

Second High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation

## **NAIROBI OUTCOME DOCUMENT**

**Towards an Inclusive and Accelerated Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through Effective Development Cooperation**

*1 December 2016*

## **SUMMARY**

We, the participants of the second High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, are committed to effective development cooperation as a means to achieve the universal and inter-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

We met in Nairobi, Kenya, on 28 November-1 December 2016 to affirm the spirit of partnership in which we recognized our unity of purpose, inter-dependence and respective responsibilities.

We believe that effective development cooperation can arise from inclusion, trust and innovation, founded on respect by all partners for the use of national strategies and country results frameworks.

We seek to maximize the effectiveness and impact of all forms of cooperation for development. We do this to achieve the broad vision of people, planet, prosperity and peace.

To deliver on this vision, we will collectively and individually take urgent action in line with our four abiding principles that are applicable to all partners – country ownership, focus on results, transparency and accountability, and inclusive partnerships.

Our vision is consistent with agreed international commitments on environmental sustainability, human rights, decent work, gender equality and the elimination of all forms of discrimination.

While our principles and core commitments are common to all partners and contribute to the universal 2030 Agenda, each partner will aim to adhere to its respective commitments, in full recognition of the diversity of roles and prospective contributions of all.

Our Monitoring Framework is unique, and we will use it to monitor implementation of our commitments through country-led and country-based processes. This monitoring will contribute directly to the United Nations High-Level Political Forum follow-up and review of the implementation of the SDGs.

We will offer a voice to all stakeholders in the spirit of partnership. We will:

- broaden our partnership to include all interested stakeholders;
- invest in inclusive and effective country-level partnerships;
- create the enabling environment for the business sector, civil society, women, youth and others to fulfill their potential as partners;
- innovate by bringing together development, peacebuilding, security and humanitarian efforts;
- improve the practical utility of regional mechanisms, and the experience of Global Partnership Initiatives;
- place demand-driven knowledge sharing and learning at the heart of our work;
- promote effective South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation;
- promote peer learning between fragile and conflict-affected environments;
- evolve and strengthen our monitoring to deepen mutual learning, mutual benefit and mutual accountability; and
- continue to update our governing arrangements to ensure that all partners are heard and can steer the work of the Global Partnership.

## **PART ONE: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES**

### ***PREAMBLE***

1. We, Heads of State and Government; ministers and high representatives of developing and developed countries; as well as heads of multilateral and bilateral development agencies, financial and regional development institutions; parliamentarians; sub-national and local governments; representatives of the business sector; civil society; trade unions and philanthropy, met in Nairobi, Kenya, to take stock of the implementation of principles and commitments of effective development cooperation, and to shape how existing and new development partners can work together effectively to accelerate realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
2. This Nairobi High Level Meeting builds on our effective development cooperation commitments that we hereby reaffirm and that are embodied in the Rome Declaration on Harmonisation (2003), the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005), the Accra Agenda for Action (2008), the Fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan (2011), where the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (hereafter 'The Global Partnership') was established; and the Communiqué of the First High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership in Mexico City (2014).
3. We met in a spirit of inclusion and solidarity, and held fruitful discussions on the progress and challenges for effective development cooperation, and the Global Partnership's contribution to realizing the 2030 Agenda. We noted the importance of North-South, South-South and Triangular Cooperation; the business sector; role of civil society; gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls; the economic empowerment of youth; Leaving No One Behind; and unleashing the power of partnerships.
4. We recognize the significant progress made in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals. These include reducing the levels of extreme poverty, disease and hunger, and reducing gender disparities in primary education enrollment and political participation. We note that progress has been slow and uneven within and between countries. We believe that effective development cooperation is in our common interest though levels of poverty and inequality remain high, especially in Africa, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small-island developing states, countries affected by conflict and fragility, and many middle-income countries.
5. Exposure to risks and the inability to cope with the serious adverse effects of climate change; global economic and social shocks; shrinking civic space; the digital divide and the divide in science, technology and innovation; the youth bulge; persistent gender inequality and pervasive violence and discrimination against women and girls; the challenges faced by people living with disability; unemployment, underemployment and non-resilient livelihoods; migration challenges; physical insecurity and violence; and the threat of terrorism are part of our shared reality and must be addressed through partnership.
6. This was the Global Partnership's first High-Level Meeting after governments of the world – with the support of all development partners - adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction; the Addis Ababa Action Agenda; the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and its subsequent entry into force; the World Humanitarian Summit Commitments to Action, and the New Urban Agenda. We strongly believe that the principles of effective development co-operation—country ownership of development priorities by partner countries; focus on results; inclusive development partnerships; and transparency and mutual

accountability—are driving forces for the realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

7. We are inspired by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This is an ambitious, and transformative plan of action for eradicating poverty in all its forms. We note that the 2030 Agenda calls for all countries and all stakeholders to act in partnership to implement it. It also entails commitments that require all countries to undertake adjustment to national goals, policies and institutional arrangements.
8. We reaffirm in particular the 2030 Agenda’s pledge to leave no one behind as a philosophy that imbues our work and recognize that development cooperation must leave no-one behind to be effective. We further recognize that trust-building, action and behavior must be conscious and explicit elements of this shared endeavour. Here in Nairobi, we, representatives of all development stakeholders pledge ourselves to this cause.
9. The universality of Agenda 2030 means that the donor-recipient relationships of the past must be replaced by approaches that view all as equal and inter-dependent partners in development. The Global Partnership will champion this approach hereon. To this end, we recognize development partner countries that receive support, development partner countries that provide support, and development partner countries that both provide and receive support. In the spirit and practice of inclusion, we further recognize the large and diverse array of partners in development that already, and may in the future, contribute to effective development based on their respective assets and capabilities.
10. We recognize the Addis Ababa Action Agenda as an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which supports, complements and helps to contextualize the 2030 Agenda’s means of implementation targets. We acknowledge that the new Agenda requires—*inter alia*—effective development cooperation and inclusive multi-stakeholder partnerships, as expressed through SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals.
11. We take cognizance of the Istanbul Programme of Action for Least-Developed Countries, the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries, and the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway. We will work in concert with the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States. We reiterate our commitment to apply the principles of effective development cooperation adapted to each stakeholder’s capabilities and ambitions in order to reflect each constituent’s modalities and unique contribution to accelerate realization of the 2030 Agenda.

#### ***DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION: PRESENT AND FUTURE***

12. The 2030 Agenda requires an improvement in the quality, quantity and diversity of assets and resources if we are to achieve the SDGs and leave no-one behind. Central to this universal agenda is a change in outlook and behavior, where inter-dependence drives collaboration.
13. We recognize that sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, supported by sound macroeconomic policies, and an enabling environment at all levels, are of paramount importance to realize the 2030 Agenda. This is, first and foremost, driven by domestic resources. The mobilization and effective use of domestic resources in support national development priorities and the 2030 Agenda is critical for sustainable long-term, country-owned, development. We underscore that sustainable domestic resource growth is first and foremost generated by diversified and inclusive economic activity supported by an enabling environment. We acknowledge that this is, in part,

enabled by a universal, rules-based, open, transparent, predictable, inclusive, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system.

14. We attach high importance to the pursuit of sustainable development through the business sector. The business sector accounts for more than 70 per cent of gross domestic product and more than 60 per cent of employment in developing countries. We view the challenge to leave no-one behind as an opportunity for private capital to develop markets, deliver profit and raise public revenue, drive down the cost of access to goods and services, and promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, including through the digital economy. Dialogue and partnership between the business sector, governments, and other stakeholders can make this possible. We therefore acknowledge the importance of country-led collaboration to create an enabling environment for the formal and informal business sectors. This is to be complemented by trust-building and steps taken by the business sector towards socially-inclusive and environmentally-sustainable outcomes, including through its commitments to corporate social responsibility.
15. We further recognize that gender equality, women's empowerment and women's full and equal participation in leadership in the economy, including the digital economy, are vital to achieve sustainable development and significantly enhance economic growth and productivity. Women, youth, migrants, people living with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups typically lack the protections associated with decent work.
16. We note that the development efforts of many partner countries receiving support continue to be undermined by extreme volatility and high capital outflows, and the difficulty of taxing international flows. We welcome the progress made by the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes in ensuring effective implementation of international standards to tackle tax evasion and avoidance. We recognize the Addis Tax Initiative formed in response to the Addis Ababa Action Agenda as a way to boost domestic resource mobilization capacity and combat illicit financial flows, and call on development partners providing and receiving Official Development Assistance (ODA) and other official flows to associate themselves with this initiative. We welcome the ongoing efforts, including the work of the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes. We take into account the work of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) for the Group of 20 on base erosion and profit shifting.
17. We recognize that international migration requires coherent and comprehensive policy frameworks that promote safe, regular and orderly migration. These can enable countries to optimize the potential of migrant contributions to social and economic development in their host countries, in their countries of origin, and globally, as referred to in the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, adopted in September 2016. We note the need to address the drivers of large movements of migrants and refugees as stated in paragraph 37 of the Declaration, as well as of making migration a choice and not a necessity, as stated in paragraph 43.
18. We emphasize that the quality of development cooperation, in addition to quantity is important for the achievement of sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth. In this regard, we stress the importance of promoting quality infrastructure investment, including digital infrastructure, to promote economic efficiency, and increase safety, resilience and sustainability, and job creation.
19. We reaffirm the vital role of ODA in its own right as an international public resource specifically intended to support development objectives. It is of particular importance to the poorest countries, and to fragile and conflict-affected states. We further recognize the importance of ODA in complementing the efforts of countries to mobilize domestic resources, and to help catalyze additional private investment and public resources. Providers of ODA reaffirm their respective ODA

commitments including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries.

20. We underline the importance and potential of South-South Cooperation as an increasingly potent feature of international cooperation for development. South-South partners value-principles of respect for national sovereignty, national ownership and independence, equality, non-conditionality, demand driven, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual benefit. It is also underpinned by the principles of effective development co-operation. The application of these principles has been instrumental in the growth in South-South development cooperation in all its forms. Its scope and variety present opportunities to tackle the challenges of the 2030 Agenda, particularly in least-developed countries and middle-income countries.
21. We note that South-South Cooperation is a complement to, and not a substitute for, North-South Cooperation. We encourage development partner countries receiving support to voluntarily step up their efforts to strengthen the role of South-South Cooperation in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. We appreciate ongoing efforts made by Southern partners to enhance the effectiveness of development cooperation in accordance with the 2009 Nairobi Outcome Document of the High-Level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, including by continuing to increase accountability and transparency. We further welcome the work of the Network of Southern Think-tanks on measuring the effectiveness of South-South Cooperation. We look forward to the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the 1978 Buenos Aires Plan of Action as an opportunity to further strengthen effective South-South development cooperation.
22. We acknowledge that Triangular Cooperation offers practical modalities that can promote inclusive partnerships for the SDGs. As such, we note that Triangular Cooperation led by host countries and between different combinations of partners has enormous potential to promote mutual accountability, mutual benefits and mutual learning.
23. We stress the growing importance of Fragile-to-Fragile Cooperation between states affected by conflict or fragility in promoting peer peace-building and state building assistance. We welcome the work of the g7+ in this area and its potential to contribute to the advancement of the SDGs, particularly Goal 16: Peace and Justice.

### **THE UNIQUE ROLE OF THE MONITORING FRAMEWORK**

24. The Global Partnership Monitoring Framework is the main instrument for the Global Partnership that supports the global follow-up and review of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. This contribution is explicitly reflected in, and will inform, the measurement of Target 17.16 to *“Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries.”* The framework also contributes to the measurement of SDG Indicators 5.1.c and 17.15.1.
25. The primary utility of monitoring the effectiveness of development cooperation is at the country level, where government-led processes can use monitoring exercises to ensure that development cooperation observes our shared principles and realize our respective commitments. Support to the monitoring rounds is a core function of OECD. The evidence base that it produces, together with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), can promote commitments to effective development cooperation from OECD members that provide development support. International

organizations, the business sector, civil society and all the partners who are engaged can similarly benefit, as the Monitoring Framework helps to build mutual accountability, mutual benefit and mutual learning. This is why we believe that the Monitoring Framework can change practices and behavior in development partnerships, linking the Global Partnership as a means of implementation, through development cooperation, to specific SDGs.

26. We take note of the findings of the 2016 Monitoring Report of the Global Partnership, ‘Making Development Cooperation More Effective.’ This is the only report of its kind that measures the effectiveness of development cooperation in a comprehensive manner, and will inform follow-up and review of SDGs 5 and 17. The 2016 round enjoyed record levels of participation. Annex 3 provides a summary of the findings that informed the rest of this Outcome Document.

## **PART TWO: OUR SHARED PURPOSE**

### ***VISION***

**The vision of the Global Partnership is to maximize the effectiveness of all forms of cooperation for development for the shared benefits of people, planet, prosperity and peace.**

### ***PRINCIPLES AND CORE COMMITMENTS***

27. The four principles of effective development cooperation provide the underlying unity of purpose that drives the work of the Global Partnership. We believe that they offer value to all stakeholders irrespective of their character and role.
28. Based on the prevailing global context and learning from the findings of the 2016 monitoring round, we collectively endorse the following core commitments. We view the core commitments and the specific commitments by stakeholder contained in Annex 1 as single and indivisible. Through them we intend to sustain political momentum and practical action for effective development cooperation towards the successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

#### **Principle 1. Ownership of development priorities by partners receiving support**

29. We reaffirm that each country has primary responsibility for its own sustainable development and that the role of national policies and development strategies reflecting the priorities and aspirations of citizens cannot be overemphasized. We recognize the centrality of inclusive national policies and development strategies as the guiding strategic frameworks for all partners, while remaining consistent with relevant international rules and commitments. We also recognize the ‘right of initiative’ of non-state development partners at the country level.
30. We believe that country development strategies and processes, at various levels, should be developed, implemented, monitored and evaluated in a transparent and accountable manner. We note with concern, however, the slow progress by some development partners providing support with the implementation of national development strategies, planning processes and budgeting systems of countries receiving support. This includes national actions plans on gender equality and the empowerment of women.

31. We will support an enabling environment necessary for a diversity of innovation, including through the application of traditional knowledge that can contribute to national development objectives. Inclusion of all the assets available to a society is as important to completing the unfinished business of development cooperation as it is to tackling new and emerging challenges.
32. We commit to develop capacities for our national tax authorities, enhance accountability mechanisms for businesses and financial institutions, eliminate gender bias in tax systems, and to help combat illicit financial flows. We will strive to eliminate safe havens that create incentives for transfer abroad of stolen assets and illicit financial flows.
33. Development partner countries receiving support commit to:
  - a. develop or strengthen effective, inclusive nationally-owned development strategies to implement the 2030 Agenda, planning and budgeting systems and processes, considering our commitments to develop ambitious responses to the SDGs;
  - b. exercise accountable, strong leadership and inclusive ownership of the national development agenda and conduct thorough transparent and regular consultations with relevant stakeholders. Specific efforts will be made to ensure participation of women rights' organisations and of marginalized communities and groups;
  - c. monitor and ensure, in active partnership with parliaments and civil society, that support of development partners falls within the ambit of the national policy and development strategy priorities, and reflects citizens' priorities and needs;
  - d. publish regular, timely and detailed information on national and sub-national budgets, budget execution reports and related audits and make it accessible to the public;
  - e. strengthen national public financial management and procurement systems (also known as country systems);
  - f. promote civil society space to participate in, and monitor, development policies and programs, and to evaluate development progress by the government and other stakeholders;
  - g. engage in dialogue with the business sector to increase their role towards sustainable development; and
  - h. encourage citizen-led data gathering and reporting, by youth, women's groups and other partners in civil society.
34. Development partners providing support commit to:
  - a. implement measures domestically or within their own institutions that can contribute to an enabling environment for development partner countries receiving support to realize the SDGs;
  - b. make development cooperation more predictable by providing regular and timely information on three-to-five year indicative budgets as agreed in the Accra Agenda for Action;
  - c. assist development partner countries receiving support towards inclusive ownership and leadership of their development agendas at national and sub-national levels;

- d. accelerate progress in alignment, including through basing support on national policies, development strategies and increasing the reliance on national public financial management systems and processes;
  - e. provide capacity building and technical assistance for public financial management and procurement systems where needed and in consultation with development partner countries receiving support;
  - f. accelerate untying of development cooperation, and ensure that funding supports local businesses throughout the supply chain;
  - g. support capacity development of national business sectors and civil society to fully participate in national and international procurement, while adhering to and respecting international commitments on environment and labour, and peaceful and inclusive societies;
  - h. support nationally-led engagement with all development stakeholders, including civil society organisations such as women’s rights organisations and marginalized communities, to engage meaningfully in planning, budgeting and monitoring development strategies and plans;
  - i. develop capacities for our national tax authorities, enhance accountability mechanisms for businesses and financial institutions to help combat illicit financial flows, including through accelerating repatriation of stolen funds and assets to their countries of origin;
  - j. promote innovations that can reduce the average transaction cost of migrant remittances by 2030 to less than three per cent of the amount transferred, and to ensure that no remittance corridor requires charges higher than five per cent by 2030, mindful of the need to maintain adequate service coverage, especially for those most in need; and
  - k. accelerate progress in aligning bilateral development cooperation the inclusive national development strategies and planning processes of partner countries receiving support.
35. The business sector and philanthropy will seek to align their engagement to national development strategies and plans of development partners receiving support, and to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to maximize business and societal value.
36. Civil society partners commit to be guided by the Istanbul Principles relevant to ensuring country-level ownership of their initiatives, including participation, empowerment, and the pursuit of equitable partnerships.

## **Principle 2. Focus on Results**

37. We acknowledge the role of inclusive country-led results frameworks in assisting development partners receiving support to manage for development results and ownership. Countries providing support should assist with the development and implementation of national results frameworks through a transparent, participatory and multi-stakeholder process in line with the multi-stakeholder nature of the Global Partnership.
38. We recognize that high-quality, accessible, timely and reliable data disaggregated by age, sex, income, disability, race, ethnicity, migratory status, geography and other characteristics relevant in national contexts will be needed to help in the measurement of progress in development cooperation. We affirm our commitment to help develop partner country capacities in this regard.

This will improve national monitoring exercises and public debates in development partner countries receiving support.

39. In countries affected by conflict and fragility, national results frameworks must be developed based on a country-led inclusive assessment of the country's own fragility, as advocated by the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile and Conflict Affected States. In these contexts, the process of compiling such a national results framework can itself contribute to the consolidation of peace.
40. Development partner countries receiving support commit to:
  - a. adapt their national results frameworks to strengthen linkages with national development priorities and SDGs related targets and indicators;
  - b. strengthening their results frameworks, including through identifying meaningful and measurable indicators and realistic and robust targets and improving national monitoring and evaluation systems; and
  - c. ensure that national results frameworks have appropriate disaggregation and are used to drive performance, improve development outcomes, facilitate multi-stakeholder participation, and ensure no one is left behind.
41. Development partners providing support commit to:
  - a. as a matter of urgency, use the country-led results frameworks and associated national systems for statistics and for monitoring and evaluation in planning, delivering and monitoring development interventions;
  - b. support the development and implementation of these results frameworks and associated systems in countries that have not yet been able to develop them;
  - c. support the strengthening the statistical capacity and monitoring and evaluation systems of partner countries receiving support, with the aim of enhancing data collection and analysis, including data disaggregated by age, sex and location for use in policy-making, planning, budgeting and reporting on implementation of Agenda 2030; and
  - d. develop the capacities of partner countries receiving support to integrate the SDGs into national development plans and corresponding country results frameworks.
42. We acknowledge that South-South cooperation is committed to:
  - a. recognize that the impact of South-South cooperation should be assessed with a view to improving, as appropriate, its quality in a results-oriented manner; and
  - b. disseminate results, share lessons and good practices, and replicate initiatives, including through the voluntary exchange of experience for the benefit of developing countries, and according to their policies and priorities for development.
43. The business sector commits to:
  - a. bring core business competencies to sustainable development, for instance through supply chain management, customer engagement, and product design and delivery;
  - b. set up reporting and accountability systems on environmental, economic and social impacts of their efforts, in particular on the generation of full and productive employment and decent work for all;

- c. collaborate with national counterparts to innovate in areas such as service delivery, for example through the digitization of service delivery infrastructure and products aimed at untapped market segments; and
  - d. contribute to industry awareness of the commercial and societal benefits of socially-inclusive and environmentally sustainable business models and practices.
44. Civil society partners commit to be guided by national results frameworks in the execution of their work, as relevant to their role as independent development partners in their own right.

### **Principle 3. Inclusive partnerships**

45. We recognize that inclusive multi-stakeholder partnerships are necessary for the realization of effective development cooperation and for reaching the SDGs. Where partnerships include development efforts of national governments and other development partners, the contributions of all partners should actively engender trust, be coordinated and complementary.
46. In this context, we the Global Partnership commit to:
- a. increase our efforts to ensure an enabling environment for inclusive, multi-stakeholder partnerships, including through country-level platforms for collaboration, to perform complementary roles in a transparent and accountable manner;
  - b. strengthen and deepen partnerships with the business sector, civil society organizations, philanthropy, parliaments, sub-national and local governments and trade and labor unions to achieve sub-national, national, sub-regional, regional and global development goals;
  - c. commit to effective development co-operation to attract business investment, engaging business entities in a partnership that mutually benefit business strategies and development goals. We will review and adapt instruments for partnerships to ensure that development co-operation plays a catalytic role in helping develop business cases, remove barriers, and de-risk innovation and investment across the SDGs that benefit all sectors of society and are profitable for business;
  - d. increase the quality, quantity and diversity of resources that will enable productive multi-stakeholder partnerships at the country level, including capacity support. We recognize that knowledge sharing and technology transfer on voluntary and mutually agreed terms can be a powerful driver of economic growth and sustainable development;
  - e. strengthen our commitment to supporting related international partnerships for bringing effective development cooperation principles to unique contexts, such as the International Dialogue on Peace-building and State-building, with its focus on engagement in fragile and conflict-affected States;
  - f. utilize Triangular Cooperation as an approach to multi-stakeholder engagement that can promote mutual benefits; and
  - g. report on our partnership to the United Nations High-Level Political Forum.
47. We recognize that this endeavour involves many initiatives, both within and beyond the Global Partnership. We will reach out to other international and national stakeholder platforms to ensure better dialogue, complementarity and mutual re-enforcement of support to 2030 Agenda.

#### **Principle 4. Transparency and Accountability**

48. We reiterate that the shared principles of transparency and accountability are relevant to all Global Partnership stakeholders including development partner countries that provide and receive support, multilateral and bilateral organizations, sub-national governments, development finance institutions, the business sector, civil society organizations, philanthropy, parliamentarians, labor organizations, implementing partners and beneficiaries.
49. We acknowledge the essential role of transparent and accountable national parliaments and sub-national governments in achieving the 2030 agenda, as localizing the Agenda will guarantee that the needs of the communities are the drivers of cooperation. We commit to strengthen the capacity of sub-national and local governments to play this role.
50. We note that primary use of national data is to inform inclusive national conversations, to track performance, to prioritize, and to promote accountability. The Global Partnership therefore commits to strengthening country-level systems throughout the data life cycle. The data produced from national level processes then becomes the building block for review at regional and global levels. We will support efforts to make data standards interoperable, allowing data from different sources to be more easily compared and used.
51. We also endorse open data standards and platforms for making development data more accessible and understandable to promote focused and effective interventions. We encourage increased involvement of all stakeholders including data communities and the media to enhance data use at all levels.
52. Development partner countries receiving support commit to:
  - a. apply this principle and to develop, strengthen and maintain appropriate national systems, policies and processes to support their implementation;
  - b. involve parliaments, sub-national and local governments, and non-state partners in the definition, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development strategies;
  - c. intensify efforts to strengthen national statistical capacities and their independence and to support initiatives aimed at collecting and disseminating data in more effective and accessible ways;
  - d. increase transparency and the equal participation of all state and non-state partners in national planning and budgeting processes, including women's civil society organizations;
  - e. continue strengthening gender responsive planning and budgeting by improving the systematic tracking of resource allocations for gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls;
  - f. accelerate and deepen efforts to collect, analyze, disseminate, harmonize and make full use of data disaggregated by demography (including sex and age) and geography, to inform policy decisions and guide investments that can ensure that public expenditures are targeted appropriately, including to equally benefit both women and men and to leave no one behind; and
  - g. update existing arrangements for mutual accountability at country level to reflect the breath of development partners at country level, paying attention to the inclusiveness and transparency of these joint assessment processes.

53. Development partners providing support commit to:

- a. update their institutional architecture, policies and information management systems to make development cooperation more transparent, meeting the information needs of development partners receiving support, citizens, and other Global Partnership stakeholders, and relying on open data international standards such as the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI);
  - b. close data gaps by investing in national statistical capacity to systematically collect, analyze, disseminate and use data disaggregated by sex and age through appropriate financial and technical support and capacity building;
  - c. work together to improve the availability, accuracy and use of open data on development cooperation at the country level;
  - d. support increased awareness and use of data in planning, delivering and monitoring development and humanitarian initiatives, especially at the country level, to drive effectiveness, engage stakeholders and citizens and improve development outcomes;
  - e. strive to publish data on all ongoing activities, as regularly as possible, including detailed forward-looking data as well as results data and evaluations, wherever available; and
  - f. strengthen support to increase data use, including through the development of data visualization and analysis tools, and assist development partners that receive support to do likewise.
54. In addition, we respect the commitment of South-South Cooperation to enhance its development effectiveness by continuing to increase its mutual accountability and transparency, and we welcome efforts to create more inclusive mutual accountability arrangements that reflect the diversity and scope of the emerging development cooperation landscape.
55. Parliamentarians commit to:
- a. formulate laws that foster inclusive progress towards the SDGs; strengthen the fight against fraud and corruption; improve good governance in the public sector; and
  - b. be transparent and accountable in their oversight role in the management of public finances.
56. The business sector commit to:
- a. comply to effective development co-operation principles and commitments, become increasingly transparent and responsive to all sections of society within the jurisdiction, including legislators, regulators, civil society organizations, consumers and shareholders; and adhere to existing international and national reporting standards and human rights commitments in their areas of investment such as ILO labor standards, United Nations principles on Business and Human rights and the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises; and ensure transparency and integrity in its commercial affairs;
  - b. performing due diligence in its entire value chain, and becoming increasingly transparent about its operations;
  - c. invest further in accounting for the environmental, economic and social impacts of its value chains, including for legislators, regulators, civil society, consumers and shareholders;
  - d. collaborate towards transparent and accountable management systems of public and private funds used through public-private arrangements; and

- e. full transparency and cooperation with revenue authorities to enable efficient tax systems.
57. Civil society partners commit to implement practices that strengthen their transparency, accountability and development effectiveness, as guided by the Istanbul Principles and the International Framework for CSO Development Effectiveness.

## **PART THREE: A PLATFORM FOR ACTION**

### ***MANDATE AND WORKING ARRANGEMENTS***

58. We, the Global Partnership, will demonstrate practical contributions to the United Nations High-Level Political Forum (HLPF). The HLPF is the only forum with a universal mandate to oversee follow-up and review of the implementation of 2030 Agenda at the global level. The Global Partnership will also enhance its complementarity with the United Nations Development Cooperation Forum (DCF), and work with the Financing for Development (FfD) Forum. The Global Partnership, as a distinct multi-stakeholder platform, operates primarily at the country level; as such it provides a bridge between global processes at the HLPF, as well as the DCF and FfD Forum, and country-level utility for its stakeholders. To this effect we have updated our mandate and working arrangements, which are available in Annex 2.
59. We align ourselves with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its follow-up and review process in their entirety. We will do so through efforts concentrated at the country level. Guided by our shared principles and respective commitments, this will include support for the incorporation of development effectiveness principles into national development policies; support to multi-stakeholder partnerships and platforms; support for data provision and use by national counterparts in national dialogue; and use of data from the monitoring in the HLPF and FfD review processes. Evidence and data generated by countries with the support of the Global Partnership can also contribute to the analysis of trends in development cooperation at the DCF.
60. We recognize the need to refine the existing Monitoring Framework, taking into account emerging issues and new methods of development cooperation. This includes contributions to effective development cooperation from emerging partners and non-sovereign flows of capital, as well as to strengthen its utility in various country and regional contexts.
61. We will, where appropriate, identify new ways to measure and evaluate effective development cooperation, while ensuring that the monitoring process is voluntary, country-led, avoids duplication, minimizes the reporting burden on partners, and remains inclusive and multi-stakeholder in nature. Building on the work with the Monitoring Advisory Group, we request the Joint Support Team to further refine and strengthen the Global Partnership Monitoring Framework.
62. We intend to reach out and collaborate with both established and emerging institutionalized partnerships, including Southern groupings and the g7+. Our engagement will be based on our development effectiveness principles and aim to promote dialogue and common cause. In a similar vein, we will increase our focus on peer-sharing and peer-learning between stakeholders across the South, through Fragile-to-Fragile cooperation, and to promote public-private partnerships.
63. One of our main contributions to implementing the 2030 Agenda is to provide a platform for knowledge exchange and learning at country, regional and global levels. New insights inform political decisions and commitments, which drive renewed efforts to innovate and improve the

quality of development cooperation. The Global Partnership Initiatives (GPIs), regional and country platforms can test new approaches, generate evidence and develop innovative ways to drive implementation the principles of development effectiveness. We acknowledge their contribution to our forward looking agenda and welcome the new GPIs that were announced during our meeting (see Annex 4). Our call to action is to invest in making generated knowledge accessible to all constituencies.

64. We commit to enhance coherence, inclusivity, stronger and accountable partnerships and multi-stakeholder dialogues based on mutual interests, and facilitate knowledge sharing and accountability among various actors with the aim of achieving effective development. We commit to continue monitoring the implementation of development effectiveness principles through our monitoring framework to allow multi-stakeholder accountability which is driven by our four principles.
65. We will adapt our working arrangements to the new requirements of the 2030 Agenda and the specific role the Global Partnership should play in its implementation. We will:
  - a. amplify the multi-stakeholder nature of the Global Partnership;
  - b. ensure a transparent process to appoint Co-Chairs and Steering Committee members;
  - c. strengthen a constituency model that ensures all members participate;
  - d. promote mutual accountability, benefit and learning on respective commitments; and
  - e. promote the Global Partnership's country-focused approach, by investing in capacity of countries to lead and engage in multi-stakeholder partnerships at the country level.
66. The High Level Meetings of the Global Partnership will continue to provide an instrumental platform to uphold accountability and inject new momentum to implement commitments for effective development co-operation. We will convene the stand-alone High-Level Meetings every four years, and high-level segments in relevant international fora every two years.
67. We call on the Co-Chairs and Steering Committee to elaborate a biennial programme of work soon after this meeting. The working arrangements and programme of work will be reviewed regularly. In the spirit of critical self-reflection on its own effectiveness, we stress the need to undertake an independent evaluation of the Global Partnership in before the next High-Level Meeting.
68. The ambitious vision, commitments and mandate that we endorse through this Outcome Document and its annexes require strong, impartial and institutionalized support. We call on all partners to ensure that the Joint Support Team, hosted by OECD and UNDP, obtains the investment it needs to serve the Global Partnership.

## **OUR APPRECIATION**

69. We wish to thank the Host Country Kenya, the outgoing Co-Chairs [names and titles] and Steering Committee members [names and titles] for their dedication and steadfast leadership and support for the cause of development effectiveness. In addition, we wish to acknowledge the contributions of the Joint Support Team, based at OECD and UNDP.

70. We note with appreciation and gratitude the readiness of incoming Co-Chairs [names and titles] and Steering Committee members [name and titles] to push forward with us with this important partnership for the shared benefit of people, planet, prosperity and peace.

## **ANNEXES**

### **ANNEX 1. SPECIFIC COMMITMENTS**

1. A successful sustainable development agenda requires strong, dynamic and innovative partnerships between governments, parliaments, the business sector, civil society and additional stakeholders operating at global, regional, sub-regional, national and sub-national levels. In sum, the 2030 Agenda needs new ways of working that open up new opportunities for transformational change.
2. We, the Global Partnership, therefore endorse the respective commitments to and of specific stakeholders. These commitments are to be viewed as part of a whole together with the core commitments and hold equal standing, in full accordance with the principles of effective development cooperation.

#### **Parliaments**

3. We acknowledge the essential role of national parliaments through their enactment of legislation and adoption of budgets related to Agenda 2030, and their role in ensuring accountability for the effective implementation of national and international commitments. We will strengthen the capacity of parliaments as the principal institutions of representation, legislation and oversight.
4. Development partner countries receiving support commit to:
  - a. submit national aid or development cooperation information to parliament for review;
  - b. present progress reports on the implementation of the policies/programs to their respective parliaments annually, where applicable; and
  - c. share information with parliaments and promote and support their full participation in processes for developing and reviewing key policies related to development cooperation.
5. Development partners providing support commit to:
  - a. ensure that Overseas Development Assistance commitments are supported by Parliament legislation
  - b. present progress reports on the implementation of the policies/programs to their respective parliaments annually, where applicable;
  - c. share information with parliaments and promote and support their full participation in processes for developing and reviewing key policies related to development cooperation; and
  - d. Work with Parliament and legislatures to promote predictability in disbursement of development support.

#### **Sub-national and local Governments**

6. We recognize the importance of sub-national and local governments in strengthening the relationship between citizens with government, the business sector and other stakeholders, and ensuring the localization of the SDGs and the Agenda 2030.
7. Therefore, we commit to:
  - a. strengthen the capacity of sub-national governments to enable them to assume fully their roles above and beyond service delivery, enhancing participation and accountability at the sub-national levels; and
  - b. include sub-national governments in consultations regarding development strategies to localize the SDGs, strengthening their capacities to deliver basic services and infrastructures, mobilize local revenues, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization, and their participation in national and sub-national planning, within the context of national sustainable development strategies.

## **The Business Sector**

8. We recognize that the 2030 Agenda provides a framework within which businesses at both national and international levels can invest; that the wellbeing of people and planet are in the interest of the business sector; and that the business sector can be a significant force driving prosperity and peace towards the SDGs. We acknowledge growing evidence that the core characteristics of the business sector – including the profit motive – can and do create mutual benefit by contributing to the public good. We view the challenge to leave no-one behind as an opportunity for stakeholders to partner with the business sector and co-create inclusive and sustainable prosperity.
9. To this end, we commend businesses that already consider social inclusion and environmental sustainability as core to their business models and practices. We recognize that such investments can –and do – build trust and the “social license” for businesses to prosper. We will provide the platform for the business sector to explore, share, adopt or adapt practical approaches suited to each market context. This can help to ensure fair and transparent risk sharing and alignment with the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.
10. We encourage the business sector to contribute to advancing gender equality through promoting women’s full and productive employment and decent work, equal pay for equal work or work of equal value, and equal opportunities, as well as protecting them against discrimination and abuse in the workplace. We support the Women’s Empowerment Principles established by UN-Women and the Global Compact, and encourage increased investments in women-owned businesses.
11. Development partner countries receiving support commit to:
  - a. foster enabling policy environments for and with businesses, especially small- and medium-scale domestic businesses. We will work to improve the fairness, transparency, efficiency and effectiveness of our tax systems;
  - b. encourage tax compliance, and systems not undermined by wasteful tax incentives and other conditions essential for mobilizing domestic and international capital to advance the 2030 Agenda;
  - c. promote public-private partnerships for decent work for women, migrants, people living with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups working in the informal sector; and
  - d. recognize the importance of social dialogue in building trust that leads to “social license”, and its utility for informing business strategy within the overarching framework of national SDG objectives.
12. Development partners providing support commit to:
  - a. engage with the business sector through structured dialogue and partnerships to support socially-inclusive and environmentally-sustainable business practices, including and extending beyond corporate social responsibility and the economic empowerment of women;
  - b. contribute to trust building, for instance through disclosure practices and transparency in both source and destination countries. This includes seeking to ensure transparency in all financial transactions between Governments and businesses to relevant tax authorities;
  - c. make sure that all companies, including multinationals, pay taxes to the Governments of countries where economic activity occurs and value is created, in accordance with national and international laws and policies; and
  - d. continue to modify institutional incentives, policies and procedures to intensify engagement with the business sector.

## **Civil Society**

13. We recognize the essential role of civil society as an independent partner in its own right in effective development cooperation, poverty reduction, tackling inequality and progress toward the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda. We note that this role can be expressed in a number of ways, including advocacy and communication,

service delivery, monitoring, and research. We also recognize that civil society organizations are a significant means through which citizens can exercise their right to participate in development.

14. We commit to contribute to development of policy space and an enabling environment for the formation and operation of civil society organizations, as agreed in the Busan Partnership and consistent with agreed international rights, to ensure their full participation in development processes at all levels.
15. Civil society partners commit to:
  - a. adhere to the CSO Istanbul principles which incorporate the Busan Principles as an expression of mutual accountability with other relevant stakeholders in the Global Partnership; and
  - b. be guided by the country-led results frameworks as relevant to their work as independent development partners in their own right.

### **Philanthropy**

16. We acknowledge the essential contribution of philanthropy to development and progress towards the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda, not only through financial support that is often innovative, agile and quick, but also through knowledge and expertise, acting as catalytic agents of resources and relations. We welcome the efforts made to strengthen the effectiveness and quality of cooperation between and within philanthropy, governments and other development stakeholders, as reflected in the progress report of the piloting of the Guidelines for Effective Philanthropic Engagement.
17. We encourage philanthropy to use country-led results frameworks in their work with development partners, in the spirit of the 2030 Agenda, and commit to:
  - a. furthering public-philanthropic partnerships for sustainable development; and
  - b. foster enabling policy environments for the philanthropy sector, including transparent and efficient legal and regulatory systems

### **Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls**

18. We reaffirm that achieving gender equality, empowerment of all women and girls, and the full realization of their human rights are essential to achieve sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development. We acknowledge that women and girls are powerful agents for change and must enjoy equal opportunities with men and boys for participation, leadership and decision-making at all levels and in all areas of sustainable development, including on climate change and humanitarian responses.
19. Women and girls must benefit equally to men and boys from development cooperation. We reaffirm commitments to end violence and discrimination against women and girls as critical to their full and equal participation in all areas of sustainable development, including peaceful and inclusive societies. Gender equality, the empowerment of all women and girls, and the full and equal realization of their rights is essential to achieving sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development. We will continue to support gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls as critical to development cooperation effectiveness grounded in country priorities.
20. We recognize the unique and essential role of women's civil society and human rights organizations, including feminist organizations, in advancing gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. We also note the importance of engaging men and boys as partners and stakeholders in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls.
21. We will further reverse the trend of underinvestment in gender equality and women's empowerment by harnessing all conventional and innovative forms of financing - public, private, domestic and international - to achieve the goal of gender equality.
22. We commit to:

- a. prioritize investments in accessible, affordable, and quality social infrastructure and essential services that reduce and redistribute women’s unpaid care and domestic work and that enable their full participation in the economy, including the digital economy;
- b. deepen inclusive multi-stakeholder partnerships for gender equality and women’s empowerment at country, sub-regional, regional and global levels, including by ensuring the full and meaningful participation of gender quality advocates, women’s organizations and national gender equality mechanisms;
- c. continue to call for gender-responsive approaches and targeted action for women and girls in the formulation of all financial, economic, environmental and social policies; and
- d. ensure meaningful consideration of gender equality and the participation of women and girls in the implementation and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, at national, sub-regional, regional and global levels.

## **Youth**

23. We reiterate our commitment under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda to invest in the development of children and youth furthest left behind. We recognize that investing in children and youth is critical to achieving inclusive, equitable and sustainable development for present and future generations, and we recognize the need to support countries that face particular challenges to make the requisite investments in this area. We also reaffirm the importance to urgently improve reporting on child-focused ODA and domestic spending for improved monitoring of progress on the above commitments.
24. We commit to:
  - a. promote and protect the rights of children and youth, ensuring that children and youth live free from violence, exploitation and harm to develop their full capabilities;
  - b. strengthen capacity and create the space and necessary mechanisms for the meaningful participation of children and youth in the implementation and the monitoring of the 2030 Agenda at the local, national and international level; and
  - c. promote productive capacities of the youth, expand economic and social opportunities for the generation of decent work.

## **Countries in Special Situations**

25. We note the challenges faced by countries in special situations, namely African countries, Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs), and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) as well as the specific challenges facing Middle Income Countries (MICs), in their efforts to realize sustainable development. We also recognize major challenges which countries in conflict and post-conflict face in accessing development cooperation. We call for mechanisms that will mobilize resources and partnerships needed to support specific country-led development priorities. In particular, we acknowledge the work of the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States. We reassert the need to devise methodologies to better account for the complex and diverse realities of MICs.
26. We reaffirm that the long term vision of international engagement in fragile states is to build effective and resilient state and other country institutions. Assisting States in building capacities will make them more resilient to the risk factors for conflict and atrocity crimes and to add to their protection capacities in situations of emerging or ongoing crisis.

## **Middle-income countries**

27. We recognize the specific issues faced by Middle Income Countries (MICs) in their efforts to realize sustainable development. We recognize that the majority of the world’s poor people reside in MICs. We note with concern that access to concessional finance declines as countries reach middle-income status. This means that

countries may not be able to access sufficient affordable financing from other sources to meet their needs. We will explore ways to use development cooperation effectively to address the transition challenges faced by countries in this situation.

28. We emphasize that no one will be left behind in development cooperation effectiveness, and endeavor to reach those furthest behind first. For LDCs, the level of concessionality of international public finance should take into account factors such as the level of development of each recipient, including income level, institutional capacity, and vulnerability as well as the nature of the project to be funded, including the commercial viability. This is essential to facilitate a smooth transition out of LDC status and eventually towards MIC status.
29. Development partners providing support reiterate the need to develop graduation policies that are sequenced, phased and gradual and to explore ways to ensure that development cooperation best addresses the opportunities and challenges presented by the diverse circumstances of middle-income countries. We also reiterate the need for experience sharing between countries that have successfully transitioned from LIC to MIC to address issues of inequality and lack of social inclusion.
30. We commit to:
  - a. ensure that development cooperation addresses the transition challenges faced by countries joining the middle-income category; and
  - b. promote the use of multi-dimensional methods for measuring development.

#### **Enhanced engagement between humanitarian and development partners**

31. We note the need for better ways of working between humanitarian and development partners. We should work collaboratively across institutional boundaries on the basis of comparative advantage, with respect for the humanitarian principles. To this effect we reaffirm the commitments and actions we agreed in the framework of the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul and will endeavor to apply the principles agreed in the context of development effectiveness across peacebuilding, humanitarian action and development cooperation.
32. We recognize the link between peace and development, and the challenge to sustainable development posed by fragility and conflict, which not only impedes but can reverse decades of development gains. We recognize the peacebuilding financing gap. We take note of the principles set out in the New Deal by the G7+ countries that are, or have been, affected by conflict. We therefore urge stakeholders to mobilize resources and work in partnership to deliver development cooperation in such a way that reinforces peace alongside sustainable development objectives. We recognize the role played by local civil society in situations of fragility and conflict, and commit to strengthening support to civil society as a full partner in its own right.
33. We recognize that comprehensive political, development, peacebuilding and humanitarian approaches are needed to achieve lasting solutions. We therefore commit to:
  - a. support the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States as a set of guiding principles for coordinated action among development partners providing and receiving support, civil society, and the business sector;
  - b. ensure that development cooperation and humanitarian action work together to fulfill needs and increase self-reliance of citizens over multi-year timeframes, based on the comparative advantages of different partners;
  - c. support effective development cooperation in fragile and conflict-affected states to enhance capacities to prevent, manage and resolve conflicts and violence for sustained peace and development;
  - d. ensure that in fragile contexts, priority shall be given to empowering people, including those who are forcibly displaced, as independent development partners in their own right;

- e. redouble efforts to ensure that all development cooperation serves to reinforce peace and strengthen social cohesion by addressing the drivers of vulnerability, fragility and conflict; and
- f. address the challenges to improve the effectiveness and results of ODA for countries in fragile situations.

## **ANNEX 2: MANDATE**

[...]

## **ANNEX 3. FINDINGS FROM SECOND MONITORING ROUND**

1. The 2016 Report enjoyed a record level of participation. Eighty-one low and middle-income countries led reporting, and it involved 74 development organisations and hundreds of civil society organisations, business sector representatives, trade unions, philanthropic organizations, parliamentarians and sub-national governments. Their contributions reflected the increasingly diverse nature of development co-operation. The data and evidence covers nearly 90 per cent of development cooperation financed in these 81 countries, and findings provide evidence of progress and challenges towards realization of the four principles of effective development co-operation.
2. The development community is adopting a decisive focus on results for more impact at the country level: 99 per cent of countries have development strategies at the national and sector levels; 74 percent of countries have set out their priorities, targets and indicators in a single strategic planning document. In addition, 85 per cent of new programmes and projects supported by development partners are aligned to country-led results frameworks.
3. Evidence reveals a shift towards more inclusive partnerships amongst governments, civil society organizations (CSOs) and the business sector. In 70 per cent of countries, the government and the business sector express equally strong interest in strengthening dialogue, with issues of mutual benefit offering an entry point for building a common public-private agenda for sustainable development. Almost 90 per cent of governments consult CSOs on national development policy. Amongst themselves, CSOs have also improved co-ordination for programming and engagement.
4. Transparency is also growing, with more publicly available information on development co-operation than before: 72 per cent of development partners assessed for transparency achieved a “good” score in their reporting to at least one of the three international databases on development co-operation finance and 39 per cent achieved “excellent” in reporting to one or more systems. In parallel, countries have taken strides to enhance the transparency of their budgeting procedures: they now record 66 per cent of development co-operation finance in national budgets that are subject to parliamentary oversight. Furthermore, 47 per cent of countries are tracking public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment.
5. While these gains are encouraging, they are coupled with an overall need to adapt to a dynamic and evolving development landscape, as well as specific areas where concerted effort is required to unlock bottlenecks. For example, development partners use government sources and systems to track results for only 52 per cent of interventions – meaning that broadly half continue to rely on other sources of information. Similarly, governments are engaged in the evaluation of final results for only 49 per cent of development partner interventions.
6. Overall performance by countries in strengthening their own systems is mixed: while 18 per cent of countries – including several fragile states and small-island developing states – have improved their public financial management systems, 23 per cent have experienced a decline and 58 per cent of countries show no substantial change. Also, development partners channel only 50 per cent of development co-operation finance through countries’ public financial management and procurement systems.

7. Inclusiveness is essential for ensuring that development processes and results are widely owned. Yet only 51 per cent of countries have all the elements in place for meaningful dialogue with CSOs. In 63 per cent of countries, the potential for quality public-private dialogue is affected by a lack of champions to facilitate dialogue; in 81 per cent, there is a scarcity of instruments and resources to translate public-private dialogue into action.
8. To be effective, countries need to manage diverse financial flows in a complementary and strategic manner. Yet development partners' improvements in medium-term predictability of development co-operation have been limited to only four per cent, reaching 74 per cent in 2016. A major institutional and cultural shift is needed to arrive at regular publication of real-time information that meets country needs for planning and managing development co-operation.
9. The transparency and inclusiveness of country-level mutual reviews also require improvement: less than half of countries involve local governments and non-state stakeholders in these assessments or make the results public. Moreover, these review processes continue to be largely formulated around traditional development assistance models and require adaptation to the evolving partnership approaches. Finally, the evidence has shown that across principles and indicators, development partners demonstrate the capacity and willingness to progress on agreed effectiveness principles. This indicates potential for identifying success factors, sharing lessons and facilitating mutual learning to help accelerate realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

#### ***ANNEX 4. GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVES***

[...]