

DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION DIRECTORATE
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE

WORK PLAN FOR DAC GLOBAL RELATIONS IN 2014

This document contains the 2014 Work Plan for the DAC's engagement with development stakeholders beyond the committee's membership. It is submitted to the DAC for INFORMATION.

The objectives, priority partners and instruments for this engagement are set out in the DAC Global Relations Strategy [DCD/DAC(2011)36/FINAL] which was approved by the DAC on 3 November 2011. The Work Plan indicates how individual DAC members can contribute to implementing the DAC Global Relations Strategy.

This Work Plan was discussed at a meeting of the DAC Informal Group on Engagement on 15 May 2014. It has been revised to reflect the feedback received.

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IMPLEMENTING THE DAC GLOBAL RELATIONS STRATEGY

I. Introduction

1. This document contains the 2014 Work Plan for the DAC's engagement with development stakeholders beyond the Committee's membership. The objectives, priority partners and instruments for this engagement are set out in the DAC Global Relations Strategy¹ which was approved by the DAC on 3 November 2011. The specific deliverables for 2013-14 are contained in the Committee's Programme of Work and Budget².

2. The Work Plan is structured around the three instruments for deepening engagement specified in the DAC Global Relations Strategy, namely: i) policy dialogue; ii) collaboration on development co-operation management and statistics; and iii) analytical work.

3. The Work Plan draws on lessons from DAC and OECD-wide experience of engaging with development stakeholders beyond their membership. These lessons include:

- The DAC's engagement needs to be **focused and strategic**, concentrated in areas where the DAC has added value.
- Engagement is a **partnership** between the DAC and the development stakeholders beyond its membership, who will ultimately set the pace and influence the nature of this relationship.
- **Building relationships** with development stakeholders beyond the DAC's membership is essential for advancing the DAC's engagement objectives.
- Engagement will be more effective when it is demand-driven and responds to current concerns. The DAC needs to be nimble so that it can **seize opportunities** that present themselves.
- Engagement partners are more likely to attend DAC meetings and participate actively when they have been **engaged from the outset** in both the work and setting the agenda, have **time to plan and prepare** their participation and have an **opportunity to present** their perspective.
- The DAC needs to **communicate effectively** what it has to offer to other providers of development co-operation and be clear on the benefits of becoming a Member or Associate.

4. Efforts to engage with development stakeholders beyond the DAC membership will be more effective when the Paris-based DAC and the OECD Secretariat work in tandem with DAC members at headquarter and field levels, ensuring that initiatives are **complementary and mutually reinforcing**. To facilitate such collaboration, DAC members are invited to advise the Secretariat of relevant plans and initiatives (via an e-mail to: Michael.Laird@oecd.org).

5. In its Global Relations Strategy, DAC members agreed to act as "champions" for promoting closer collaboration with development stakeholders. The Work Plan consequently indicates how individual DAC members can contribute to implementing the DAC Global Relations Strategy.

1. See: DCD/DAC(2011)36/FINAL.

2. See: DCD/DAC(2012)20/REV2.

II. Major achievements in 2013

6. Last year was an exceptional year for the DAC and for the implementation of its Global Relations Strategy. Five countries – the Czech Republic, Iceland, Poland, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia – joined the DAC in 2013. It took more than 25 years for the previous five countries – Greece, Ireland, Korea, Luxembourg and Spain – to join the Committee. The wave of accessions in 2013 is a testament to the importance of the DAC and the relevance of its work in today’s changing development landscape.

7. The five countries that joined the DAC in 2013 had previously engaged with the Committee for several years through policy dialogue, collaboration on development co-operation management and statistics and analytical work. Engagement in each of these areas continued in 2013 with other countries and organisations. Notable achievements included:

- **Policy Dialogue** was pursued through participation of non-member countries in the DAC Senior-Level Meeting and several DAC subsidiary bodies, as well as other international fora supported by the OECD. Some of the OECD Key Partners, the Arab donors and several other middle-income countries participated, as a member or observer, in the Steering Committee of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (Indonesia was a Co-Chair). Non-member countries, regional and multilateral organisations, civil society and the private sector were involved in the DAC’s work to identify new ways to measure and monitor development finance. Representatives from 47 development stakeholders participated in a Policy Dialogue on Triangular Co-operation³. Bilateral and regional partnerships with China and Arab countries and institutions were advanced. Under the auspices of the China-DAC Study Group, a Roundtable was organised in Beijing to share lessons on providing more effective development co-operation⁴. The OECD also organised a seminar in Paris, in collaboration with the Embassy of China, on “China and the OECD Sharing Views on Promoting Development”. The OECD leadership and the DAC Chair were supported in their dialogue with a range of countries beyond the DAC membership including several of the OECD non-DAC countries and Brazil, China, India, Indonesia and South Africa.
- **Collaboration on development co-operation management and statistics** continued, notably through seminars, special reviews and observing DAC peer and special reviews. Seminars were held in Turkey (February 2013), at the OECD (June 2013), in Chile (September 2013) and in Israel (November 2013). Chile⁵ and Iceland⁶ had special reviews of their development co-operation programmes. Bulgaria, China, Colombia and Latvia participated, as an observer, in a DAC peer or special review. The Development Co-operation Directorate (DCD) received on secondment staff from the Chinese Ministry of Commerce, the Chinese Academy of International Trade and Economic Co-operation and the Turkish Treasury. Targeted support on evaluation was provided to new DAC members and other engagement partners.

3. See: DCD(2013)5.

4. See: DCD(2013)9.

5. See: DCD(2014)1.

6. See: DCD(2012)7.

- **Analytical work** included preparation of reports on the readiness for DAC membership of the Czech Republic⁷, Iceland⁸, Poland⁹, the Slovak Republic¹⁰ and Slovenia¹¹, finalisation of a literature review¹² and a survey¹³ that mapped the state of play with triangular co-operation, finalisation of the report on a joint study visit to Zimbabwe, organised by the China-DAC Study Group¹⁴, and preparation of sections on non-DAC providers of development co-operation for the 2013 Development Co-operation Report¹⁵. The DAC Global Relations website (www.oecd.org/dac/dac-global-relations/) was up-dated and maintained.

III. Looking ahead

6. There are several challenges to implementing the DAC Global Relations Strategy fully. To be able to respond to the demand for engagement activities from the wide range of stakeholders identified in the Global Relations Strategy – namely OECD non-DAC members, major emerging economies (with priority to Brazil, China, India, Indonesia and South Africa), OECD accession countries (which now includes Colombia and Latvia as well as Russia), European Union Member States that are not members of the OECD (which now includes Croatia) and Arab countries and institutions - the DAC could focus on a more limited number of development partners beyond its membership, notably the non-DAC OECD countries and major providers of development co-operation that are seeking to strengthen their engagement with the Committee.

8. To advance the objective of making the DAC even more inclusive, the Committee and its members could encourage development partners that fulfil the accession criteria to become a Member (in the case of OECD countries) or an Associate (for other countries, some of which may prefer to become a DAC Participant).

9. The DAC and its members should also send consistent messages on engagement, at both the political and technical levels, and repeat these messages on all suitable occasions. A key message to convey is that the DAC believes that there is much to be gained from an open exchange of experiences and views on development with all providers of development co-operation. This aspiration was confirmed in 2011 in the statement “Welcoming New Partnerships in International Development Co-operation”¹⁶ which signalled the DAC’s intention to forge new relationships with others through open, reciprocal and constructive dialogue without pre-conditions. The DAC consequently also very much welcomes engagement with countries that do not consider themselves to be “donors” or that their development co-operation is “aid”.

7. See: DCD/DAC(2013)16.

8. See: DCD/DAC(2013)10.

9. See: DCD/DAC(2013)30.

10. See: DCD/DAC(2013)26.

11. See: DCD/DAC(2013)38.

12. See: DCD(2013)4.

13. See: DCD(2013)3.

14. See: DCD(2013)1.

15. See: DCD/DAC(2013)35.

16. See: DCD/DAC(2011)10/REV1.

WORK PLAN FOR DAC GLOBAL RELATIONS IN 2014

I. Policy dialogue:		
The DAC Global Relations Strategy calls for the Committee to strengthen policy dialogue with development partners beyond its membership, aiming to exchange experiences and promote mutual understanding on shared international goals and how to achieve them. This objective will be pursued in three ways: i) by encouraging the participation of other development partners in official DAC meetings and related activities; ii) through bilateral and regional partnerships; and iii) by engaging in dialogue on specific themes.		
A) Encouraging participation of other development partners in DAC official meetings and related activities		
<i>Activity</i>	<i>Key dates and opportunities in 2014</i>	<i>How individual DAC members can contribute</i>
I.A.1. The DAC invites to its Senior-Level and High-Level Meetings , as well as the DAC meetings to prepare for these events, non-DAC OECD members, OECD Accession Countries, OECD Key Partners and other key development stakeholders, including the United Arab Emirates and the Arab Co-ordination Group.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3-4 March - DAC Senior-Level Meeting – Paris. • 7-8 October – DAC Senior-Level Meeting – Paris. • 15-16 December - DAC High-Level Meeting – Paris. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DAC members' field offices in countries invited can encourage participation.
I.A.2. Through joint initiatives with other OECD Committees , the DAC is reaching out and engaging with non-member economies and organisations on topics such as aid-for-trade, environment and investment and development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9-10 April – DAC-EPOC Task Team on Climate Change and Development Co-operation – Zurich. • 26-28 May – 7th ICGLR (International Conference on the Great Lakes Region)-OECD-UN Group of Experts Forum on Responsible Mineral Supply Chains – Paris. • <i>(To be confirmed)</i> – Joint Meeting of the DAC and the Working Party of the Trade Committee on Aid for Trade – Paris. • 21 March and 17 October <i>(date to be confirmed)</i> – Meeting of the Advisory Group on Investment and Development – Paris. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DAC members can encourage participation of invited development stakeholders beyond the DAC membership.

Activity	Key dates and opportunities in 2014	How individual DAC members can contribute
<p>I.A.3. Several DAC subsidiary bodies collaborate with non-member economies and organisations. There is scope for more DAC subsidiary bodies to engage selectively with development stakeholders beyond the DAC membership, especially OECD countries that are not members of the DAC, OECD accession countries and other key development stakeholders.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12-13 February and 19-20 November – DAC Network on Development Evaluation – Paris • 20-21 February – DAC Network on Environment and Development Co-operation – Paris. • 20-21 March – Joint ENVIRONET/WP-STAT Task Team workshop to improve the Rio Markers, Environment and Development Finance Statistics – Paris. • 24-25 April and 24 June – Informal Meeting of the DAC Working Party on Development Finance Statistics – Paris. • 19-21 May – DAC Network on Gender Equality – Paris. • 3 June – Second Experts' Meeting of the Joint ENVIRONET and WP-STAT Task Team on improving Rio markers, environment and development finance statistics – Bonn • 16-17 September (<i>to be confirmed</i>) - DAC Working Party on Development Finance Statistics – Paris. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DAC members can encourage DAC subsidiary bodies to engage selectively with development stakeholders beyond the DAC membership, especially OECD countries that are not members of the DAC.
<p>I.A.4. The OECD Global Forum on Development, organised with the OECD Development Centre, promotes dialogue between DAC members and other development stakeholders, including CSOs, private foundations and the private sector. Through implementation of the OECD Strategy on Development, more OECD Global Fora will involve countries beyond the OECD membership and address issues of relevance for them.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 July – OECD Global Forum on Development “Rethinking structural challenges to development” – Paris. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DAC members' field offices in key development stakeholders can encourage participation.
<p>I.A.5. The OECD Annual Meeting of the Members of the Council on Development and the meetings of the OECD Informal Reflection Groups provide fora for strategic dialogue with the OECD's key partner countries and organisations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21 January - 5th Annual Meeting of the Members of the Council on Development – Paris. • On-going – Meetings of the OECD Informal Reflection Groups on Brazil, China, India, Indonesia and South Africa. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DAC member Ambassadors can help identify specific areas where the Organisation has value-added in engaging with countries beyond the Committee's membership. • The OECD member chairing each Informal Reflection Group can ensure that development issues are addressed, as appropriate and when opportunities arise.

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Key dates and opportunities in 2014</i>	<i>How individual DAC members can contribute</i>
I.A.6. Through its participation in the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation , the DAC can engage on a range of topics with countries beyond its membership, as well as the private sector and civil society in some cases.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15-16 April - the first High-Level Meeting in Mexico City. The OECD also organised a number of focus sessions on climate change, development finance, peacebuilding and statebuilding, and triangular co-operation. An annual meeting to review progress since Busan to be organised in Korea (<i>date to be confirmed</i>). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DAC members' field offices in development partners can encourage participation. DAC members can reach out to emerging providers of development co-operation and other development stakeholders to encourage participation the activities of the Global Partnership.
I.A.7. Through their bilateral meetings and participation in major international events , the OECD leadership and DAC Chair facilitate contacts and advance relations with numerous countries beyond the DAC membership. The Secretariat supports this dialogue by providing background information and input for these discussions and following up on contacts made.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-going - the OECD leadership gives high priority to pursuing dialogue with OECD countries that are not members of the DAC, OECD Accession Countries and OECD Key Partners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where possible, DAC members' field offices in countries visited by the OECD leadership can participate in meetings of OECD representatives and follow up on discussions held with the host country.
I.A.8. Seminars, debates and other informal knowledge-sharing activities organised by the OECD or individual DAC members provide opportunities for strengthening policy dialogue with development partners beyond the DAC membership. They are also important for building relationships and trust.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-going, and as opportunities present themselves. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When relevant, DAC members can invite the OECD to events they organise to share experience with providers of development co-operation beyond the DAC membership or to foster closer collaboration with the DAC.

B) Bilateral and regional partnerships		
<i>Activity</i>	<i>Key dates and opportunities in 2014</i>	<i>How individual DAC members can contribute</i>
I.B.1. The China-DAC Study Group is a key vehicle for advancing the DAC's engagement with China.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 June – Roundtable on evaluation – Beijing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DAC members in the Study Group can mobilise the in-kind and financial resources to implement the Study Group's agreed work programme [DCD(2013)2].
I.B.2. The DAC carries on a dialogue with an important set of Arab countries and institutions through the Arab Co-ordinating Group Institutions (ACGI) , as well as with individual Arab states.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 January – Arab-DAC Dialogue on Development – Kuwait and agreed follow up actions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DAC members can participate at a senior level in the Kuwait meeting and contribute actively to agreed follow-up actions.

Activity	Key dates and opportunities in 2014	How individual DAC members can contribute
I.B.3. For the European Union (EU), membership of the DAC for all European Union Member States is a strategic objective. The OECD is working with the European Union to strengthen the capacity for managing development co-operation in the non-DAC European Union Member States (e.g. on statistics, managing development co-operation and evaluation) and encouraging their future admission to the DAC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 April – Consultation with the Baltic States – Riga • On-going, and as opportunities present themselves. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DAC members can partner with individual non-DAC European Member States to share knowledge and experience (including institutional “twinings”) and encourage these countries to set DAC membership as an objective.
I.B.4. The OECD will work to establish other bilateral and regional partnerships, giving priority to non-DAC OECD countries and the OECD Key Partners.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Processing of the United Arab Emirates’ request to become a Participant of the DAC. • On-going, and as opportunities present themselves. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DAC members can usefully act as “champions” to help reach out to and promote closer collaboration between the OECD and non-DAC OECD countries and the OECD Key Partners.

C) Engaging in dialogue on specific themes

Activity	Key dates and opportunities in 2014	How individual DAC members can contribute
I.C.1. The work on anti-corruption aims at improving policy responses to corruption and illicit financial flows in connection with development, both in DAC member countries and non-member countries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 February – European Consultations of the High Level Panel on Illicit Financial Flows from Africa – Paris. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DAC members can share their experience with anti-corruption projects and in curtailing illicit financial flows, conducted domestically and in their partner countries.
I.C.2. Climate finance and green growth are areas where the OECD has been conducting joint work with several non-member countries and organisations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12-13 June – Workshop on “Towards Green Growth in South-East Asia” – Jakarta. • 23 June – African regional dialogue on climate finance – Nairobi. • September (<i>dates tbc</i>) – Latin America and Caribbean regional dialogue on climate finance – Buenos Aires. • September (<i>to be confirmed</i>) – Side event by the Partnership on Climate Finance and Development at the UN Climate Change Summit – New York. • (<i>To be confirmed</i>) – Side event on climate change and development at the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (Lima, 1-12 December) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DAC members can usefully act as “champions” to help reach out to and promote closer collaboration with non-DAC countries and organisations.

Activity	Key dates and opportunities in 2014	How individual DAC members can contribute
<p>I.C.3. The OECD has been engaging with a wide range of stakeholders on new ways to measure and monitor development finance.</p> <p>Among other initiatives, the OECD constituted an independent Expert Reference Group which will make recommendations on future action addressing development finance in the post-2015 era.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Events in the margins of the UN Development Co-operation Forum High Level Symposium (Berlin, 20-21 March), the UN Development Co-operation Forum (New York, July) and the UN General Assembly (New York, 24-29 September). • The Expert Reference Group meets in Paris on 23-24 January and 26-27 June. • 25 June – Workshop on Partner Countries' Perspective – Paris. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DAC members can encourage participation of non-member countries and organisations at the planned side events. • DAC members can also participate in debriefings and consider the recommendations made by the Expert Reference Group for reviewing ODA.
<p>I.C.4. Through the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding and the Effective Institutions Platform, the DAC can engage with a range of governmental and non-governmental development stakeholders (middle and low-income countries, multilateral agencies, civil society and think tanks) to work on state-building/peace-building and effective institutions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding will have its Global Dialogue meeting on 17-19 June in Freetown and organised a side event at the World Bank-IMF meetings (April). • Work on Citizen Engagement and Supreme Audit Institutions led by Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, South Africa, New Zealand and the OECD. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DAC members can encourage participation of non-member countries and organisations in the work of the International Dialogue and the Effective Institutions Platform.
<p>I.C.5. DAC and non-DAC members alike have a clear stake in making multilateral co-operation more effective. A dialogue on this theme can be mutually enriching and help to identify solutions to make the multilateral system deliver better.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-stakeholder workshops on effective ways to provide earmarked funding to the multilateral aid system organised in the margins of the First High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (15 April, Mexico) and in September (<i>date to be confirmed</i>). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DAC members can actively participate in the discussion and contribute to implementing the policy recommendations.
<p>I.C.6. The OECD will collaborate with the UN System (including UNDESA and UNDP) and the Co-Chairs of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing (ICESDF) to provide input to the financing agenda of the UN led post-2015 process.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 22 January - Meetings with the Co-Chair of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing - Paris • Participation in the 3rd, 4th and 5th sessions of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing (New York). • On-going bi-lateral meetings with UN system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DAC members can follow ICESDF meeting outcomes and participate in related meetings.

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Key dates and opportunities in 2014</i>	<i>How individual DAC members can contribute</i>
<p>I.C.7. The OECD's Task Force on Tax and Development involves developing countries (including China, India and South Africa), international and regional organisations, civil society and business. Co-chaired by South Africa and the Netherlands, the Task Force advises OECD Committees in delivering a Tax and Development Programme to improve the enabling environment for developing countries to collect taxes fairly and effectively.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 28 March – Meeting of the OECD Task Force on Tax and Development on based Erosion and Profit Shifting - Paris • South Africa and India are due to deploy tax experts to selected African countries under the auspices of the OECD's "Tax Inspectors Without Borders" project, a new initiative designed to help with complex international tax audits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DAC members can participate in Task Force meetings; share experience on development co-operation; and provide in-country support at the field level for Task Force work in developing countries.
<p>I.C.8. Triangular co-operation is an area of common interest between the DAC and providers of development co-operation beyond the Committee's membership. It may also be a useful entry point for dialogue with the OECD Key Partners that are increasingly engaging in triangular co-operation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15-16 April - Triangular co-operation discussed at a plenary session and a focus session at the High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation – Mexico. • The OECD will consider organising a follow-up meeting to the Lisbon Policy Dialogue held in 2013. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DAC members can encourage discussions on triangular co-operation at the Global Partnership and, as appropriate, contribute to implementing the follow-up actions agreed at the Lisbon Policy Dialogue on Triangular Co-operation [DCD/DAC(2013)5].

II. Collaboration on development co-operation management and statistics:

The DAC Global Relations Strategy calls on the OECD Development Co-operation Directorate to pursue collaboration at a technical level in the areas of development co-operation management and statistics. There is a clear demand from development partners to learn from DAC members' experience in these areas, including on evaluation (and having a system of performance monitoring and evaluation in place is a criterion for becoming a Member or Associate of the DAC).

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Key dates and opportunities in 2014</i>	<i>How individual DAC members can contribute</i>
<p>II.1. The OECD will support the efforts of countries beyond the DAC membership that report their concessional flows for development to the OECD to improve the quality and comprehensiveness of their reporting. It will also hold seminars, on a demand-driven basis, to help development partners beyond the DAC membership to put systems in place that will enable them to report to the OECD in the future. Priority will be given to non-DAC OECD countries that do not report (Chile and Mexico) and to major providers of development co-operation beyond the DAC membership.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24-25 March – Statistical mission to Qatar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DAC members can encourage countries that are not reporting their concessional flows for development to the OECD to commence reporting and work in collaboration with the OECD to strengthen reporting systems in these countries. • DAC members can share their knowledge and experience of statistical reporting systems with countries beyond the DAC membership.
<p>II.2. To promote better management of development co-operation, non-DAC countries may participate, as an observer, in a DAC Peer Review or Special Review [DCD/DAC(2013)34]. Priority countries for observing a review are the OECD Key Partners, non-DAC OECD members and non-DAC European Union Members States that have not observed a review in recent years. Among these groups of countries, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Colombia, Estonia, Indonesia, Latvia and Romania have observed a review in recent years.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Latvia is participating, as an observer, in the DAC Peer Review of Italy. • Colombia is participating, as an observer, in the DAC Special Review of Chile. • Mexico is participating, as an observer, in the DAC Peer Review of Japan. • Lithuania is participating, as an observer, in the DAC Peer Review of Ireland. • Croatia is participating, as an observer, in the DAC Peer Review of Austria. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DAC members can agree that an observer may participate in their peer review and possibly cover the associated travel costs.
<p>II.3. To promote better management of development co-operation, non-DAC countries may request a special review (on a fully-funded basis). Some countries that recently observed a peer or special review could now consider whether they are ready to request their own special review.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special Review of Chile concluded. • Croatia has requested a Special Review. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DAC members' field offices can encourage major providers of development co-operation to consider requesting their own special review. • DAC members can serve as Advisor on a special review.

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Key dates and opportunities in 2014</i>	<i>How individual DAC members can contribute</i>
<p>II.4. Management seminars aim to promote better management of development co-operation. They can address capacity development needs, including those identified in special reviews, thereby helping countries to move closer to meeting the criteria for joining the DAC, as a Member or an Associate.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On request. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DAC members' field offices can encourage major providers of development co-operation to request a seminar on managing development co-operation. • DAC members can share their knowledge and experience of managing development co-operation with countries beyond the DAC membership.
<p>II.5. The OECD welcomes staff on secondment from countries that are not members of the DAC. This creates an opportunity for experience sharing and mutual learning and helps to build the capacity of these staff for when they return to their home institution.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-going. • The DCD has received a secondee from Turkey in 2014 and may receive a secondee from the Chinese Ministry of Commerce in late 2014. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DAC members can provide funding to support secondments to the OECD.

III. Analytical work:		
The DAC Global Relations Strategy calls on the OECD Development Co-operation Directorate to produce analytical work on the development co-operation activities of non-member economies.		
<i>Activity</i>	<i>Key dates and opportunities in 2014</i>	<i>How individual DAC members can contribute</i>
III.1. The Development Co-operation Directorate conducts reviews to access a country's readiness to join the DAC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepared in response to a letter to the OECD asking that the DAC accession process be initiated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DAC members can encourage countries that fulfil the DAC accession criteria to join the Committee as a Member or as an Associate.
III.2. Continue preparing analytical work on triangular co-operation , contributing to filling the analytical gap and increasing the information available on this modality of co-operation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (Mexico, 15-16 April) gave political impetus for further work on triangular co-operation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DAC members can help disseminate, including through field offices in non-DAC countries.
III.3. Monitoring the development co-operation programmes of non-DAC countries, particularly OECD members that are not members of the DAC, OECD accession countries, OECD key partners and countries that report activity-level statistics to the DAC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sections on non-DAC providers of development co-operation to be prepared for the 2014 and 2015 Development Co-operation Reports. An analysis of the use of the multilateral aid system by selected non-DAC members will be part of the Multilateral Aid Report. The 2015 Fragile States report will include an analysis of non-DAC providers of development co-operation support to fragile states. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DAC members can help disseminate these reports, including through field offices in non-DAC countries.
III.4. Dissemination of DAC global relations activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DAC Global Relations website: - http://www.oecd.org/dac/dac-global-relations-continues-to-be-up-dated-and-maintained. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DAC members can ensure that their own website contains links to the DAC website.