name of the organisation that delivers GPI must stand out and inspire*, avoiding similar overtones to existing financing mechanisms. It needs to be *motivational and attractive* to citizens and political leaders and signify a change from the traditional models that thus far have not provoked the systemic change needed to move to a more egalitarian global society.
3. More work needs to be done on *GPI's messaging and marketing*. This includes developing a *robust communications plan for launching GPI* that targets itself appropriately (for example, looking at the G20 level, as G7/UN is unlikely to be a good kick-off point) and utilising appropriate hooks.
4. The concept must accept *the intersectionality of continuing global conversations* including decolonisation, anti-racism work, anti-gender issues. GPI must include reparative, restorative and transformational justice systems for it to succeed.
5. Transparency must be a fundamental issue in the GPI narrative; how information is provided and how information is made available to all.
6. There is a need for awareness and simplicity.
7. No confusing technical terminology – access to clear information.
8. Stop using the language of 'donors and recipients', of 'aid and charity'. Start talking about *public investment for the common good*. Words matter.
9. Invest in media campaigns to ensure the *voices of the communities* are also heard and that there is demand-creation for adoption of GPI principles.
10. GPI feels a bit technocratic, therefore *more accessible terms and explanations* may be needed

to build popular support and legitimacy for the concept.

11. Clarity about how much this is about a paradigm shift vs a proposal for an actual fiscal institution or a financing instrument.

7. The role of the private sector

By definition, the concept of GPI concerns 'public' money and 'public' benefits. However, the more traction GPI concept gains, the clearer it becomes that there is a need to clarify the place of the private sector in relation to the concept of GPI. This was frequently mentioned during the Consultation, confirming its importance. Comments and questions included:

1. The current system of global health financing is fragmented and includes 'detrimental forms of public-private partnerships and blended finance' which are being used to support 'private-for-profit service delivery' that is 'only available to those who can pay'. GPI should aim to address these dynamics while ensuring that it does not fall prey to corporate capture.
2. Special attention should be paid to the tendency of private enterprises, and corporations that present themselves as civil society (e.g., company foundations), to limit the entry of less formal civil society (Global Consultation compilation of findings).
3. Tackling the continual fiscal crisis across much of the Global South, emphasising the importance of public over private investment, supporting sovereignty over public services, reversing privatisation trends (Global Consultation compilation of findings).
4. While it is important to ensure that GPI does not become captured and diluted into an initiative in line with the status quo, it is just as important to devise a strategy to engage with its opposition. Powerful private sector actors who benefit from the current system may seek to oppose GPI and we must decide how best to meet such opposition.
5. In climate finance, the 'private sector is not interested in delivering adaptation projects due to their neoclassical view of adaptation projects as a non-pure GPG'.
6. Consultation with *rich country government officials and the private sector* must also be carried out in order to understand where GPI could face opposition from, or co-option by, these powerful groups, and where it might be appealing.
7. GPI needs to secure *buy-in through consultation with a wide breadth of stakeholders*. This includes members of the *public* from various socio-economic demographics, high-income governments, the private sector, multilateral organisations and NGOs (Global Consultation compilation of findings).
8. Political dialogue needed between the different actors, including the perspective of the private sector (Global Consultation compilation of findings).
9. There is also a need for more fiscal space e.g. debt-free resources that will not put more financial strain on their governments. Since states may be more interested in meeting other needs of their citizens, private sectors in the various countries should be included as key stakeholders (Africa roundtable).
10. If those who decide are state-governments signing cooperation agreements, what are the mechanisms for dialogue between civil society-government-private enterprises to influence such decisions and agreements?

11. There is a 'continual fiscal crisis across much of the Global South', the tackling of which necessitated a shift in power, 'emphasising the importance of public over private investment' to ensure 'sovereignty over public services' and reverse current trends of 'privatisation'.
12. To ensure 'financial sustainability' some proponents of GPI advocate for a 'synergy between public and private money e.g. public private partnerships'.
13. When designing forums for GPI participation, we must strive to include the voices of the most marginalised and be aware of private sector appropriation tactics.
14. Develop a roadmap to creating a common space where countries and international financial institutions share lessons learned and experiences on how best to access finance, implement projects on a timely and adequate footing and enhance capacity of private and public personnel (Global Consultation compilation of findings).
15. There is a need for private-sector incentives for adaptation in least-developed and MICs to promote green investment when businesses implement a more sustainable model. Without those incentives it is hard to finance only with public money (Global Consultation compilation of findings/Survey Monkey).
16. Work on the incentives, especially for the private sector to be involved (Global Consultation compilation of findings).
17. Special attention should be paid to the tendency of private enterprise and corporations to become civil society (such as company foundations), limiting the entry of less formal civil society (Global Consultation compilation of findings).
18. The fiscal space in Africa is not there yet but African countries should pay in from day one and there is willingness for it, providing ownership. Clarity is needed on what the contribution would look like from the perspective of African countries. The 'GPI Pot' should be a combination of public and private funds due to the limited fiscal space that Africa has (Global Consultation compilation of findings).

8. Regional insights

As part of the consultation, roundtables were held in each of the main regions. The notes below draw on those roundtables, and also from other continent-relevant comments from other consultation sources to give an idea of how GPI might be approached in distinct regions of the world.

Africa

1. It is a great opportunity for global solidarity and also a means for Africans to own their development as it coincides with, and at the same time reinforces, the deep desire for and conversations around shifting the power to avoid donor colonialism, particularly in terms of aid.
2. How will the GPI governance structure promote equality in the distribution of resources and ensure that Africa is not sidelined so as not to entrench the already existing development gap, particularly on decision-making (response to 'all decide').
3. What mechanisms will GPI put in place to ensure effective management of funds. (response to 'all benefit').

4. Will GPI be a new global finance architecture, will a multilateral institution be created, or will it fit into the existing system or run parallel to it?
5. Will the money be kept sitting in a bank?
6. What accountability measures can be adopted to ensure all countries are paying?
7. With Africa's numerous developmental issues, financial constraint might be a challenge to the realisation of GPI.
8. What measures will be put in place in the governance structure to mitigate or manage the influence of individual country priorities against global or regional ones.
9. How then do we scale over these challenges and increase GPI's success rate in Africa?
10. There is the need to expand the outreach on GPI in Africa, creating opportunities to engage African governments — particularly through regional bodies like the African Union, Economic Community of West African States etc.
11. GPI should be tailored towards addressing the priorities of the African region.
12. GPI would make more impact in Africa if it is rolled out on a thematic basis. Key themes proposed were climate financing, vaccine justice and health financing.
13. GPI governance should be decentralised with strict accountability measures put in place.
14. The GPI model in Africa should be Africa-owned considering the political and cultural context of Africans.
15. Future consultations in Africa should target African experts on global financing.
16. Since states may be more interested in meeting other needs of their citizens, private sectors in the various countries should be included as key stakeholders.
17. There is still more room for engagement on the concept of GPI in Africa. With a good advocacy and communications strategy and, most importantly, roll-out of a good and convincing governance structure, GPI stands a great chance of thriving in Africa.

Asia

1. *Incentive for upper-middle income countries (UMICs):* they will be part of the decision-making group (SDGs are an example of UMIC country power).
2. *Incentive for LMICs:* they will get much more say over the money that is spent in their countries and regions through a formal and accountable, rather than an ad hoc, process where there are a lot of different contributors.
3. *Incentive for HICs:* Post-COVID-19 moment to focus on GPGs; power is growing from the South, money is not a charity from rich to poor, but an investment.
4. MDB operations are directed by their largest shareholders, rather than the institution itself; what would incentivise large shareholders with vested rights to GPI?
5. GPI helps realign the collective goals of the development sector as well helping modernise what multilateral institutions can do.
6. Navigating geopolitics through ground swell from the South, step by step.
7. How do we see GPI playing out locally? What is the role of regions, national and sub-national levels in terms of accountability and benefit?

8. How does GPI play out for donor countries as opposed to recipient countries?
9. From a GPI perspective – how could international policies and goals align with local, domestic ones, particularly for a country like India?
10. GPI governance must ensure fair, equitable distribution and contribution to GPGs.
11. Development cooperation is heavily guided by geopolitics – countries align regionally. An interesting question that dominated the Asian roundtable discussions was how GPI would navigate nations’ geopolitics, particularly for those that are not essentially partners. How does that work?
12. How do you ensure the powerful nations will not take the major decisions?
13. Who embodies GPI? Are we thinking of a new global body embodying GPI? How will investments play out?
14. How and who sets the agenda for the development activities through a GPI lens?
15. LICs should be ready to shift from the idea that they are always at the ‘receiving end’.
16. How do you reconcile countries’ domestic, national public money with international public money?
17. Although GPI advocacy needs to be intensified in Asia – with focus on engaging governments – more subregional roundtables can be organised to better align the concept to the various regions.
18. We need to get a more pictorial view of the concept of GPI, in short videos, presentations etc. as part of future advocacy plans.
19. There is a need to include civil society and think tanks in the GPI conversations.
20. *Complementarity of AIIB and GPI*: AIIB is project-oriented and focused on green physical infrastructure as GPGs. When GPI is linked to GPGs, this refers to provision of both physical and social infrastructure. GPGs are not to be bought and sold but shared among the global community through global solidarity. Could be part of groundswell from South-South cooperation, where lessons could be learned from connectivity and innovation by AIIB.
21. Engage with powerful actors such as government representatives in order to explore potential for push back from the traditional aid ecosystem.
22. Further explore the role of MDBs and national development banks in making GPI a reality. What are the incentives for their stakeholders to engage without reinventing the wheel?
23. What is the relevance of AIIB’s approach to GPI and lessons learned from this approach? Is there room for further growth?

Latin America and the Caribbean

All Contribute

1. During the various roundtables, participants from Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) stressed the need for differentiated responsibilities – primarily in the light of the climate crisis, under the concept of climate justice.
2. Contributions need to be primarily concessional, especially for a region as indebted as LAC.

3. Incentives for different actors need to be carefully analysed. Civil society highlights the need to pay special attention to incentives for the private sector.
4. Funding mechanisms were a repeated issue during the Consultation.

All Benefit

1. On this principle, and in relation to the 'all contribute' principle, it was suggested that money should be allocated in a sensitive manner with the understanding that those who benefit most are those who need it most, considering and taking into account the debt problem in the region.
2. GPI is seen as a tool through which the principles of historical and climate justice that the region has so strongly emphasised can be enforced.

All Decide

1. In the face of such a unidirectional graduation process as the existing one, the need for a system that breaks the self-centred view of the North towards the South is highlighted
2. The need for less bureaucratic mechanisms to reach those most in need was highlighted
3. Explore how it breaks with traditional paradigms. Following Carlos Cerda, UNDP Mexico roundtable "(...) the challenge of this initiative is to open up to new paradigms, breaking the old ones with the understanding that it will not be an easy task".
4. The need to discuss concrete aspects, such as coordination and representation mechanisms was raised
5. In order to ensure transparency and credibility of the 'all decide' principle, the following were emphasised: the need for real identification of stakeholders, depoliticisation of aid, active, live accountability mechanisms, external, independent control, access to clear information without confusing technicalities
6. It is important that CSOs have a role in decision-making.
7. Regarding the private sector – we should pay special attention "to the tendency of private enterprise and corporations to become civil society (such as company foundations), limiting the entry of less formal civil society." (raised during the CIVICUS Workshop in Latin America and the Caribbean).

Next steps

1. Political dialogue between the different actors, including private sector perspectives.
2. Create new funds that do not include debt, but highly concessional money, especially for climate finance, both mitigation and adaptation.
3. There are problems that need immediate action, such as the climate and health crises. Climate finance necessitates immediate action, as there is little time to restructure a whole system in order to move to more resilient economies. Adjustments to existing systems are more realistic.
4. GPI requires a social movement to drive it forward, with political will and action to achieve the transformation aspired to.

5. Several participants underlined the need to have a concrete pilot, in which the application of the GPI principles can be seen. Explore what the application of GPI would mean in the different sectors and in organisations.
6. More articulation of the concept to encourage broader stakeholder buy-in, especially from those working within the existing architecture.
7. Open space for dialogue with new actors such as local governments.
8. Most participants were willing to support knowledge generation and socialisation around GPI.

North America

1. The three principles can inform development investment in multiple ways and GPI can be seen as a tool to advance good policy and investment. Democratic governance needs to exist in key institutions to achieve goals in health or climate.
2. Climate justice is the kind of global issue that demands a new kind of global solidarity and a much more ambitious approach, which is what GPI would provide.
3. GPI can be a movement that is not 'programmes' or 'institutions' but is about informing and changing policy, programmes and finances.
4. A GPI approach can help broaden the impact of finance by treating non-financial capital on a more-equal footing, thus counteracting the persistent bias towards programmes.
5. GPI is necessary to promote collective financing and to advance health priorities.
6. We need to be clear about who we are empowering and who we are disempowering when it comes to allocating contributions and benefits and making decisions. It would be helpful to state that explicitly.
7. First and foremost, LMICs should benefit from the early use of GPI principles to ensure the biggest impact.
8. There should be a communications and engagement strategy in place, a toolbox for best practices, and a monitoring mechanism to ensure sustainability and to prevent corruption.

9. Thematic insights

Health

The need for GPI

1. It's about time we realised that a global financial system is not about aid, rather an investment into GPGs for global security.
2. In fact, the G20 High-Level Panel promoted the idea behind GPI in the following two statements:
 1. *Nations must commit to a new base of multilateral funding for global health security based on pre-agreed and equitable contributions shared from advanced and developing countries.*
 2. *We must recognise all the international support from pandemic preparedness and response is fundamentally not about aid but about investment in GPGs from which all nations benefit.*

3. GPI proposes a paradigm shift from this system to one where nations become committed to collectively financing global health, looking beyond the size of their national economies, and focusing more on a collective global approach to resolving global health issues with GPGs.

All contribute

1. GPI is seen as a new mechanism to mobilise finance for international causes, since the demand for resources is much larger than what governments are ready to share.
2. As a key paradigm shift in global finance, GPI could be useful as a new financial fund for global health security and pandemic preparedness.

All decide

1. Global health financing is about the rich giving to the poor, the rich having more power and therefore more say – ‘I give more therefore I have more influence’. Therefore, all the incentives right now are to keep the status quo: keep the poorer countries asking for money. The GPI way of thinking aims for power to be democratised, which provides an opportunity with the vaccine crisis.
2. For vaccine justice, there is a need to create a system in which all countries need to contribute according to their ability and should receive according to their need.
3. Separate focus on ‘Crisis Grants’ requiring immediate attention like nature and humanitarian emergencies.
4. Public health systems need to be better prepared to react appropriately to pandemics in close collaboration with public institutions at regional and international levels.
5. How does the GPI initiative empower LMICs to have a say seeing the power imbalances that are at play in global financing conversations?
6. Incorporating big multilateral institutions, such as Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance; the Global Fund to fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and the Gates Foundation as major players in the global health and development landscapes, including UN agencies such as the World Health Organisation and the broader UN system.
7. GPI paradigm shifts defined now as evolutions are agreed by everybody now. The problem is how you make it technically, and how to build political momentum.
8. Inclusive governance for GPI: What are the concrete opportunities and what can we do as advocates to make this happen?
9. Equity is a key issue for GPI. If COVID-19 vaccines continue to be so inequitable, it would create a parallel scenario when the wealthiest countries became disinterested with AIDS, TB and Malaria once the diseases no longer killed their citizens. Such countries are focused on what’s killing their citizens now, which is COVID-19. When COVID-19 stops being a threat in many of the HICs, their interest may cede. However, it will continue to be endemic in LICs and MICs because there are not enough vaccines.
10. The focus needs to be on the concrete operationalisation of GPI, both at the higher level, as well as on the demand side and what people vote into government and what they actually say yes to.

11. Moving forward, the case for GPI needs to be made to respective governments and global health institutions for them to address it through the Pandemic Treaty discussions and any discussions about developing a pandemic response and preparedness fund.
12. GPI could be used as a new funding vehicle for pandemic preparedness.

Next steps

1. Given GPI's commitment to a cocreated resolution, the ongoing development of a GPI approach at the technical level needs to be complemented by engagement and input from countries and stakeholders themselves
2. More work needs to be done to flesh out the technical and political case for a GPI approach to pandemic preparedness and response.
3. A roadmap towards implementation for pandemic preparedness and response would involve hosting these discussions on GPI alongside consideration of how GPI could be applied in the context of current international processes.
4. The current Pandemic Treaty discussions at the World Health Assembly, and efforts led by the G20 for a global health security fund, both present immediate opportunities to discuss the potential to employ GPI principles.
5. Moving forward, the case for GPI needs to be made to respective governments and global health institutions for them to address it through the pandemic treaty discussions and any discussions about developing a pandemic response and preparedness fund.

Climate Finance

The need for GPI

The following are some suggestions from the participants of the global consultation to improve the proposal, make it more attractive, and refine incentives:

1. Seek mechanisms to ensure that large 'donors' do not control large bilateral donations.
2. We need better harmonisation of climate funds, with greater coherence between the specialisation of funds, as well as greater representation to ensure these funds reflect country ownership. With so many official climate finance funds, it is important to ensure that GPI is not an additional fund to existing funds with parallel functions.
3. Assess opportunities through the existing movements around adaptation, which are really about democratisation of climate finance, making sure the finance is spent on a local level, getting more into the hands of representative organisations where the governance is actually run by the people who are supposed to be benefiting.
4. Assess how to ask the numerous aid agencies to relinquish their control over funds – in terms of incentives.
5. How do we change politics? Fundamentally, we have 'donors' who are prepared to provide loans as it makes it easier to balance their books as they count as investments.
6. There is a need for private-sector incentives for adaptation in least developed countries and MICs to promote green investment when businesses implement a more sustainable model. Without those incentives, it is hard to finance only with public money.

7. GPI should recognise, not only the participation of central governments, but also local governments. The question is how to bring these new local actors into this era of collaboration.
8. It is important to make the mechanisms less bureaucratic in order to reach the people who need it most as soon as possible.
9. There is no clear mechanism for global solidarity that takes into account inequalities and also the core development gaps between developed and developing nations. It is really the time to enforce a solidarity mechanism.

Quantity

1. The old narrative of US\$100 billion annual commitment for adaptation and mitigation purposes is antiquated and no longer fit to respond effectively to such projects.
2. It is essential to have more ambitious goals and think outside the box in order to engage effectively with climate finance at the global and local levels.
3. In previous experiences, the closest amount raised in the US\$100 billion commitment was around US\$70 billion, of which 20% was given in the form of grants and 80% in the form of loans.

Concessionality

1. The need for increased concessional funding, specifically on adaptation and mitigation issues, was reiterated during the Global Consultation. Normally, mitigation is linked to renewable energy, which generates benefits that can then repay the loan, but adaptation projects involve management risk as their purpose is to help countries respond to changes in their local areas due to climate change.
2. In addition to this, the private sector is not interested in delivering adaptation projects due to their neoclassical view of adaptation projects as a non-pure GPG.
3. During the Consultation, it was stressed that climate finance should never have been ODA, it should always have been more rights-based – that is another global failure.

All contribute

1. During the Consultation, it was pointed out that the principle of ‘everyone contributes’ could run counter to the idea of climate justice, since climate finance is based on the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities of countries. Those who are most responsible for climate debt should provide the most financial support. Furthermore, the poorest countries have very little responsibility for climate debt, and also a large debt, so it would be important to take this into consideration.
2. On the other hand, it was noted that creating pots of money for climate change means raising money through crowdsourcing to find out whether that can be utilised to identify some potential projects for adaptation and mitigation and if they can be funded beyond state boundaries.
3. Lastly, it is important to consider that there is a new trend of countries creating their own national development banks. A national federation of banks can be established where they can share a proportion of their profits to transfer into a configuration fund that can be used for GPI.

All decide

1. Questions were raised about how this principle would work, what would happen if there was no agreement, and what would happen if certain issues could not be decided?
2. The UN framework convention process has a crucial advantage: small, vulnerable countries have the option to sit at the table for their voices to be heard and hopefully influence decisions. However, there are 195 countries, which makes decision-making by consensus hard.

10. Inequalities

1. The main concern highlighted by the participants refers to the need to contemplate various issues, such as gender equity, sustainability, respect for the rights of indigenous people, among others, as integrated and cross-cutting themes for the GPI proposal. Not just as a particular theme(s), but as cross-cutting themes between them.
2. It is important to work on building and maintaining partnerships with actors on the international stage. The need for partnerships to be humane, transparent and problem-solving, as opposed to the kind of engagement we currently have, was highlighted. Actors must also work together horizontally and equitably.
3. There is a concern on the part of the participants in the Consultation that this is not a fund like the many existing ones. The need to create global governance institutions to find and coordinate efforts was stressed. It was suggested that it would be absurd to have many funds on the very parts that need investment, and expect that each of those have representation of each country. It is really important to have a global institution and governance organisation to coordinate efforts.
4. It confirms the need to rotate the narrative about poverty from a paternalistic perspective, but to start treating poverty and inequalities as a joint responsibility to live in a better and more sustainable world.
5. The approach needs to be cocreated from a horizontal perspective, and not merely a Northern idea with a Southern face.

Failures of the current system

1. We cannot allow what has happened in the past to continue, which is that rich countries stop worrying about the pandemic when it stops killing their citizens, while it remains a threat to MICs and LMICs.
2. Developed countries have a historical responsibility.
3. Gross national income per capita as an only indicator is insufficient.
4. GPI as an alternative to the development 'transition' as it is known.

5. The need for a different narrative. Moving from 'aid' to 'investment' would mean a paradigm shift in the way we refer to global inequality. Furthermore, it was highlighted during the global Consultation, that this narrative change could ensure more transparency, thus advancing the accountability of decision-makers to their populations, since "people feel disempowered and disconnected from their governments and decision-makers". Thus, GPI could impact people's views on global governance structures.

Filling the gaps

GPI's proposal to engage a diverse set of stakeholders that places emphasis on regional bodies and national governments within the allocation of GPI investment, not only redistributes power, but also enables more effective targeting of resources.

1. A GPI system could remove the reliance on the goodwill of governments and make funds more predictable, easier to manage and more agile and flexible in response to crises, with a centralised approach for governance and accountability at an international level.
2. While there is a need to increase the amount of concessional money, GPI is more than just money. As raised at a roundtable on GPI in East Africa, "There is a need to distinguish between the challenges of global governance and global financing because the viability of GPI must lie beyond money and financing."
3. The importance of solidarity and justice are now part of the discussions.

11. What next?

Making GPI a reality

Engagement and buy-in

1. A *coalition* – how people can join, how those who currently benefit from the system, for example, donor agency staff, can support the change.
2. Establish individuals from cluster countries as *regional GPI champions* that can push for sensitisation and advocacy towards political buy-in.
3. Identify the champions among the governments, CSOs and multilaterals that can bring the *conceptual conversation down to the ground* and discuss the practical implementation with peers.
4. Invest in media campaigns to ensure the *voices of the communities* are also heard and that there is demand-creation in adoption of GPI principles.
5. *Train* relevant sectors and personnel.
6. *Define the principles* in more detail and in *extending consultation* to actors beyond the development cooperation policy field, for example, actors involved in implementing the SDGs as well as commitments and action plans under multilateral agreements.

7. Broad political buy-in supported by a well-informed *electorate*. Consultation should be one of the initial ports of call for this project, with focus groups, surveys and interviews with people from different socio-economic groups, political opinions and geographies.
8. *Public buy-in for the purposes of securing political buy-in* is just one element of what the Consultation step must look like to ensure genuine support for the concept – a critical precursor to any attempts at large scale implementation.
9. Prioritise which of the many benefits of GPI have salience for different audiences in different contexts.
10. Consultation with *rich country government officials and the private sector* to understand where GPI could face opposition from, or co-option by, these powerful groups, and where it might be appealing.
11. Incorporate big multilateral institutions, such as Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance; the Global Fund, and the Gates Foundation as major players in the global health and development landscapes, including UN agencies such as the World Health Organization and the broader UN system.
12. Include faith-based organisations.

Implementation

1. In the short-medium term, *GPI principles should be further integrated into existing systems and mechanisms*, such as the Global Fund and the Global Partnership for Education, in an increasingly explicit way.
2. Build a case for GPI adoption in certain thematic areas: nutrition for growth.
3. Develop frameworks to guide the implementation of GPI principles: communications and engagement strategy, a toolbox for best practices, and a monitoring mechanism to ensure sustainability and to prevent corruption.
4. Engage young people.
5. Cooperation directed at local level: People's lives need to be touched by GPI.
6. Consultation of civil society networks at national levels.
7. *Partnerships*: Strengthen the technical and managerial capacities of the members of GPI partner associations; establish a database of the various multisectoral projects; financial support for these projects or lobbying in the search for potential partners and the creation of a sustainable partnership.
8. Develop *partnerships with financiers* : UN, World Bank, regional financiers and national governments.
9. Set up a country-wide implementation team and working groups involving all stakeholders.
10. Design advocacy strategies to convey messages on GPI principles and propositions.
11. Follow some stepping stones: focus on SDGs; prioritise SDGs specific to global regions and countries; identify the knowledge gaps; generate knowledge themes; invite ideas, proposals and programmes.
12. Establish governance structures that go beyond governments and integrate more actors in the Global South in the decision-making.

13. Special attention should be paid to the tendency of private enterprises and corporations that present themselves as civil society (for example, company foundations), limiting the entry of less formal civil society.
14. Ensure that the governance in international organisations reflects a shift towards inclusive decision-making, so that net-recipients of funds are equally involved as net-contributors in governance.
15. Develop measurable targets and indicators. Create a databank system and performance indicators for timely and fairly implementation approach principles to achieve the biggest impact.
16. Design advocacy strategies to convey messages on GPI principles and propositions.
17. In the short-medium term, GPI principles should be further integrated into existing systems and mechanisms, such as the Global Fund and the Global Partnership for Education, in an increasingly explicit way.
18. Build a case for GPI adoption in certain thematic areas.

Areas of biggest impact

1. GPI will need to *build momentum* towards the next steps of the post-2030 agenda.
2. Further explain and explore the future role of bilateral cooperation within a GPI framework.
3. Look at how the *enabling infrastructure for active engagement with young people* is delivered, for example, the linkages of climate adaptation to decent work.
4. More visible *leadership from the Global South* – a true partnership – right now it looks quite Northern-driven.
5. *LMICs* should benefit from the early use of GPI principles to ensure the *biggest impact*.
6. The *discourse, narratives, conversations and interactions* that dismantle, disrupt and revoke colonial patriarchal and religious supremacy that would then redefine interactions and engagement within the spaces where poverty alleviation, livelihoods improvement, social development and progress conversations are being held.
7. In the Global South (Africa and Asia) – rather than being seen as “aid recipients”, these countries and regions can demonstrate that they are partners and can contribute to global funds.
8. *Pilot in South-South cooperation* initially. For example, trialled by small island states, or Mercosur nations. This would not be without some disparities between powerful and less powerful nations, but could build credibility for the project between countries with established diplomatic cooperation and trust.
9. Because of their inherent responsiveness to impact (feedback loops) on the ground, cities and regional governments acting in coalition across national boundaries are best positioned to take the lead in implementing GPI. In the immediate term, such demonstration requires making the case to national governments that it is in their interests to devolve or otherwise autonomise decision-making authority to *sub-national governments*, including those connected transnationally through economic, social and cultural linkages.
10. *Fit GPI into social impact measures* – riding the current wave of *climate change* and the particular agendas in Europe and North America regarding *diversity and inclusion*.

11. Run a specific consultation on *how contributions are calculated and what incentives and obligations would be in place* to ensure fairness, based on equity, if not justice. Outline what common rights and obligations countries would be signing up to by joining GPI.
12. GPI should *evaluate its current design and communications*, including the name, to ensure it inspires and stands apart from existing finance mechanisms.
13. Look for opportunities to integrate GPI principles into existing initiatives in an increasingly explicit way.
14. Awareness, advocacy, and simplifying the principles to the people at the grassroots level is crucial.
15. GPI should devote more attention to the know-how, technology and knowledge-dimension of international cooperation.

Opportunities

1. Global Fund replenishment could be a starting point.
2. Further civil society engagement to ensure inclusivity and equity and to mitigate or prevent corporate and International Development Bank capture.
3. The Civil Society Partnership for Development Effectiveness, based in the Philippines, is trying to challenge the term 'development effectiveness' and goals set by people on the ground, such as national governments.
4. PEPFAR reauthorisation — next due in 2023 — and the imminent discussions, present an opportunity to incorporate GPI principles.
5. Opportunities need to ensure that the Global South has greater input and decision-making authority and that communities have a seat at the table.
6. There is a need to increase steps to integrate GPI principles into different US programmes or US supported programmes, e.g. PEPFAR, The Global Fund, Gavi, the vaccine Alliance.
7. We must increase awareness and generate dialogue about GPI within the global health and development fields in the US through roundtables.
8. Joint research paper on GPI and MDBs.
9. Further consultation with a wider group of Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and Multilateral Cooperation Center for Development Finance (MCDF) colleagues.
10. Asia foundation would like to organise more discussions in the near future about GPI.

Incentives for engagement

Incentives for rich countries

1. Articulate the potential incentives for rich countries to engage and adopt GPI principles and the opportunities to address their own levels of poverty.
2. Would the change and transformation in HICs spur circular learning and change processes that give LMICs a new role in the global cooperation architecture?

3. Consultation with rich country government officials and the private sector to understand where GPI could face opposition from, or co-option by, these powerful groups, and where it might be appealing.
4. Governments from rich countries should not be entitled to finance Good Corporate Governance through GPI and spend more money on allowing big corporations to evade taxes and heat the climate.
5. Further exploration and analysis are needed in cooperation that aims to achieve change in HICs.
6. Including transformation in HICs could spur circular learning and change processes that give LMICs a new role in the global cooperation architecture.

Political and public buy-in, wider engagement

1. Broad political buy-in supported by a well-informed *electorate*. Consultation should be one of the initial ports of call for this project, with focus groups, surveys and interviews with people from different socio-economic groups, political opinions and geographies. *Public buy-in for the purposes of securing political buy-in* is just one element of what the consultation step must look like to ensure genuine support for the concept – a critical precursor to any attempts at large-scale implementation.
2. GPI needs to secure *buy-in through consultation with a wide breadth of stakeholders*. This includes members of the *public* from various socio-economic demographics, high-income governments, the private sector, multilateral organisations and NGOs.
3. If those who decide are state-governments signing cooperation agreements, what are the mechanisms for dialogue between civil society-government-private enterprises to influence such decisions or agreements?
4. Beyond ODA into other policy areas (for example, trade, investment, climate, environment, foreign affairs).
5. Beyond the public sector into CSOs and networks.
6. Beyond the development cooperation policy field, for example, actors involved in implementing the SDGs as well as commitments and action plans under multilateral agreements.

Political incentives for diverse actors to join

1. Prioritise which of the GPI benefits have salience for different audiences in different contexts to promote engagement.
2. Incorporate big multilateral institutions, such as Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance; the Global Fund, and the Gates Foundation as major players in the global health and development landscapes, including UN agencies such as the World Health Organization and the broader UN system.
3. Include a diversity of voices and perspectives from all parts of the world (North and South), including from communities, NGOs, governments, multilaterals, foundations, private sector, faith-based organisations, academics and independent experts.
4. Establish individuals from cluster countries as *regional GPI champions* that can push for sensitisation and advocacy towards political buy-in.

5. Identify *GPI champions* among the governments, CSOs and multilaterals that can bring the *conceptual conversation down to the ground* and discuss the practical implementation with peers.

So far, GPI makes a compelling case for actors in the field of ODA, especially from rich Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development – Development Assistance Committee countries, to update their understanding for global cooperation. However, other policy areas beyond ODA, for example, trade, investment, climate, environment and foreign affairs are yet to be included among the group of GPI promoters. The political incentives for actors from MICs to join clearly depend on the feasibility of increasing available funding (to fulfil commitments with LICs) and of defining procedures and criteria for channelling funding to MICs in a reliable way (i.e. ending graduation). This is demanding for public finance of HICs – but also attractive – as it would give a better perspective for engaging strongly in making energy transition, climate neutrality, social protection etc. a reality in MICs.

6. The GPI concept requires some countries to cede some power to other geographies – how do we make it compelling for countries that currently benefit from the existing systems?

CONTACT

Khalil Elouardighi
GPI Programme Director
khalil@equalinternational.org

www.equalinternational.org

For more on GPI go to:
www.globalpublicinvestment.org

Equal

