



Plenary Session Summary

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

Second High-Level Meeting (HLM2) of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation

Plenary Session Summary

The Second High-Level Meeting (HLM2) of the Global Partnership (28 November – 1 December 2016), was convened in Nairobi, Kenya on 29 November – 1 December 2016, bringing together over 4,600 participants from 157 countries, including representatives from developing and developed countries, international organisations, civil society, the private sector and emerging development partners to outline a common vision for their co-operation toward achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

At HLM2, stakeholders took stock of implementation of effective development co-operation commitments; were provided a peer learning space for good practice around development effectiveness; identified innovative and replicable approaches for development co-operation at the country level; positioned the Global Partnership to effectively contribute to achieving the SDGs and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA); and produced the Nairobi Outcome Document (NOD), which charted an agreed way forward for the Global Partnership to support implementation of Agenda 2030 and realisation of the SDGs.

HLM2 provided a groundbreaking opportunity for diverse stakeholder groups to collectively shape how they work together to maximise the effectiveness of co-operation. To this end, a travel facilitation fund was established with support from the European Commission and other contributing partners for inclusive and balanced participation of Low-Income, Lower Middle-Income and Least Development Countries to the HLM2.

Summary note:

Plenary 1 - Taking Stock: Progress and Challenges for Effective Development

Wednesday, November 30, 9:00 - 10:30

Tsavo Ballroom, KICC

Speakers/Panelists:

- **Mr. Jorge Moreira Da Silva**, *Director, Development Co-operation Directorate, OECD*
- **H.E. Mme. Euphrasie Kouassi Yao**, *Minister for the Protection of Women, Children and Families, Côte d'Ivoire*
- **Mr. Mohammed Abdul Mannan**, *State Minister of Finance, Bangladesh*
- **Mr. Yongsoo Lee**, *Director-General for Development Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Korea*
- **H.E. Mr. Isidoro Santana Lopez**, *Minister of Economy, Planning and Development, Dominican Republic*
- **H.E. Ms. Isabella Lövin**, *Minister for International Development Cooperation, Sweden*
- **Mr. Vitalice Meja**, *Africa Coordinator, Reality of Aid Network, Representative of the CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness*
- **Mr. Klaus Rudischhauser**, *Deputy Director-General of the European Commission Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development*
- **Mr. Emmanuel Karuranga**, *Rwandan Association of Local Government Authorities*
- **Mr. Magdy Martínez Solimán**, *UN Assistant Secretary General / UNDP Assistant Administrator, Director of Bureau for Policy and Programme Support*

Key Messages:

- The 2016 monitoring round enjoyed record participation and strong commitment to the development effectiveness principles by all Global Partnership stakeholders. The results of the exercise highlight notable progress on several Busan commitments, identify champions of change, and map out existing bottlenecks that will need to be addressed in the near future.
- Country ownership has been a persistent challenge but is absolutely essential for effective development co-operation. We must collectively find a way for development partners to transfer the lead to country governments not only in development planning but also in implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development co-operation.
- Country ownership is reliant on the use of *country systems* –including public financial management, procurement and monitoring and evaluation systems.

Strengthening country systems and increasing the use of these systems should remain as a priority.

- More effort is needed to create true multi-stakeholder partnerships that involve the full spectrum of stakeholders, including civil society organisations, the private sector, trade unions, foundations, parliaments and local governments. We must facilitate an enabling environment and build the capacity of all these stakeholders to contribute as equal partners in development processes.
- It is not enough to collect data, we must use the data generated through monitoring processes to drive evidence-based behavioural change. We also need to continually reassess whether we are measuring the right things to ensure we do things the right way. That will require refining the monitoring framework to ensure it produces information that is actionable and relevant to all stakeholders.

Overall Summary:

As a global community, we are sharpening our development co-operation approaches but and the breath and size of development challenges, from climate change to ongoing conflicts and rising inequality, keep increasing. The Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation is a unique and essential instrument to make development co-operation as effective as it could be.

Results of the second monitoring round. The 2016 monitoring round drew record participation, both in terms of numbers and of diversity: 81 low and middle-income countries; 125 development partners; 74 development organisations; and hundreds of civil society organisations, private sector representatives, trade unions, foundations, parliamentarians and local governments participated in country-level monitoring and are using the results to hold each other accountable. The resulting 2016 edition of the [*Making Development Co-operation More Effective*](#) testify to important progress towards achieving the development effectiveness goals agreed in Busan in 2011 at the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, especially in adopting a decisive focus on results for more impact at the country level, in setting good foundations for more effective partnerships amongst governments, civil society organisation and the private sector; in improving transparency by making more publicly available information on development co-operation available than ever before, and in enhancing national budgetary systems to better capture development co-operation flows and allocations for gender equality.

The report also revealed an overall need to adapt to a dynamic and evolving development landscape, as well as specific areas where concerted effort is required to enhance development partnerships and unlock existing bottlenecks, including: increasing the use of countries' own systems to deliver, manage, and track the impact of development programmes; and making countries' efforts to strengthen domestic institutions more effective. Engagement and accountability structures at country level around development co-operation also need to become more inclusive and transparent, in order to facilitate facilitate meaningful dialogue and joint action.

There was a call to ensure that the evidence generated from the monitoring process not only be discussed but that it be used to drive evidence-based behavioural change at country and global levels.

Strengthening country systems. Much of the conversation during Plenary 1 focused on the need to strengthen reliance on countries' domestic institutions and public financial management systems. It was noted that the principle of country ownership cannot be achieved until these systems are strong and resilient, so that development partners are comfortable channelling development co-operation through these national systems. Development partners, including Sweden and the European Union, expressed renewed commitment to preserving the role of official development assistance and using country systems. They also called for continued joint efforts to strengthen countries' own public financial management systems, in order to mitigate corruption risks and build the capacity of weak institutions. Countries and development partners, including the European Union, also made a call for reverting current trends, emphasizing the usefulness of budget support modalities to strengthen country ownership. Finally, several speakers praised progress achieved in recording development co-operation on national budgets, suggesting that parliaments should also take a greater role for effectiveness and accountability purposes.

Enhancing inclusiveness of development partnerships. Another common theme of plenary 1 discussions was the need for more inclusive partnerships for development, moving beyond government-to-government relations to fully include civil society and the private sector, trade unions, foundations, parliamentarians and local governments. These stakeholders are already working in support of national development plans and the SDGs and should be treated as equal development partners. It was noted that whole-of-society engagement and grassroots movements have been key contributors to peaceful development in many countries and as such, these organisations should be encouraged as a way to provide checks-and-balances to power. It was also noted that development processes should be based on local ownership and should address local needs. Additionally, it was highlighted that women's participation in development is crucial. The monitoring round has shown progress in governments implementing different forms of gender-responsive budgeting and reporting but more work is needed to ensure that women and other vulnerable groups are engaged throughout development processes and no one is left behind.

Peer learning and knowledge sharing. Several participants found potential in learning from other partners in similar circumstances. Countries emerging from conflict or fragility, countries transitioning from low to middle income status, and development partners making progress in implementing commitments for more effective development co-operation can be a source of learning for other partners struggling to make the transition.

The Global Partnership is a voluntary political process. It was noted that the Global Partnership is inherently a political initiative, characterised by its voluntary nature, and requiring buy-in from a variety of stakeholders in order to be successful. It was suggested that more effort be directed into finding ways to increase awareness around the Global Partnership and its work, as a way to engage the full range of stakeholders into this global process.

Summary note:

Session 2 - Moving Forward: How effective development can deliver the 2030 Agenda

Wednesday, November 30, 15:45 – 17:15
Tsavo Ballroom, KICC

Moderators:

- **Mr. Mahmoud Mohieldin**, Senior Vice President for the 2030 Development Agenda, United Nations Relations, and Partnerships, World Bank
- **Ms. Gulden Turkoz-Cosslett**, Deputy Assistant Administrator and Deputy Director of Bureau for External Relations and Advocacy (BERA), United Nations Development Programme

Speakers/Panelists:

- **H.E. Mr Claver Gatete**, Minister of Finance, Rwanda
- **Mr. Angel Gurría**, Secretary-General, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
- **H.E. Mr Mwangi Kyunjuri**, Cabinet Secretary for Devolution and Planning, Kenya
- **Ms. Marita Gonzalez**, General Federation of Labour, Argentina
- **Mr. Giovanni di Cola**, Special Adviser, International Labour Organisation
- **Ms. Winnie Byanyima**, Executive Director, Oxfam International
- **Ms. Phyllis Wakiaga**, CEO, Kenya Association of Manufacturers (KAM)
- **Mr. Maurice Makoloo**, Regional Director Eastern Africa, Ford Foundation
- **Ms. Nonceba Molwele**, Councillor of Johannesburg and Vice-President of the Network for Locally Elected Women of Africa (REFELA)
- **H.E. Mr. Joe McHugh**, Minister of State for the Diaspora and Overseas Development, Ireland
- **H.E. Mr. Yacoub Yousif Al-Hosani**, Assistant Minister for International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, United Arab Emirates
- **H.E. Dr. Anthony Mothae Maruping**, Commissioner for Economic Affairs, African Union Commission

Key Messages:

- The key to success of the 2030 Agenda lies not in making new commitments, but in finding ways to implement the existing ones. Better use of Official Development Assistance (ODA) will help to work itself out of the job.
- All SDGs are interconnected – each of them reinforces the other. Effective development cooperation is vital to underpin progress across the board.

- Truly inclusive partnerships, involving the full spectrum of stakeholders, are the most important vehicle to make progress happen.
- We know what works and what does not. To accelerate progress we need strong leadership and ambitious efforts to generate and use high quality data that measures progress and changes policy directions, when needed.
- Good practices must be effectively shared and discussed in “communities of practice”, clustered around specific themes. The Global Partnership is the knowledge hub around effective approaches to SDG implementation and the dialogue platform for making progress happen.

Overall Summary:

This plenary session argued that effective development cooperation must underpin the 2030 Agenda to deliver on the SDGs, with speakers citing concrete examples of how the development effectiveness principles are operationalised across different flows of finance to achieve SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth), SDG 10 (Reducing inequalities) and SDG 16 (Peace, justice and strong institutions).

Panellists emphasized the interconnectedness of all SDGs and how progress on one of them will reinforce the other. Strong political leadership, a whole-of-society approach to development, the use of approaches that have proven successful in the past and regular assessment of progress through appropriate indicators were quoted as critical ingredients to ensure momentum and accelerate progress.

Inclusive partnerships and the sharing of knowledge, resources and expertise to achieve ultimate impact will equally be crucial. In an era of growing inequalities and youth unemployment, partnerships between different sections of society at all levels can effectively address longstanding bottlenecks to the implementation of different SDGs.

Several panellists emphasized that the Global Partnership should help to operationalise the concept of partnerships, at country, regional and global level. Good practices should be shared in “communities of practice” clustered around specific themes. It was also emphasized that the Global Partnership should continue to generate and use data, including more detailed analysis of monitoring data at country level, and through support to country-level data systems.

SDG 8 – Decent work and economic growth

Examples from Kenya and Argentina showed how inclusive partnerships in the form of social dialogue can contribute to the creation of sustainable jobs and ultimately reduce inequalities. Transparency, effective taxation systems, training opportunities and enabling business environments have proven key to improve jobs, build sustainable companies, build trust and reconnect people with the formal labour market.

SDG 10 – Reducing inequalities

For development cooperation to help effectively lift people out of poverty, countries have to have control over their own development. Development cooperation, used strategically, can also strengthen and improve the dynamics between citizens and governments. Stakeholders called for the Global Partnership to address challenges related to shrinking democratic spaces. The collaboration between different levels of

government, including local and regional governments, is also critical to tackle inequalities and mobilise resources.

SDG 16 – Peace, justice and strong institutions

Transparency is key for the achievement of peaceful and inclusive societies, access to justice and effective institutions. As violence is growing increasingly complex, examples from Ireland and Nicaragua showcased how partnerships between ex-warring factions can build peaceful societies and panellists emphasized the need for local solutions. Knowledge sharing on successful peacebuilding experiences was crucial to accelerate progress.

In his closing remarks the AUC Commissioner for Economic Affairs, H.E. Dr. Anthony Maruping, re-emphasized the importance of competent and efficient governance and the need to move towards real inclusive growth economies that increase productivity and involve the private sector and civil society at all stages of planning, implementation and evaluation.

Summary note:

Plenary 3 - Our Shared Future: Achieving Prosperous Business, Prosperous Society, and a Prosperous Environment

Wednesday, November 30, 18:30-20:00

Speakers/Panelists:

- **Mr. Eric Postel** (*moderator*), Associate Administrator, USAID
- **Mr. Adil El Youssefi**, CEO, Airtel Kenya
- **Ms. Gwen Hines**, Director of International Relations, Department for International Development, UK
- **H.E. Ms. Adejoke Orelope Adefulire**, Senior Special Assistant to the President on SDGs, Nigeria
- **Ms. Khine Khine New**, Joint Secretary General of the Union of Myanmar Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Myanmar
- **Ms. Salah Goss**, Vice President, International Development, MasterCard
- **Mr. Sanjay Banka**, Managing Director, BankaBioLoo
- **Mr. David Croft**, Diageo
- **H.R.H. Princess Abze Djigma**, CEO, ABZESOLAR S.A.
- **Mr. Julius Cainglet**, Deputy Secretary-General of the Federation of Free Workers, Philippines
- **Dr. Jimmy Smith**, Director General, International Livestock Research Institute
- **Mr. Peter McAllister**, Executive Director, Ethical Trading Initiative
- **Mr. Y.F. Agah**, Deputy Director-General, World Trade Organisation
- **Mr. William O'Neill**, CEO, International Raw Materials, Ltd.
- **H.E. Ms. Lilianne Ploumen**, Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation, Netherlands

Key Messages:

- **Business is key to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).** Poverty reduction requires growth and more jobs: over 11 million jobs per year are needed in Africa alone just to keep pace. Businesses – large and small – have begun to take ownership of the global goals set out in the 2030 Agenda. Innovation, tax revenue, skills, and protecting stability often come from the private sector, and responsible, inclusive and sustainable business has proven to unleash tremendous development opportunities.
- **It is time to take up the challenge and find development solutions that make business sense.** President Kenyatta challenged the development and business communities to work together in finding real solutions to address poverty. Together, businesses, governments, civil society and all development partners can translate

good intentions into action. A supportive institutional enabling environment for responsible business is vital to help shape such alliances.

- **Business cuts to the heart of the Global Partnership.** If the private sector is not engaged in achieving the SDGs, we are missing critical opportunities. As an engine for growth, business generates wealth. Public-private collaboration on the “how” of the 2030 Agenda will therefore be even more vital to deliver services effectively, intelligently and with innovation in future.

Overall Summary:

Responsible, inclusive and sustainable business is vital to deliver on the SDGs. Added benefits brought by the private sector must be distributed across all communities and ensure that no one is left behind. Business can make choices to invest in ways that respect human rights, for example by adhering to the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. More action is required to ensure business operates responsibly and addresses common development challenges. Women’s economic empowerment, youth empowerment and gender equality should be prioritised by all actors as drivers for private sector development.

Businesses need support from government to work better together. Government should provide the enabling environment, institutional and regulatory frameworks, and a coherent policy environment for cross-sector collaboration and for the private sector and their investments to grow. Governments need to work with trade unions and the business sector to ensure decent jobs and support all efforts to improve education and strengthen a skilled work force.

All the creativity of the private sector needs to be mobilized. New technology and new ways of solving problems need to be applied to bring solutions to scale. Dialogue spaces for such exchanges are vital. The Global Partnership, with its focus on “what works and what does not” can bring together business leaders, governments and civil society to discuss practical steps to translate proposed solutions into action that work at scale. Such dialogue can foster a greater common understanding of the motives of all actors and create ownership to harness the full potential of private sector investments and expertise for sustainable development.

A strong emphasis on the development effectiveness principles will ensure adequate inclusion of the private sector in the development agenda. The Global Partnership is a good place for this. Partners need to engage with each other about learning, evidence and policy change. Transparency, inclusive partnerships, a focus on results, and mutual accountability apply to business too.

Corruption is the enemy of development. This is a challenge all actors face together - as recognized in SDG 16 – and joint efforts are needed to reach the goal of a just society for all by 2030. Business has a role in combatting corruption particularly through collective action and through the efforts of the UN Global Compact.

Business has a strong role in peace building. If a young man or woman has a regular and fair income, work, not war, becomes the viable way of living. Supporting the establishment, formalisation and growth of small and medium enterprises, which provide 90% of the world’s employment, contributes to peace and inclusive development.

Summary note:

Plenary 4 - Inclusive and Effective Development Co-operation to Achieve the SDGs – Lessons Learned from South-South and Triangular Co-operation

Thursday, 1 December, 8:30-10:00
Tsavo Ballroom, KICC

Panellists:

- **Ms. Gina Casar**, *Executive Director, Mexican Agency for International Development Co-operation*
- **Mr. Mario Pezzini**, *Director of the Development Centre, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development*
- **Mr. Jorge Chediek**, *Envoy of the Secretary-General on South-South Cooperation and Director, UN Office for South-South Co-operation*
- **Mr. Andrés Larisgoitía**, *Director for International Relations, Argentinian Workers' Confederation*
- **Ms. Ana Ciuti**, *Director for International Co-operation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship, Argentina*
- **Prof. Li Xiaoyun**, *Chair of the Network of Southern Think Tanks and Chair of China International Development Research Network*
- **Mr. Mikio Mori**, *Deputy Director-General for International Co-operation Bureau and Global Issues, Ambassador for Civil Societies, Japan*

Speakers from the floor:

- **Mr. Nasser Alkahtani**, *Director, Arab Gulf Programme for Development*
- **Ms. Ryna Elizabeth Araniva Garay**, *Director General of Development Co-operation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, El Salvador*
- **Mrs. Nongnuth Phetcharatana**, *Special Envoy, Thailand*
- **H.E. Mr. Sili Epa Tuioti**, *Minister of Finance, Samoa*

Key Messages:

- **South-South and triangular co-operation are evolving to transcend outdated North-South divides.** Many development solutions and innovations from developing countries are now being transferred, adapted and adopted in other developing countries as well as in developed countries. Development co-operation needs to evolve as well so as to spot good practices (from North and South) and work on scaling them up.

- **Demand-driven cooperation, ownership, flexibility and inclusiveness are essential elements of South-South and Triangular Co-operation.** There is a high demand for South-South and Triangular Co-operation to share knowledge, based on similar experiences, cultural understanding and technical solutions. The debate on South-South and Triangular Co-operation should move beyond the government-to-government framework to include civil society organisations, trade unions, the private sector, academia and others.
- **More efforts are needed to map and measure the impact of South-South and triangular co-operation, building on existing initiatives.** The new Global Partnership Initiative on triangular co-operation can contribute to defining concrete actions to make South-South and triangular co-operation more inclusive and effective.

Overall Summary:

During this session, there was general agreement that South-South and triangular co-operation have great potential to contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Through South-South and triangular co-operation, many development solutions and innovations from developing countries are now being transferred, adapted and adopted in other developing countries as well as in developed countries. These forms of co-operation, albeit not new, reflect a new economic reality, where the global wealth is shifting from the North towards the East and the South.

In 2015, official development assistance (ODA) reached a peak; however, to achieve the SDGs, trillions of USD are needed. Development is not only a matter of financial resources, but of human resources, expertise and knowledge shared. There is a need to measure the impact of South-South and triangular co-operation to better understand how they are enhancing co-operation flows. All providers of co-operation (from the North and the South) need to align more with countries where knowledge is produced and transferred. Triangular co-operation can support in leveraging these efforts and is by no means only a marginal modality.

The international community is facing complex challenges that neither Northern nor Southern countries are solely accountable for or capable of dealing with. Multi-stakeholder partnerships, South-South and triangular co-operation are important to overcome the donor-recipient concept and to promote the concept of development partners that work towards ensuring global public goods.

Panellists and audience discussed several measures and actions that could be taken to increase the impact and contribution of South-South and triangular co-operation to the achievement of the SDGs:

- South-South and triangular co-operation need to go more beyond government-to-government co-operation to include innovations, solutions and knowledge generated by civil society organisations, trade unions, the private sector, academia and other non-governmental actors from the South.
- The principles of transparency, accountability and flexibility, alongside ownership/non-interference and inclusiveness, should also guide effective South-South and triangular co-operation.

- There is also a need for building capacity and strengthening institutional mechanisms for delivering South-South and triangular co-operation. In particular, there could be greater sharing of practices and lessons learned on how to operationalise South-South and triangular co-operation so as to overcome capacity and co-ordination challenges.
- Efforts to map South-South and triangular co-operation as well as measuring their results and impact should be strengthened, building on existing initiatives.
- Finally, there could be greater sharing of practices and lessons learned.

A new Global Partnership Initiative launched by Mexico will aim to accelerate progress in some of the areas mentioned above, by creating a Working Group on triangular co-operation that will jointly define which concrete measures are needed to promote the modality of triangular cooperation at the political level and to make it more effective operationally.

Summary note:

Plenary 5 - Economic Empowerment of Women and Youth: Inclusivity and Mainstreaming for Effective and Accelerated Development

Thursday, 1 December, 10:30-12:00
Tsavo Ballroom, KICC

Speakers/Panelists:

Lead: Ministry of Public Service Women and Youth, Kenya

- **H.E. Ms. Sicily Kariuki**, *Minister for Public Service, Youth and Gender, Kenya*
- **H.E. Ms. Sahar Nasr**, *Minister of International Co-operation, Egypt*
- **H.E. Ms. Meher Afroze Chumki**, *Minister for Women's and Children's Affairs, Bangladesh*
- **H.E. Mr. Morten Jespersen**, *Under-Secretary for Global Development and Co-operation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Denmark*
- **Ms. Hannah Njoki Wachira**, *Grassroots Organisations Operating Together in Sisterhood (GROOTS Kenya)*
- **Mr. Mamadou Biteye**, *Managing Director, Africa, Rockefeller Foundation*
- **Mr. Patson Malisa**, *President, Organization of African Youth*
- **Ms. Dinah Musindarwezo**, *Executive Director The African Women's Development and Communication Network (FEMNET)*
- **Ms. Manasa Vatanitawake**, *Civil Society Organisations Partnership for Development Effectiveness*

Moderator: Ms. Nyaradzayi Gumbonzvanda, World YWCA General Secretary

Key Messages:

- Not enough progress on sustainable development can be made without women and youth at the heart of all development efforts.
- Youth represent over half of the population in developing economies – efforts must be made to address youth unemployment and provide new opportunities to ensure the next generation is not left behind.
- If young people are to reap the benefits of their demographic dividend, they need to be more actively involved in decision-making.
- Empowering youth and women requires transforming discriminatory systems and changing behavior and norms. Enabling frameworks to mainstream the rights of

women and youth are critical. They are needed to pursue efforts in strengthening land ownership rights, access to resources and opportunities, and participation in politics and decision-making at all levels.

- The Global Partnership should support efforts to strengthen action on youth and women's issues by considering the following:
 - The adoption of a **youth indicator** for the Global Partnership monitoring framework, to be developed by a task force of youth leaders and development experts. This would allow stakeholders to engage with the youth in a meaningful way, monitor progress, and enhance accountability.
 - The creation of an inclusive **multi-stakeholder task force** to address gaps in implementing gender-related development effectiveness commitments under the aegis of the Global Partnership.
 - The creation of a **youth seat** at the Global Partnership Steering Committee, as suggested by the African youth.

A proposal was also made to establish a **Global Fund for Youth and Women** to address country-specific issues.

Overall Summary:

This plenary session aimed to clarify the accountability of development stakeholders in relation to women's rights, gender equality and the rights of the youth in the context of development co-operation. Speakers discussed possible solutions and actions needed to bridge the gap between related policies and impactful interventions.

Women and youth are drivers of sustainable development and central to both implementing and monitoring the SDGs. Women's rights organisations, gender equality advocates and youth movements have been calling for a shift in the development discourse towards a more inclusive, sustainable and just economic paradigm that recognises and values reproductive and care work, promotes decent work, and facilitates the empowerment of women, girls and young people.

The panel agreed that an enabling legal and institutional framework was key for enhancing the participation of youth and women in decision-making. A joint commitment by governments, private sector, development partners and civil society was needed to avail resources and invest in needed social infrastructure for women and youth to make a positive contribution to sustainable development.

Panellists identified a set of priority actions. To preserve the dignity of young people, and safeguard them, a priority was to make space for them to become involved in conversations and decision-making. Increasing women's access to resources in rural areas was seen as key for eradicating poverty. Participants called for an end of discriminative behaviour and norms against women, and for investing in change, such as making girls' education a priority, promoting youth entrepreneurship and youth representation in parliament.

To measure progress, a youth indicator, a seat on the Global Partnership Steering Committee and task forces and global funds were suggested as ways to make sure that youth and women are prioritised across the development cooperation agenda.

Summary note:

Plenary 6 - Our greatest challenge: Leave no one behind

Thursday, 1 December, 14:00-15:30

Speakers/Panelists:

Moderator: Mr Jonathan Glennie, Ipsos Mori and The Guardian UK

Opening and closing

H.E. Mr. Thomas Silberhorn, *Parliamentary State Secretary, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany*

Introductory presentation

Mr. Ed Hedger, *Acting Executive Director, Overseas Development Institute*

Speakers (Part I)

Mr Thomas Greminger, *Vice Minister of Development Cooperation, Switzerland*

Mr Joran Bjällerstedt, *Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ambassador*

Mr Saroj Kumar Jha, *Senior Director for FCV Global practice, World Bank*

H.E. Abdullahi Sheikh Ali, *Deputy Minister of Planning and International Cooperation, Somalia*

Ms. Rita Martin Lopidia, *Director EVE South Sudan, CSPPS / CPDE*

1st Respondent from the floor: **Mr Christiaan Reebergen**, *Director General Ministry Trade & Aid, The Netherlands*

Speakers (Part II)

Ms. Gina Casar, *Executive Director, Mexican Agency for International Development, Mexico*

Mr. Yongsoo Lee, *Director-General for Development Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Korea*

Ms. Phyllis Kandie, *Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of East African Community, Labour and Social Protection, Ministry of Labour, Kenya*

Ms. Joanna Wronecka, *Undersecretary of State for Development Cooperation, Africa, Middle East and Human Rights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Poland*

Ms. Eni Lestari, *Chair International Migrants' Alliance, CPDE delegate*

1st respondent from the floor: *Hon. Dr. Jonas Chanda from the National Assembly of Zambia*

Key Messages:

- **International assistance needs to reach the poor everywhere.** More focus needs

to be placed on countries that are affected by conflict and fragility while also addressing inequality within countries.

- **Reliable data on disadvantages groups is needed.** This can affect the way resources are allocated and enhance effectiveness of different development co-operation modalities.
- **To ensure that no one is left behind depends on an inclusive, ongoing national and international multi-stakeholder dialogue process.**
- **Development co-operation must align to country systems to ensure that no one is left behind.** This requires trust, risk-taking and innovative approaches.
- **People and countries are left behind because they are on the wrong side of development equations that do not fit our current realities.** Our development models need to adapt to the contextual realities.
- **Resolving active and preventing new conflicts is key to eradicating poverty everywhere.** To sustain peace, we need economic and societal resilience – which go hand-in-hand – and enabled by reformed development systems.
- **Leaving no one behind challenges existing models – from growth to poverty eradication.** While there are no easy solutions, it is important to draw on success stories, exchange good practices and develop solutions on how to address inequality as sustainable development progresses.

Overall Summary:

- **Leaving No One Behind is about vulnerable or disadvantaged groups.** A false dichotomy governs the discussion, differentiating between implications in fragile and conflict affected situations and Middle-Income Countries. Inequality and marginalization is a big problem in both: Middle-Income Countries contain a range of countries, some with high poverty levels, facing fragility and conflict.
- **More and better data is required to generate knowledge about who is being left behind.** This requires greater clarity about definitions such as ‘marginality’ and ‘vulnerability’.
- **Inequality is a blind spot.** If income levels are the basis for assessments, most people in fragile and conflict-affected situations are left behind. Dealing with risk is creating the right incentives for countries to engage and provide opportunities and address inequality.
- **A two-pronged approach is needed.** This would entail leaving no country behind, while also focusing on creating incentives and conditions to address critical challenges in fragile and conflict affected situations.
- **Countries facing conflict and fragile situations have not been the focus of the Millennium Development Goals.** The g7+, together with their partners and civil society, created the New Deal and its principles and peacebuilding and statebuilding goals to respond to this shortcoming.
- **The New Deal principles must be implemented.** This requires greater emphasis on realizing the prerogative of being inclusive, carefully calibrated with the need to promote country ownership in ensuring no one is being left behind.
- **Putting leaving no one behind into practice requires greater focus on nation-building, not just state-building.** This hinges upon greater risk taking by

governments and their partners and engaging in social dialogue with trade unions, NGOs, parliaments, local development committees etc. This effort requires adequate financial support and political backing.

- **Leaving no one behind also means looking at the root causes of conflict, even in active conflict situations.** This is important to shift from a fire fighting mentality and humanitarian interventions to creating opportunities as a means of preventing conflict.
- **Migrants should attract greater attention** given their increasing presence, also in fragile and conflict affected situations.
- **In Middle-Income Countries, leaving no one behind requires more targeted interventions and deliberate policies to invest in the poor.** This demands new approaches in development co-operation, combining different modalities, including South-South and triangular development co-operation.

Summary note:

Plenary Session 7 - From Global Goals to Action: Unleashing the Power of Partnerships

Thursday, 1 December, 15:45-17:15

Speakers/Panelists:

Keynote:

- **H.E. Mr. Mukhisa Kituyi**, *Secretary-General, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*

Opening Pitches:

- **Mrs. Caroline Khamati Mugala**, *Executive Secretary, East African Trade Union Confederation*
- **Mr. Alex Palacios**, *Chief of Staff, Global Partnership for Education*
- **Mrs. Helen Gichohi**, *Managing Director, Equity Group Foundation*
- **Mrs. Leigh Swartz**, *GoTeach Manager Africa, DHL Deutsche Post and SOS Children's Villages*
- **Mr. Avnish Gungadurdoss**, *Co-founder and Managing Partner, Instiglio*

Rapporteurs Amphitheatre Sessions:

- **Mr. Douglas Rutzen**, *President and CEO, International Center for Not-for-Profit Law (ICNL)*
- **Mr. Trey Watkins**, *Partnerships Officer, Every Woman Every Child, Executive Office of the United Nations Secretary-General*

Panelists:

- **H.E. Mrs. Lilianne Ploumen**, *Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation, The Netherlands*
- **Mrs. Sarojeni Rengam**, *Executive Director, Pesticide Action Network Asia and the Pacific*
- **H.E. Mr. M.A. Mannan**, *State Minister for Finance and Planning, Bangladesh*
- **Mr. Boubacar Alpha Bah**, *Mayor of Bamako, Mali*
- **H. E. Mr. Manuel González Sanz**, *Minister of Foreign Affairs, Costa Rica*
- **Mr. Patrik Stålgren**, *Senior Vice President and CFO, NECST Motor East Africa*
- **H.E. Mr. Henry Rotich**, *Cabinet Secretary for the National Treasury, Government of Kenya*

Closing remarks:

- **Mrs. Charlotte Petri Gornitzka**, *Chair, Development Assistance Committee (DAC)*

Key Messages:

- **Partnerships have grown in importance in international development co-operation.** Their diversity and inclusiveness is key to unlock their full potential. To engage relevant partners and learn from them to make partnerships more effective and trust-based requires continued investment and time. The [Promoting Effective Partnerships](#) (PEP) initiative – a helpdesk for partnerships – will be available for strengthening partnerships.
- **The Global Partnership is the ideal learning and innovation platform for development partnerships**, especially those that will help to deliver on the commitments made under the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. Global Partnership Initiatives have an important role to play in this.
- **Civil society actors are critical in development partnerships** – they give marginalized groups a voice and help them to assert their rights. They face shrinking space in which they operate. Government and development partners' policies should be geared towards supporting the protection or expansion of this space and the watchdog functions of civil society organisations everywhere.
- **Private sector and philanthropy participation in partnerships should be scaled up and more should be done to unleash their potential.**
- **For development partnerships to be truly trust-based, development failures and efforts that do not work must inspire our work more.** This can be critical to guide decision-making and collective or individual risk-taking efforts.
- **It is vital to better understand the driving forces and incentives for different actors to work better together.** This fosters a frank and open environment in which innovative and practical ideas can take shape.
- **Different stakeholders must also work towards ensuring appropriate legal frameworks are in place** and strategic priorities for state and non-state actors as well as their responsibilities – from planning to evaluation – are clear.

Overall Summary:

Five inspiring development innovators kicked off the discussion by highlighting lessons that they have learned in making partnerships for sustainable development successful – from recognizing the important contribution of the informal sector to development, basic education for all and reaching women and youth, to abiding by development effectiveness principles that ensure that everyone can benefit equally from development partnerships.

Participants highlighted that effective partnerships must fully involve all relevant actors and ensure that they are accountable to each other from the start to ensure measurable results are achieved. Power imbalances and sectoral inequity were mentioned as factors that may undermine partnerships.

Marginalized groups were seen as critical to being actively engaged from the start in development partnerships. Civil society organisations have a role to play in bringing marginalized group to the forefront of policy debate, to work with them and to translate

their experiences into practical guidance for implementation. Civil society organisations also play a unique watchdog function and promote human rights standards to prevent individuals from being left behind. The private sector and philanthropy need to be involved in development partnerships from the beginning – not (only) as financiers, but as true development actors that bring a specific set of knowledge and experience to the table.

The success of partnerships was seen to lie in the ability of stakeholders to respect and take advantage of the differences of different partners, rather than shying away from them. Partnership strategies and action plans at national, regional and local levels were seen as critical to identify comparative advantages and strengths, and a basis for mutual learning and the exploration of synergies. Incremental approaches whereby partnerships do not try to “do everything” and rather get everyone involved in project definition and collaborative approaches were seen as the best starting point.

Governments were seen by many as actors that should be in the lead – with all other public, private and civil society partners contributing to value chains that have impact on the lives of citizens. Like-minded actors should forge alliances and foster innovation, especially of the youth and women. High-level government officials should also engage in dialogue with the different partners to guide their work and support an enabling environment for development partnerships. Lessons can be learned from different initiatives, including, for example, the United Nations “Delivering as One” efforts. The role of Global Partnership Initiatives has been emphasized. Two new Global Partnership Initiatives (GPIs) that boost the quality of partnerships for SDG implementation have been launched: (1) [Promoting Effective Partnerships](#) (PEP) – a helpdesk for partnerships, and (2) [The Partnerships Playbook](#) – a set of principles that guides Partnerships on the global level.

Stakeholders have been encouraged to do better, build on past successes, learn from what does not work and break down silos to make partnerships drive development even more. There is willingness to take risks and a better understanding of the forces and incentives that drive public, private and civil society actors as equally key to sharpen a common sense of purpose and vision in partnerships to realize the SDGs. What is needed is an upfront approach in addressing remaining areas of distrust and for the Global Partnership as the ideal learning platform for partnerships, especially those that will help to deliver on the commitments made under the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda.