



# OUTCOMES REPORT ON THE AFRICA REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION POST-MONITORING WORKSHOP AND PREPARATIONS FOR THE 2ND HIGH LEVEL MEETING

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## INTRODUCTION

The regional workshop on the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) post-monitoring results and preparations for the 2nd High Level Meeting was organized by the African Union Commission, NEPAD Agency, UNDP Regional Service Centre for Africa and the UNDP-OECD Support Team, from 14-16 September 2016 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The workshop was made possible with funding support of the European Commission and UNDP Republic of Korea's SDGs fund. The workshop had the following objectives:

- Review progress in implementing commitments on effective development cooperation and challenges related to commitments on development effectiveness principles
- Discuss broad parameters for a refined monitoring framework and
- Formulate Africa's common position and consensus on development effectiveness priorities.

The workshop was attended, by approximately 94 participants from Governments (Ministries of Finance and Economic Planning), Development Partners, UNDP Regional and Country offices, regional commissions, civil society groups, Youth and women organizations as well as private sector representatives. A list of participants can be found in Annex 1.

The report is structured as follows:

- Section 1 Background and context.
- Section 2 Overview of the workshop sessions and main outcomes;
- Section 3 Review of the Draft Nairobi draft outcome document
- Section 4 Key Priorities and Key Political messages to Nairobi

## SECTION 1 Background and Context

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The Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation is an inclusive global forum bringing together a broad range of development actors to strengthen the quality, impact and effectiveness of development co-operation. The Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC) emerged from an agreement reached at the Fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan, Republic of Korea in 2011. At the Forum, development stakeholders agreed to “hold each other accountable for making progress against the commitments and actions agreed on effective development co-operation, alongside those set out in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and Accra Agenda for Action through i) agreeing on country-led frameworks based on national needs and priorities for monitoring progress and promoting mutual accountability; and ii) monitoring progress through a selective and relevant set of indicators at global level.

The twin purpose of the Addis Ababa Africa Regional workshop was to discuss the 2015 GPEDC monitoring results and prepare the region for the Second High Level Meeting of the GPEDC following the retreat of the Africa Development Effectiveness Working Group which was held in Kampala, Uganda 26<sup>th</sup> -29<sup>th</sup> May 2016. The GPEDC HLM2 will take place in Nairobi in November 2016, hosted by the Government of Kenya.

The 2nd Round of the GPEDC Monitoring process, aimed to provide evidence on progress, opportunities and obstacles in the implementation of EDC commitments. This is with the aim to support mutual accountability and stimulate, as well as inform multi-stakeholder dialogue at country, regional and global levels on how to make development co-operation more effective. The Monitoring Process, started with the Pre-Monitoring Workshop held in Addis Ababa in November 2015, and was followed by the compilation of data by all National GPEDC Coordinators at country level. The preliminary monitoring findings from the global and continental results were therefore presented and discussed at regional workshop. Further, the monitoring results were presented at the start of the regional dialogue to help provide evidence for Africa’s input into the

1<sup>st</sup> draft of the Nairobi Outcome Document towards building key political messages at the 2<sup>nd</sup> HLM on GPEDC.

The main objectives Second HLM are to:

- Take stock of the implementation of development effectiveness principles and commitments;
- Provide a learning space on development effectiveness, showcasing successful example;
- Identify innovative approaches to sustainable development that can be scaled up;
- Position the Global Partnership to effectively contribute to implementation of the SDGs and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda

HLM2 provides Africa with another opportunity to consolidate its position and binding commitments on effective development cooperation. The HLM2 is an important process as it is taking place during the implementation of key regional and global priorities Agenda 2063 and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Both frameworks seek to achieve inclusive growth, sustainable development, and climate change for the continent. More importantly the HLM2 is being held on African soil and presents an opportunity for the African voice to be heard and that it be reflected in the outcome document. The NEPAD Agency is spearheading this process and consolidating the African voice on this process.

The Global Partnership's monitoring framework consists of a set of ten global indicators, which are based on principles of country ownership, results focus, inclusive partnerships; and transparency and accountability. These principles are anchored in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda agreed at the Third international conference on Financing for Development in July 2015. Participation in the monitoring exercise is voluntary. The second round of the monitoring process was launched in September 2015 and the results will inform the Global Partnership's high-level and policy dialogue in improving the effectiveness and quality of development co-operation. The Partnership enhances monitoring efforts on developing countries own data and processes to support country led efforts. The country-led monitoring approach helps to strengthen countries own monitoring and accountability processes, which is vital to help build effective and accountable institutions, foundation for global accountability in the context of Post-2015 framework.

# SECTION 2 Overview of the Workshop Sessions and Main Outcomes

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## 2.0 GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND KEY FINDINGS

Africa is the only continent that has consistently provided a common position on issues addressed in key global summits and conferences. These common positions represented a shared African position in presenting the continent's ambitions and expectations and informed related debates at all levels and laid out the relevant issues for Africa. Africa through its common position was instrumental in the discussion and adoption of Agenda 2030. The 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063 focus on people and their well-being as they offer an unprecedented opportunity to eliminate poverty and address inequality, social exclusion, lack of economic growth and environmental challenges. As a result, the two agendas address all three dimensions of sustainable development, economic social and environmental.

Implementation and financing of the two Agendas, at national level, but also at regional and continental level will require mobilization and effective utilization of wide range of development resources beyond ODA. As reflected in the preliminary results of the GPDEC monitoring exercise conducted in more than 36 African countries, while the share of ODA to the region is decreasing, ODA remains crucial particularly for African countries most in need. Strengthening the effectiveness of ODA therefore remains essential and much more needs to be done to deliver on agreed commitments. The Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) outlines the need to mobilize the financial and non-financial resources, domestic and external to deliver on the Agenda 2030 and Agenda 2063 and acknowledged the importance of effective development cooperation. AAAA emphasizes Domestic Resource Mobilization as the most sustainable form of financing to achieve the SDGs and also recommends use of ODA as catalytic resource of other development finance means. Given the inclusiveness and multi-stakeholder nature of the GPDEC, GPDEC is an important platform to achieve the SDGs and Agenda 2063. The Second High Level Meeting therefore presents an opportunity to demonstrate the relevance of the GPDEC to support implementation of the Agendas. The AAAA (para58) and the SDGs goal 17 offer the GPDEC as the ideal platform for SDG and Agenda 2063 implementation and review.

Financing of the Means of Implementation of the SDGs emphasizes the strengthening and use of country systems to build Integrated National Financing Frameworks. These are based on quality data and analysis and management strategies to maximize the complementarity of different

flows mobilized from various sources; however, the challenge will be to ensure that these resources are used effectively to achieve results.

Inclusive planning and transparent budgeting are key to effective implementation of Agenda 2030. According to the Open Budget Survey, more than 140 countries have undertaken the Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability assessments and notable progress in budget transparency over the past decade has been observed. In the same vein a number of development players have made significant investment to publish timely, comprehensive, high quality, forward-looking information on aid and other resources for development.

Effective multi-stakeholder partnerships are important tools for effective SDG implementation and this requires an enabling environment for all development actors including civil society, private sector and government to participate. GPEDC is an important platform that promotes inclusive partnerships where actors complement each other's efforts; Partnerships must support country ownership and be aligned with national policies and priorities to support implementation of the SDGs. This calls for more transparent and accountable actions of all stakeholders in the partnership.

As a knowledge hub and platform for sharing results, the Global Partnership promotes Accountability and Mutual Learning as it also tracks the behavior of all development actors against the agreed principles. Therefore, stronger investment and commitment is needed to enhance national planning and coordination framework for the SDGs. This will ensure sustainability of this engagement process.

### **2.1.1 AFRICA VERSUS OTHER REGIONS IN THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP MONITORING FRAMEWORK**

In the Second Round of Monitoring, over 81 developing countries of which 36 were from Africa volunteered to participate in the survey as compared to around 45 in the First Round. More than 125+ development partners and hundreds of non-state actors participated in consultations (civil society, private sector, trade unions, parliaments and others). In terms of coverage development cooperation approximately US\$44 billion was utilized in assessing behavior of development partners in the Use of country systems, Predictability, Aid on Budget and Transparency.

Most African countries that participated have demonstrated significant progress in defining their long term vision, national development plans, and mutual accountability, aid on budget, gender-

responsive budgeting and inclusive partnerships. As compared to other regions, Africa's performance deteriorated in some indicators. Aid predictability and untied aid have declined, and strengthening of country systems registered no progress. However, more work is needed to coordinate and harmonize the different planning tools for better policy coherence. Africa achieved moderate progress in aligning Partner and Government objectives.

In terms of indicator 3 enabling environment African countries performed better than other regions by making available training opportunities for a meaningful engagement with CSOs, level of coordination of African CSOs, and access to information between Development Partners and CSOs around their joint activities. However, there is still room for improvement in CSO engagement in the design, implementation and monitoring of national policies, and access to information. There is lack of proper instruments and logistical support to institutionalize public private partnership dialogue. Both government and private sector lack champions to spearhead the process.

With regard to transparency and accountability in Africa there has been a significant increase in mutual accountability reviews and tracking of budget allocations for gender equality. The challenge remains as donors continue to implement off budget projects and programs. Unavailability of comprehensive and timely Data in the monitoring process compromises the effectiveness of the results of the monitoring framework. As recommendation, the participants called on all stakeholders in the monitoring exercise to be more open in sharing information to ensure reliable evidence.

The Monitoring Results also showed that traditional donors' contribution still dominates in Africa as compared to other regions although emerging partners (China, Arab states) have increased their development cooperation to Africa in the last 10-15 years. Africa's comparatively high dependency on aid is therefore of concern, considering that a number of the African countries are graduating to Middle Income status. Agenda 2063 calls on Africa to redirect its thinking to use ODA to catalyze additional resource mobilization from other sources, public and private. Under priority area 7.2.3 *Development assistance* of the Agenda 2063 Framework indicated that by 2040 the proportion of aid in the national development budget would be zero for all African countries. This can be realized through strategies such as; Elimination of illicit capital outflows, promotion of policies to stimulate the tax revenues, negotiation of good revenue sharing arrangement with investors in the extractive industry and promote policies to maximize revenues from extractive industry.

### **2.1.2 COUNTRY PERSPECTIVE**

Several countries shared their experiences in the Monitoring Exercise, including Kenya, Uganda Sierra Leone Malawi, and Côte d'Ivoire. The findings revealed that African countries have made

significant progress in implementing the global partnership although it has not been even across the region. Governments have made planning more inclusive through establishment of dialogue structure and creating enabling environment for new stakeholders including emerging donors, private sector and philanthropists. This new engagement reflects the diversity of the Global Partnership and is recognized as an important expression of the spirit of inclusiveness forged at the Busan High-Level Forum in 2011.

The reporting period in the global partnership monitoring framework presented challenges in terms of different calendar reporting period as some countries use the normal calendar year system and others do not. Survey questions in the global partnership monitoring framework asked closed ended questions which made reporting very difficult as some answers needed to be qualified. There is need to harmonize reporting to International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) standards to make sure there is no confusion in the meaning of terms and data from the monitoring process, thus ensuring the comprehensiveness of data.

### **2.1.2 MANDATE OF THE GPEDC**

For GPEDC to be effective in carrying out its mandate, participants raised concern on the governance and working arrangements of the GPEDC. Africa is calling for transparency and mutual accountability in the selection criteria of chairs and co-chairs and members of the Steering Committee and also working arrangements with the joint support team. In view of the above, Africa proposed that roles, responsibilities, decision making powers, and accountability measures of the co-chairs, steering committee and JST be further reflected on and made explicit through linked terms of reference. This will help to further institutionalize a stakeholder-based GPEDC governance structure through streamlined methods of working for transparency and ownership by all constituencies.

However, Africa acknowledges the significant role the GPEDC plays as a platform for exchanging experiences and knowledge towards the achievement of the SDGs. To change behavior among all partners to increase EDC, the GPEDC should continue to play a strong advocacy role, In order to increase participation of old and new development partners the Global Partnership should increase its communication and visibility at all levels

## **2.2 KEY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR STRENGTHENING MONITORING FRAMEWORK**

With a view to the upcoming HLM2 the meeting came up with key recommendations:

1. Due to High dependence of African governments on aid and the need for enhanced domestic resource mobilization capacity especially through curbing illicit financial flows, Africa needs to diversify funding and also strengthen its financial and regulatory institutions through stronger systems and processes;
2. There was a decline in untied aid, aid predictability and no progress in the use of country systems. Africa calls on Development Partners to improve on the Paris unfinished business.
3. Call for harmonization of planning and budgeting at country levels and between countries and development partners so as to have alignment on reporting time.
4. More work in providing space for CSO participation in order to promote inclusive processes at national and regional level. In some countries there is shrinking political space for CSOs. Also there is a need to invest in building the technical capacity of CSO for them to effectively engage in the development processes across all levels.
5. Transparency and accountability need to be enhanced especially access to information by non-state actors.
6. There is need to move away from rhetoric to actions on women and youths to capitalize on their energy and potentials. A deliberate effort to develop funding facilities to support youth and women with sustainable solutions and innovation is critical.
7. The resources required to achieve SDGs are larger than the current flows of development cooperation, so there is need to engage and collaborate with Private foundations and Private sector to finance sustainable development in terms of paying their fair share of taxes, corporate social responsibility and Public Private Partnership.
8. The Global Partnership should develop strong Monitoring Systems or Institutions.
9. Peace and security are essential for development and should be built and maintained;
10. GPEDC to serve as advocacy platform for change in ODA practice and as a means to increasing financing for development;
11. Strengthen and develop mechanisms to gather reliable and usable evidence on development cooperation.

### **2.3 Roadmap to Nairobi HLM2 and Nairobi Outcome Document vis-à-vis African Priorities**

Agenda 2063 is an overarching strategic framework for Africa over the next 50 years. It was developed by the AUC through a series of regional consultations. Africa identified a number of 'strategic initiatives' that will be undertaken to achieve these aspirations and these include among others, industrialization, building human capital, regional integration especially through the strengthening of regional institutions, agricultural development and stronger management of natural resources.

African leaders have committed, in the Agenda 2063: The Future We Want for Africa, to shape the next fifty years into an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens to drive its own development with sustainable and long term stewardship of its own resources. For Africa to realize agenda 2063 it is essential that it moves away from commodity dependency, increase agricultural productivity, increase its industrial base, reduce high unemployment and increase intra-African trade. This involves political will, an enabling economic environment and favorable policies. Africa needs build capacity and put in place institutional mechanisms to curb illicit financial flows.

ODA will play a critical role in enhancing institutions, ODA will be used to curb illicit financial flows and more resources will be availed for development. Development partners (TICAD, FOCAC and other bilateral donors) and Financial institutions (World Bank, BRICS bank) have embraced Agenda 2063 and have committed to fund the program. Implementation of Agenda 2063 requires participation of all stakeholders and as such technical committees have been established at all levels.

Presented were the following African priorities which are founded on key continental, regional and national agendas, and expressed through the African Common Position and Consensus on Development Effectiveness of 2011 and the 2014 Abidjan Action Plan towards enhancing the effectiveness of development cooperation for sustainable results:

1. **Exit from aid** through use of aid as catalyst particularly targeting the productive sectors of the economy  
Africa is putting in place systems and mechanisms to ensure that curbing of illicit financial flows, build capacity, promote joint ventures for value addition.
2. **Middle Income Countries (MIC)**  
Africa countries graduation to MIC should ensure inclusive development so that no one is left behind.
3. **South-South Cooperation**  
Calls for renewed political commitment for a Southern-led, owned South-South Cooperation and build strong coalition for mutual learning and innovation.
4. **Progress on implementation of Busan**  
The voice of Africa should be adequately heard and reflected at HLM2. Africa calls for an action plan with a clear timeline for implementation of Agenda 2030.

## 2.4 Kenya as HLM2 Hosts

The Second-High Level Meeting in Nairobi is a critical moment for defining Africa's strategy and take stock of its commitments agreed under the GDEPC and linking it with implementation of 2030 and 2063 agendas. The HLM2 will run a theme "Towards Inclusive and Accelerated

Implementation of the 2030 Agenda.” The HLM2 takes cognizance of the changing landscape and it will explore other innovative ways of financing besides ODA-the traditional source of development financing. The most critical sources of financing for the SDGs and Agenda 2063 have been identified as ODA, Domestic Resource Mobilization (DRM), South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation, Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) and other financial flows from CSOs and Philanthropists.

HLM2 is made up of seven plenary sessions that include:

1. Progress with implementing development effectiveness principles and commitments
2. Achieving and financing the SDGs
3. Learning from South-south and triangular cooperation
4. The Business sector’s contribution to sustainable development
5. Economic empowerment of women and youth
6. Leaving no one behind and
7. Innovative and inclusive multi-stakeholder partnerships

Malawi as the outgoing co-chair of the GPDEC will chair Plenary 1 while Kenya, as the host of the 2nd High level Meeting is chairing Plenary 5 on Women and Youth. The Kenyan Government has appointed Ambassador. Macharia Kamau, Permanent representative of the Kenyan mission to the United Nations, New York to lead the process as chief negotiator. Kenya is responsible for preparing both draft outline and zero draft of the outcome document as an initial guide in the consultations and consensus building. The HLM2 outcome document will articulate renewed commitment to the effective development principles aligning to the 2030 agenda for sustainable development and new working arrangements of GPEDC. The consultation process of the outcome document is being done at the margins of international meetings such as the Annual Busan partnership Forum, United Nations General Assembly, World Bank Annual Meetings, post monitoring workshops held in Africa, Asia-Pacific, LAC etc) constituency base meetings.

The HLM2 outcome document consultative process is still to engage other constituencies like the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) and Eastern Europe with proposals to have engagement through member states at the margins of United Nations General Assembly (UNGA). The consultations will also reach out the New Development Bank (BRICS), International Parliamentary Union and The International Trade Union Commission.

Towards the finalization of the HLM2 outcome document, Kenya intend to nominate Sherpa to lead a team of 15 people from different constituencies to thrash out any contentious areas in the draft outcome document to be held two days before the official meeting. In this regard, Kenya will undertake consultations at different levels to ensure inclusivity.

The Nairobi meeting will comprise of two days of preparatory sessions and two days of high level discussions. The meeting will also feature a marketplace promoting technology, innovation and successful implementation. Applications are invited to make submissions as soon as possible so that selection is done before November, 2016.

## **2.5 Themes of the Nairobi High Level Meeting**

In view of evidence from the country and regional level experiences in implementing the EDC principles and preliminary findings presented from the 2<sup>nd</sup> Round of the GPEDC Monitoring exercise, the following issues were identified under the HLM2 thematic areas as follows:

1. Continued monitoring process at country level in the implementation of Agenda 2030 and agenda 2063,
2. Call for national action plans with clear timeline.
3. In view of Africa's higher dependency on aid, Africa proposed that development partners be flexible to apply ODA to the productive sector and not the usual social sector of the economy. SDGs implementation focuses on environmental social and economic sectors
4. Aid is to be used as a catalyst to leverage resources.
5. With regards to Transparency and accountability countries need to stream line their systems to allow effective participation of CSOs.

## **2.6 Challenges and Key actions for effective Development**

A recap on global partnership and its monitoring framework, origin and purpose of global monitoring was discussed. After five years of implementation and two rounds of monitoring, progress, challenges and necessary actions for the next fifteen years were drawn. Below is summary breakdown of the challenges and actions identified by participants:

### **A. Monitoring process, results frameworks and transparency**

- (i) To make continuous the monitoring round by linking it to country rounds and build an action plan
- (ii) To build strong commitments for the second high-level meeting of Nairobi
- (iii) To rationalize the monitoring frameworks
- (iv) To harmonize the systems for the transparency
- (v) To strengthen the data collection and of the data analysis
- (vi) To track the resources allocated to non-state actors (civil society and decentralized communities)

### **B. Enabling Environment**

- (vii) To create and strengthen space for effective participation of the civil society organizations
- (viii) To strengthen the capacities of the non-state actors

#### **C- Reorientation of the aid**

- (ix) Aid must be used as a catalyst to leverage more resources for the development
- (x) Africa calls on development partners to redirect ODA to productive sectors and not exclusively for the social sectors.

#### **D- Strengthening of the mobilization of the domestic resources**

- (xi) To improve the mobilization and management of domestic resources

#### **E- Management of the threats for the realization of schedules**

- (xii) To promote peace, conflict resolution and minimize fragilities in order to promote the implementation of the global partnership
- (xiii) To strengthen the regional integration to promote intra trade among African countries in the implementation of the two agendas.

### **2.7 GPEDC contribution to 2030 Agenda- Power of Partnerships**

In order to reach SDGs, Africa requires strong Partnerships and adequate resources (financial and non-financial). The partnerships need to be enhanced at different levels that are recipient government - donor government, CSOs – government, private sector-government and development partners - government and citizens. Partnerships are reaffirmed in paragraph 58 of AAAA and goal 17 of the SDGs as both speak to revitalization of partnerships in the realization of SDGs and agenda 2063.

### **South-South Corporation**

Implementation of South-South Corporation is guided by Respect for national sovereignty and ownership, equal partnership, Non-conditionality, Non-interference in domestic affairs, Mutual benefit. South-South cooperation compliments North South cooperation. SSC is not about China/BRICS but about all southerners including African countries. There is need to promote south-south corporation within Africa. Through SSC, Africa needs to create an enabling environment to allow technological transfer trade and facilitate mobility of people. In terms of implementation of 2063 Agenda regional integration should be adopted as a principle. Since Africa is at the center of SSC it is high time that it comes up with a strategy on how to engage its Southern partners.

In conclusion, three key points were identified for South-south cooperation:

- Africa should deepen South-South cooperation to unlock financial and non-financial resources for to support key development priorities (National Development Plans, Agenda 2030 and Agenda 2063);
- The creation of an enabling environment and reporting on evidence of cooperation between countries is a critical area;
- SSC should be southern defined and Southern led and in the case of Africa, to be driven by countries, RECs and the AU with a supporting role of development partners to guarantee fit and ownership of the modality by those whose development is the target. The kind of framework used in SSC must come from southerners and reflect the country's needs and this includes the development of related monitoring frameworks to guide effective monitoring and evaluation.

## **Private sector**

Private sector has not been fully participating in development planning processes in Africa and yet it is a powerful driver of development for job creation. Private sector can increase and enhance SSC by acting as conduits to knowledge and investment from Southern partners. It empowers local enterprises with different forms of finance in the implementation of agenda 2063. African Governments should create an enabling environment for private sector to participate in development through establishment of institutional and legal frameworks with the aim to align private sector activities with national and regional development plans. The involvement of the private sector will also enhance financing for development through the use of domestic resources in development. Stronger emphasis was made on the need for African governments to utilize development cooperation for domestic private growth.

## **Economic empowerment of women and Children**

The Busan Outcome Document from the Fourth High Level Meeting on Aid Effectiveness called on all development stakeholders to accelerate their efforts to address gender equality and women's empowerment at all levels of development. Agenda 2030 and other international and regional processes (Agenda 2063) have also acknowledged that genuine development will only be achieved if actors ensure the elimination of all forms of social, economic and political discrimination against women, girls and youth. Full realization of women and young people's rights, including their sexual and reproductive health rights; human rights is essential in any development and development cooperation process. Issues such as lack of education, lack of skills/ skills mismatch, and unemployment are fundamental development problems facing the youth across all sectors. African governments are urged to establish a financial facility to support

youth and women initiative, planning and budgeting should ensure inclusion of women and youth empowerment policies and should be enshrined in constitutions. Need to separate women and youth issues are different and should be separated.

## Section 3 Review of the Draft Nairobi draft outcome document

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The draft Nairobi document was shared and discussed by all participant's African representatives (governments, civil society, private sector, parliamentarians, youth and women representatives) at the workshop. The participants did not focus on changing format of the document but proposed alternative language in some paragraphs and included new issues that are critical for Africa. *Attached herewith is the revised draft HLM2 outcome document.*

## Section 4 Key Priorities and Key Political messages to Nairobi HLM2

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### 4.1 Key African Priorities and consensus

GPIs are voluntary initiatives led by different actors that are committed to advance specific commitment for effective development cooperation. In preparation of HLM2, from Africa, Rwanda, Uganda and Tanzania are some of the countries who participated in the Initiatives. The GPDEC latest reports (July 2015 and January 2016) show progress of GPIs in, stimulating innovations and promoting results in strengthening country ownership building inclusive partnerships, advancing gender equality and promoting development in situation of conflict and fragility to mention just a few. There is collaboration among GPIs as they share experiences and provide evidence and lessons learnt.

For HLM2 Africa identified the following priorities from the Results and Mutual Accountability GPI exercise:

1. There is need for strong legal framework and establish frameworks for countries that do not have CRFs;
2. Foster implementation of CRF and urge development partners to respect and use the recipient's CRFs and not develop their own CRFs;

3. In cases where there are no CRFs, development partners to support the development of institutional capacities to design CRFs;
4. Improve coordination, harmonization and alignment of budgetary and planning processes;
5. Strengthen and build human capacities on data analysis;
6. Build strong mechanism to produce reliable and usable evidence for development;
7. Build strong monitoring and evaluation regulations and institutions and how to use the information and establish inclusive platforms to share the information.

## 4.2 Key Political messages to Nairobi HLM2

A summary of the key messages was agreed upon and these will be shared with African Principals for their consideration and empower themselves during negotiations at the HLM2.

The messages identified from different area discussed are:

### Monitoring:

- Remains an important part of GPEDC and has the greatest potential to contribute to the achievement of AU Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2030 respectively;
- We call for a review of the Monitoring Framework to be aligned to the needs of AU Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2030 and an Action Plan for implementation be developed. HLM2 should lead to binding commitments from all stakeholders;
- We call on GPEDC to deepen the role of regional organizations in the implementation and monitoring of GPEDC commitments;
- We call upon development partners to harmonize their data on African country systems and commit to strengthen our data collection, analysis and dissemination capacities;
- We strongly urge development partners to use and adhere to African country systems. This calls for enhanced use of Country results Frameworks (CRFs);
- We commit to strengthen our Development Cooperation Policy Frameworks to adapt to the changing landscape of development finance;
- Adopt recommendations from the Monitoring Findings in reviewing the GPEDC commitments.

### Aid Dependency and Flows:

- We acknowledge that Domestic Resource Mobilization remains the most sustainable form of funding Africa's development transformation. We commit to strengthen policies, mechanisms/instruments and institutions to deepen and promote DRM;
- Aid can play a strong catalytic role for Africa's development and achievement of Agenda 2063. In this regard, we call for aid to be directed towards productive sectors and economies;

- We note with concern the reducing volume of aid and call upon development partners to meet their 0.7% GNP pledge and not compromise this with flows towards challenges in migration being experienced where ODA is being considered to cover humanitarian assistance, as well as, further increase grants and concessional lending towards LDCs.

### **Enabling Environment for Multi-stakeholders:**

- We will deepen our work on enabling environment for CSOs and private sector to promote the implementation of GPEDC, AU Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2030 and call upon CSOs and private sector to strengthen their transparency and accountability towards the achievement of socio-economic transformation. Further, we call upon all multi-stakeholders to support the sensitization of all CSOs on Istanbul principles.

### **GPEDC Contribution to Agenda 2030**

- We propose that GPEDC be transformed into a platform for achieving behavioral change on partner contribution towards implementation of SDGs;
- GPEDC Mandate should be reviewed to reflect the needs of Means of Implementation of Agenda 2030;
- GPEDC principle on Results based outcomes must be consistent and aligned with the National Development Plans and their respective Results Frameworks for impact;
- Development Partners should provide support for capacity development towards aligning AU Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2030 with the National and Regional Development Plans.

### **South-South Cooperation**

- South-South Cooperation agenda must be defined and led by the South, including the definition of its delivery and monitoring framework; and in the Continent's case, it should be framed and driven by African countries with the African Union and Regional Economic Communities with a secondary or supportive role of international development agencies and partners;
- We recognize that African countries have different financial needs for development and commit to strengthen and deepen the role of South-South Cooperation in providing complimentary resources towards the continent's transformation agenda;
- We commit to create an enabling environment for the promotion of knowledge and technology transfers, south-south investments and free movement of capital, services and persons;

- We commit to strengthen the role of South-South Cooperation in deepening the role of regional integration in Africa's transformational agenda;

### **Business Sector's Contribution to Sustainable Development**

- We urge the business sector to promote responsible, inclusive and sustainable business practices, including curbing illicit financial and resource flows from Africa, in line with the needs of the SDGs Agenda;
- We commit to strengthen the role of domestic business sector e.g SMEs through providing an enabling environment to access financial services thus contributing to SDGs implementation;
- We urge business sector to strengthen and align their cooperate social investment and SDG related programmes to the National Development Plans;
- We are committing to sensitize the private sector on their role in the GPEDC;
- We commit to mitigate risks emanating from public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and apply GPEDC principles in the delivery of PPPs projects;

### **Economic Empowerment of Women and Youth**

- We call on governments to fully implement youth and women employment and empowerment policies in all sectors;
- We commit to create structures for effective mobilization, participation and inclusion of women and youth in planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring of development programmes at all levels;
- We urge for the creation of an enabling environment including financial facilities and legal framework to support women and youth employment, empowerment and initiatives.

### **Conclusions and Way Forward**

The key political messages will serve to guide the African constituency at the Nairobi HML2 towards a common voice in shaping the future of development cooperation in support of Agenda 2030 and Agenda 2063 implementation. These messages will also inform the African input at the 11<sup>th</sup> GPEDC Steering Committee meeting in Seoul at the Busan Annual Meeting scheduled for October 2016.



# Annex 1

Africa Regional Workshop On The Global Partnership For Effective Development Cooperation Post-Monitoring Results And Preparations For The 2nd Hlm 14-16 September 2016, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia					
No.	Prefix	First Name	Family Name	Organisation Name	Position/Title
1	Ms.	Claudia	Kluger	Austrian Embassy Development Cooperation	Programme Officer
2	Mr.	Houcein	Mejdoub	Ministry Of Economy And Finances	Deputy Director Of Resources Mobilization And Aid Coordination
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4	Mrs.	Mariam	Haidar	Ministry Of International Cooperation	Head Of Aid Management And Coordination Unit
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