THE SECOND HIGH LEVEL MEETING OF THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION

NAIROBI, KENYA
28TH NOVEMBER – 1ST DECEMBER 2016
SUMMARY OF THE SECOND HIGH LEVEL MEETING OF THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION

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THE NATIONAL TREASURY
The Second High Level Meeting Of The Global Partnership For Effective Development Co-Operation

The Government of Kenya wishes to express its sincere gratitude and appreciation to all participants, development partners and stakeholders who through their active engagement, commitment and support made the Second High Level Meeting dialogue a success. We also wish to sincerely thank the teams of the GPEDC Co-chairs (Netherlands, Mexico and Malawi), OECD-UNDP Joint Support Team, Members of the GPEDC Steering Committee the Kenya mission to United Nations in New York and all those whose technical contribution enriched the discussions at the meeting.

“...The true test of commitment to Agenda 2030 will be implementation. We need action from everyone, everywhere. Seventeen Sustainable Development Goals are our guide. They are a to-do list for people and planet, and a blueprint for success. To achieve these new global goals, we will need your high-level political commitment. We will need a renewed global partnership. The Millennium Development Goals showed what is possible when we work together. The Addis Ababa Action Agenda has given a solid financing framework. Let us build on these foundations. To do better, we must do differently. The 2030 Agenda compels us to look beyond national boundaries and short-term interests and act in solidarity for the long-term. We can no longer afford to think and work in silos. Institutions will have to become fit for purpose, a great new purpose”.

~ Ban Ki Moon, UN Secretary General, on 25th September 2015 during the adoption of the post-2015 Development Agenda
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Forward
“This is the first High Level Meeting since we adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2015, in New York. The 2030 Agenda recognizes eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, as the greatest global challenge. The 2030 Agenda commits to achieve truly sustainable development in three dimensions — economic, social and environmental. To realize the set goals under the 2030 Agenda, it is critically important that we all ensure that the Global Partnership is a forum where practical quality ideas to end extreme poverty, are generated. The Global Partnership must in particular address the quality of development inputs, and alignment of external support to national development priorities and the Sustainable Development Goals, so that no one is left behind.”

President Uhuru Kenyatta key note address during the Second High Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation on November 2016

The Global Partnership must in particular address the quality of development inputs, and alignment of external support to national development priorities and the Sustainable Development Goals, so that no one is left behind.

President Uhuru Kenyatta, President of the Republic of Kenya, Excerpts from his key note address during the Second High Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation opening ceremony on 30th November 2016, Nairobi Kenya

The Government of Kenya (GoK) subscribes to the effective development co-operation (EDC) principles of: Ownership of developing priorities by developing countries; Focus on results; inclusive development partnerships; transparency and accountability under the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC).

Kenya was privileged and had the honour of hosting the Second High Level Meeting (HLM2) of GPEDC from 28th November to 1st December 2016 at the Kenyatta International Convention Centre, Nairobi, Kenya.

The HLM2 was a success with over 4600 delegates from 157 countries attending. Seven plenary sessions, 10 Amphitheatre sessions, 57 side events, 54 bilateral meetings and 120 exhibitions were held and consensus realized on the Nairobi Outcome Document. The President of the Republic of Kenya H.E. Hon. Uhuru Kenyatta, C.G.H officiated during the opening ceremony on 30th November 2016 and immediately after chaired a high level interactive dialogue, with the VVIPs present on “Unleashing the potential of development co-operation to attract private capital”. The Deputy President H.E William Ruto EGH presided over the closing ceremony on 1st December 2016.

We would like to thank the Co-chairs of the GPEDC (Netherlands, Mexico, Malawi), the GPEDC Steering Committee members, The Kenya Mission to the United Nations in New York, the Joint Support Team and all stakeholders who supported the Government of Kenya both financially and technically for making the HLM2 a success.
Introduction
The Government of Kenya had the privilege and the honour of hosting the Second High Level Meeting (HLM2) of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC) from 28th November to 1st December 2016 at the Kenyatta International Convention Centre in Nairobi. The HLM2 was the first of the GPEDC meetings to be hosted on African soil, at a time when world leaders adopted in 2015 the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The SDGs inspire us for their human-rights based, universal and transformative approach to development. They provide the overarching framework for us to renew our commitment to eradicate poverty and fast-track inclusive and sustainable development, including urgent action on climate change.

The HLM2 was the first of the GPEDC meetings to be hosted on African soil and at a time when world leaders adopted in 2015 the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The HLM2 therefore adopted the theme “Towards Effective and Accelerated Implementation of the 2030 Agenda”.

The HLM2 was attended by over 4600 delegates from 157 countries. Seven (7) plenary sessions, ten (10) Amphitheatre sessions, fifty seven (57) side events, fifty four (54) bilateral meetings and one hundred and twenty (120) exhibitions were held and consensus culminated to the Nairobi Outcome Document.

This summary report is a compilation of the four day event providing an overview of the main activities. The HLM2 had very rich discussions geared towards the realization of the 2030 Agenda. The HLM2 covered a wide range of topics, however, the main plenary sessions included:

1. Taking stock of progress and challenges in the implementation of the four shared principles of effective development co-operation; Ownership of national priorities by developing countries; Focus on results; inclusive development partnerships; transparency and accountability. The results of the second round of monitoring exercise highlighted notable progress on several Busan commitments and identified existing bottlenecks that will need to be addressed in the near future. Moving forward it was agreed that Governments need to take stronger ownership of their development agenda; create inclusive multi-stakeholder partnerships; collect and use data in the monitoring processes to generate evidence-based behavior change.

2. Moving forward: In discussing how effective development can deliver the 2030 Agenda, it was highlighted that effective development co-operation must underpin the 2030 Agenda to deliver on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). All SDGs are interconnected and each one of them reinforces the other as such effective development co-operation is vital to realize progress across the board.

3. Our Shared Future: Achieving prosperous business, thriving society and a healthy environment concluded that business cuts at the heart of the Global partnership and is the key to achieving the SDGs. This is the time that the global community should take up the challenge and work together to find development solutions that make business sense and for the eradication of poverty.

4. Inclusive and effective development co-operation to achieve the SDGs requires that we exploit the untapped areas of co-operation like the South-South and Triangular Co-operation. Development co-operation needs to evolve as well so as to spot good practices (from North and South) and work on scaling them up. 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. There was general agreement that South-South and triangular co-operation have great potential to contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
5. Economic empowerment of women and youth is critical since women and youth are drivers of sustainable development and central to both the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs. An enabling legal and institutional framework is key for enhancing the participation of youth and women in decision-making. A joint commitment by governments, private sector, development partners and civil society is needed to avail resources and invest in the necessary social infrastructure for women and youth to make a positive contribution to sustainable development. 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 increasing youth representation in parliament. A youth indicator in the Global Partnership Monitoring Framework, 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.

6. The greatest challenge to be addressed by the global community is “leaving no one behind”, if we are to realize the SDGs. Leaving no one behind is about the disadvantaged and vulnerable groups. Inequality and marginalization is a big problem in both Developing and Middle-Income Countries which contain a range of countries, some with high poverty levels, facing fragility and conflict. A two-thronged approach which entail leaving no country behind is therefore required, while also focusing on creating incentives and conditions to address critical challenges in fragile and conflict affected situations.

7. The Global partnership is a multi-stakeholder forum and therefore unleashing the power of those partnerships is essential for the realization of the SDGs. In making successful partnerships for sustainable development, lessons learnt were that it is important to recognize the important contribution of the informal sector to development, provide basic education for all and reach out to women and youth, abiding by development effectiveness principles that ensure that everyone can benefit equally from development partnerships. 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 inequality were mentioned as factors that may undermine partnerships. 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” but rather get everyone involved in project definition and collaborative approaches were seen as the best starting point. Governments 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.

The main outcome of HLM2 was the Nairobi Outcome Document developed through wide and extensive consultations with all stakeholders. The Nairobi Outcome Document has commitments for all stakeholders with the overall objective of maximizing effective development co-operation for the realization of the SDGs. The Global Partnership Initiatives were reviewed and a total of 28 initiatives under 12 broad themes were approved in the Nairobi Outcome Document.

Achieving the GPEDC commitments as stipulated in the Nairobi Outcome Document and the SDGs require ownership and strong political leadership by governments, a revitalized Global Partnership and increased efforts by all development actors from Governments, Development Partners, Multilateral and regional bodies, Parliamentarians, Private Sector, Foundations, Civil Society Organizations, Women, Youth and the Media to take on their responsibility to continuously improve the quality, effectiveness and impact of their co-operation and to drive commitments as stated in the negotiated Nairobi Outcome Document, 2016.

This is the time to act! We must redouble our efforts to work better together by unleashing the power of partnerships for the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals and eradication of extreme poverty. We urge everyone to support the implementation of the Nairobi Outcome Document for the realization of effective development co-operation and the 2030 Agenda.
Preparatory Forums
HLM2 Global Youth Forum: Make Development Work FOR Youth, WITH Youth!

28th November, 2016 Time: 9 AM-5 PM Venue: Amphitheatre

Speakers/Panelists:
- Felogene Anumo- Young Feminist Advocate AWID
- Patson Malisa, President, Organization of Africa Youth (South Africa)
- Rey Asis- CPDE Youth Sector Coordinator (Latin America)
- Manasa Vatanitawake Convener, Pacific Region Youth Constituency
- Cordellia Nkosana-Africa CPDE Youth Coordinator (Zimbabwe)

Moderators
- Michael Asudi -Organization of Africa Youth-Kenya
- Haron Oichoe- President, Africa Youth Partnership Initiative

Focus
The Youth Forum focused on “Creating an Enabling Environment for Meaningful Youth Involvement in the Development Effectiveness Agenda: from Presence to Influence”.

Key messages and actions arising:
- Unleash the power of youth as dynamic contributors to development, protect and promote their economic rights, and create synergies, share good practices and leverage existing knowledge on economic empowerment of youth.
- A youth empowerment indicator needs to be developed and be included in the GPEDC monitoring framework.
- Youth to be included in the GPEDC Steering Committee and youth envoys nominated at national, regional and the United Nations within the GPEDC framework to articulate youth issues.

- “Investing in the youth” takes more than making youth recipients of policies and programs. It should mean enabling youth empowerment through sustainable education that will enhance access to rights, decent employment as a pre-requisite for participation in decision-making and sustainable development. Further, there is need for commitment to invest in science, technology and innovation as drivers of effective development co-operation.

- A global multi-stakeholder delivery roundtable to be convened under the GPEDC Framework to mobilize resources that will strengthen institutional capacities for youth led initiatives and capacity building for youth.

Verbatim
Felogene Anumo- Young Feminist Advocate AWID

Youth Empowerment: “Young people should feel empowered to engage meaningfully in the development agendas, and feel that their viewpoints and concerns are taken seriously. This means that young people are actively involved and treated as equals in every step of the process- from the design, to the implementation and evaluation.”

Patson Malisa, President, Organization of Africa Youth (South Africa)

Youth Indicator: “The youth strongly lobby for this partnership to adopt a framework from which a youth indicator (or a means to measure meaningful youth economic empowerment) may be developed within the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation. This indicator/measure is proposed to monitor the mainstreaming of efforts to include youth in the planning and formulation of policy, the implementation thereof through socio-economic
mechanisms, and in the monitoring and evaluation of progress and failures made at local and international levels. We propose that GPEDC steering committee sets up a Global Partnership Initiative taskforce to realize the creation of such a measure/indicator.”

Cordellia Nkosana-Africa CPDE Youth Coordinator (Zimbabwe)

Capacity Strengthening: “Young people are the foundation for effective development. Our engagement will see the improvement of many of the structural development challenges that we face today, including enhancing the cohesiveness of families and communities, reducing health risks and advancing livelihood opportunities. Young people are the bridge between effective development policy and valuable practical action on the ground. Effective Development Cooperation cannot be realized if the youth are represented as passive actors or largely invisible. Strengthening the capacities of youth is a key enabler and driver for effective youth participation – we cannot ignore our lack of certain skills and competencies and as we become a part of the global discourse we must “seat” on the table informed and knowledgeable.”

-Youth Statement draft presented and input given and approved by the drafting team;
  - Michael Asudi, Country Coordinator, Organization of Africa Youth-Kenya
  - Haron Oichoe- President, Africa Youth Partnership Initiative
  - Rey Asis- CPDE Youth Sector Coordinator (Latin America)

Make Development Work FOR Youth, WITH Youth!
Nairobi Youth Statement to the 2nd High Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, Nairobi, Kenya - 28th November, 2016
Commitments On Youth Agenda:

We, the youth attending the Second High Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC), are speaking up, coming together and rallying for inclusive development that works for us and with us. This statement is a reflection of our eagerness and strong intent to be involved and actively participate as equal and independent partners in effective development cooperation – a discourse and a process that do not only shape our societies comprehensively today but our future and those of the coming generations ahead. The fire inside us comes from the need to change our world – a world where profit precedes people’s interests; where the current development model benefits only a few and exacerbates inequality; where unsustainable economic growth threatens the people, the planet and its fragile ecosystem; where education is a human right many youth and children are still being denied; where many youth are underutilized (they are unemployed, in irregular employment, most likely in the informal sector, or neither in the labor force nor in education or training); where the absence of opportunities and the presence of conflict and fragility force many away from their families and communities; where many youth and children are in situations of vulnerability.

This is the reality of our world today, of our youth. We need to address these challenges together to enable a better world where youth and children can fully enjoy their human rights and their own development. Traditionally, youth and children have been seen merely as recipients of global decisions, plans and compacts. What the world leaders decide affects us. International trade agreements and development plans shape our societies, our present and our future. While they are worthwhile initiatives, many of them are lacking – the perspective and active and meaningful involvement of youth. “Investing in the youth” takes more than making youth recipients of policies and programs of adults. It should mean enabling youth participation at the societal and communal level by putting every child in school, every youth in education, and every young adult in decent employment. It should ensure youth have access to basic rights and decent living conditions as a prerequisite for participation, their communities, decision-making and development. It should also mean enabling access and participation of youth in formal processes by creating inclusive and safe spaces for all people independent of gender, age and background.

Effective development cooperation is meant to address our largest intergenerational problems. Intergenerational problems require intergenerational solutions. Intergenerational solutions require intergenerational dialogue. The youth are dynamic and vibrant. We are discerning, critical and unafraid to speak up and act. And as we speak, many of our youth the world over are engaging, building and joining movements, and working towards the realization of a world
imagined – a world where all people are working and are benefiting from genuine development, prosperity, justice and peace. This is the world the youth and children want. But we cannot do it ourselves. Let us work together in the spirit of inclusivity and universality, accountability and transparency, and a multi-stakeholder approach.

Recommendations:

Through the GPEDC HLM2 Youth Forum, we convey the following challenges:

1. That the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) recognize and officially acknowledge the youth sector as official partners and stakeholders for development. Concretely, we want the Outcome Document to reflect this;

2. That an environment be enabled, through creation of space in the economic, political and social platforms, for engagement and active contribution of youth in the development discourse at all levels (local, national, regional and international) through the universal application of effective development cooperation;

   a. Specifically, the GPEDC should fully integrate youth participation in mechanisms, procedures and processes that influence decision-making at all levels and develop an age- and gender-specific youth indicator that can monitor, measure and report this framework. To start the process, a task force with clear youth representation should be formed to frame the youth indicator or a global partnership initiative;

   b. Equally, a youth indicator needs to be created to monitor, measure and report the participation of children and youth in every age level, i.e. in education, in employment, in democracy, among others; and

   c. A global delivery roundtable should be convened to build capacity among the youth and children as well as provide financial support for youth led socio-economic empowerment initiatives. In this roundtable, in the spirit of inclusive partnerships, accountability and transparency, the youth should join and participating governments, philanthropists and other stakeholders to commit in making this work

3. That all stakeholders, youth included, hold ourselves accountable to all our commitments, build partnerships and cooperation, and commit ourselves to doing more for effective development; and finally

4. That development and development cooperation be reimagined

   (a) to progressively fulfill the rights of the impoverished and marginalized, with the million of youth among them, and

   (b) to balance growth with the planet’s carrying capacity, for a better world that the youth will inherit.

Effective Development Cooperation is meant to address our largest intergenerational problems. Intergenerational problems require intergenerational solutions.
Business as a partner in development

GPEDC HLM 2 Business Forum, Nairobi, Nov 29th 2016
Partners: Business Call to Action, Global Compact Local Network Kenya, ICC, KEPSA, The Partnering Initiative, UN Global Compact
With support gratefully received from: UK Aid and Diageo

Signs of integration?

The private sector, both multi-national and national, turned out in force for a dedicated Business Forum at the 2nd High Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) in Nairobi 29th November, 2016.

The Forum was convened and hosted by The Partnering Initiative (TPI) along with a group of partners including the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), the UN Global Compact and its local Kenyan Network, Business Call to Action and the Kenya Private Sector Alliance.

Around 150 company representatives along with 40 people from government, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and international agencies participated actively in a rich series of panel discussions and debates covering a range of issues from corruption to inclusive business; from the relevance to companies of development cooperation principles, to how to systematically scale up the engagement of business as a partner in development.

TPI's Executive Director, Darian Stibbe, said of the Forum, “We were delighted with both the turnout and the level of interaction and participation that led to some really interesting discussions. Having Business physically present and well represented at the HLM2 was hugely important. Not only did it help to send a message that business is an essential actor and a willing partner in sustainable development, the face-to-face interaction helps to humanize business, challenge negative stereotypes and reduce fear of engagement with companies. It will also help to ensure that the GPEDC takes business fully into account as it develops in its next phase.”

Opening

The tone was set with a video produced by Project Everyone, setting out the challenge and the prize of delivering the Sustainable Development Goals in 2030, and demonstrated the power of strong communication in raising awareness of, and achieving buy-in towards, the SDGs.

In recognition of the spirit of collaboration across sectors, the day was formally opened by the Chair of the Development Assistance Committee (the main forum for major donor countries) representing the development community, and the CEO of the Kenya Private Sector Alliance representing business.

Collective Action Against Corruption

“Corruption is the single biggest obstacle to achieving the SDGs”

The UN Global Compact’s Africa Chief, Ola-Jobbi Makinwa moderated the first panel exploring the role of business in combating corruption.
A powerful point was made about the multiple corruption risks arising from the huge sums being mobilised to implement climate action. Responsible business has much useful experience to share in combating corruption, which adds to the cost of doing business as well as damaging national economies. And collective action of business with governments and NGOs is essential to tackle systemic corruption.

Engaging business as a partner in development

“Everyone’s talking about win-win collaboration, but it’s not going to just happen. We need to make a concerted and systematic effort to make it happen.”

TPI led a session on what it will take to scale business engagement as a partner in development. The distinction was made between business as a development actor, contributing to the SDGs through its core business processes, and business as a development partner, consciously leveraging its leadership, its value chain and other assets in collaboration with others in order to maximise its contribution to development alongside its own business value.

TPI’s Roadmap, developed for the first HLM in Mexico in 2014, was used as a loose framework for the different levels of action required to scale up collaboration: engaging business in setting development priorities, creating mechanisms to catalyse collaboration, and building institutional readiness and individual competencies to partner effectively.

The session included input from the Swedish International Development Agency and their experiences of working with a network of leading Swedish companies to catalyse action on sustainable development, both in Sweden, and through their missions. It also heard from Diageo talking of their experiences partnering in their supply chain to ensure the supply chain’s sustainability both environmentally and socio-economically: “if the farmers who supply us aren’t able to make a profit, they won’t stay as suppliers”.

The need to break down silos was reinforced – both across sectors and even within the private sector where it is relatively unusual for two companies from different industry sectors to share experience despite suffering similar challenges. The session heard the experiences of the Chairman of the Zambia Business In Development Facility (ZBIDF) a platform which brings multiple industry sectors together with government, NGOs and the UN to innovate and support the development of new partnerships. Particularly in the early days, the platform focused on building a more ‘partnering conducive environment’ through dialogue, through innovation labs and through partnership skills training.

The discussion led to the potential role of the GPEDC, where the main recommendation was to get down to country level and support platforms and other mechanisms that are working to make partnerships happen on the ground.

Business and development cooperation principles

“We need to have more evaluation on partnerships and their impact on development... and on businesses as well!”

The session looked at the relevance and applicability to the private sector of the Development Cooperation Principles, which include country ownership, transparency, inclusive partnership and a focus on results. Should business be required to sign up to the principles if they are to be a partner in development?

Contributors included the UK Department for International Development, the Ethical Trading Initiative (ETI), and the UN Global Compact. It was noted that many companies already commit themselves to various principles – perhaps most notably the UN guiding principles on business and human rights.

Any company adhering to the UN principles would find little to object to in the development cooperation principles, though they are more relevant to some parts of the private sector than others. For example, large consultancies responsible for multi-million dollar aid projects may be particularly accountable to these principles. In any case – ETI pointed out – simply agreeing to such high-level principles is unlikely to increase accountability without ongoing independent monitoring of performance, and to potential penalties for non-compliance.
Showcase: Business Partnership Action for Sustainable Development
A showcase of activity followed from three companies, GSMA (new mobile models for the SDGs), Diageo (sustainable development at Diageo) and Green Energy and Biofuel (access to energy). This ‘TED-talk’ style format involved five minutes with five slides and five minutes for questions. It underscored how companies of all sizes increasingly and intuitively understand that the SDGs represent ‘the economic opportunity of a lifetime’ and are already making great strides towards realizing that opportunity.

Supporting inclusive business
“If we (companies) are expected to become more inclusive, we can’t do it alone.”
Finally, the discussion turned to inclusive businesses, in a session moderated by the UNDP-hosted initiative, Business Call to Action. An inclusive business is a commercially sustainable business that benefits low-income communities through inclusion in its value chain. Inclusive businesses can provide low-cost goods and services, or deliberately target the poor or vulnerable as suppliers, distributors or employees.

The session reinforced that while the number and quality of inclusive business is growing, it can take several years for these enterprises to demonstrate impact (eight years, in the case of two of the featured companies BioLoo and Africaqua). More support could be given by multilateral development banks to accelerate promising inclusive business activities through underused instruments such as risk mitigation mechanisms.

Closing
Finally, participants were honoured to hear closing remarks from Dr Mukhisa Kituyi, Secretary General of UNCTAD. Dr Kituyi, among other points, urged the audience on the critical importance of well-functioning tax collection and management regimes. Such infrastructure will be essential given the increasing focus on domestic resource mobilisation required to achieve the SDGs. Responsible companies can, and are, lobbying for well-functioning tax regimes that can ensure a level playing-field. The raising of this challenging issue was a fitting end to the day’s debate about the role of business as a partner in development.
Parliamentary Forum
29th November 2016

The Parliamentary Forum in Nairobi, organized together with the Parliament of Kenya and European Parliamentarians with Africa (AWEPA), concluded with the Statement below addressing some of the key issues on the agenda of the HLM2. Ninety (90) members of parliament were in attendance. The meeting was the culmination of a two-year process (since the HLM1 in 2014) during which the Inter-Parliamentary Unions (IPU) helped guide the GPEDC as a member of its Steering Committee. The IPU participated in the negotiation of the main outcome of the HLM2 to advance the concerns of the parliamentary community. As a result, the HML2 Nairobi Outcome Document contains many important references to parliaments, particularly in paragraphs 43, 44 and 45; 75 b; 78; and 41 c.[1].

Parliamentary Forum at the Second High Level Meeting (HLM2) of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) Nairobi, Kenya, 29 November 2016 made the following statement:

We, Members of Parliament participating in the Second High Level Meeting of the GPEDC, reaffirm our role in advancing all commitments on development cooperation to support the new 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and attendant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Welcoming the SDGs as a universal, transformative agenda whose negotiation included significant input from the parliamentary community, we commit to localizing the goals to our countries contexts and to implementing the goals through all relevant national structures and parliamentary processes. The realization of human rights, including the right to development, will drive our efforts in this regard.

We recognize the important role of development cooperation from all sources - public and private, financial and non-financial - to support the implementation of the SDGs alongside other streams of development finance such as trade, debt relief, foreign investments, and remittances. We emphasize the need for policy coherence between development cooperation and all policies for sustainable development to mobilize sufficient resources and maximize results on the ground.

We acknowledge that Official Development Assistance (ODA), while still critical, is only one of several development cooperation flows which include contributions from non-governmental organizations, local authorities, foundations and other actors. We further acknowledge the growing role of South-South and Triangular Cooperation as complementary to North-South cooperation.
Joint Parliamentary Statement:

We reiterate that, while development cooperation can be used catalytically to leverage other flows of development finance, its primary objective is to meet the needs of the poor and marginalized groups by complementing developing countries’ domestic resources. Investing more aid in the public sector and in particular in key institutions of democratic governance, such as parliaments, will enable them to design and implement strong policies for the SDGs.

We welcome the efforts of the GPEDC to improve the effectiveness of development cooperation through more inclusive processes at global and country levels. While recording progress in the implementation of commitments, we call on all actors to scale up their efforts. Success will depend in large part in finding effective ways to bring development partners and parliamentarians together at the country level, where behavior change and stronger capacities are most needed. Regional and international opportunities for parliamentarians to exchange lessons learned and input into policy discussions are also very useful through the involvement of parliamentarians as stakeholders in the implementation and evaluation process of the 2030 Agenda.

We are concerned that progress on mutual accountability, a key enabler of effective development cooperation, is persistently weak. While more developing countries than ever have adopted a national development cooperation policy (or aid policy) to date, it is important that all parliaments are consistently involved in this key process at all stages, from policy design, to implementation, review and evaluation.

We welcome the important acknowledgement, in the HLM2 Outcome Document, of parliaments’ legislative, oversight and representative role as well as of the need to strengthen the capacities of parliaments and related structures. To help move the GPEDC agenda forward, we as parliamentarians commit to promoting the following actions in conjunction with government counterparts, citizens, and all other relevant actors, as needed:

1. Demand that a national plan for the SDGs clearly defining targets, responsibilities, time-frames and funding requirements is drawn up in each country and that legislation and budgets are aligned with this plan. Parliaments must be involved from the beginning in this process and through inclusive engagement of all citizens, including the most marginalized.

2. Ensure that a national development cooperation policy that covers aid and all relevant “beyond aid” issues is drawn up in each country receiving any kind of development cooperation. Parliaments must be active participants in the design of national development cooperation policies as well as in their monitoring and assessments based on agreed targets and indicators of progress.

3. Advocate for a dra-
matic scaling up of development cooperation to strengthen parliaments’ capacities to perform their legislative, oversight and representative role. Donor agencies must be required by law to collect data on technical assistance and other development cooperation in support of parliaments and to make such data available to global reviews of development cooperation.

4. Apply all available institutional tools to scrutinize public spending of foreign and domestic resources in order to reduce wastage, eliminate corruption, and increase value for money in development spending.

5. Ensure all global aid commitments, including the 0.7% of GNI, are met and that aid allocations are untied to the economic and strategic interests of donor countries, focusing instead on reaching the poor and most vulnerable.

6. Help ensure robust national tax systems and cooperate on international tax matters to fight tax evasion and illicit financial flows, support measures to prevent capital flight, and help reverse the global race to the bottom to attract foreign investments by lowering the corporate tax rate.

7. Ensure that all financing options are considered before entering into public-private partnerships (PPPs) and that all partnership contracts are negotiated in full transparency, including by recording potential liabilities on budget. Parliaments need to vet major PPPs agreements and blended finance agreements. International trade and investment agreements, tax agreements, and debt relief initiatives should be negotiated in full transparency and subject to parliamentary scrutiny.

8. Demand more financial support for parliaments and greater involvement of parliaments, alongside other stakeholders, in national, regional and international development cooperation coordination structures as part of efforts to strengthen mutual accountability.

9. Work with the government and other stakeholders to deepen the GPEDC presence at the country level, ensuring that national partners identify with the commitments and principles of the global entity. A national platform of the GPEDC, bringing together representatives of all relevant constituencies, including parliaments, needs to oversee the implementation of the national development cooperation policy and more systematically contribute data into the global monitoring process of the GPEDC.
Philanthropy Forum
29th November 2016

The SDG Philanthropy Platform (SDG PP) at the UN in Kenya was involved in the Second High-Level Meeting (HLM2) of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, in Nairobi. The Platform organized a side event on the Catalytic Philanthropy in Africa attended by more than 150 participants as the opening session of the Philanthropy Forum.

Set up as a marketplace, the side event gave nine partners the opportunity to showcase their innovative approaches to address some of the most pressing development challenges. Key partners included Ford Foundation, Equity Group Foundation, Kuza Biashara, E4Impact, Rockefeller Foundation, Kenya Community Development Foundation (KCDF), Housing Finance Foundation, Aga Khan Foundation, KCB Foundation and many others.

During the HLM2, SDG PP Kenya also actively engaged in deliberations on “Inclusive and Effective Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships: How to strengthen ownership and results, transparency and mutual accountability”, organized by the German foundation SWP as well as in the OECD-led side event on how foundations can better collaborate with government, providing evidence from the Guidelines for Effective Philanthropic Engagement (GEPE) initiative and how to put the findings into practice. Philanthropy’s involvement in the global high-level event led to the recognition of the sector’s key role in achieving sustainable development by 2030 in the HLM2 outcome document. For more details see the link below:

https://www.dropbox.com/s/rm5izet2v5i0gub/GEPE%20Launch%20Report%20Final.pdf?dl=0

Development Foundation (KCDF), Housing Finance Foundation, Aga Khan Foundation, KCB Foundation and many others. For more details and photographs see the link: the Catalytic Role of Philanthropy in Africa

This HLM2 forum included discussions on a “Catalytic Philanthropy in Africa” innovation market place side event under the Philanthropy Forum with leading Foundations, and a launch by the United Nations Resident Coordinator / UNDP Resident Representative in Kenya of a digital Guide for Philanthropy to SDG implementation in Kenya developed by the SDG Philanthropy Platform. There were also other multiple side events mainly on Platforms and innovations in the structure and quality of multi-sectoral partnerships for the SDGs.

For more details see the link:

https://www.dropbox.com/s/rm5izet2v5i0gub/GEPE%20Launch%20Report%20Final.pdf?dl=0
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On 29 November 2016, the CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness (CPDE), in partnership with the Reality of Aid Africa Network, successfully organized the Nairobi Civil Society Forum (NCSF). The forum, which was held at Pride Inn Westlands, convened civil society delegates to the Second High Level Meeting (HLM2) to discuss the positions, messages, and key CSO demands to make development cooperation more effective. The conference was attended by around 300 international and local organizations. The plenary and parallel sessions in this Forum provided an avenue where delegates can level off on what they would bring to the negotiation table and during their interventions in the HLM2 sessions.

For CPDE, organized and meaningful participation is critical in ensuring that the voices of the people and communities it represents or works with are heard at the HLM2. With the theme of universalizing effective development cooperation (uEDC) guided by human rights and democratic ownership, the CSO Forum reiterated the need to renew and raise the bar of commitments on the core business of quantity and quality of official development assistance (ODA) as per Rome, Paris, Accra, Busan and Mexico (the four (4) previous high level forums on aid and development effectiveness).

Plenary discussions and parallel workshops were done to maximize coordination and collaboration among CSO delegates. Representatives from various stakeholders were invited to address the NCSF opening session on what are at stake for CSOs and the people at the HLM2. Speakers were from the host government, the European Commission, local CSO platform and the CPDE. Speaking on behalf of Kenyan government, the Cabinet Secretary for Treasury Mr Henry K. Rotich (represented by Mr. Wohoro Ndoho Director General Public Debt Management Office) reminded participants of the importance of HLM2 in terms of global discussions on financing and policy coherence, and its effectiveness and impact on development goals. He also mentioned that these commitments should complement the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The Cabinet Secretary prompted that governments need to practice better engagement with CSOs since they also have responsibilities in attaining results for their work and ensure they are accountable. Ms. Rosario Bento Pais, Head of the European Commission Civil Society and Local Authority Unit, credited the renewal of global partnership with civil society and local authorities for contributing to the progress on the ADE and SDGs discussions. However, while progress has been achieved, challenges such as shrinking space for civil society are also increasing, especially at the country level which hinders the full articulation of CSOs roles in development processes and programmes.

CPDE Co-chair Tetet Lauron also addressed the Forum reiterating that the Nairobi HLM is defined as a watershed moment in development cooperation as it brings together different stakeholders to discuss the future of development cooperation and how it features in the whole sustainable development agenda. She challenged everyone that as civil society, they should struggle to change for the better so that people may live life in dignity and realize their full potential. For CSOs, this is a matter of enabling everyone else that has been left behind to claim their rights. It is making sure that it moves towards the realization of human rights. It is making sure that in the process of transforming...
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Preparatory Forums

this world, people and their organizations would dare stand up and speak true to power and not silenced. Speaking on behalf of local CSOs, Suba Churchill, Presiding Convener, Civil Society Reference Group Kenya, reminded participants of the relevance of the Global Partnership process in realizing country-level development, strengthening global governance and ensuring policy coherence. This, however, can be fully attained if there is equal opportunity given for the participation of all stakeholders, including CSOs. Across the world, civil space for the civil society is shrinking or disappearing altogether. If this will continue, the drivers for sustainable democracy and development will be divided.

Women and Youth Forums were organized a day prior to the CSO Forum. Feedback from these Forums was also shared to enrich the CSO Forum discussion and to figure in to the CPDE’s policy positions. Representatives of two respective CPDE sectors co-organized the said forums together with other stakeholders – primarily the host government.

A panel was also organized to provide an overview of the effective development cooperation (EDC) agenda and the necessary background and understanding for CSO delegates to the HLM2. The panel, led by four women members of the CSO Partnership Coordination Committee, focused on the history and process, as well as CSO Key Asks and preparations leading to Nairobi. CSO Key Asks guided CPDE’s positions and demands that the platform pushed on the negotiation table and enriched CPDE consultations with its constituencies. The CSO Key Asks centered on the following:

- All development actors to build on past efforts to address future challenges.
- All development actors shall uphold the principles of trust and accountability among development partners including CSOs.
- Donors need to live up to effective development co-operation commitments to make sure that priorities leave no one behind.

Breakout sessions of Regions and Sectors provided opportunity for constituencies to consolidate constituency-level positions and strategies and how these feed into the over-all civil society engagement strategy. Self-organized workshops revolving around issues of CSO development effectiveness, enabling environment, 2030 Agenda and Leaving No One Behind (LNOB), role of private sector in development cooperation, and countries in conflict conditions were also organized by CPDE members.

At the end of the conference, the NCSF came out with a CSO statement that consolidated CSO demands, messages, and aspirations for the HLM2. The CSO document, embodying the CSO Key Asks, the Forum messages, and aspirations of the wider CSO community, captures the following iterations:

1) that effective development cooperation commitments made since Paris are upheld and applied to all stakeholders through a monitoring framework that recognizes different dimensions of development;

2) that shrinking and closing spaces for civil society be recognized and addressed, and GPEDC recommit to providing an enabling environment to maximize CSOs’ contribution to development;

3) that all members of the Global Partnership ensure that the private sector exercise accountability in its development interventions, especially in aspects of labour, environment, and other human rights standards;

4) that the integrity of GPEDC’s mandate as an inclusive multi-stakeholder platform to ensure effectiveness of development cooperation be upheld, as this contributes to the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); and

5) that the inclusive character of the platform expresses itself parity in representation and leadership, including governance arrangements that allow for a fourth non-executive co-chair.
Financing the SDGs in the Era of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda: the Role of Development Finance Assessments

28th November 2016 14:00-17:00

Objective:
In response to the call from countries in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda at the 3rd International Conference on Financing for Development in which countries are encouraged to formulate Integrated National Financing Frameworks (INFFs) to link development finance with Agenda 2030, UNDP has developed a tool to help countries construct INFFs to implement the SDGs – the Development Finance Assessment (DFA).

The DFA provides the ministries of Planning, Finance and others, with data and analysis on the changing trends in development finance. It also provides a set of recommendations for how institutions and systems might be adjusted to ensure that different sources of development finance might be managed within a coherent framework, which better supports the achievement of national priorities and results including the SDGs. UNDP is already supporting a number of countries to implement the flagship DFA methodology in the Asia-Pacific, African and Latin American regions.

In response to the demand from countries, the Knowledge Exchange Symposium explored how the DFA can identify opportunities and gaps towards establishing INFFs and showcase Financing the SDGs in the Era of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda: the Role of Development Finance Assessments.

Key issues discussed:
In response to the demand from countries, the Knowledge Exchange Symposium explored how the DFA can identify opportunities and gaps towards establishing INFFs and showcase

Participants:
- Simona Marinescu, Director, Development Impact Group, Bureau for Policy and Programme Support, UNDP (Chair)
- Jos Verbeek, Manager and Special Representative to the UN and WTO, World Bank Group (panelist)
- Thomas Beloe, Governance, Climate Change Finance and Development Effectiveness Adviser, UNDP Bangkok Regional Hub & AP-DEF Secretariat (session moderator)
- Lidia Fromm Cea, Executive Director, Proyecto Mesoamerica (session moderator)
- Monowar Ahmed, Additional Secretary, Development Effectiveness Wing, Economic Relations Department, Ministry of Finance, Government of Bangladesh (panelist)
- Karen Resurreccion, National Economic and Development Authority, Government of the Philippines (panelist)
- Ashley Palmer, Development Effectiveness Advisor, UNDP Bangkok Regional Hub & AP-DEF Secretariat (session moderator)
- Karen Rono, Regional Technical Lead, Development Initiatives (panelist)
- Per Karlsson, Program Design Manager, African Wildlife Foundation (panelist)
lessons from DFAs completed and underway. The following points were raised:
- How does No One Left Behind fit into tracking finance for results?
- How do the building blocks of the INFF vary in contexts and how can we link lessons from countries with similar challenges?
- How does the DFA link with the broader financing for development context, specifically with results-based financing, impact investment and blended financing?
- How do the DFA roadmap recommendations specifically support countries’ efforts to link finance with results?

Main conclusions and next steps:
UNDP is already supporting a number of countries to implement the DFA methodology, with the use of a full detailed methodology guide published separately by UNDP. The findings emerging from DFAs provide useful data and analysis for discussing reforms at country level, and stimulating evidence-based dialogue and exchange among countries in the region that face similar change processes. Examples of DFAs’ impact in this area include: i) the restructuring of government departments to take a more integrated approach to managing finance for development across institutions or bringing closer together the planning and budgeting processes; ii) the development of new integrated policy frameworks that seek greater coherence across external financial flows; and iii) proposals for new policy dialogue structures for governments and their partners, providing a multi-stakeholder platform that could be used to review SDG implementation.

Countries that will take forward the DFA in 2017 are included in the map below, with several more engaging in the initial steps as a result of the Symposium.

Those interested in the DFA can contact the Asia-Pacific Development Effectiveness Facility at UNDP Bangkok Regional Hub:

Thomas Beloe (Thomas.beloe@undp.org)
Ashley Palmer (Ashley.palmer@undp.org)
Emily Davis (Emily.davis@undp.org)
Where are Development Finance Assessments taking place now?

- **DFAs: Completed or Underway**
  - Papua New Guinea
  - Vietnam
  - Philippines
  - Lao PDR
  - Bangladesh
  - Myanmar
  - Fiji
  - Cambodia
  - Nepal
  - Mongolia
  - Mozambique
  - The Gambia

- **DFAs: Pipeline**
  - Uganda
  - Malawi
  - Cape Verde
  - Ivory Coast
  - Peru
  - El Salvador
  - Belize
  - Panama
  - Paraguay
  - Guatemala
  - Dominican Republic
  - Timor Leste
  - Marshall Islands

- **Strategic International Development Cooperation Reviews: Completed**
  - Thailand
  - Indonesia
The 2016 monitoring round saw record participation by all Global Partnership stakeholders. Eighty-one low and middle income countries led national monitoring processes, with the participation of 125 development agencies, and hundreds of representatives from civil society organisations (CSOs), the private sector, trade unions, and others. In meeting the internationally-agreed commitments for more effective development co-operation, agreed in Busan in 2011, the findings reveal significant areas of progress, some lagging behind, and some areas that show promising start and potential for the future. The first session of this full-day workshop was an opportunity for different Global Partnership stakeholders to react to these findings, from a country perspective as well as from the perspective of global consultation processes held ahead of HLM2.

The summary video (youtube.com/watch?v=201f+TTMNIQ) and opening remarks highlighted the progress reported in the 2016 monitoring round, but also mapped the challenges ahead. The monitoring evidence, when looked at in detail, reveals individual stories of progress, even in very difficult areas. Most of these stakeholders showing progress in difficult areas (such as strengthening and using domestic systems to deliver development co-operation, in increasing predictability of their support, or in systematically engaging CSOs) can lead in this “race to the top” by helping the Global Partnership understand the drivers of change, and in promoting mutual learning and joint action. There was a call for identifying and sharing innovative approaches to solve current bottlenecks in the development effectiveness agenda.

Panellists took stock of progress to date at global and country level and consultations held prior to the Nairobi High-Level Meeting. In the run-up to Nairobi, participating countries and CSOs gathered together around the monitoring findings in senior-level meetings in four continents; development partners also met to discuss the monitoring findings in different meet-
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ings; and inputs from the broad Global Partnership community were gathered throughout online consultation processes. Those stakeholder consultations around the monitoring findings highlighted some shared themes, captured during the workshop opening dialogue:

1. The record levels of participation and diversity of participants in the second monitoring round illustrate the continued relevance of the exercise, the strength of the development effectiveness agenda, and the broadened scope and complexity of the current international architecture for development co-operation;

2. Consultations with participating countries have shown continued commitment to this agenda since Paris/Accra/Busan, with progress in several commitments that reflect concerted efforts to reformulate development co-operation policies, management practices, and closer collaboration among development partners. However, partner countries highlighted emerging challenges in transitioning out of traditional bilateral assistance into the more diverse development co-operation landscape that currently characterises most countries – but particularly middle income countries such as Vietnam or the Dominican Republic.

3. Development partners praised improvements in carrying out and reporting on the second monitoring round, suggesting that this is a good time to take stock of methodologies and processes and update the framework for the future. In peer dialogue, partners also have called for an honest conversation and innovative solutions around the ‘unfinished business’ of the Paris/Accra/Busan agenda, including regarding the use of country systems and other commitments that have shown limited progress. In a particular note, the group of Arab donors highlighted their efforts to implement the Busan agenda, with progress reflected in the monitoring round, and renewed commitment to these effectiveness principles.

4. Developing meaningful multi-stakeholder partnerships proved to be one of the most difficult, but necessary, endeavours. The monitoring round showed that countries resort to diverse modalities to engage civil society and the private sector in dialogue and joint action. However, the lack of instruments or skills, as well as specific country regulations and practices, prevent the development and institutionalisation of good engagement mechanisms. The consultations highlighted the need to better measure the quality of partnerships using transparent methods and ensuring neutrality in the assessments. A key message is that multi-stakeholder partnerships are a means to achieve an enabling environment that could allow the participation of every stakeholder in their own capacity, toward the ultimate end of democratic ownership of development processes.

The record levels of participation and diversity of participants in the second monitoring round illustrate the continued relevance of the exercise, the strength of the development effectiveness agenda, and the broadened scope and complexity of the current international architecture for development co-operation.

Preparatory Forums
Session 2. Increasing the focus on development results

The commitment to manage for development results formulated in Paris in 2005 was renewed in Busan in 2011. The monitoring round revealed that:

- Countries have made very good progress in articulating the development results they wish to achieve – most now have a single strategic plan that defines development priorities, typically including a results framework. Together, these documents set a clear path forward. However, these plans and frameworks need to be more actionable (i.e. setting realistic and measurable goals, linked to clear actions that are reflected in national budgets). Embedding the SDGs in these national development plans and frameworks is still a challenge and at early stages. Finally, results information need to be used to inform future decision-making in a more systematic way.

- Development partners also show a good level of alignment with countries’ priorities. The objectives of 85% of all new development programmes and projects support objectives established in government-led development plans and strategies. However, while alignment to broad objectives is good, use of country-led results frameworks and monitoring and evaluation systems is weaker. Only 62% of results being pursued by these programmes and projects overlap with government development targets, and the reliance on government data and statistics falls to 52% on average. Social sectors, such as health and education, show both better quality government strategies and greater use of country results frameworks by some development partners (i.e. those with that particular sector focus).

- Finally, findings revealed that final evaluations are being mainstreamed across development interventions, but partner countries are only engaged in less than half of these evaluations, and typically only in defining the evaluation scope.

During the discussion, partner countries like Uganda indicated that the overall picture closely reflects their actual experience. National development plans are set and partners align to these broadly stated objectives, but the level of embedding of development co-operation in planning and managerial practices still could be much more substantive and systematic.

Echoing the monitoring findings, participants in the discussion raised the following key points:

1. There was a call to move towards setting up the same development targets, joining actions to achieve these goals, and using the same follow-up mechanisms to track development impact;

2. Governments and development partners may need to make their policy-making and implementation processes more inclusive, not just at the planning level as it is prioritised at the moment, but also in the implementation and monitoring of progress towards development results;

3. Governments and development partners agreed that strengthening monitoring and evaluation systems at the country level is a prerequisite and pending challenge for most developing countries, and much more joint support in building domestic monitoring and evaluation capabilities and in increasing availability of disaggregated data on results by geo/socio/demographic characteristics are needed going forward;

4. Development partners such as UNICEF argued that transformations of corporate results frameworks and internal IT data generation systems should evolve to accommodate countries’ own results frameworks and data needs, and not the other way around. These internal investments should be coupled with adequate corporate policies (e.g. open data) and practices (e.g. timely data release for managerial purposes, IATI reporting) if partner governments are to be in a position to manage development co-operation with a results orientation beyond the plan-
ning phase. Understanding organisations’ current programming practices and data-generation and sharing capabilities is a first step to inform change in corporate practices towards better embedding in countries’ own planning and implementation processes.

5. Finally, development co-operation planning and management practices are still largely output-driven, rather than focused towards development outcomes. Governments and development partners still feel more comfortable focusing on outputs, because they are more immediate and often easier to measure and report on. Moving towards output-driven development co-operation will require building the capacities of all involved parties on managing for development results.

Participants acknowledged that the transition from planning to managing for development results ambitioned since 2005 is far from completed, and much more remains to be done by countries and development partners themselves. Achieving the results set in Agenda 2030 will require moving managerial practices in that direction, creating the right incentives and capabilities for sustained political and managerial leadership along the process. Workshop participants voted a number of priorities going forward, from a menu of actions that could help strengthen the focus on results of development efforts:

**Most voted priority actions to strengthen the focus on results**

**Governments should:**
1. Strengthen participatory mechanisms to define national priorities, goals and targets, ensuring that no one is left behind.

**Governments and Development Partners should:**
2. Support capacity building of governments and development partners to design results-based monitoring and evaluation frameworks, including establishing strong baselines, measurable indicators, and realistic targets.
3. Share the evidence and data on development results publicly with the broader development community.

**Development partners should:**
4. Increase the use of countries’ national statistics and monitoring systems as basis to track and report on results of development interventions.
5. Ensure that the use of country results information (targets, indicators and data) is incorporated into the design of new interventions.

Governments and development partners may need to make their policy-making and implementation processes more inclusive, not just at the planning level as it is prioritised at the moment, but also in the implementation and monitoring of progress towards development results.
co-operation, and **untying aid** from procurement constraints imposed by donors. The monitoring findings revealed a mixed picture in this area:

- Countries are experiencing **challenges in improving budgetary and Public Financial Management (PFM) practices** in a sustainable way. Only 11 countries managed to make progress since 2010, while 14 experienced declines in quality of PFM systems, and the rest did not observe major changes in quality. Peer learning and stock-taking of lessons learned in how to politically navigate these reform processes, not just as a technical exercise, is needed.

- Development partners’ reliance on countries’ own PFM and procurement systems to deliver development co-operation has **slightly improved** since 2010 – but some groups have experienced sharp increases in use of country systems, including many non-DAC bilateral agencies and some bilateral agencies from the OECD DAC. Pooling risk in common programmes supported by several development partners and experimenting with new/innovative support modalities were suggested to tackle the current bottlenecks in this area.

- Albeit not far from the targets established in Busan, there was little progress in annual and medium-term predictability of development co-operation in the past years. **Medium-term predictability** is particularly a constraint as it prevents proper government planning, medium-term perspective, and inclusion of development co-operation on national budgets scrutinised by local parliaments. PEFA assessments also systematically highlight the lack of that forward-looking information as one of countries’ PFM systems more frequent weak spots.

- Aid untying levels are hovering around the **peak level** achieved in recent years. De facto aid untying is actually very low. It was suggested that further engaging donor country firms in procurement processes may increase the share of de jure/de facto tied aid, and development partners should explore practices to increase the level of untied aid.

The very candid panel discussion around country ownership highlighted the following points, as a basis to move the ownership agenda forward:

1. Development partners indicated that **there are both technical and political obstacles to advance country ownership commitments** in practice. Development partners can more easily make progress on the “results” and “transparency and accountability” agendas, due to corporate incentives and domestic pressures, than on the country ownership agenda, where they face internal headwinds, including aversion to corruption risks and increased realignment of development co-operation with trade and investment strategies. There are domestic incentives to “show results” to taxpayers and to be transparent and accountable for the impact of development co-operation budgets in providing countries.

2. Countries signalled that the **country ownership agenda** is relevant to the entire policy and development co-operation management cycle, from strategic planning, budgeting, and implementation, to monitoring and evaluation for results. Difficult issues such as weak predictability of development co-operation affect the full policy cycle, but with continuous interaction with development partners and clear government policies around development co-operation, progress in taking ownership of development co-operation is possible.

3. Several countries emphasised the **continuous importance of “using country systems”** to ensure stronger ownership and alignment of development co-operation, and to minimise transaction costs. USAID suggested that channelling development co-operation through local civil society organisations could be considered as using local systems and helping strengthen country ownership.

4. In the face of limited progress on commitments related to country ownership, several participants highlighted some silver linings, including:

   a. **Multilateral organisations** were commended for their better performance in delivering on the ownership commitments, including by relying more on **programme-based approaches and new results-driven modalities** which are associated with increased use of country systems, but also possibly be-
cause they are more distanced from taxpayers’ domestic pressures, in comparison to bilateral agencies;

b. Multi-donor trust funds and other modalities that pool risk are allowing partners to rely further on country systems;

c. The results show that some local systems (such as budgeting, financial reporting, or auditing) are more used than others, and several interventions suggested the possibility to move forward sequentially, using ‘safer’ systems as they are strengthened.

d. The work of some GPIs (such as the Effective Institutions Platform) is exploring and piloting approaches to strengthen domestic institutions and increasing the reliance on local systems to deliver development co-operation (including PFM but using a broader definition of country systems);

e. Aid untying and the emerging role of ODA as a catalyst of private sector support could be in tension, and further efforts are needed to ensure that ODA mobilises domestic firms and suppliers and helps in developing the private sector in recipient countries – which starts by revising current procurement practices on basic elements such as language used in tendering processes and other good practices for competitive, locally focused procurement.

f. Countries transitioning to the upper-middle income category – and, thus, to more demand-driven and non-concessional forms of development support – find the current ownership dimensions monitored by GPEDC as less relevant, but acknowledge that there are other ownership challenges related to their specific development landscape and country characteristics that may merit dialogue and alternative monitoring (i.e. using different indicators).

5. The role of the Global Partnership in advancing this difficult agenda was acknowledged. As one of the few multi-stakeholder fora that exclusively focus on these issues, it is the adequate venue for an honest dialogue between development partners, mutual learning on practices that work, and the development of focused communities of practices that could help advance these thorny effectiveness issues.

Workshop participants were invited to discuss and vote around a menu of proposed actions and priority commitments to make advance the country ownership agenda:

Most voted priority actions to strengthen country ownership of development priorities

Governments should:

1. Strengthen public financial management systems incrementally, by focusing on most pressing problems and customising diagnostics tools and solutions to country context.

2. Enhance parliamentary, civil society and private sector participation in the definition and monitoring and evaluation of development policies and programs.

Development partners should:

3. In supporting reforms to strengthen country systems, move from ‘best practice’ to ‘best fit’, carry out joint diagnostics, adopt flexible approaches and build a stronger evidence base on what works.

Governments and development partners should:

4. Link concrete programs to strengthen country systems (e.g. PFM, procurement) to broader public administration reforms (such as civil service reform).

Session 4. Creating Inclusive Partnerships for Development

The monitoring framework for effective development co-operation endorsed in 2012 gave a distinctive importance to ensuring an enabling environment that
could maximise the contributions of civil society to development and, in parallel, increase the contributions of the private sector to development by enhancing the quality of public-private dialogue – with two new GPEDC indicators tracking Busan commitments in that direction.

Overall, findings from the 2016 monitoring round suggest that:

1. Countries and development partners have both made efforts to establish consultation and engagement arrangements with CSOs. CSOs also show good coordination and mobilisation around these processes. However, for a meaningful engagement, there is a need to institutionalise these mechanisms of engagement and feedback loops, ensure systematic consultation and inclusive participation, and do so across the entire policy cycle (not just at planning stage). At a global level, there is also limited progress in improving the legal and regulatory environment that could maximise CSO contributions to development.

2. Both governments and private sector actors show good disposition and readiness to engage with each other in productive policy dialogue, but in half of the countries there are no champions or facilitators that could lead the public-private dialogue (PPD) platform and, in most countries, the instruments, logistics, and skills to support these dialogue platforms are missing.

The subsequent panel discussion and dialogue with workshop participants generated the following key messages and considerations:

1. The multi-stakeholder approach adopted by the Global Partnership is generally very appreciated, as it allows ensuring an inclusive monitoring process, while also taking stock of how inclusive development partnerships at the country level currently are. There were calls to reinforce these two elements.

2. Participants noted that parallel studies and direct country-level experience showed that governments adopt a broad array of different mechanisms and modes of engagement with civil society and private sector actors, and it is unclear how these different approaches compare to each other in terms of effectiveness, inclusiveness, and usefulness to the relevant stakeholders.

3. It was argued that to achieve meaningful dialogue and action with civil society and the private sector there were several missing elements. The monitoring process indicated that there is a lack of instruments available to carry out these dialogue processes, limited feedback on how the inputs from civil society and private sector are taken up in defining national development plans and development policies and, often, stakeholders lack the skills and knowledge on how to jointly develop effective multi-stakeholder partnerships. Several participants called for a better understanding of the success factors, while also providing capacity building and guidance to governments and CSOs on how to engage effectively in these
partnerships.

4. There was a call to focus future commitments and Global Partnership monitoring not just on the existence of mechanisms for dialogue, but also on joint action.
   a. Substantively, this requires updating existing arrangements for CSO and private sector engagement being used by governments and development partners on the basis of best practices. Peer learning could be an instrumental factor to help in the process, with the facilitating role of the Global Partnership.
   b. Future Global Partnership monitoring may require revising the two indicators related to inclusive partnerships, to accommodate the lessons learned throughout the 2016 monitoring as well as the commitments included in the Nairobi Outcome document. An inclusive process to revise these indicators was requested.

After the discussion, participants prioritised some actions from a menu of options to enhance inclusiveness of development partnership in the coming years:

Most voted priority actions to strengthen inclusive partnerships for development

Governments and Development Partners should:

1. Increase the number and quality of partnerships with businesses, civil society, philanthropies, parliaments, subnational governments and trade unions to achieve development goals.

2. Establish inclusive mechanisms for dialogue and engagement with civil society organisations, with clear goals, mandates and expected results.

Governments should:

3. Improve the policy, legal and regulatory environment so civil society and business can maximize their contribution to development.

Development Partners should:

4. Support the capacity of governments to establish and carry out multi-stakeholder partnerships.

Session 5. Improving Transparency and Accountability

Discussions in previous sessions highlighted how different dimensions of transparency and accountability are crucial factors shaping development effectiveness (e.g. transparency and accountability around development results; inclusive arrangements to engage civil societies in implementing and monitoring development co-operation). This session reviewed progress to date on several Busan commitments for stronger transparency and accountability around development co-operation.

Overall, the monitoring findings show that more information on development co-operation is publicly available than ever before, and governments are increasingly making budget allocations more transparent, but accountability arrangements still need to be updated to the current development landscape:

- Development partners have made progress in making information on development co-operation publicly available. First, the number of development partners voluntarily reporting to the three systems and standards (hosted by IATI and OECD) more than doubled compared to 2013. Second, the information being published is more comprehensive than three years ago. The biggest challenges to make information available...
The Second High Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation

remain in releasing forward-looking information, and in ensuring that information is both timely and accurate. Going forward it will be essential to ensure that the information has been integrated in countries’ own systems and can be used for management purposes and for accountability towards citizens. In the context of Agenda 2030, increasing the public availability and legibility of information on development co-operation results will also be critical.

- Development cooperation is increasingly recorded on annual budgets subjected to parliamentary scrutiny (67% compared to 54% in 2010). Key hurdles to increase the share of development co-operation on annual budgets include: scarce availability of development co-operation forecasts accessible by governments in a timely manner; weaknesses on countries’ own budgetary processes; and fragmented or volatile presence of any given development partner in a country, which prevents adapting the reporting practices to country information needs.

- The number of countries tracking gender budget allocations almost doubled – going forward, these tracking systems need to be more organised and information need to be made public.

- The number of countries with inclusive and transparent mutual accountability review processes slightly decreased. Previous government-donor arrangements around traditional providers and official development assistance need updating to the new actors in the broader development landscape, and need to become more transparent and inclusive of parliaments, civil society and other relevant stakeholders.

The discussion among panellists and with workshop participants highlighted the following key messages:

1. Transparency is an important precondition, but needs to be reenergised to lead to meaningful accountability. Recent gains in terms of publishing data on inputs are good news, and now it is important to place efforts in making information on development results publicly available. Some examples mentioned included the geo-coding and mapping of development results initiatives, and the World Bank Global Delivery initiative (i.e. a database on delivery of results where people can see the rate of success of projects, almost in real time).

2. Part of the equation, in light of the Agenda 2030 goals, is producing results data disaggregated by gender and by other socio-demographics (including marginalised groups) to understand who is being left behind in terms of results. Data should be used to increase the visibility of all groups in the policy-making process.

3. Building trust between development partners takes time, and practices to increase transparency and mutual accountability are incrementally adopted. It is important to look at working relations between governments and development partners (e.g. at how line ministries access the information provided by the development partners).

4. Gender is a crosscutting issue and needs to be mainstreamed across government sectors. It is crucial to implement gender equality policies across all sectors; invest in women to empower them politically; and also develop the capacity of civil society and other actors to engage. Cote d’Ivoire presented their approach to mainstream gender across the government, where 14 teams have been established in different ministries. Sector co-ordination mechanisms and indicators for measuring gender inequality and showing results are also critical ingredients. An actionable strategy is needed to ensure that there is progress in the meas-
ured indicators.

5. There were some calls to include **country-level transparency measures**, for both the government and development partners, in country level monitoring supported by the Global Partnership.

6. Development co-operation is no longer only official development assistance. This positive change adds complexity in adapting **mutual accountability arrangements** at country level. This is crucial to ensure transparency and accountability of all development actors to achieve the objectives of Agenda 2030.

Following the dialogue, workshop participants voted on a number of forward-looking priorities to strengthen transparency and mutual accountability, from a menu of actions:

**Most voted priority actions to strengthen transparency and accountability**

**Governments should:**
1. Link aid and partnership policies to national development strategies and national budgets.
2. Reinforce budget-planning processes to increase reporting of development co-operation on budgets submitted for parliamentary approval.
3. Publish regular, timely and detailed information on national/subnational budgets, budget execution reports and related audits, and make it accessible to the public.

**Development partners should:**
4. Facilitate the use of information on development co-operation at country level making it accessible, usable and facilitating its inclusion on national planning and budget systems.

**Session 6. Updating and Refining the Global Partnership’s Monitoring Framework for the Future**

The 2011 Busan Partnership Agreement – and the ensuing monitoring framework to track the implementation of that agreement – already captured some elements of the fast-changing development co-operation landscape, its new actors and emerging global issues, while preserving the core aid effectiveness agenda inherited from the Paris Declaration monitoring processes.

However, the picture continues changing at a fast speed, and the **ambitions of the 2030 development agenda** include making a reality the Sustainable Development goals through an effective use of development finance as set in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. Ensuring that we meet these ambitions creates a healthy pressure to revise and update the Global Partnership monitoring framework, to ensure that we track the core elements for effective development co-operation, and to expand the coverage to the broader scope of development co-operation financing and actors. Moreover, after two rounds of monitoring process, we have accumulated a precious wealth of lessons on how to conduct country-led monitoring processes effectively, inclusively, and accurately. These two elements drive current work to update this effectiveness framework.

The OECD-UNDP Joint Support Team presented **nine parameters for updating the monitoring framework**, based on the technical work and advice provided by the Global Partnership’s Monitoring Advisory Group since May 2015, as well as online and in-person consultations with the broad array of stakeholders and policy networks that participate in the Global Partnership community. In addition to fine-tuning current indicators to ensure their relevance, efficiency, and usefulness, the nine parameters for updating the framework presented by the Joint Support Team were:
1. Adapting the monitoring framework to reflect the realities, effectiveness and challenges of middle-income countries as well (e.g. quality of technical co-operation, non-concessional financing, south-south co-operation, dual role as providers and recipients);

2. Strengthening indicator on public-private dialogue to move focus from dialogue to action;

3. Considering an indicator on blended finance effectiveness as a way to capture the quality of private sector engagement;

4. Considering an indicator reflecting the quality of engagement of philanthropic organisations/private foundations in development processes;

5. Clarifying the relevance of the monitoring framework for climate finance;

6. Considering a holistic, “whole-of-government” approach;

7. Enhancing providers’ engagement linking commitments with policies and regulations at headquarter level and practice at country level;

8. Strengthening the multi-stakeholder engagement in the monitoring process;

9. Ensuring balance between simplified framework and indicators and meaningful information.

To make the Global Partnership’s monitoring more effective and useful, panellists and participants raised the following proposals:

1. Balance simplicity of the monitoring framework and process, which is demanded by several stakeholders, with the need for useful, relevant information for mutual learning and accountability purposes.

2. Raise awareness among relevant stakeholders, empower them and facilitate their participation during the monitoring process and beyond. Several participants highlighted that the monitoring process still has a distinctive government flavour, both in substantive focus and in engagement, despite the multi-stakeholder approach of the Global Partnership monitoring. The quality of engagement by all the actors determines the quality of the data.

3. Make efforts to expand the coverage of the monitoring framework beyond ODA (e.g. non concessional public financing, blended financing) and beyond the traditional North-South development partnerships, engaging the full array of development partners and stakeholders.

4. Ensure that the results of the monitoring are used, widely known, and drive action and implementation. Facilitate knowledge-sharing, peer-to-peer exchanges and collective learning, particularly in areas where it has been difficult to make progress.

5. Understand the incentives of actors to participate in this voluntary exercise, in order to review the process to maximise their engagement and the impact of multi-stakeholder monitoring. Competition around rankings, lower costs of participation, and increased benefits from availability of relevant evidence are some of the suggested elements that can help strengthen the monitoring framework and process.

Closing

During this session, facilitators of the day discusstions on focus on results, country ownership, inclusive partnerships, and transparency and mutual accountability were invited to sum-up conclusions reached during the workshop, identifying key areas for improvement going forward. Alongside recappping the most voted actions of each session, facilitators highlighted the following additional key messages coming from discussions:

- National results frameworks should include sector and sub-national plans to increase the focus on results. Using sound results frameworks can have a positive effect in ensuring greater country ownership, mutual accountability and transparency.

- Monitoring and evaluation systems should be improved to inform decision making and learning across all levels.
Participants reaffirmed the unique role of the Global Partnership in the implementation of development effectiveness principles through driving accountability, supporting governments in creating permanent dialogue systems, and strengthening mutual trust among all stakeholders.

- Country ownership is crucial for development co-operation results to be sustainable.
- This is not only a technical agenda, but a highly political one. Identifying the right incentives to ensure political buy-in, using context-sensitive approaches, breaking silos and promoting inter-regional exchanges can help increase ownership.
- To increase transparency and accountability, aid and partnership policies should be linked to national development strategies and national budgets. Budgeting processes should in their turn be more holistic, inclusive and transparent.

- Data on development co-operation should not only be published in a timely manner but it is also crucial to ensure that information is accessible at country level and responsive to the needs of the users.
- Multi-stakeholder dialogues are in place but their quality needs to improve and an enabling environment needs to be secured to ensure fully inclusive partnership.
- The Global Partnership has a clear role to play in nourishing trust among its stakeholders, which is a pre-requisite for minimising the perception of risk and ensuring inclusive partnerships for development.

Finally, participants reaffirmed the unique role of the Global Partnership in the implementation of development effectiveness principles through driving accountability, supporting governments in creating permanent dialogue systems, and strengthening mutual trust among all stakeholders.

Related documents

2016 Monitoring Report can be found in the link [http://bit.ly/effectivecoop]
Speeches from the Opening Ceremony
It is with great pleasure that I welcome you this morning to this beautiful country Kenya, for the Second High Level Meeting (HLM2) of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC). Today we officially open the meeting but as you all know, preparatory forums have been going on since Monday the 28th November 2016. Let me also sincerely thank the Co-chairs of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation for having had confidence in Kenya to host this meeting and in particular to Malawi for having identified Kenya among all other countries in Africa.

The Second High Level Meeting is happening at a time when the implementation of the 2030 Agenda came into effect in January 2016. The theme of the Second High Level Meeting is “Towards Inclusive and Accelerated Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” which calls on us to align what we do to these global goals so that we can realize the development outcomes desired. We need therefore to put policy measures in place that will ensure that we realize sustainable and inclusive growth.

Therefore integration of the Sustainable Development Goals into the national development plans, will ensure that we achieve the desired development impacts. The SDGs provide the overarching framework for us to renew our commitment to eradicate poverty and fast-track inclusive and sustainable development, including urgent action on climate change. This can only be done by deepening existing partnerships, building new ones and jointly tackling the programmatic challenges encountered during implementation.

If we are to realize the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, concerted efforts on behavior change and an approach towards stronger partnerships, exploring other innovative ways of financing our development...
while moving away from over-reliance only on North-South development financing modality is critical. All the diverse forms of financing for development should be exploited and mobilized to realize sustainable development. Of uttermost importance, is the streamlining of our tax administration systems to improve on domestic resource mobilization, which is a more sustainable form of financing our development programmes.

We will not achieve the desired results if we do not have focussed political leadership by national governments. We are happy to have you here this morning, as this demonstrates the political leadership that every country should have. Central to this is the sovereign role of parliament, which should support and drive the SDGs. Let me emphasize that parliaments will be central to how the SDGs are integrated in the national development priorities, ensuring budget allocations and overseeing performance through transparent and inclusive processes.

As the Global Partnership our efforts should be focused on the quality of development inputs and results so that we achieve both development goals and the SDGs. The HLM2 provides that unique opportunity for us to assess progress, prioritize agendas for the Global Partnership and enhance the positive impact of development co-operation.

Therefore the HLM2 should identify and scale up initiatives for innovative approaches to development; and we expect the renewed GPEDC mandate which has been under discussion, will position the GPEDC as a center of excellence for development effectiveness, providing a significant contribution to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA).

Kenya fully acknowledges that women and youth are powerful agents for change and development and are critical to achieving inclusive, equitable and sustainable development for present and future generations. In that regard, we chose to champion the flagship topic, “Economic Empowerment of Women and Youth” which if well addressed, will ensure inclusion and that no one is left behind. We must therefore ensure that we undertake women and youth mainstreaming in national planning and budgeting so as to realize accelerated development.

The HLM2 Nairobi Outcome Document we hope will be endorsed tomorrow through consensus by all.

Finally, Let me once more take this opportunity to wish you fruitful deliberations.

The Second High level Meeting is happening at a time when the implementation of the 2030 Agenda came into effect in January 2016. The theme of the Second High Level Meeting is “Towards Inclusive and Accelerated Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” calls on us to align what we do to these global goals so that we can realize the development outcomes desired. We need therefore to put policy measures in place that will ensure that we realize sustainable and inclusive growth.
SPEECH BY MARIA TETET- LAURON, CO-CHAIR, CSO PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS

Your Excellency Mr. President, Honorable Ministers, distinguished guests, I wish to thank the government of Kenya and the Co-Chairs of the Global Partnership for inviting me to speak during this opening session of the second High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership. It is an important recognition that the civil society organizations I represent are independent development actors in their own right. We are here to speak, we are here to act, and we are here to collaborate with all of you for a more effective development co-operation.

First, civil society organizations are here to speak. What I mean by this is that we feel compelled to recall the long history of aid and development effectiveness commitments, fifteen years of hard work, promises, deep policy discussions and best practices that risk being forgotten in the face of new competing priorities.

Don’t get me wrong. Civil society supports the Sustainable Development Goals and will do its part to achieve them. But this should not come at the expense of the effective development co-operation agenda, which remains crucial to those who are furthest behind. We will continue to uphold the commitments made in Paris, Accra, Busan, Mexico City and Nairobi because we believe in mutual accountability. We know from our experience at grassroots level that mutual accountability does produce results when there is trust based on promises met.

Second, we are here to act. If there is one thing we have learned from the first two Progress Reports of the Global Partnership is that we are moving forward too slowly. In some cases, we are stuck or even going backwards. Civil Society Organizations are determined to help move in the right direction. By turning our Istanbul Principles on CSO Development Effectiveness into everyday action, we want to improve our intervention locally and globally to help deliver development results to the people who need them most. Today, we recommit to walk the talk and hope each Global Partnership member will do the same.

Third, we are here to collaborate. Delivering effective development co-operation in the context of Agenda 2030 will require everyone’s contribution – and we civil society organisations cannot fulfill our full potential to contribute if we are being constricted, harassed or killed. We need your help to preserve an environment that allows all of us to operate safely and productively.

You may be thinking now “Here they go again. Civil society ranting time!”. In fact, what I am saying concerns all of us. Only two years ago many of us were sitting in another big room like this one for the first High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership. You may recall a brave social entrepreneur, Sabeen Mahmoud, who came to the High-Level Meeting to share her experience as a social activist and start-up founder. Perhaps you even shook her hand. Last year Sabeen was shot dead while driving her car because of her human rights work. She was only 40. I would like us to take a few moments to remember Sabeen.

When civil society is struck at its core by violence, repression and intolerance, the whole of society suffers. Sabeen used to say: “Fear is just a line in your head. You can choose what side of that line you want to be on”. I hope we can forge a stronger Global Partnership at this High-Level Meeting and choose to be together on the side of progress – for people, for planet, for prosperity, and for peace. Thank you.
I thank President Uhuru Kenyatta and the Government and people of Kenya for hosting this high-level meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation. I am pleased to see the focus of this meeting on supporting the inclusive and accelerated implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The 2030 Agenda demands a new way of looking at sustainable development.

We need concerted efforts at the country level to transition from sectoral to more integrated approaches and to localize the Sustainable Development Goals. There is no single blue print. No country has ever fully achieved sustainable development. With the 2030 Agenda, world leaders have embraced this reality and committed to bring global solidarity, international cooperation and collective action to new heights. Strong country ownership and government leadership will be essential.

It is especially important for national leaders to pursue a synergistic approach to the SDGs, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the climate actions spelled out in the Paris Agreement and the recently-agreed New Urban Agenda. Member States must fast-track policy reforms and strengthen multi-stakeholder partnerships. Broad stakeholder engagement is essential.

The concerns and priorities of marginalized and vulnerable groups must be taken into account, from planning to monitoring. I commend governments, civil society organizations, parliamentarians, women’s groups, young people, trade unionists, the business community and all other constituencies that are collaborating in these processes. I would like to highlight four critical challenges.

First, leaving no one behind means directing targeted assistance to those farthest behind first and providing sufficient resources and support to countries and communities with the least resources and weakest capacity. The Addis Agenda stresses the value of Official Development Assistance (ODA), especially for least-developed-countries, land-locked developing countries, small island developing states and countries affected by conflict and fragility. Regrettably, ODA has been stagnant, and the share of ODA allocated to the poorest and most vulnerable countries remains too low. In this second year of implementation, it is time to discuss how to increase ODA, capacity support and technology transfer, and how to ensure policy coherence.

Second, we have to further identify ways to leverage development cooperation to tap all available financing.

Third, we need to create incentives for the full range of development cooperation actors to align their approaches with the 2030 Agenda. Fourth, we need better information on development cooperation and its impact. This meeting is an opportunity to reiterate your commitments to revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

With its efforts in country-level monitoring, the GPEDC can help bring lessons learned into the relevant review processes, including through the Economic and Social Council and its forums, such as the High-level Political Forum, the Financing for Development Forum and the Development Cooperation Forum.

Effective Development Cooperation is critical to the realization of sustainable development and the great global effort to build a future of dignity for all. I wish you productive deliberations and a fruitful outcome.
opening remarks
by Angel Gurría,
Secretary-General,
Organization for
Economic Co-operation
and Development (OECD).

Your Excellency President Uhuru Kenyatta, Excellencies Ministers, Dear Colleagues, Ladies and Gentlemen, It is a great pleasure to be in Nairobi on the occasion of the Second High Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation. It seems as if our first meeting – in my native country, Mexico – was only yesterday. Yet much has happened since then. We have a new blueprint for sustainable development, in the form of the SDGs. We made progress on the financing front in Addis Ababa. And the Paris Agreement, which entered into force earlier this month, is a major leap forward in tackling climate change.

Mr. President – you have convened today’s meeting at a crucial moment. Kenya has shown leadership in shaping these major agreements and it is spearheading their implementation. And it is implementation which, ultimately, changes lives. Thank you, Mr. President, for your leadership, for your partnership, and for your personal commitment.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, the urgency of sustainable development is evident in all countries. Shifts in wealth, power, and growth challenge traditional development models. At the same time, we see new players, new ideas and new sources of finance. Developing countries are increasingly using taxes and remittances to finance their own development. In Africa alone in absolute numbers, tax revenues dwarf official development assistance, or ODA, by more than ten times.

In Addis Ababa last year, the UNDP Administrator, Helen Clark and I launched “Tax Inspectors without Borders” – an initiative inspired by Kenya, where we found that for every dollar spent on cracking down on tax avoidance, we could help generate a return of over $1000 for the Kenyan Treasury. On the global stage, the OECD has worked with others to launch the “BEPS Inclusive Framework”, bringing together over 100 countries committed to tackling base erosion and profit shifting (BEPS) – tax avoid-
Incentive by multinationals which undermines our efforts to invest in development.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentleman, this abundance of financing options is a good thing, but it makes managing it all the more complex. We need innovative approaches to manage development resources effectively. And that is why we are here today.

When we met in Mexico two years ago, we launched the Guidelines for Effective Philanthropic Engagement. Tomorrow, we will show how these guidelines are already having an impact in countries as diverse as Kenya, India, Mexico and Myanmar. The OECD’s work with foundations and philanthropies is just one of many examples of how the Global Partnership is gearing up to help countries work towards the SDGs.

We’re also working hard to combat climate change, and are working hand-in-hand with countries to monitor their climate finance commitments. In all of this, we must not forget that ODA will continue to play a vital role. In 2015, it totaled USD 132 billion, an all-time high. So the challenge going forward is to use it in smart ways. We need to focus it on those countries that need it the most. We need to use it in ways that helps attract private investment, while ensuring appropriate safeguards. We need to use it in ways that help move countries from fragility to resilience.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, the Global Partnership is the place to get this work done. The OECD has worked closely with UNDP, and with over 80 developing countries to put evidence of progress – and of challenges – on the table. Our new report shows, for example, that the overwhelming majority of developing countries have national strategies in place to promote sustainable development. And while the donors are making progress in some areas – improving transparency, for example – the report also makes clear that more needs to be done to make their co-operation more predictable. We also need to do more to strengthen partnerships with civil society and with the private sector.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, our job is cut out for us. Let us decide today in Nairobi to shift gears in development co-operation. Let us agree: to take the action needed to unlock the remaining bottlenecks; to harness the catalytic potential of development co-operation; to work with business to do good while doing well; and to ensure that our partnerships and our actions leave no-one behind. At the OECD, we will continue to do our bit. To shine a spotlight on our Members’ efforts; to encourage and advise; and, in so doing, to help deliver better policies for better lives. Thank you.

When we met in Mexico two years ago, we launched the Guidelines for Effective Philanthropic Engagement. Tomorrow, we will show how these guidelines are already having an impact in countries as diverse as Kenya, India, Mexico and Myanmar. The OECD’s work with foundations and philanthropies is just one of many examples of how the Global Partnership is gearing up to help countries work towards the SDGs.
It is a pleasure to address the Second High Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation. I thank His Excellency President Kenyatta and the Government of Kenya for hosting this meeting and for their leadership in charting a new path for the Global Partnership.

Our thanks go also to the outgoing Co-Chairs of the Global Partnership – Malawi, Mexico, and the Netherlands – for their able stewardship and commitment to the Partnership’s principles of country ownership, results focus, inclusive partnership, and transparent and accountable development co-operation. We now have the privilege of welcoming those who have stepped forward to assume this important responsibility for the coming period: Bangladesh, Germany, and Uganda.

Meeting the aspiration of the 2030 Agenda to “leave no one behind” calls for strong partnerships and new ways of working together. The Global Partnership can forge such alliances, bringing together state and non-state actors who are committed to co-operating effectively and to delivering the impact which no development actor can achieve alone.

In 2011 in Busan, the principles of effective development co-operation were agreed on by participants. In 2014 in Mexico City, the call came to strengthen multi-stakeholder partnerships around reaching global and national development goals. Now, here in Nairobi, the Global Partnership can shift gear again in order to give effective support to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and supporting the Africa Union’s Agenda 2063.

The 2016 Progress Report on “Making Development Co-operation more effective” demonstrates that the development community is becoming more results-focused. That’s important when budgets are tight, and every dollar must count. Ninety-nine per cent of developing countries have development strategies at the nation-
UNDP is working within the SDG support framework agreed by the UN Development Group to help governments integrate the SDGs into their national agendas and systems of financing and implementation.

The Progress Report indicates that development partnerships have become more inclusive. Transparency has also improved, with UNDP and others in the United Nations system being among the leaders. In other areas, however, there is a way to go: the proportion of untied bilateral aid has only slightly reduced; progress in strengthening country systems is uneven; use of country public financial management and procurement systems remains infrequent; developing countries continue to suffer from the lack of predictability of support, and information on development co-operation flows are incomplete.

These deficiencies undermine mutual accountability for results. As well, the volatility and uncertainty around development resourcing is exacerbated by an increasingly complex development co-operation architecture, which slows down the flow of financing and increasing transaction costs. The Global Partnership must address these issues. I see three key areas where more attention is needed:

First, the Partnership must be country-focused, and its global and technical platforms need to be mindful that results happen at the country level.

Second, the Partnership must work to unleash the untapped potential of multi-stakeholder participation. We go further together than each of us can in our own silos.

Third, the Partnership should bolster existing relationships and facilitate new ones. It must be fully inclusive of North-South, South-South, and Triangular Co-operation, thereby recognizing that the traditional distinction between givers and takers has become irrelevant.

Overall, to realize its ambition, the Global Partnership must focus on the country level, and translate objectives into meaningful action on the ground. This High Level Meeting is an opportunity to restate determination to act together and make the Global Partnership a driver for positive change. UNDP is a committed partner, and looks towards working to build consensus around getting better co-operation for sustainable development.

Good morning and welcome to this Second High Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation.

First of all, I want to thank you for the time and effort you have invested to be here today. Our Minister of Foreign Affairs, Claudia Ruiz Massieu Salinas, apologises for the fact that she could not participate due to urgent work. I will represent her at the High-Level Meeting.

On behalf of Minister Ruiz Massieu, I would like to reiterate that Mexico’s commitment to international cooperation for development and its effectiveness is stronger than ever. Mexico sees itself as a responsible actor that invests very important efforts in building a more open and fair international system, allowing progress in the best causes of humanity through international cooperation. It is therefore a great honour for our country to have been co-chairs of the Global Partnership over the past two and a half years. We are committed to supporting the transition that will now take place.

Seeing you here today makes me reflect on the long road we have travelled since the First High Level Meeting, inaugurated by our President Enrique Peña Nieto two and a half years ago, in April 2014. And we have also advanced much more since the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan in 2011, which laid the foundation for and gave birth to this Global Partnership.

In fact, there are many achievements and commitments made by the international community during these years, including, of course, the approval of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Our development vision for the next few years has changed substantially. Without a doubt, we now have a better idea of what we want for our shared future and we certainly do not have time to lose if we want to achieve our development goals. It is time to unite and renew our commitment to the effectiveness of development co-operation.

The 2030 Agenda, in which Kenya played a clear leadership role, provides us with a guide; a common agenda for action. It is no longer a matter of analysing or simply identifying priorities. We must move forward taking resolute action in favour of the international community as
I want to emphasize the need for this effort to put a special emphasis on the situation of girls and boys, young people and women. Without due attention to the situation of these groups, it will simply not be possible to advance the construction of just and prosperous societies in the medium and long term. That is why we appreciate the emphasis our meeting makes on the situation of these groups.

I would also like to point out that, from our point of view, it has been a long time since development stopped being an issue that only affected governments. Inclusive alliances, based on social consensus, are valuable tools for advancing the implementation of sustainable development strategies.

The Global Partnership is a valuable forum to move forward in this direction. Its uniqueness is based on the diversity of voices expressed here. Far from being a traditional organization composed exclusively of national governments, we are a true alliance of multiple stakeholders, each with its own priorities, and opinions, but with a common goal: the effectiveness of development co-operation.

For all the above, I would like to point out that Mexico is satisfied that it has had the honour of co-chairing such a group. I would first like to thank Mr. Uhuru Kenyatta, President of Kenya, for his hospitality as host of the meeting. Preparations carried out by his country for more than a year culminated in this moment. Thank you for all the work and dedication of your country.

I would also like to thank the other co-chairs, Malawi and the Netherlands, for their work together with Mexico during our co-chairing.

We On behalf of Minister Ruíz Massieu, I would like to reiterate that Mexico’s commitment to international cooperation for development and its effectiveness is stronger than ever. Mexico sees itself as a responsible actor that invests very important efforts in building a more open and fair international system, allowing progress in the best causes of humanity through international cooperation. It is therefore a great honour for our country to have been co-chairs of the Global Partnership over the past two and a half years. We are committed to supporting the transition that will now take place.
Ladies and gentlemen, First of all, I’d like to express my sincere gratitude to President Kenyatta for hosting our Partnership’s High-Level Meeting. Kenya has proved to be a real champion in facilitating the international debate on making aid, trade and investment work for development. The many recent meetings held in Nairobi on this issue, which is so close to all our hearts, are testimony to that.

In the development community we’re not used to looking back and celebrating our success. Instead we tend to debate what still needs to be done. But let’s now break with that habit and foster a sense of pride in what we’ve achieved together.

For example, I am proud of this unique network, our Partnership. We started only five years ago in Busan, where all the players in the field of development joined our network. At our first High-Level Meeting in Mexico we launched initiatives that help us to learn, take action and to improve our work! Since Mexico our Partnership has embarked on numerous initiatives to make cooperation more effective.

One example is the Addis Tax Initiative. This initiative is fully in line with the emphasis placed on taxation at the Mexico summit. It is a true partnership, involving commitments by both development partners – to double support for technical cooperation – and by partner countries – to step up domestic efforts to raise revenues. We all agree that improving domestic revenue mobilisation is key to financing the development agenda. The Addis Tax Initiative helps to bring this objective closer. We can be proud of our work!

We are here in Nairobi to take the next step on our journey towards effective cooperation for development. We need to take a huge step if we are to deliver on the 2030 agenda. In my
We are here in Nairobi to take the next step on our journey towards effective cooperation for development. We need to take a huge step if we are to deliver on the 2030 agenda. In my opinion, coming together here is not enough. It’s vital that when we go home, we take with us one agenda for action for all. This means we have to conduct an inclusive dialogue, bringing in those who disagree with us. We need to listen to each other and speak out, even if we don’t agree. Rather than excluding our opponents, we should embrace dissent and be open to finding common ground. Let me elaborate on this a little.

We are meeting here today in the hometown of Dr Wangari Muta Maathai. Mrs Maathai was a heroine of the women’s rights movement, as well as an eminent scientist and a courageous environmental activist. Throughout her life, not only did she have to endure physical attacks by criminal adversaries, she was also jailed repeatedly. In 2004, she finally received the ultimate recognition for her work when she was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. All’s well that ends well, you might say. Humankind does learn.

But now, more than 10 years later, what do we see? Worldwide, human rights activists are still being persecuted. And over the last decade, thousands of environmental activists have been murdered. Over the last three years, some 95 countries have enacted anti-NGO laws.

And what about the approach governments take to the information age? I fully understand that the internet cannot be a safe haven for those who incite hate or other crimes. But far too often people are jailed for nothing more than sharing content on political, social and religious issues.

So should we worry about all that? Absolutely! This goes to the core of what our Partnership is about. Because teaming up for innovation requires us to broaden participation in the fora where we conduct our policy dialogue. The closing of civic space I just described, on the other hand, narrows this participation.

We need to demonstrate the political will to build inclusive solutions. That means getting out of our comfort zones and starting to team up, even with our critics! Dialogue and dissent are essential building blocks to forge solid coalitions for development results. And that is what counts: results – particularly those that succeed in reaching those who have been left furthest behind.

But that’s enough preaching for now, let’s start practising. I look forward to two excellent days of dialogue and debate on how to strengthen our Partnership. Dare to dissent and embrace those that do!

Thank you.
MR. GOODALL GONDWE,
MINISTER FOR
ECONOMIC PLANNING
AND NATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT,
GOVERNMENT OF
MALAWI/CO-CHAIR
GPEDC

Your Excellency Uhuru Kenyatta, President of the Republic of Kenya; Honourable Ministers; Heads of International Organizations, Multilateral Banks and International Financial Institutions; Representatives of the private sector, civil society, and Parliaments; Invited Guests; Ladies and Gentlemen, I bring to Your Excellency greetings from your dear brother, His Excellency Arthur Peter Mutharika, President of the Republic of Malawi, and the people of Malawi on this auspicious occasion. My President would have loved to join you at this second High Level Meeting but has been unable to do so due to unforeseen circumstances. Nonetheless, he remains committed to the cause of the Global Partnership. It is for the same reason that he allowed me to co-chair the Partnership for the last two years.

Let me join those that have spoken before me in congratulating the Government and the people of Kenya for successfully hosting this second High Level Meeting. Today, Mr. President, I am particularly happy because for the first time since the birth of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, its high level meeting is taking place in Nairobi, Kenya and on the African soil. We all know that it has taken your Government enormous resources, both human and financial, to host this colourful event.

This, Your Excellency, symbolises your Government’s support and total commitment to the work of the Global Partnership. We certainly do not take this for granted. This kind gesture cannot go without our appreciation. I must confess, that it has been an amazing but also challenging two-year journey of leading the Global Partnership, alongside my Dutch and Mexican Colleagues. I have enjoyed the wonderful and cordial relationship that has existed amongst us. I thus wish to thank and congratulate you colleagues for your leadership in steering the Global Partnership this far. To the Joint Support Team, you have been a wonderful resource and support in this amazing journey. For that you deserve special recognition.

Let me hasten to say that in Malawi, we have benefitted from our engagement with the Global Partnership. We have firmly embraced the principles of the Global Partnership for effective Development Cooperation. The Malawi Development Cooperation Strategy, which is a national framework to guide development cooperation, has been founded on the basis of these principles. As a Government we are engaging all stakeholders in the development process. Recently we held a high level forum on development which involved the private sector, civil society, academia, development partners and traditional leaders. We believe that for us to achieve the ambitious targets as set out in SDGs we must involve every stakeholder in the process.

Finally, we should all be reminded that on our journey to 2030, ownership and leadership of the development agenda by partner countries; transparency and accountability; multi-stakeholder partnerships; and focus on results will remain some of our critical energizers. We should thus aim to satisfy these all the way to 2030. Once again let me take this opportunity to thank the Kenyan Government for the excellent hospitality. I will be failing in my duties if I do not recognize the efforts of all those groups and individuals that worked tirelessly to ensure that this event was a success including the Kenyan Team led by Minister Rotich and his fellow Cabinet Secretaries; the Global Partnership Steering Committee; the Joint OECD/UNDP Support Team; technical staff from the three co-chairs offices; the HLM2 Working Group and Plenary session organizers and the Global partnership community at-large. I thank you for your attention.
KEY NOTE ADDRESS
FROM H.E UHURU KENYATTA, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA

Good Morning Ladies and Gentlemen,
Let me start by saying how delighted I am to welcome you all to Nairobi for this, the second High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC). Kenya has waited for this day with excitement and enthusiasm; now, to our pleasure and relief! it is, indeed, finally here.

The successful organization of this meeting would not have been possible if it was not for the effort and hard work of many men and women that worked together with dedication. They deserve to be recognized for a job done well. First, I wish to recognize three Ministers from Malawi, Mexico and the Netherlands, who have, as co-Chairs of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, steered the Global Partnership with commitment and professionalism. Let me also thank the secretariat based at our National Treasury, which has worked with such extraordinary diligence to make this forum possible.

It would be remiss of me not to mention the High Level sub-Committees, the Joint Support Team from the Organization for Economic
Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) — all of whom have worked with us, and given us such unstinting support. I also wish to thank Kenya’s mission to the United Nations, which, ably led by Ambassador Macharia Kamau, did such extensive work during the consultative process for the 2nd High Level Meeting Nairobi Outcome Document. I cannot, of course, mention everyone who has contributed to our gathering; suffice it to say once again that we in Kenya are deeply grateful to all those who have made this meeting possible.

It is imperative to appreciate what a wonderful opportunity this Global Partnership presents to all of us. It is an inclusive partnership, bringing together a whole range of development actors: governments, multilateral and regional organizations, civil society, trade unions and the private sector, among others. It is unusual to have such a wide range of players represented while still maintaining a coherent focus, and ability to make high quality decisions in reasonable time. That inclusion of a wide range of institutions without compromising our ability to choose policy and plans, is, indeed, promising and deserves our encouragement.

I am informed the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation builds on the Rome Declaration on Harmonization of 2003, where a set of principles were identified and later in 2005 adopted and came to be known as the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. Equally important is the Accra Agenda for Action in 2008, the Fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan 2011, where the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) was born, and the outcome of the First High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership in Mexico City in 2014.

During the First High Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, held in Mexico in April 2014, stakeholders renewed their commitments made during the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan, South Korea in 2011. Today, we renew, yet again, the commitments made at the First High Level Meeting in Mexico.

We appreciate the steady progress we have made in the years since then — but we all recognize, I am sure, that the time to scale up our efforts has come. The reason, Ladies and Gentlemen, I say this is quite simple: the large number of our people living below the poverty line today is unacceptably too high. I say unacceptable because it robs them of their dignity as a people.

Ladies and Gentlemen, This is the first High Level Meeting since we adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2015, in New York. As you are aware, the 2030 Agenda recognizes eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, as the greatest global challenge. The 2030 Agenda commits to achieve truly sustainable development in three dimensions — economic, social and environmental. To realize the set goals under the 2030 Agenda, it is critically important we all ensure that the Global Partnership is a forum where practical quality ideas to end extreme poverty, are generated. I must emphasize the Partnership must in particular address the quality of development inputs, and alignment of external support to national development priorities and the Sustainable Development Goals, so that no one is left behind.

I am happy to note that, indeed, the Global partnership is fully aligned with this intent, as expressed through Sustainable Development Goal No. 17: on the Means of Implementation and Global Partnerships for Sustainable Development. There is no doubt almost all developing countries did not achieve all the Millennium Development Goals, largely because they were short of the resources they needed to effectively implement the underlying development programmes. Similarly, the Sustainable Development Goals will require huge and diverse resources to successfully implement the Agenda. This time round, it is imperative our friends truly fulfill their part.

I, therefore, urge all partners present here, to think of how we can support developing countries in mobilizing the required resources to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Capacity-building, of both human capital as well as building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions, is necessary if we are to succeed. We must all be ready to promote real partnership. As an international community, we must
focus in making things happen, both at the national and sub-national levels. That way, we will improve the lives of our people for the better.

This forum provides a unique opportunity for all stakeholders to gather, assess and set the tone and priorities for the success of Global Partnership. You should seek to amplify the positive impact of development cooperation by taking stock of the implementation of internationally agreed development cooperation principles.

Further, the forum provides a learning space to showcase successful examples and lessons learned. But more importantly, we should use the forum to identify innovative and successful approaches to sustainable development that can be scaled up. In this regard, I encourage partners from the south to upscale the South–South Co-operation to complement the North–South Cooperation. As governments, we must include all sections of our population in the development and implementation of our socio-economic agenda.

In this respect, when I assumed the leadership of Kenya, my Administration deliberately chose to champion the economic empowerment of women and youth, in recognition of the potential economic and social benefits we stand to realize in our society by giving these two groups the requisite support. We are happy that this topic has raised a lot of interest from all stakeholders. The most neglected sections of the population are usually women, youth, people living with disabilities and children. If we can have plans that are all encompassing and include all in our development programmes, if we have an all-inclusive process, that way we will facilitate inclusive growth, accelerated development and eradication of extreme poverty.

I, therefore, wish to call upon all of us to listen to the voices of the youth and women in this forum and ensure policy coherence as we position ourselves to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In concluding my remarks, let me take this opportunity to once again thank the various constituencies who have worked so hard to prepare the Outcome Document for consideration by this meeting.

I understand that the Second High Level Meeting Outcome Document will: (i) outline renewed commitments to increasing the effectiveness of development cooperation for diverse stakeholder groups; (ii) agree on how global partnership can contribute to effective implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and achievements of the Sustainable Development Goals; and (iii) define new working arrangements for the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation. To be frank, I fully expect that we will find consensus on the Outcome Document by the close of the meeting tomorrow. I have every confidence that this meeting will produce initiatives and commitments that will accelerate the development of all our people across the World.

If we properly align our priorities and articulate well our efforts, we will send a clear message of solidarity and hope to those living in poverty. Let us all join forces to move forward, because united we can make the promise of a better future for all humanity, come true even earlier than 2030.

Finally, Ladies and Gentlemen, for those of you coming from other parts of the World do not be in a rush to return back home. Take a few days to go out of Nairobi to see and enjoy the beauty and hospitality of our people. I can assure you, you will not regret. With these few remarks, it is now my distinguished honour to declare the “Second High Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation” officially opened. I Thank You All.

I, therefore, urge all partners present here, to think of how we can support developing countries in mobilizing the required resources to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Capacity-building, of both human capital as well as building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions, is necessary if we are to succeed.
High-Level Interactive Dialogue

30 November, 12:00-13:30, Tsavo Ballroom

Unleashing the potential of development co-operation to attract private investment

Chaired by H.E. Uhuru Kenyatta, President of the Republic of Kenya

Speakers (in order of interventions)

- Dr. James Mwangi, Chief Executive Officer & Managing Director, Equity Group Holdings Limited, Kenya
- H.E. Ms. Isabella Lövin, Minister for International Development Co-operation and Climate and Deputy Prime Minister, Sweden
- H.E. Mr. Muhammad Abdul Mannan, State Minister of Finance, Bangladesh
- H.E. Mr. Claver Gatete, Minister of Finance and Economic Planning, Rwanda
- Ms. Winnie Byanyima, Executive Director, Oxfam International
- Mr. Maxwel Okoth, Young Doctor Entrepreneur, Kenya
- H.E. the President Hon. Uhuru Kenyatta, Kenya
- Mr. Mahmoud Mohieldin, Senior Vice-President for the 2030 agenda United Nations and Partnership, The World Bank
- Mr. Fuad Albassam, Assistant Director-General, OPEC Fund for International Development
- Ms. Charlotte Petri Gornitzka, Chair of the OECD Development Assistance Committee
- H.E. Dr. Anthony Maruping, Commissioner for Economic Affairs, African Union Commission
- Mr. Maurice Makoloo, Representative Eastern Africa, Ford Foundation

Master of Ceremony and moderator

- Mr. Henry Bonsu, Broadcaster and Conference Host

Context and objective

The High-Level Interactive Dialogue was hosted by the Government of Kenya. It brought together high-level representatives from business, governments, civil society, philanthropy and international organisations. The Dialogue identified concrete ideas on how development co-operation can help attract private investment to realize the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development. The High-Level Interactive Dialogue set the scene for a high-level commitment to modernise development co-operation instruments to attract private investment for sustainable development, ensuring necessary checks and balances so that such public-private partnerships effectively contribute to poverty reduction and to reaching those left furthest behind.

Key messages

- There is momentum and enthusiasm for strengthening public-private collaboration for sustainable development. Many private sector actors have come to the realisation that doing well as business also means doing well for society. There has been excitement across the board about the role the private sector can play in achieving the SDGs.

- Partnerships between governments, civil society and the business sector must generate shared benefit for business strategies and development goals. Clear effectiveness commitments for such partnerships are needed. Accountability and transparency are essential to ensure that these arrangements effectively contribute to economic development and poverty reduction. Going forward, a mutually-agreed framework to monitor public-private partnerships will be vital to ensure that partnerships generate real and inclusive development results.
Development partners should consider adapting their practices and instruments for partnerships with the business sector. Governments are keen to modernise development co-operation instruments to attract private investment for sustainable development. A "caucus" of likeminded business representatives under the aegis of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation can provide advice on how policies, instruments and modalities should be adapted to foster and scale-up partnerships, while also sharing how the business sector will best contribute to sustainable development through effective collaborative measures.

Development co-operation among all actors should retain a strong focus on poverty eradication. Official development assistance (ODA) cannot be diluted: it should continue to be untied and used with the primary focus of eliminating poverty.

Summary

Inspired by President Kenyatta’s reminder that poverty is the single biggest challenge of our times, threatening not only national governments but also business and development partners, all speakers agreed that mobilising the private sector is fundamental to meet the ambitious development agenda agreed in 2015.

Minister Lövin and State Minister Mannan reminded that the ambitious agenda set out by the SDGs and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda cannot be financed by aid or public funds alone. Minister Gatete pointed out that while the Global Partnership has made progress in advancing dialogue among governments on effective development co-operation, the private sector has been largely missing from this conversation. At the same time, the private sector is increasingly interested in strengthening its contribution to meet development goals.

Discussions mapped several ways in which the private sector can gear their core business towards achieving the SDGs. Dr Mwangi pointed out that the private sector can bring human and financial resources to invest in development and can also work in partnership with the government to build the infrastructure needed for both business and civil society to thrive. He also suggested that the private sector could invest in business models that are both inclusive (i.e. expand opportunities to the whole population, particularly the poorest) and sustainable (i.e. strengthen socio-economic conditions and ecosystems conducive to addressing the priorities of the societies where they operate), while also dedicating some of its profits to social impact investment. Ms. Byanyima highlighted the importance of the private sector’s contribution to development by creating decent jobs with fair wages; protecting and helping to restore the environment; respecting and empowering the rise of women and girls. State Minister Mannan also called for greater respect of labour rights and Mr. Okoth emphasised the importance of partnering with national governments to set sustainable business models that help to improve lives. Changes of this nature require a long-term perspective.

Minister Lövin, Ms. Petri Gornitzka (DAC Chair) and Ms. Byanyima (OXFAM) warned against “diluting” official development assistance (ODA), calling for its continued focus on poverty eradication. Mr. Mohieldin (World Bank) warned of the risk of governments crowding out the private sector by investing in profitable projects that could be financed by the private sector alone.

Speakers provided concrete ideas on how development co-operation can be used to enable private sector’s contribution to development, in particular using ODA to incentivise and mobilise private investment while focusing on its core function of reducing poverty: Minister Lövin and Mr. Mohieldin referred to action that governments and development partners can take to help level the playing field for private investment by strengthening the rule of law, setting standards for decent jobs, increasing government transparency and mutual accountability. This includes establishing and strengthening legal and regulatory frameworks that enable the private sector to develop. Ms. Byanyima called for ODA to help strengthening countries’ capacity to
tax fairly and collect taxes efficiently so they can become increasingly self-reliant, reiterating the importance of ensuring fair wages, labour and women’s rights, and environmental safeguards. State Minister Mannan and Mr. Makoloo added that ODA can be used to invest on the necessary infrastructure to facilitate the movement of people and goods. Finally, Dr. Maruping called for greater involvement of private sector in the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development plans and interventions, as it has been done through the African Union’s Agenda 2063.

Going forward, Minister Gatete called for greater co-ordination between national governments, development partners and private sector to help mobilise the private sector to deliver on the SDGs. Ms. Petri Gornitzka called for greater involvement of private sector in the Global Partnership and Mr. Albassam suggested to establish a “caucus” at the global level to discuss and advise on public-private collaboration in the context of effective development co-operation and on leveraging the contribution of business towards sustainable development.
Plenary Sessions
Plenary 1: Taking Stock: Progress and Challenges for Effective Development

Wednesday, November 30, 2016  9:00am to 10:30am 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 Martinez 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 organizations, 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 behavioral 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 breadth 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 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.
Plenary Session 2: Moving Forward: How effective development can deliver the 2030 Agenda

Wednesday, November 30, 2016 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
- H.E. Dr. Anthony Mothae Maruping, Commissioner for Economic Affairs, African Union Commission

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 Kiunjuri, Cabinet Secretary, 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. Mr. Yacoub Yousif Al-Hosani, Assistant Minister for International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, United Arab Emirates

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 is 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.
Plenary Session 3: Our Shared Future: Achieving Prosperous Business, Prosperous Society, and a Prosperous Environment

November 30, 2016
18:30-20:00

Speakers/Panelists:
Moderator: Eric Postel, Associate Administrator, USAID

Speakers:
- 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, ABZ-ESOLAR 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 and actions arising:
- **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.
Plenary Session 4: Inclusive and Effective Development Co-operation to Achieve the SDGs – Lessons Learned from South-South and Triangular Co-operation

Thursday, 1 December, 2016  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 Larisgoitia, 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

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

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
contribute to defining concrete actions to make South-South and triangular co-operation more inclusive and effective.

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 the 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.
Plenary Session 5: Economic Empowerment of Women and Youth: Inclusivity and Mainstreaming for Effective and Accelerated Development

Thursday, 1st December, 2016 10:30-12:00, Tsavo Ballroom, KICC

Speakers/Panelists:

Lead: Ministry of Public Service, Gender and Youth Affairs, 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:

1. Not enough progress on sustainable development can be made without women and youth at the heart of all development efforts.
2. 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.
3. If young people are to reap the benefits of their demographic dividend, they need to be more actively involved in decision-making.
4. 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.
5. 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 Second High Level Meeting Of The Global Partnership For Effective Development Co-Operation

- 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 messages:
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.
(i) 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.
(ii) Increasing women’s access to resources in rural areas was seen as key for eradicating poverty.
(iii) Participants called for an end of discriminatory 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.
(iv) 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.
Plenary Session 6: Our greatest challenge: Leave no one behind

Thursday, 1st December, 2016 14:00-15:30, Tsavo Ballroom, KICC

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

2nd 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 disadvantaged 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.
Plenary Session 7: From Global Goals to Action: Unleashing the Power of Partnerships

Thursday, 1st December, 2016 15:45-17:15, Tsavo Ballroom, KICC

Speakers/Panelists:
Key-note:
- 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
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.
Amphitheatre Sessions
Sustainable Development and its Financing: the Use of Country-led Results Frameworks

Wednesday, 30th November 2016:
Time: 9:45-10:30 Venue: Amphitheatre

Speakers/Panelists:
Panellists:
- Thomas Greminger, Vice Minister, Development Cooperation, SDC, Switzerland
- Gina Casar, Executive Director, Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation (AMEXID)
- Monowar Ahmed, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Bangladesh
- Gulden Turkoz—Cosslett, UN Deputy Assistant Administrator and Deputy Director, UNDP Bureau for External Relations and Advocacy

Key messages and actions arising:

- SDGs will only be achieved when statistics, planning and financing work together in a comprehensive system; yet, aligning these is not easy. With the ambition embodied in the 2030 Agenda, there is need to be more strategic and more integrated in order to leverage more sophisticated financing. Therefore, it is necessary to first gain greater clarity on various financial flows and their linkage to achieving results. There are numerous different financing sources now available, but countries often don’t know exactly what types of financing are best suited to their needs. With UNDPs help some countries have conducted a finance mapping to get a better sense of them.

- Analyzing financing needs at regional level is crucial; it represents a “missing middle” between national and global levels. Panelists emphasized that regional platforms play an important role in order to really link the community, local, national and regional-levels together. The necessity of this multi-level approach was demonstrated in the tackling of the Zika virus, for instance.

- Leadership is a key aspect of pushing CRFs forward – despite this being a rather technical process in terms of implementation. The idea behind the Country results framework (CRF) process is to determine how countries can get the optimum benefit from their financing options, strengthen national development plans, create effective results frameworks and improve linkages between planning and financing. Ideally, this process results in an integrated financing framework for the 2030 Agenda. Continuous prioritization through dialogue, at both political and technical level, is necessary and requires real leadership.

- GPEDC provides an incredible framework for bringing partners from different stakeholders together to find solutions locally, regionally and globally. It is about partnership, but also about political will and leadership.
Get in the Ring Nairobi: Start Me Up Africa!

Wednesday, 30 November 2016
Time: 15:45-17:15
Venue: Amphitheatre Room

Event Summary:
Get in the Ring, was a pitch battle between eight startups from various African countries and Europe, organized by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs in cooperation with the Get in the Ring Foundation and Junior Achievement Kenya.

The battle was part of the global Get in the Ring tournament, where startups can make valuable connections and receive important educational opportunities to scale their businesses. Participating startups were selected via the Road to Nairobi project (4), the Start Me Up Africa event in The Hague (2) and the Global Entrepreneurs Week in Kenya directly preceding HLM2 (2). During the selection rounds, startups were given the opportunity to present their business models and companies to stakeholders from governments, corporations and NGOs – under the vivid moderation of Kenyan comedian Mr. Jason Runo (the “ringmaster”).

The focus of this special edition of Get in the Ring was on companies that can contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. The companies were selected according to their proposed impact on people, the planet and profit (4 categories), and by managing to combine these components in a sustainable way.

The winner of the competition, Sanivation, was chosen by a panel of judges including Dutch Minister of International Trade and Cooperation and former Global Partnership Co-Chair Liliane Ploumen, and is to participate in the global finals of Get in the Ring, 17-19 May 2017 in Singapore. Sanivation is an impact startup that changes human waste into charcoal, and also contributes to the overall cleanliness of urban areas in East Africa.

The event emphasized that innovation in social enterprises could be key for joint partnership between the private sector, civil society and government and illustrated that small and medium sized enterprises under the leadership of young people are crucial for sustainable development.
South-South Partnerships for Africa’s Development: Improving Accountability

Wednesday, 30 November 2016
Time: 17h 30 – 18h 15 Venue: Amphitheatre

Moderator: Dr. Neissan Besharati, South African Institute of International Affairs

Panellists (in speaking order):
- Dr. Saif El Din Abd ElRhman, Regional Resilience Coordinator, Resilience Analysis Unit, Intergovernmental Authority for Development in Eastern Africa
- Ms. Yasemin Cansuz Kurt, Expert, Turkish Co-operation and Co-ordination Agency, TIKA
- Ms. Betty Ngoma, Debt & Aid Management, Ministry of Finance, Malawi
- Amb. Ms. Marcela Maria Nicodemos, Ambassador of Brazil to the Republic of Kenya
- Ms. Christine Andela, COSADAER / Reality of Aid Network, Cameroon
- Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Director General, RIS, Ministry of External Affairs, India

Key messages and actions arising:
- South-South co-operation (SSC) is considered to be fundamentally different from official development assistance (ODA) – being based on international solidarity among developing countries – and essential for Africa – as it complements domestic resources and ODA. Its potential lies mainly on the opportunity for learning as well as knowledge/technology transfer (even though some SSC providers also provide financial co-operation). Alongside co-operation with China, India and Brazil, collaboration among African countries already exists and could be increased so it promotes further exchange of good practices within the continent.

- Some SSC providers are already transparent about their co-operation. For instance, Turkey established a database open to public and it reports its co-operation flows annually to the DAC. Brazil works closely with its partners to prepare evaluations of its co-operation projects and jointly assess results.

- However, there was some dissent on whether the principles of transparency and accountability apply to SSC. Some considered these to be “concepts from the North” that do not apply to SSC. It was also pointed out that accountability is already “embedded” in SSC as it would follow from the demand-driven, mutual benefit and horizontal nature of SSC. Several participants challenged these ideas: they defended that if SSC is done with tax payers’ money, then it needs to be accountable. The notion of SSC being demand-driven was also challenged: is SSC driven by demand of the people or of governments? Finally, it was also noted that “if all of us are concerned about results, then all of us need to be accountable for our actions”.

- The discussion pointed to two key actions that could improve the quality of SSC: (i)

  Given the importance of learning and knowledge sharing in SSC, many participants agreed that it is important to focus on results and impact of SSC, and not on figures/financial flows. Therefore, impact assessments would be more important to SSC than monitoring and accountability.

  One of the panelists called for untying of SSC. Even though using experts from SSC providers can help with knowledge transfer, it does not necessarily builds capacity in the country receiving SSC.
Multi-dimensional Poverty: Experiences from the South

Wednesday, 30 November 2016
Time: 18:15-19:00 Venue: Amphitheatre

Moderator: John Hammock

Speakers/Panelists:
- Mrs. Maria Eugenia Casar, Executive Director (AMEXCID)
- Mr. Jos Verbeek, Manager and Special Representative to the UN and WTO (World Bank)
- Mrs. Charlotte Petri Gornitzka, Chair Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC)
- Mr. Thomas Silberhorn, Parliamentary State Secretary (German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development)
- Mr. Luis Tejada Chacón, Director (AECID)
- Mr. Muhammad Uzair Khan, Member of Parliament, Pakistan

Key messages and actions arising:
- Like development, poverty is multi-dimensional — this should not be ignored by headline money metric measures of poverty. The Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI), published for the first time in 2010 complements monetary measures of poverty by considering overlapping deprivations suffered at the same time. The MPI analyses root causes of poverty, provides new ideas on how to respond to and how to end poverty and is an apt and holistic tool for policymakers. It can be deconstructed by region, ethnicity and other groupings as well as by dimension.
- The 2030 Agenda provides a unique opportunity to achieve broader acceptance of a multi-dimensional interpretation. Although the tool is extremely data intensive (household surveys, etc.), it can help address SDGs strategically, monitor impacts of policy intervention and can be adapted to national contexts using relevant indicators and weights. Even if the MPI seems as a technical issue, local ownership and political buy-in help to adopt this methodology to national needs and ensure accountability.
- Mechanisms to develop the MPI depend on each country and should use a multi-stakeholder approach. Panelists emphasized the importance of a systematic inclusion of civil society and the private sector in the elaboration of MPIs at the national level. To this end, it is important to make sure that language is more adapted to the needs of these constituencies. For example, Costa Rica had included the private sector in the definition of the MPI whereas Pakistan adopted the MPI with national multi-stakeholder consultations.
- Research, data collection and monitoring are the main challenges of the MPI which needs to take into account local contexts and data availability.
- The GPEDC is the appropriate platform to discuss the multidimensional poverty index (MPI); it should ensure that the Nairobi Outcome Document commitment to promote the MPI methodology is implemented. The creation of the Global Partnership Initiative on Multidimensional poverty will help countries to collect or disaggregate the data.

Verbatim:
Mexico: The multidimensional aspect of poverty is key to see how we are advancing on this. GPI on the multidimensional measurement. SSC will
be very adapted for this issue. Good place to be discussed here, and in MICs that are not only income-measured.

Germany. Tom Silberhorn. Could help us to provide better responses to the issue. The point is not to keep people poor to justify anti-poverty policies. The most effective policy is the graduation one. How can we respond to the needs/situations? We have to tailor them to each country based on ownership, and very sensitive to SSC. Not often that scientists come with good ideas that are followed by politicians.

Important to look at countries that start implementing the MPI, costa rica, Senegal (MOD)

Spain: we use it to define our interventions with LAC. We have new issues, such as migration. Mali, Morocco, Senegal. Xenophobia. Radicalism.

DAC OECD head: Sweden had used Multi-dimensional interpretation, and had to fight with chief economist, who had to fight with human rights person. The SDG agenda is helpful now in this direction. We could discuss that more in the OECD. Other actors would be interested to take part in this debate (academia, private sector).

Costa Rica has also included the private sector in the MPI. Income is still a basis, but should be complemented. And the world bank does push for the MPI which makes it interesting. (MOD).

WTO / World Bank: Before, it was to get income up, in the 1900. We talked about income but we also have the MDG for multi dimensionality. So we have such an index. We want to bring the income part into the MPI. How are we going to do surveys? This type of work is data based. For 20 countries we have committed to obtain the data.

Pakistan: adopted the MPI. in National stakeholder consultations. Developing human and social gathering, which is Putting people first. This was to start with a political will to do so. Very important tool for policy makers depending on the types and areas of poverty. Parliament adopted the MPI which is essential.

WB uses models when there are mapping is done no statistics. While assessing existing fixed elements.

Question: What do we do if we have no data, to measure progress?

What are the mechanisms in these countries to involve civil society and private sector? MPI is very country based. Each country develops the dimensions. We need to look at them overtime. What is needed and who is doing that; we should answer. Can GPEDC help in that… but there is difference between data and statistics. The GPI should help do that.
Recognizing and Valuing Women’s Contribution in Economic Development

Thursday 1 December, 2016
Time: 8:30am  Venue: Amphitheatre

Speakers/Panelists:
- Ms. Winnie Byanyima, Executive Director of Oxfam International
- Ms. Betty Chiwaga, UN Women
- Ms. Priti Darooka, Founder and Executive Director of PWESCR (the Programme on Women’s Economic, Social and Cultural Rights)
- Ms. Memory Kachambwa, Programmes Manager, FEMNET
- H.E. Mr. Leslie Norton, Assistant Deputy Minister for Global Affairs, Canada

Key messages and actions arising:
- The empowerment of women must overcome silos in order to unfold the full potential of their contribution to economic development. Women’s lives are multi-theme and multi-issue. Therefore, investing in the scope, quality and predictability of development cooperation across all SDGs is crucial to ensure equal participation of women and girls in all spheres of development. Nevertheless, women’s livelihoods do often evolve in the informal sector and are not properly compensated (e.g. care-taking) and are impacted by large burdens of tax payments.
- Care services – and women’s role – need to be high on the public agenda, to ensure that this important work is properly compensated. In addition, issues like illicit financial flows, tax avoidance by multinational companies and corruption are affecting women specifically and affect their contribution to economic development. For instance, in the extractive industries women often pay health and environmental taxes without having access to the benefits.
- The private sector can make an important contribution to women’s empowerment, but needs to be held to women’s and human rights standards. Throughout the session it was emphasized that we cannot automatically assume that the private sector – who have profited from women’s inequality – will now be the driver of women’s empowerment. They need to be held to human rights standards, to women’s rights standards.
- We need to know how change happens – research, knowledge, data needed – and this work needs to be properly resourced. The panel emphasized the importance of research, knowledge and data in determining how change happens. This work needs to be properly resourced and strengthened at both regional and national levels to address the distinct needs of women in their full diversity.
- In a changing development landscape, partnerships and multi-stakeholder dialogues are crucial to ensure women can fully contribute to the economy.

Verbatim
Moderator: Winnie Byanyima, Executive Director of Oxfam International
– overall objectives of panel
- In development effectiveness, how well does aid support women’s rights and equality? How well resourced are these initiatives and how effective?
- Unpaid work falls through the cracks—huge subsidy women pay to gain access to economy
- Changing development landscape and how this affects the women agenda
- How do we establish partnerships for equality?
- Each panelist has a specific question and
will give short answers then one round of discussion

Betty Chiwaga, UN Women
*Question: How can development cooperation accelerate gender quality and in the particular SDGs? What kind of partnerships do we need?*
*In Agenda 2030 we recognize intersectionality of SDGs with women and girls with 53 indicators gender related, but this is only a quarter. Not too good, not too bad considering where we were with the MDGs. How can GPDEC support these indicators in goal 5 and all goals?*

- First, we want to call for global development partners to invest in the unprecedented levels of financing – invest in the scope, quality, and predictability of cooperation for all goals. We must work across silos and across goals. Womens’ lives cannot be siloed – their lives are multi issue, multi thematic. It is the responsibility of everyone, not womens’ organizations. We all must deliver.
- Secondly, there is need for us to look at how development cooperation can channel resources to grassroots, parliamentarians, media, etc if we are going to have an integrated approach to delivery.
- On intersectionality, this calls for joint collaboration among all of us.
- Private sector is being asked to fill the gap. There are problems with this if 75% of women are working in informal employment – this makes them vulnerable with low pay, no benefits. When we talk about private sector, how can this sector which has exploited women be the same who will empower them and deliver on the goals?

Priti Darooka, Founder and Executive Director of PWESCR:
- On the conceptual framework from the feminist perspective, we look at livelihoods and how private sector can be involved. How do we understand this in the context of multidimensional poverty and human rights?
- Must go beyond income to also focus on women’s capability.
- Most women work, whether paid or unpaid. This work is undervalued, unrecognized and invisible.

- Poor women pay a time tax – they work long hours in unpaid activities – this is a burden in poor countries based on lack of infrastructure.
- We need to focus on recognition and redistribution of unpaid work. Care is the right of every child and disabled person but it must be recognized and redistributed.

Memory Kachambwa, Programmes Manager, FEMNET
*Question: Many organizations get resources from aid budgets but development finance is larger than aid. Domestic resources – taxes – are the main resource and also we have FDI, then loans, etc. Have we made a mistake not staking claim on taxes? Women buy, women pay. What do we need to expand the pie on domestic resources so that there is enough for women’s rights?*
- We need to look at illicit financial flows and links to tax avoidance from multinational companies. We need to show how much tax women pay – poor women who sell something pay income tax, travel tax, border tax, again and again while companies avoid paying those taxes and have tax holidays.
- Corruption has huge impact affecting women specifically and we need to explore what women can do to curb this.
- We need to address illegal dealings like trafficking of women. We see young girls being trafficked and then this money goes to who – we must track it, stop it, redistribute it.
- Extractive industries – women pay the health and environmental tax but have no access with the illicit flows. Where is this money?
- Transparency is also a large part of the feminist agenda. Companies don’t tell us their profits, their taxes and that’s our business.

Leslie Norton, Assistant Deputy Minister for Global Affairs, Canada
*Question: What does a changing development cooperation landscape mean for gender and women’s empowerment? Here this week, we have an absence of senior representation from delegations. There are 4 ministers here but only 1 is here but they discuss the rules and changes at OECD. The rules are changing but not at this...*
- $12 trillion USD could be added to economy by 2025 with women’s participation
- the Canadian approach: Canada has launched an international assistance review to inform its new policy document. Gender, women and girls will be at the center of this policy document, which is going to be presented to Canada’s gender equal Cabinet in two weeks.
- Women are not a uniformed group
- More research and data is needed – regional and national
- We will need resources beyond ODA
- Partnerships are essential
- What role do men play in this agenda? 10-20 years ago this room would only be women – it is good to see men here today
- Need for blended finance, supplier diversity, multi-stakeholder dialogue

Comments from the floor
- Regarding private sector, we know there are issues on labour. If we push private sector multinationals to expand, this will kill local businesses where women work. How do we establish an enabling environment so that women can benefit?
- Women’s rights are being trampled. Many women from the informal sector cannot survive. There’s a lot of tax advocacy we need to do and educate women on what they pay and why.
- Transport and health – in Kenya, reproductive rights are not delivered and there are poor roads so women may die on the way to deliver a baby. In rural areas, vulnerable women don’t have access to information. How can we empower them?

Overall takeaways from session by moderator:
1. Care services need to be high on agenda to make sure they are paid for by government and private sector
2. Not working in silos – focusing on equality across all areas
3. We need to know how change happens – research, knowledge, data needed
4. Holding private sector to human rights standards is key

Last word: We don’t lack resources in aid and domestic financing – what we lack is transparency and accountability. That means we Advocates need to step up our game. African ministers of finance are meeting in March 2017. Are we going?
An Indicator on Youth in the Monitoring Framework: the Missing Link?

Thursday 1st December 2016 Time: 9:15-10:00
Venue: Amphitheatre Session

Speakers/Panelists:
- H.E. Dr. Sahar Nasr, Minister for International Cooperation (Egypt)
- Mrs. Lillian Mbogo-Omollo (Kenya) Principal Secretary Youth Affairs - Ministry of Public Service Youth and Gender Affairs
- H.E. Mr. Morten Jespersen, Under-Secretary for Global Development and Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Denmark)
- Mrs. Jane Njoki (Kenya) Chair of Youth Committee, Cotu
- Mrs. Lydia Mathia (Kenya) Advisor, Cabinet Secretary Ministry of Public Service Youth and Gender Affairs
- Mrs. Sahar Afzal (CSO, The Netherlands)
- Eddie Gicheru Okech
- Dr. Mary Kawar, ILO

Key messages and actions arising:

- Mainstreaming of effectiveness principles does not always work, but needs to be supported by a specific focus on areas and groups that are most at risk of being left behind. There is need to increase the effect and value for money in terms of youth empowerment and creation of a specific indicator as one of the ways forward to generate more knowledge and evidence about young people within the global development stage.

- There is need for strengthened involvement of youth whose voice is often not adequately represented. The panel discussed several ways forward to further strengthen communication between governments and young constituents. These could range from youth champions in the GPEDC Steering Committee, youth envoys in national delegations to the UN and the strengthening of opportunities for engagement during the next High Level Meeting. H.E. Sahar Nasr (Egypt), in her closing remarks, supported the inclusion of young people in the Steering Committee and recommended the creation of a task force to work on an adequate indicator.

- Nevertheless, young people are not a homogenous group and developing an adequate indicator may not be a straightforward task. Some panelists raised a note of caution and proposed alternatives to focusing on just one indicator for youth. Instead, it could be envisaged to disaggregate data by gender and age or to rely on some of the 55 indicators for youth within the SDG framework.

- More evidence is needed to determine what makes the biggest effect and value for money in terms of youth empowerment. The panel agreed that we still don't know what makes the biggest effect and value for money in terms of youth empowerment – thus more knowledge and evidence about young people and how to best encourage their contribution to the global development stage is essential.

Link to the Youth Declaration read and approved during the session

Verbatim

Egypt: Discovered during the GPEDC monitoring that none of the 10 indicators discusses the contribution to youth empowerment explicitly. International commitments thus far have been more statements of intent rather than concrete action plans. However, youth are one of Egypt’s main development priorities – there are two as-
pects of their approach, one, accepting the different definitions of youth, to disaggregate data by age groups for better tracking.

The Middle East & Non Africa (MENA) region is an incredibly young one – youth there face many challenges, including high unemployment rates and difficult access to finance. They are often considered as risky “investments”, but youth have a great deal of potential that must be supported.

We have to be more deliberate, not just mainstreaming but specifically focusing.

Trade union representative Jane said that their main agenda is about social dialogue, creating decent work and taking a human rights based approach to employment. They called on all stakeholders to work collectively on an agenda that recognizes and supports young workers globally and locally.

Denmark: Youth-led development by and with young people is needed. Youth is a group, it’s not just a topic and global challenges must be discussed with them. Denmark is putting this issue high on the agenda, and being explicit about it in their engagement with partners. However, youth are not a homogenous group, therefore, developing an indicator on youth isn’t as straightforward as it might seem. Instead all data should be disaggregated by gender and age – young people move across sectors, and should be measured as such. It’s important to have indicators to track the progress and challenges of the young people, otherwise we wouldn’t know how to design our responses.

(ILO) They are always asked by donors and development organizations – “what’s the impact?” and they have to admit that the evidence-base remains weak. That’s why they’re focusing on measurement and impact assessments of programmes. Thus, they need an indicator because they need a global evidence-base. And we are also focusing on scale. We need a transformative impact of our projects and projects which simply aren’t addressing enough needs, and enough numbers of young people. We need to scale-up. We also don’t have enough knowledge about the status and experiences of young people today, especially the variances between different countries. How will we know progress if we don’t know our baseline?

She suggested using the SDG8 indicators as a possible way to measure some of the above. The main issue is to strengthen databases and knowledge base at the national-level.

Netherlands - Minister: Youth need champions at the government-level. How can young people be involved more in the GPEDC? Netherlands proposed that youth representatives become a member of the GPEDC Steering Group. Netherlands has youth envoys, and she would encourage Ministers from other countries to work with this model; it has served their country very well. They’re part of the UN delegation and other international meetings and pushes them to think more and to think better about this issue – this is their second proposal. Third proposal – at the next HLM, she believes there should be even more opportunities for young people to take part and be more engaged; it shouldn’t be a one-off thing for this HLM. Lastly, she encouraged young people to speak, about real issues and using real language to bring greater legitimacy to advocacy on behalf of young people.

They discovered during the GPEDC monitoring that none of the 10 indicators discusses the contribution to youth empowerment explicitly. International commitments thus far have been more statements of intent rather than concrete action plans. However, youth are one of Egypt’s main development priorities – there are two aspects of their approach, one, accepting the different definitions of youth, two disaggregate data by age groups for better tracking.
Eddie: The problem isn’t one of involvement, it’s one of commitment. The latter is what we need more. When we think about inclusivity, we think about leadership. We have made more progress on gender than youth – if you look at average ages of many countries (most are under 35) this would indicate the average age of voices that should be on the global development stage.

And yet, the average age of the people that opened the meeting yesterday was 58 … this is not representative of the people they’re speaking for. Innovation by young people will be how we achieve sustainable development.

Sahar – Netherlands: She agreed that regional youth representatives should be involved in the steering committee, acknowledging the importance of regional differences and therefore the need to reflect these in representation. Youth need to better organize themselves to ensure that people include them more – one suggestion is to do regional consultations before these meetings so they are bringing forward the right concerns. There are already 55 indicators for youth within the SDGs – therefore, she thinks the GPEDC should focus on working with the indicators that are there, working across them, and not just focusing on one indicator for youth.

Q&A
Security is often the primary angle from which young people are approached – this is not a positive way to support a constructive dialogue. Don’t forget about the children! Children are tomorrow’s youth.

Egypt in closing remarks
Supported the inclusion of young people in the Steering Committee, etc. so their voices are heard in the decision-making bodies.

We need to go beyond decision making and move towards implementation, but also in M&E – their voices count and if they don’t feel their needs are being answered, then we are not doing our job.

A Task Force needs to be formed to work on a youth indicator. We need to move forward with GPEDC partnership because that will allow fundraising and Egypt stands ready to support.

-- Youth Declaration was read and approved
Amphitheatre Sessions

Leaving No One Behind and Country Ownership: A Contradiction?

Thursday, 1 December 2016:
Time: 10:30 to 11:15,
Venue: Amphitheatre Room

Moderator:
Romilly Greenhill, Senior Research Fellow and Team Leader, Overseas Development Institute

Panellists:
Dr. Helder da Costa, General Secretary, g7+ Secretariat
Dr. Phil Evans, Head of DFID Somalia
Ms. Irène Esambo, Executive Secretary of the Center for Studies on Justice and Resolution 1325 (CJR1325)
Ms. Maureen O’Sullivan, Irish parliamentarian

Key messages and actions arising:
- This Amphitheatre Session focused on how to ensure that the principle of Leaving No-One Behind does not contradict country ownership, country leadership and the use of country systems, which are central to effective development.
- National budgets are a key component of country ownership and country systems, and are essential in translating national development objectives into real deliverables, as they dedicate resources to specific activities and empower stakeholders to take action. However, aid, which is particularly important for fragile states and states emerging from conflict, often does not appear on national budgets. This results in fragmentation, duplication and inefficiency.
- The New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States calls for increased use of existing country systems to deliver aid. While most development stakeholders have committed to this, the Global Partnership’s 2016 Monitoring Progress Report shows that this is not yet a reality. It was noted that constant monitoring is needed to evaluate progress and direct the effective development agenda.
- Strengthening country systems is part of institutional strengthening processes, while Leaving No One Behind is a policy goal. Fundamentally, these are two different areas of work. Building and increasing the use of country systems does not necessarily involve inclusive dialogue and ensuring the voices of vulnerable groups are heard.
- Inclusiveness is essential however – women, girls, and disabled persons must be included in development and holding governments accountable to this is particularly challenging in fragile states. Civil society organizations and parliamentarians are key in ensuring that governments respect the rights of these groups. The business sector can ensure decent employment.
Eradicating Poverty in Middle-Income Countries: Whose Responsibility?

Thursday, 1 December 2016
Time: 11h15-12h00 Venue: Amphitheatre

Moderator: Mr. Jonathan Glennie, Director, Sustainable Development Research Centre, Ipsos

Panellists (in speaking order):
- Mr. Manuel Gonzales Sanz, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Costa Rica
- Ms. Vicky Tauli Corrpuz, UN Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous people
- Mr. Luis Tejada, Director, Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation, Spain
- Ms. Beverly Sakongan, Indigenous Peoples Movements for Self Determination and Liberation, Philippines

Key messages and actions arising:
- Middle-income countries (MICs) are often perceived as “almost developed” when, in fact, there is a wide variety of contexts among different MICs and the great majority of them are still considered vulnerable or fragile when social, environmental, governance dimensions are taken into account. Many MICs have experienced important economic and social advances over the past decades, but they still face challenges particularly with poverty since 70% of the world’s poor people live in MICs today.
- While it was largely agreed that the main responsibility for eradicating poverty in MICs belong to their own national governments, participants pointed out that sources of poverty and inequality are not only national but also international (e.g. trade regimes, subsidies). Therefore, solutions for tackling inequality and eradicating poverty should be implemented both nationally and internationally – and here development co-operation still has a role to play.
- Participants highlighted the following areas that could be addressed by national governments, development partners and the international community more broadly:
  - National governments should take action to ensure that development results are delivered to all segments of society, particularly marginalised groups. They should create enabling environment and ensure peace and stability for civil society, minorities and marginalised groups to fully participate in the development process and benefit from its results.
  - In the same vein, development co-operation should focus on helping people, independently of whether they are in low-income or middle-income countries. In MICs, exchange of knowledge and experiences could take a bigger role rather than economic support.
  - International classifications should reflect not only the size of a country’s economy, but also social and political indicators. This will help to assess whether a country has had a marked development improvement, and not only economic growth. Since there is often inequality and great disparity within countries, it is also important for international classifications to go beyond aggregate numbers and look at poverty at subnational level.
Enabling Environment for Partnerships

Thursday, December 1, 2016
Time: 14.00 – 14.45 Venue: Amphitheatre

Panellists:
**Moderator:** Ms. Julie Gichuru, host, Africa Leadership Dialogues

Keynote Speaker:
Mr. Douglas Rutzen, President-CEO of the International Center for Not-for-Profit Law (ICNL)

Speakers:
Mr. Torbjörn Pettersson, Assistant Director General of the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)
Ms. Julia Sánchez, President-CEO of the Canadian Council for International Cooperation (CCIC) and CPDE Co-chair
Mr. Shamsul Alam, Member (Senior Secretary/Senior Vice-Minister), General Economic Division, Planning Commission, Bangladesh
Ms. Odette Nyiramilimo, Member of the East African Legislative Assembly
Mr. Geoffrey Sakulanda, President of the Zambian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Ms. Nonceba Agnes Molwele, Councilor of Johannesburg, Vice-President of the Network of Women, Local Elected Officials of Africa (REFELA)

Key Messages and Actions Arising:
- There needs to be space for development actors to engage in multi-stakeholder partnerships in its many forms, ranging from dialogue to joint action. Institutionalized and accessible processes and mechanisms are key. With a view to inclusion, various stakeholders need to be engaged in a meaningful manner. *It is important to level the playing field for all development actors, address power imbalance and enhance the culture of collaboration and trust.*
- Resources are an issue for all constituencies, but particularly for CSOs due to sectoral inequity. **Availing the needed financial resources and capacity building at country-level should be a priority.** Development cooperation providers could play a role in supporting country-level multi-stakeholder platforms.
- The Global Partnership through its multi-stakeholder platform can contribute positively by:
  - Addressing unfinished business and in particular the implementation of existing commitments.
  - Continuing accountability and monitoring not only to stimulate progress on the inclusive partnerships principle, but also as a potential contribution to the monitoring of SDG 17 on multi-stakeholder partnerships.
  - Strengthening Indicators 2 and 3 and building capacity and awareness around these indicators in order to stimulate a more fulsome engagement.
  - Providing capacity building and practical support at country-level and sharing knowledge on inclusive multi-stakeholder partnerships.
  - Have more vibrant private sector engagement through membership organizations to bring the power and resources of business more efficiently.

Despite the Global Partnership’s interest in and commitment to multi-stakeholder engagement, there is a long way to go in achieving enabling environments.

Development actors need an enabling legal and regulatory framework to enable them to freely contribute to development in their own right, both individually and in partnerships. In light of the global trend of shrinking space for CSOs, special attention should be given to the development and – more importantly, the implementation - of enabling laws and regulations governing CSOs consistent with internationally agreed rights.
Improving the Quality of Partnerships

Thursday December 1, 2016

Panellists:
Moderator: Ms. Julie Gichuru, Host, Africa Leadership Dialogues

Keynote Dialogue:
- The Hon. Boima Kamara, Minister of Finance, Liberia
- Ms. Charlotte Petri Gornitzka, DAC Chair, OECD

Panellists:
- Ms. Christine Guwatudde Kintu, Permanent Secretary, Office of the Prime Minister of Uganda
- Mr. Roelof Assies, General Manager, Philips East Africa Ltd.
- Mr. Ruben Vellenga, External Relations and Private Sector Partnerships, UNFPA Kenya

Wrap-up & Closing: Mr. Trey Watkins, Partnership Officer, Every Woman Ever Child – Executive Office of the UN Secretary-General

Key Messages and Actions Arising (max. 0.5 pages):
- Challenges hindering the effective partnerships remain. These relate to issues such as conflicts of interests, power imbalances, changing context, poor partnering practices and unmanageable complexities.
- To improve the quality of partnerships, development stakeholders need to understand each other’s driving force, draw a joint agenda and work towards a common result and a shared goal, find a common language, build trust in the private sector and recognize its contribution to the SDGs, break silos and work across all sectors and ensure mutual accountability.
- Ensuring effective consultations and the inclusion of all stakeholders is necessary to improve the quality of partnerships. Availing an inclusive platform for interaction and engagement and ensuring resources are efficiently absorbed deemed to be of high importance. For example, during the Ebola response in 2014, all stakeholders were fully engaged in regular consultations on a quarterly basis, discussing the challenges we were facing and the possible ways to come along and solve them.
- Development Partners have a role in sharing competencies and capacity building and acting as a catalyst for mobilization of national resources.
- The achievement of SDGs requires multi-stakeholder partnership, where each development partner has a role to play. It is essential to leverage multi-stakeholder approaches to increase effectiveness of development cooperation, and support national efforts to implement SDGs in an effective and inclusive way.
- A new Global Partnership Initiative (GPI) recognizing the joint work of Every Woman Every Child, the Global Partnership for Education, Sanitation and Water for All, Scaling Up Nutrition and Zero Hunger Challenge was announced. Working together across sectors to facilitate the delivery on an integrated agenda, this GPI provides the Partnership Playbook as a tool and highlights the power of principled partnerships to break down silos and more effectively provide the opportunity for women, children and adolescents to not only survive, but to also thrive and transform their communities.
Speeches From the Closing Ceremony
Good evening, Firstly, let me acknowledge and appreciate the presence of His Excellency the Deputy President of the Republic of Kenya, Hon. William Ruto, EGH for finding time to come and close the meeting. We are all happy that we have come to the end of the Second High Level Meeting (HLM2) of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC) held in the last four days. This meeting has brought together all the relevant stakeholders to participate and openly discuss issues of development cooperation and the inclusion and acceleration of implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. As His Excellency the President of the Republic of Kenya stated in his opening speech yesterday, the positioning of GPEDC will assist in the implementation of SDGs by ensuring no one is left behind by 2030.

The HLM2 of GPEDC consisted of preparatory fora and high level segment which included seven (7) plenary sessions on: Taking Stock the Progress and challenges for effective development; The Global Partnership’s contribution to realizing the 2030 agenda; South-South Co-operation and Triangular Co-operation; The Business sector’s contribution to sustainable development; Economic empowerment of women and youth; Leaving no-one behind and unleashing the power of partnerships. In addition, fifty-seven (57) side meetings involving around four hundred (400) panelists, topical side-events, more than fifty-four (54) bilateral meetings, each deliberating and re-affirming GPEDC commitments with a focus of implementing the endorsed SDGs. Amphitheatre sessions and media interviews were held highlighting the progress of the development agenda at national, sub-national and global levels.

Achieving the GPEDC commitments and the SDGs require ownership and strong political leadership, a revitalized Global Partnership and increased efforts by all development actors from Governments, Development Partners, Multilateral and regional bodies, Parliamentarians, Private Sector, Foundations, Civil Society Organizations, Women, Youth and the Media to take on their responsibility to continuously improve the quality, effectiveness and impact of their cooperation and to drive commitments as stated in the negotiated Nairobi Outcome Document (2016).

South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation are important frameworks in enabling the effective implementation of the SDGs through knowledge exchange and peer learning in an inclusive approach. The greatest contribution the business sector as a development actor is to create livelihoods and provide incomes;
The Second High Level Meeting Of The Global Partnership For Effective Development Co-Operation

Speeches from the Closing Ceremony

Achieving the GPEDC commitments and the SDGs require ownership and strong political leadership, a revitalized Global Partnership and increased efforts by all development actors from Governments, Development Partners, Multilateral and regional bodies, Parliamentarians, Private Sector, Foundations, Civil Society Organizations, Women, Youth and the Media to take on their responsibility to continuously improve the quality, effectiveness and impact of their co-operation and to drive commitments as stated in the negotiated Nairobi Outcome Document (2016)

generate taxes; deliver essential products and services efficiently and affordably; accelerate technological innovation; create a competitive, vibrant and resilient economy that can reduce reliance on imports; and bring in essential foreign currency in a responsible, inclusive and sustainable manner.

The Government of Kenya led the flagship topic on Economic Empowerment of Women and Youth with support from development actors. During the Youth Forum, it was discussed and proposed that there is need to develop a youth empowerment indicator within the GPEDC monitoring framework and the formation of a youth led taskforce to drive the development process chaired by the Government of Kenya. We appreciate all Ministers and stakeholders present who championed and supported the development and inclusion of the youth empowerment indicator. We will be glad to report on the progress to the Steering Committee as we work closely with the Joint Support Team.

I must express my satisfaction on the active participation of all delegates making HLM2 a vibrant meeting. It has been very encouraging for those of us who have participated, to witness the complex agenda items that were discussed with originality and with pragmatism: women and youth empowerment, effective development, SDGs financing, transparency, governance, tax regimes, South-South Cooperation, support to fragile countries, and accountability. All this work has been laid out in a document that we have built together through a transparent and inclusive process.

Let me also appreciate the leadership of Ambassador Macharia Kamau in steering the discussions that have given us the HLM2 Nairobi Outcome Document. In this context, I now have the honor and the support of the Steering Committee and the GPEDC Secretariat, to present the Nairobi Outcome Document for adoption by acclamation.

Before I conclude, allow me to appreciate and recognize the current GPEDC Co-chairs (Netherlands, Mexico and Malawi) for their enormous efforts in the successful organization of this meeting. Thank you very much to H.E. Claudia Ruiz Massieu Salinas, Ms. Liliane Ploumen, and H.E. Mr. Goodall Gondwe. We also wish the next GPEDC Co-Chairs (Uganda, Germany and Bangladesh) the very best as they lead the process. Special thanks also goes to UNDP Administrator, Ms. Hellen Clark and the OECD Secretary General, Mr. Angel Gurría for your support and availability to attend this meeting.

Let me also thank the HLM2 Secretariat based at the National Treasury and the HLM2 Sub-Committees for their dedication and commitment in ensuring the meeting was successful. Development is the result of a difficult process and the sum of multi-stakeholder partnership. This Second High Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation has brought us closer to our common objective of Inclusive and Accelerated Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through Effective Development Cooperation.

I thank You
Your Excellency William Ruto, Deputy President of the Republic of Kenya, Excellencies, dear colleagues, Mabibi na mabwana (ladies and gentlemen), It is an honour and privilege to be here with you at the conclusion of this second High-Level meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation.

Commitment to more effective development co-operation has never been stronger

One thing is clear: thanks to Kenya’s – and Africa’s – leadership, our commitment to effective partnerships has never been stronger. While the SDG Summit was the “what” conference, the last two days have been the “how” conference. By 2030, we need to end extreme poverty. We need to have made a dent on all poverty. And we should be well on the way to eradicating it altogether.

Nairobi is another defining moment in the history of international solidarity. We have committed that development co-operation will play its part in achieving the SDGs. It is no longer the question of whether we have political momentum to drive more effective development co-operation. We do.

This is the first Global Partnership High-Level Meeting in Africa – and African countries are here in force to lead this agenda. We have convened in the thousands this week to drive progress in the way we work together. The Global Partnership monitoring effort benefited from record-high participation – 125 countries, hundreds of organisations and thousands of people. This is about putting hard evidence on the table and – now – acting on it. And we have all committed to do more – this promise is set out in the Nairobi Outcome Document. Congratulations to all of you.

Inclusive partnerships at all levels will be crucial to deliver SDGs

Excellencies, President Kenyatta said something that struck me in his remarks yesterday. He said that it is not about who speaks the loud-
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It is about using our comparative advantage as public, private, and civil society actors to deliver better results on the ground. And that is what the Global Partnership does. It is SDG 17 in practice. No longer are we talking about the most pressing concerns facing our planet and our people as if governments were the only solution. They are not. And this is the beauty of the Global Partnership. It unites governments with international organizations, with representatives of business and trade unions, with foundations, with civil society, with parliamentarians, and others. And it brings us all together to take action!

Just a little earlier today, I was privileged to witness the birth of a new south-south co-operation initiative on Tax Inspectors Without Borders between Kenya and Botswana. This is just one example of the many concrete initiatives that have come to fruition this week in Nairobi.

We should all congratulate ourselves on these successes. But I would like to thank Kenya in particular for its leadership, as well as our three co-chairs, Malawi, Mexico, and the Netherlands. To each of you: Asante Sana! (Thank you very much.) I also want to thank my staff – led by Jorge Moreira da Silva and Mario Pezzini – for their hard work, alongside that of our friends at UNDP. Helen: the partnership with UNDP just gets stronger every time! Thank you.

The OECD will contribute the evidence necessary to drive behaviour change, and results

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, as I said yesterday, it’s now time for implementation, implementation, and implementation! Data and evidence is one key ingredient of this. The OECD will continue to generate, together with UNDP, the evidence and lessons needed to track progress, learn, and hold each other to account. This includes holding OECD members to account for promises they have made. Likewise, the OECD’s work on tax, effective institutions, supporting fragile and conflict affected states, are all topics critical to effective development co-operation. We will continue to put this knowledge at the disposal of the Global Partnership. Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, the ultimate driver of change is political leadership. I look to all of you, the leaders in this room, to ensure that promises made in Nairobi are promises kept. The task ahead is ambitious, but the rewards will be unparalleled. We need to end poverty. We need to tackle inequality. And we need to do it all sustainably. So let’s get on and do it! Thank you.

This is the first Global Partnership High-Level Meeting in Africa – and African countries are here in force to lead this agenda. We have convened in the thousands this week to drive progress in the way we work together. The Global Partnership monitoring effort benefited from record-high participation – 125 countries, hundreds of organisations and thousands of people. This is about putting hard evidence on the table and – now – acting on it. And we have all committed to do more – this promise is set out in the Nairobi Outcome Document. Congratulations to all of you.
On behalf of the United Nations Development Programme, I would like to congratulate and thank all those who worked tirelessly for over a year to organize the Second High Level Meeting of the Global Partnership and bring this event to a good end. In particular, I thank the Kenyan Government for outstanding organization and hosting of such a dynamic, innovative and productive dialogue over the last four days.

I would like to also note with appreciation the leadership of the Co-Chairs over the last two years since the First High Level Meeting took place in Mexico. Let me take this opportunity to welcome Mr. Thomas Silberhorn Parliamentary State Secretary to the Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development of Germany, and Minister Mr. M. A. Mannan, State Minister of Finance of Bangladesh, H.E. Matia Kasaijja Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development of Uganda as incoming Co-Chairs of the Global Partnership moving forward. We count on their vision in leading the Partnership under a renewed commitment in order to maximize the impact of all forms of cooperation and support the aspirations of our people and the planet for peace and prosperity.

This meeting, attended by over 2500 participants from over 130 countries and representing a wide range of development actors has provided a strong reaffirmation that effective development cooperation is an enabler for sustainable development. This is the core message of the outcome document emerging from our consultations and the deliberations of the Second High Level Meeting in Nairobi.

There is also a strong recognition of the importance of inclusion, trust and innovation in our efforts to make cooperation more effective. Equally important, the Partnership should continue to strengthen its foundation of respect by all partners for national ownership and for reliance and use of national strategies and country-led results frameworks in shaping the development cooperation agenda.

The vibrant discussions we have had on unleashing the untapped potential of multi-stakeholder partnerships for sustainable development showed we share the understanding and appreciation of that by working together, development actors achieve beyond the simple sum up of their individual contributions. This is
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The vibrant discussions we have had on unleashing the untapped potential of multi-stakeholder partnerships for sustainable development showed we share the understanding and appreciation of that by working together, development actors achieve beyond the simple sum up of their individual contributions one of the critical conclusions the Global Partnership led us to and a great path to pursue on our SDGs journey. In this context, we have also heard from numerous voices that, through structured dialogue and inclusive accountability mechanisms, underpinned by transparency at the country, regional and global levels, we build trust in our partnership and we strengthen its effectiveness.

Accountability is about learning what works and what does not. The second round of the Global Partnership monitoring framework has generated an important “on-the-ground” evidence. It has also helped nurture a useful dialogue as we have seen in the past days. I am encouraged by the strong recognition of the unique role of the monitoring framework and its continuous focus on country-level data and evidence.

The Sustainable Development Goals form the pillars of the most ambitious international development cooperation agenda ever. The inter-related nature of the SDGs, the time constraints under which we are called upon to act, the multiplicity of actors and the diversity of engagements increase the importance of effective cooperation.

To this end, our deliberations at this second High-Level Meeting demonstrated that the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation is well positioned to provide practical utility to support inclusive development at the national and sub-national levels. Along this line, the Partnership will also provide valuable evidence to the review process overseen by the United Nations High Level Political Forum and to the complementary deliberations of the United Nations Development Cooperation Forum (DCF) and the Financing for Development (FfD) Forum.

In the next High-Level Political Forum in July 2017 in New York, we will build on our discussions here to further advance our actions and maximize the contribution of development co-operation to the eradication of poverty in all forms and to prosperity. The Nairobi Action Agenda (NAA)/Nairobi Outcome Document along with the evidence generated by our monitoring exercise and the HLM2 itself will provide a solid ground to the HLPF.

The credibility of our renewed agenda will depend on the degree to which we deliver on existing commitments on quality and quantity of development cooperation and on the ability to scale up innovative approaches to development. UNDP will continue to do its part to help leaders maximize the contribution of the Global Partnership, including by facilitating linkages back to the UN.

On the ground, the UN development system will continue to support countries to strengthen inclusive, country-led mechanisms for implementation of the SDGs, using development cooperation as a great enabler of sustainable gains at national and regional levels, in a way that improves the lives of the poorest and fosters a healthy environment. It is to the people and the planet that our action or inaction matters most. Building on country level support and engagement, UNDP is committed to continuing to support the Partnership and its Co-chairs, together with the OECD in the pursuit of the goals outlined in the Nairobi Outcome Document. Thank you!
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GINA CASAR PEREZ,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR,
AMEXCID AND GPEDC
CO-CHAIR

Your excellencies, dear colleagues, and dear friends, during the last two days, we have witnessed how we were able to come together to strengthen the effectiveness of international cooperation for development, linking the 2030 Development Agenda and our own effectiveness agenda. This is a task that cannot be undertaken singly, but jointly, working all together towards a common goal - achieving sustainable development for everyone, wherever they are, taking into account everybody’s specific vulnerabilities and needs.

I would like to thank all of you for making a great effort to be here. We are confident that the contributions we have all made will be crucial for the effectiveness of the international cooperation of the world in the years to come.

The active and rich debate we had these days on the vast array of matters discussed at the seven plenaries, the amphitheater sessions and the side events would not have been possible without the great work that the host country Kenya carried out. Thereafter, I want to thank the great support of our host Kenya and of the other Co-Chairs, Malawi and the Netherlands. We really look forward to keep working on matters of cooperation as closely as we’ve done so far. These last few days have truly reflected what the Global Partnership is about. We have come together, as people from most diverse constituencies, to talk about what really matters to us most at this crucial moment.

I am glad to have seen the active participation of civil society, of the private sector, of trade unions, of youth. I have also been witness to frank and candid conversations on how we do development, and I am sure I am not the only one going back home with lessons learned and new insights that will change how we do things. I want to thank you for this. By really listening to our partners, by questioning the current models, by forging new partnerships, we have set on a path towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. I am sure this requires great effort, creativity, and steadfastness. It is a challenge, but I trust we do our utmost to face it successfully.

The spirit of this group – of our group, of our Partnership – relies on the diversity of our voices and our commitment to effectiveness. Like I mentioned, we have many challenges still to face, but I’m confident that we will overcome them if we keep working under the spirit of Global Partnership. I think it was the First High Level Meeting that somebody quoted “we can go further by going together”. Nothing could be more true. Thank you, good luck in our critical work ahead, and see you soon!
Ladies and gentlemen, Today, December 1st, is World AIDS Day. We have made progress with HIV prevention, care and support, so let’s celebrate that. And let us celebrate not only what we’ve done, but also how we’ve done it. The international community created the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. It showed that teamwork between bilateral donors, private funders, companies and recipient governments’ works.

Pooling resources, knowledge and skills has greatly accelerated the reduction in the numbers of HIV and TB infections, as well as malaria outbreaks. In fact, since the peak of the crisis in 2005, the number of deaths caused by AIDS has declined by 45 per cent in the countries where the Global Fund invests.

The question now is this: does it take a crisis for us to really start working together? Because it shouldn’t! We are here to avert crises, not wait for them. The 2030 agenda and its five Ps – People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnerships – are of critical importance for humanity and the world in general. Action is needed now to make sure we leave no one behind. We promised to deliver on our promises, and that means the time to act is now and not in 14 years. Our Partnership should become an incubator for initiatives that promote more effective cooperation. Let’s stay ahead of potential crises. This means we must redouble our efforts to work better together. We mustn’t approach the SDGs as separate silos. We need to work across sectors and forge alliances. There are good examples, like the Scaling Up Nutrition initiative. It brings together different groups of people – governments, civil society, the UN, donors, businesses and scientists – in collective action to improve nutrition.

Launched in 2010, it is not a fund, an institution or an agency. Rather, it is a movement, strengthening political commitment and accountability for those commitments. There are numerous other initiatives like it. It’s time to accelerate learning and exchange knowledge. Our Partnership is the place where this happens, as we have shown here in Nairobi. The Partnership’s caucus of business and foundation leaders that we have been debating over the last few days is a good example. Another example is the launch of our Partnership’s first aid kit for partnering – the Promoting Effective Partnering initiative – an international help desk for more effective cooperation. In that spirit I’d like to congratulate you all on the sparkling, fresh ideas you’ve presented and the Global Partnership Initiatives launched. This is our contribution to working better together to stay ahead of crises!

Ladies and gentlemen, It is with mixed feelings that I step down today as co-chair. I am honoured to have been involved in building the GPEDC into a stronger partnership, pointing the way to more effective future partnerships in general. I am sad that the Netherlands’ leadership of the Partnership has come to an end. But I am proud to announce that Germany will take over from us as co-chair. And I am reassured that our German friends are ready to continue the work that we’ve started with Mexico, Malawi, the OECD and the UNDP – together with Bangladesh and Uganda. I firmly believe that this will help us build an even stronger Global Partnership. And in that conviction I feel comfortable stepping down as co-chair and handing over my responsibilities to State Secretary Thomas Silberhorn. Thank you.
To the Excellency, Deputy President of the Republic of Kenya, Honourable Ministers, Ladies and Gentlemen, as Malawi, we feel delighted and honoured to have been part of this Second High Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation. This was indeed the first of its kind in Africa after the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals.

It has been important in redefining the tomorrow of the GPEDC. You will agree with me that the discussions have been very open and constructive. This has showed us that the spirit of inclusiveness as wished for by the GPEDC is possible. As we move to implement the Sustainable Development Goals at country level, it will be important to foster effective, inclusive and genuine partnerships.

What will be important therefore is to ensure that as stakeholders in the development process we remain engaged and commit to fulfilling the commitments that we have all made today. Thus all stakeholders are called to mobilize themselves and contribute fully to the development agenda.

I believe, the HLM2 has provided each one of us an important arsenal to take the agreed commitments forward. I have no doubt that the future we all aspire for is possible. It is therefore imperative that we all work and walk together through this transformation journey to 2030. The journey to a transformed world will require a change in mindset and the realization that change starts with us.

We learn with concern that despite the earlier commitments made as part of the aid and development effectiveness agenda and more recently, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, aid volumes continue to decline. We therefore call upon providers of development cooperation to uphold the commitment to direct 0.7 percent of their GNI to development cooperation.

The Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation is unique. Its multi-stakeholder nature and its special monitoring framework makes it a relevant and useful tool to support implementation of the agenda 2030. We, therefore, would like to encourage that the work of refining the Monitoring framework, renewing the Global Partnership governance and mandate that has been started should come to its full conclusion.

Mr. Deputy President, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, there is no doubt that Official Development Assistance (ODA) will remain relevant and critical in Least Developed Countries such as my own and fragile state for implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Nevertheless, what will be critical is to find better and innovative ways to utilize ODA in a more useful and efficient manner in order to spur growth in domestic resource mobilization and stimulate private capital.

As we handover the co-chairship to Uganda, German and Bangladesh, we wish them and the next Steering Committee the best of luck so they can steer it to greater heights. Please be assured of our continued support to the cause of the GPEDC. Finally, we want to thank the African Union for having entrusted us with this responsibility of leading the Global Partnership from 2014 to 2016.

Special thanks to the Kenya Government for hosting us here. We have indeed enjoyed the Kenyan hospitality and are grateful to the Government and people of Kenya.
It gives me great pleasure to join you today in this closing session of the Second High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation. Thank you very much for inviting me. I believe that the meeting will help us take enormous strides towards revitalizing global, regional and national partnerships for effective development cooperation. I am convinced that the work that you have done here in Nairobi during the last four days of HLM2 will take us a long way as the international community bound by the bond of partnership, in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It will also help us build a better world for people, planet, prosperity and peace.

I am delighted to see that the concept and idea of Leaving No-one Behind is such a prominent part of the Outcome Document. I know when His Excellency President Kenyatta was here during the opening ceremony, he emphasized how important it is that we must focus on eradicating extreme poverty. Indeed, this has to be our most urgent calling as a people of the world with a common vision.

I am particularly pleased that we have re-stated the four principles for effective Development Cooperation: the importance of ownership of development priorities by developing countries; inclusive development partnerships; focus on results and transparency and accountability to each other which are critical if we have to achieve our global development objectives. What is more, I wish to emphasize that the Outcome Document makes it clear that these principles are of value to all partners, including governments, parliaments, local governments, the business sector and philanthropy, civil society and trade unions, alike.

I want to applaud you all for the commitments you have made to one another. But as we get ready to depart, I call on each of us to honour the commitments that we have made and ensure effective implementation. A partnership that does not honor its commitments is doomed to fail. Likewise, commitments without plans and mechanisms to implement them, will not make us eradicate extreme poverty and reduce inequality. We must all now honour and uphold our commitments as an expression of our inter-
dependence and shared purpose.

This High-Level Meeting has seen an unprecedented level of participation. It has been inclusive, lively, open and transparent. This atmosphere is just what is required for frank discussion and mutual understanding, and to build the trust we need to work together. Thank you for doing your part to create this positive spirit.

It is from this great milestone of the Nairobi HLM2 that we should look forward with optimism and confidence that we can improve development cooperation for the benefit of human kind. We believe that better cooperation will help us eradicate poverty in all its forms everywhere, create decent jobs for our youth, and will ensure that no woman or child dies of preventable causes.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I want to close by thanking H.E the President for his leadership and for giving us this platform to showcase Kenya and for his gracious opening of this meeting. I would like to thank Mr. Henry Rotich, Cabinet Secretary for the National Treasury and his team for the tremendous work that they have put in to ensure the success of this conference.

I would also like to thank the co-chairs Malawi, Mexico, and the Netherlands for the spirit in which they have worked to support the partnership. We welcome Bangladesh, Germany and Uganda for taking their place and we hope they will ensure that effective development cooperation is scaled up a notch higher.

I would like to thank the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development for its sterling work as one half of the Joint Support Team. In the same breath, I wish to thank the United Nations Development Programme at global, regional and country levels for its vital role. We value the respective strengths and contributions of both organizations in support of our common cause.

Finally, I would like to thank Ambassador Macharia Kamau, for his skillful and astute work as Chief Negotiator of the Outcome Document. He has represented our country admirably throughout this process, and we are grateful for his service.

Without taking much of your time, I know some of you may want to see our beautiful country, especially after being in meetings for the last four days, we encourage that you visit our city and the beautiful countryside, as there are so many beautiful tourist attractions. On that note, let me declare the Second High Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Co-operation officially closed and wish you all safe journey mercies back home.
Nairobi Outcome Document
Summary

1. We, the participants of the second High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation, are committed to effective development co-operation 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 reaffirm the spirit of partnership in which we recognized our unity of purpose, interdependence and respective responsibilities.

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

3. The universality of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development means that the donor-recipient relationships of the past have been replaced by approaches that view all stakeholders as equal and interdependent partners in development. The Global Partnership champions this approach, and seeks to maximise the effectiveness and impact of all forms of co-operation for development. We do this in partnership to achieve the broad vision of increased well-being for people and the planet, prosperity and peace.

4. 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.

5. Our Monitoring Framework is a unique instrument for mutual accountability. We will continue to 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 evolve and strengthen our monitoring to deepen mutual learning, mutual benefit and mutual accountability.

6. To deliver on this vision, we will collectively and individually take urgent action in line with the Busan Principles, applicable to all partners – ownership of development priorities by developing countries, a focus on results, inclusive development partnerships and transparency and accountability.

7. We embrace the diversity that underpins our partnership and recognise the complementary contributions of all stakeholders. While our principles and commitments are common to all members of the Global Partnership, each partner will deliver on its respective commitments, specific to their constituency.

8. We reaffirm all previous commitments made in Rome (2003), Paris (2005), Accra (2008), Busan (2011) and the first High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation in Mexico City (2014). We commit to energise the implementation of these commitments with a pledge of leaving no-one behind.

9. To accelerate progress in our joint commitments, we will strengthen country ownership of development priorities. We will:
   a. work with parliaments to improve their scrutiny of all development co-operation; we will empower local governments to localise the SDGs, and support communities to interact with them;
   b. develop and support transparent, accountable and inclusive national development strategies, and encourage alignment of all partners to those strategies where feasible; and
   c. strengthen and use country systems, improve harmonisation by providers of development co-operation, and support the inclusion of the local business sector and civil society in procurement processes.

10. To strengthen the focus on results, we will:
    a. further develop, support and use country-level results frameworks; progressively adapt results frameworks to reflect the targets and indicators of the SDGs; and make data on results publicly available; and
    b. further develop, support and use national statistical systems, and generate disaggregated data to report on progress.

11. To promote inclusive development partner-
ships, we will:

a. increase our efforts to ensure an enabling environment for all partners, including parliaments, local governments, civil society, the business sector, philanthropy and trade unions, and support country-level platforms for collaboration;
b. foster enabling policy environments for the business sector to support responsible, inclusive and sustainable business practices; and support structured dialogue and partnership to promote these approaches;
c. support civil society in playing its full role as an independent development actor in its own right, ensuring its operations are as effective as possible; and
d. work with philanthropy to maximise its specific contribution to sustainable development, including through public-philanthropic partnerships.

12. To strengthen transparency and accountability to each other, we will:

a. improve publication of open data on development co-operation, and support the use of this data by all relevant stakeholders;
b. update mutual accountability arrangements at country level to include all relevant development partners, in an inclusive and transparent manner;
c. improve the capacity of local authorities and parliaments to provide transparent information to citizens on the use of resources; and
d. support the business sector to adopt transparent and accountable management systems of public and private funds, and to account for the social, environmental and economic impacts of its value chain.

13. We are committed to ensuring that no-one is left behind by the development process and by development co-operation specifically.

14. We will invest in science, technology and innovation as a driver of effective development co-operation.

15. We will support fragile and conflict-affected countries in accessing the resources and partnerships needed to advance specific development priorities. Building on the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States, we will work to enhance engagement between development, peacebuilding, security and humanitarian partners and efforts. We will promote peer learning between fragile and conflict-affected environments.

16. We recognise that women’s and girls’ rights, gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls are both stand-alone goals and a cross-cutting issue to achieving sustainable development. We will accelerate efforts to achieve these aims by deepening multi-stakeholder partnerships and tracking resource allocations for these endeavours; strengthening capacity for gender-responsive budgeting and planning; and increasing the participation of women’s organisations in partnerships for development.

17. We reiterate our commitment to invest in the development of children and youth. We will urgently improve reporting on child-focused development co-operation and domestic resources, and strengthen capacity for youth to participate in accountability exercises.

18. We recognise the specific issues facing Middle Income Countries (MICs) and will ensure that development co-operation addresses these. We will also promote effective South-South Co-operation and Triangular Co-operation.

19. In the spirit of partnership, we will further improve our ways of working together and offer a voice to all stakeholders. In order to do so, we will:

a. broaden our partnership to include all interested stakeholders;
b. support effective co-operation at country level, including through inclusive country-level partnerships;
c. improve the practical utility of regional mechanisms and platforms, and make better use of the experience of Global Partnership Initiatives;
d. place demand-driven knowledge shar-
ing and learning at the heart of our work, including through bringing together communities of practice to find solutions to specific challenges; and e. continue to update our governance 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; parliaments; 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 the realisation of sustainable development, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

2. This Nairobi High-Level Meeting builds on effective development co-operation 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 co-operation, and the Global Partnership’s contribution to realising the 2030 Agenda. We noted the importance of North-South, South-South and Triangular Co-operation; 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 recognise 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. Though levels of poverty and inequality remain high, especially in Africa, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small-island developing states and countries affected by conflict and fragility, and with serious challenges in many Middle Income Countries, we believe that effective development co-operation is in our common interest.

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 disabilities; 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. At the same time, we recognise the opportunities that come with appropriate policies for fostering science, technology and innovation; promoting the rule of law and ensuring equal access to justice for all; advancing women’s empowerment; and harnessing the gains that
can come from the demographic dividend through improved policies for youth employment, education and health.

7. 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; the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction; the Addis Ababa Action Agenda; the Paris Agreement and its subsequent entry into force; the Political Declaration on the occasion of the 20th Anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women; and the New Urban Agenda. It was also the first meeting after the World Humanitarian Summit. We strongly believe that the principles of effective development co-operation—country ownership of development priorities by partner countries; a focus on results; inclusive development partnerships; and transparency and mutual accountability—are consistent with our agreed international commitments on human rights, decent work, gender equality, environmental sustainability and disability. These are critical means of implementation for the realisation of the 2030 Agenda.

8. We are inspired by the 2030 Agenda. 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 encourages all countries to undertake adjustment to national goals, policies and institutional arrangements.

9. We reaffirm in particular the 2030 Agenda’s pledge to leave no-one behind as a philosophy that imbues our work and recognise that development co-operation must leave no-one behind to be effective. We further recognise that trust-building behaviour must be a conscious and explicit element of this shared endeavour. Here in Nairobi, we, representatives of all development partners, pledge ourselves to this cause.

10. The universality of the 2030 Agenda means that donor-recipient relationships must view all stakeholders as equal and interdependent partners in development. The Global Partnership has always championed this approach. To this end, we recognise partner countries that receive support, partner countries that provide support, and partner countries that both provide and receive support. In the spirit and practice of inclusion, we further recognise 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.

11. We recognise the Addis Ababa Action Agenda as an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which supports, complements and helps to contextualise the 2030 Agenda’s means of implementation targets. We acknowledge that the new Agenda requires—inter alia—effective development co-operation and inclusive multi-stakeholder partnerships.

12. We take cognizance of the Istanbul Programme of Action for Least-Developed Countries, the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries, and the Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway. We will work in accordance with the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States. We reiterate our commitment to apply the principles of effective development co-operation adapted to each stakeholder’s capabilities and ambitions in order to reflect each constituent’s modalities and unique contribution to accelerate realisation of the 2030 Agenda.

Development Co-Operation: Present And Future

13. We recognise that the development co-operation landscape has changed significantly over the last decade. Today, development co-operation encompasses a broad area of international action featuring several financial and non-financial modalities, including financial transfers, capacity-building, technology development and transfer on voluntary and mutually-agreed terms, policy change (for example,
to ensure coherence of domestic policies and help to address global systemic issues) and multi-stakeholder partnerships.

14. 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.

15. We recognise that sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, supported by sound macroeconomic policies, and an enabling environment at all levels, are of paramount importance to realise the 2030 Agenda. This is, first and foremost, driven by domestic resources. The mobilisation and effective use of domestic resources to 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.

16. We attach high importance to the pursuit of sustainable development through the business sector. We view the challenge to leave no-one behind as an opportunity for private capital to increase prosperity 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 government, the business sector, workers' representatives and other stakeholders can make this possible. We therefore acknowledge the importance of collaboration to create an enabling environment for the formal and informal business sectors in all countries. This is to be complemented by trust-building and steps taken by the business sector towards responsible business, including through respect for internationally-agreed labour and environmental standards.

17. We welcome the significant financial and non-financial contribution philanthropy has made towards sustainable development. We acknowledge that this is, in part, made possible by a conducive enabling environment for philanthropy, including in legal, fiscal and regulatory terms.

18. We recognise the importance of civil society in sustainable development and in leaving no-one behind; in engaging with governments to uphold their commitments; and in being development actors in their own right. We are determined to reverse the trend of shrinking of civic space wherever it is taking place and to build a positive environment for sustainable development, peaceful societies, accountable governance and achievement of the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda. We commit to accelerating progress in providing an enabling environment for civil society, including in legal and regulatory terms, in line with internationally agreed rights. In this context, we encourage inclusive multi-stakeholder dialogue at country level, supported by capacity building measures.

19. We further recognise 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 achieving sustainable development and significantly enhance economic growth and productivity. We will promote social inclusion in our domestic policies and promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws, social infrastructure and policies for sustainable development, as well as enable women's full and equal participation in the economy, and their equal access to decision-making process and leadership. We further commit to redress vulnerability and lack of protections to promote decent work.

20. We recognise the Addis Tax Initiative as a way to boost domestic resource mobilisation, and call on development partners providing and receiving development support and other official flows to associate themselves with this initiative. We welcome the report entitled ‘Enhancing the Effectiveness of External Support in Building Tax Capacity in Developing Countries’ for effective technical assistance in sup-
port of tax reforms prepared by IMF, OECD, United Nations and World Bank under the Platform for Collaboration on Tax. 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 OECD for the Group of 20 on base erosion and profit shifting.

21. We recognise that international migration requires coherent and comprehensive policy frameworks that promote safe, regular and orderly migration based on the rights of all refugees and migrants. These can enable countries to optimise the potential of refugee and migrant contributions to social and economic development in their host countries, in transit, 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 refugees and migrants 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.

22. We emphasise that the quality and quantity of development co-operation is important for inclusive and sustainable economic growth that also addresses social and environmental impacts. In this regard, we stress the importance of promoting quality infrastructure investment, including digital infrastructure, for—inter alia—economic efficiency in view of lifecycle costs, safety, resilience, decent job creation, capacity building, and transfer of expertise and know-how.

23. An important use of international public finance, including ODA, is to catalyse additional resource mobilisation from other sources, public and private. It can support improved tax collection and help to strengthen domestic enabling environments and build essential public services. It can also be used to unlock additional finance through blended or pooled financing and risk mitigation, notably for infrastructure and other investments that support private sector development. 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 by 2030.

24. We reaffirm the importance of meeting existing commitments under international conventions in full, including on climate change and related global challenges. We recognise that funding from all sources, including public and private, bilateral and multilateral, as well as alternative sources of finance, will need to be stepped up for investments in many areas including for low-carbon and climate resilient development. We recognise that, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation, developed countries committed to a goal of mobilising jointly US$100 billion a year by 2020 from a wide variety of sources to address the needs of developing countries.

25. Partners in South-South Co-operation value principles of respect for national sovereignty, national ownership and independence, equality, non-conditionality, demand-driven support, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual benefit. We underline the importance and potential of South-South Co-operation as an increasingly potent feature of international co-operation for development. Its scope and variety presents opportunities to tackle the challenges of the 2030 Agenda, particularly in least-developed countries and other partner countries. It is also underpinned by principles of effective development co-operation in accordance with the 2009 Nairobi Outcome Document of the High-Level United Nations Conference on South-South Co-operation. The application of these principles, adapted to the particular context and modalities of each partner, can help to increase the quality and impact of South-South development co-operation in all its forms.

26. We note that South-South Co-operation is a demonstration of solidarity among developing countries and an increasingly important feature of international development architecture, which complements, and does not substitute North-South co-operation. We encourage partner countries receiving support to voluntarily step up their efforts to strengthen the role...
of South-South Co-operation in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. We appreciate ongoing efforts made by Southern partners to enhance the effectiveness of development co-operation in accordance with the 2009 Nairobi Outcome, including by continuing to increase accountability and transparency. We welcome ongoing efforts to better manage and increase the quality and impact of South-South Co-operation. We look forward to the 40th anniversary of the 1978 Buenos Aires Plan of Action as an opportunity to further strengthen effective South-South development co-operation.

27. We acknowledge that Triangular Co-operation offers practical modalities that can promote inclusive partnerships for the SDGs. Triangular Co-operation, like other modes of co-operation, places the role and will of partner countries receiving support at the centre, while providing an opportunity to bring together a diversity of experience, lessons and assets from southern and northern partners, as well as from multilateral, regional, bilateral development and financial institutions. As such, we note that Triangular Co-operation, led by host countries and between different combinations of partners, has enormous potential to promote mutual accountability, mutual benefits and mutual learning.

28. We recognise that Middle Income Countries (MICS) can play a particularly important role in the provision of regional and global public goods such as biodiversity and climate stability. Effective development co-operation should take this into consideration and support MICS in their efforts to protect these regional and global public goods to reduce instability and international risks for all.

29. We stress the growing importance of Fragile-to-Fragile Co-operation between states affected by conflict or fragility in promoting 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.

30. The Global Partnership Monitoring Framework is the main instrument for the Global Partnership to support the global follow-up and review of the implementation of the SDGs at the United Nations High-Level Political Forum (HLPF). This contribution is explicitly reflected in, and will inform, the measurement of Target 17.16. The Monitoring Framework will complement and not duplicate the follow-up and review processes and indicators of the 2030 Agenda, the SDGs and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda.

31. The primary utility of monitoring the effectiveness of development co-operation is at the country level, where government-led processes can use monitoring exercises to ensure that development co-operation observes our shared principles and supports realisation of our respective commitments. Preparation and conduct of the monitoring rounds is one of the key contributions of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to the Global Partnership. The evidence that is produced by the Monitoring Framework can strengthen commitments to effective development co-operation. International organisations, the business sector, local governments, 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.

32. We take note of the findings of the 2016 Progress Report of the Global Partnership, ‘Making Development Co-operation More Effective.’ This is the only report of its kind that measures the effectiveness of development co-operation 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 2 provides a summary of
the findings that informed the rest of this Outcome Document.

Vision

“The vision of the Global Partnership is to maximise the effectiveness of all forms of co-operation for development for the shared benefits of people, planet, prosperity and peace.”

Principles and Commitments

33. Based on the prevailing global context and learning from the findings of the 2016 monitoring round, we re-dedicate ourselves to the four principles of the Global Partnership – ownership of development priorities by developing countries, a focus on results, inclusive development partnerships and transparency and accountability.

34. We endorse the following commitments, which will enable us to sustain political momentum and

1 “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.c.1 and 17.15.1.

practical action for effective development co-operation in support of the successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

35. The four principles of effective development co-operation 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 character and role.

36. We recognise that much remains to be done to fulfill the commitments made in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Action Agenda, despite their continued relevance to the evolving effective development co-operation agenda. Those of us who endorsed those agreements renew their full commitment to achieve this unfinished business, with particular reference to the relevant policy commitments identified in the current monitoring framework that were initiated in Paris and Accra. We will develop time-bound action plans in relation to these commitments.

Principle 1. Ownership of Development Priorities by Partner Countries Receiving Support

37. We reaffirm that each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasised. We recognise 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.

38. 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 made by some partners providing support with alignment to the 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.

39. We will support an enabling environment necessary for a diversity of innovation, including through the application of the traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples 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 co-operation as it is to tackling new and emerging challenges.

40. We will develop capacities for our national tax authorities, enhance accountability mechanisms for businesses and financial institutions, eliminate gender bias in tax systems and 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.

41. We will promote innovations that can reduce the average transaction cost of migrant remittances to less than three per cent of the amount transferred and 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.

National Governments

42. Partner countries receiving support commit to:
   a. develop or strengthen effective, inclusive, nationally-owned development strategies to implement the 2030 Agenda; and 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, where applicable, in order to improve the effectiveness of spending and financial management. Specific efforts will be made to ensure participation of women rights’ organisations and of marginalised 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 local government budgets, budget execution reports and related audits and make these accessible to the public;
   e. strengthen country systems, including national public financial management and procurement systems;
   f. promote civil society space to participate in, and monitor, development policies and programmes, and to evaluate development progress by the government and other stakeholders;
   g. engage in social dialogue with the business sector and trade unions to increase their role in sustainable development; and
   h. encourage innovations in citizen-led data gathering and reporting by women’s groups, youth and other partners in civil society.

43. Partner countries providing support commit to:
   a. implement measures within their own institutions that can contribute to an enabling environment for partner countries receiving support to realise the SDGs;
   b. make development co-operation more predictable by providing regular and timely information on three-to-five years’ indicative forward expenditure and / or implementation plans as agreed in the Accra Agenda for Action;
   c. assist partner countries receiving support with inclusive ownership and leadership of their development agendas at national and local government levels;
   d. accelerate progress in alignment with national policies, development strategies and use of national public financial management systems and processes;
e. jointly support nationally-led programmes in order to reduce fragmentation in a voluntary, flexible, inclusive and context-specific manner;
f. provide capacity building and technical assistance for public financial management and procurement systems where needed and in consultation with partner countries receiving support;
g. accelerate untying of aid, and promote development co-operation that supports local businesses throughout the supply chain;
h. support capacity development for national business sectors and civil society to fully participate in national and international procurement, while adhering to, and respecting international commitments, including those on the environment, labour and peaceful and inclusive societies;
i. support nationally-led engagement with all development partners, including civil society organisations such as those focusing on women’s rights, labour organisations and marginalised communities, to engage meaningfully in planning, budgeting and monitoring development strategies and plans; and
j. accelerate progress in aligning bilateral development co-operation with the inclusive national development strategies and planning processes of partner countries receiving support.

45. Partner countries receiving support commit to:

a. submit national aid or development co-operation policies and information to parliament for review;
b. present progress reports on the implementation of the policies / programmes to their respective parliaments annually, where applicable; and
c. share information with parliaments, to promote and support their full participation in processes for developing and reviewing policies and modalities for development co-operation.

46. Partner countries providing support commit to:

a. ensure that development policies and their implementation are supported and scrutinised by parliaments;
b. present progress reports on the implementation of policies and programmes to their respective parliaments annually, where applicable;
c. share information with their own parliaments and promote and support the full participation of the national parliament in processes for developing and reviewing key policies related to development co-operation; and
d. work with parliament to promote predictability in commitments and disbursement of development support.

47. We recognise the importance of local governments in strengthening the relationship between citizens and government, the business sector and other stakeholders, and ensuring the localisation of the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda.

48. Therefore, we commit to:

a. strengthen the capacity of local governments to enable them to fully assume their roles in service delivery, enhancing participation and accountability at the local level;
b. include local governments in consultations regarding development strategies to localise the SDGs; support capacity-building for delivery of basic services and infrastructure; strengthen local expenditure management and revenue mobilisation; enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanisation and local governments’ participation in national and local planning, within the context of national sustainable development strategies; and
c. support the implementation of the SDGs and effective development principles at the local level, promoting a stronger collaboration between all levels of governance, to ensure that national development plans are better aligned with local development plans and initiatives, and local communities.

49. The business sector and philanthropy will work to align their engagement to national development strategies and plans of partner countries receiving support, and to the 2030 Agenda to maximise business and societal value.

50. Civil society partners commit to:
   a. adhere to the Istanbul Principles as relevant to ensuring country-level ownership of their initiatives, including participation, empowerment and the pursuit of equitable partnerships;
b. accelerate efforts to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women through development programmes grounded in country priorities, recognising that gender equality and women’s empowerment are critical to achieving development results;
c. embody gender equality and equity while promoting women and girls’ rights; and promote and practice development co-operation embodying gender equity, reflecting women’s concerns and experience, while supporting women’s efforts to realise their individual and collective rights, participating as fully empowered actors in the development process; and
d. support the empowerment and inclusive participation of people to expand their democratic ownership over policies and development initiatives that affect their lives, with an emphasis on the poor and marginalised.

Principle 2. Focus on Results

51. We acknowledge the role of inclusive country-led results frameworks in assisting partner countries 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.

52. We recognise 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 co-operation. We affirm our commitment to help develop partner country capacities in this regard. This will improve national monitoring exercises and public debates in partner countries receiving support.

53. 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, committed to in 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.

54. Partner countries receiving support commit to:
   a. adapt their national results frameworks to strengthen linkages with national development priorities and SDG-related targets and indicators;
b. strengthen 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.

55. Development partners providing support commit to:

a. use country-led results frameworks and associated national systems for statistics and for monitoring and evaluation in planning, delivering and monitoring development interventions as a matter of urgency;
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 2030 Agenda; and
d. develop the capacities of partner countries receiving support to integrate the SDGs into national development plans and corresponding country results frameworks.

56. We acknowledge that South-South Co-operation is committed through its own processes to:

a. recognise that its impact 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, according to their policies and priorities for development.

57. The business sector will work 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 the 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 digitisation 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.

58. 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. They will:

a. develop and implement priorities and approaches that promote environmental sustainability for present and future generations, including urgent responses to climate crises, with specific attention to the socio-economic, cultural and indigenous conditions for ecological integrity and justice; and
b. enhance the ways they learn from their experience, from other CSOs and development actors, integrating evidence from development practice and results, including the knowledge and wisdom of local and indigenous communities, strengthening
innovation and their vision for the future they would like to see.

Principle 3. Inclusive Partnerships

59. We recognise that inclusive multi-stakeholder partnerships are necessary for the realisation of effective development co-operation 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 co-ordinated and complementary.

60. 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 organisations, philanthropy, parliaments, local governments and trade unions to achieve local, national, sub-regional, regional and global development goals;
   c. utilise effective development co-operation to attract business investment, engaging business entities in a partnership that mutually benefits business strategies and development goals. We will review and adapt instruments for partnerships to ensure that development co-operation plays a catalytic role;
   d. increase the quality, quantity and diversity of resources that will enable productive multi-stakeholder partnerships at the country level, including capacity support. We recognise 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 co-operation principles to unique contexts, such as the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and State-building, with its focus on engagement in fragile and conflict-affected states;
   f. utilise Triangular Co-operation 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.

61. We endorse the commitments to and of specific stakeholders whose engagement is crucial to the growth and vitality of the Global Partnership. These commitments hold equal standing with the commitments presented above, and are in full accordance with the principles of effective development co-operation.

The Business Sector

62. We recognise 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 in support of achieving the SDGs. We acknowledge growing evidence that the core characteristics of the business sector 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.

63. To this end, we commend businesses that already consider social inclusion and environmental sustainability as core to their business models and practices. We recognise that such investments can – and do – build trust and the ‘social license’ for businesses to prosper.
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.

64. Partner countries receiving support commit to:
   a. foster enabling policy environments for and with businesses, especially small- and medium-scale domestic businesses; and 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 mobilising 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. recognise 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.

65. Development partners providing support commit to:
   a. engage with the business sector through social dialogue and partnerships with labour 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 by multinational companies in both source and destination countries, and in accordance with national and international law. This includes seeking to ensure transparency in all financial transactions between governments and businesses to relevant tax authorities;
   c. encourage all companies, including multinational companies, to 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

66. We recognise the essential role of civil society as an independent partner in its own right, working within national policies and towards effective development co-operation, poverty reduction, tackling inequality and ensuring progress toward the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda. We note that this role can be expressed in a number of ways, including through advocacy and communication, service delivery, monitoring and research. We also recognise that civil society organisations are a significant means through which citizens can exercise their right to participate in development.

67. We commit to contribute to development of policy space and an enabling environment for the formation and operation of civil society organisations, as agreed in the Busan Partnership and consistent with agreed international commitments, to ensure their full participation in development processes at all levels.

68. Civil society partners commit to:
   a. adhere to the Istanbul Principles which incorporate the Busan Principles as an expression of mutual accountability with other relevant stakeholders in the Global Partnership;
   b. be guided by the country-led results frameworks as relevant to their work as independent development partners in their own right;
   c. respect and promote human rights and social justice. Civil society organisations pledge to develop and implement strategies, activities and practices that promote...
individual and collective human rights, including the right to development with dignity, decent work, social justice and equity for all people;

d. demonstrate a sustained organisational commitment to transparency, mutual accountability, and integrity in their internal operations; and

e. realise sustainable outcomes and impacts of their development actions, focusing on results and conditions for lasting change for people, with special emphasis on poor and marginalised populations, ensuring an enduring legacy for present and future generations.

Philanthropy

69. 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 co-operation 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.

70. We, the Global Partnership, encourage philanthropy to use country-led results frameworks in its 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.

71. We recognise 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

72. We reiterate that the shared principles of transparency and accountability are relevant to all Global Partnership stakeholders including partner countries that provide and receive support, multilateral and bilateral organisations, local governments, development finance institutions, the business sector, civil society organisations, philanthropy, parliaments, labor organisations, implementing partners and beneficiaries.

73. We acknowledge the essential role of transparent and accountable national parliaments and local governments in achieving the 2030 Agenda, as localising the Agenda will guarantee that the needs of the communities are the drivers of co-operation. We commit to strengthen the capacity of local governments to play this role.

74. We note that primary use of national data is to inform inclusive national conversations, to track performance, to prioritise and to promote accountability. The Global Partnership therefore commits to strengthening country-level systems throughout the data cycle from creation to use, storage and deletion. The data produced from national-level processes is 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.

75. We also endorse open data standards and platforms that make data more accessible, understandable, and that 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.

76. 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, 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-focused civil society organisations;
   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, analyse, disseminate, harmonise and make full use of data disaggregated by demography (including sex, age and disability status) 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 breadth of development partners, paying attention to the inclusiveness and transparency of these joint assessment processes.

77. Development partners providing support commit to:
   a. update institutional architecture, policies and information management systems, as needed, to make development co-operation more transparent, meeting the information needs of partner countries receiving support, citizens, and other Global Partnership stakeholders, and relying on open data international standards such as the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) and the statistical standards of the OECD-DAC systems;
   b. close data gaps by capacity building through appropriate financial and technical support to improve national statistical capacity to systematically collect, analyse, disseminate and use data disaggregated by sex and age;
   c. work together to improve the availability, accuracy and use of open data on development co-operation 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 data on results and evaluations, wherever available; and
   f. strengthen support to increase data use, including through the development of data visualisation and analysis tools, and assist partners that receive support to do likewise.

78. In addition, we respect the commitment of South-South Co-operation to enhance its development effectiveness through its own processes 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 co-operation landscape.

79. Parliaments will work to:
   a. formulate laws that foster inclusive progress in support of achieving 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.

80. The business sector will work to:
a. support effective development co-operation principles and commitments; and become increasingly transparent and responsive to all sections of society within their countries of operation in accordance with International Labour Organisation labour standards, United Nations Principles on Business and Human Rights and the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises;
b. perform due diligence in its entire value chain, becoming increasingly transparent about its operations, giving respect to freedom of association and collective bargaining and engaging in social dialogue;
c. invest further in accounting for the social, environmental and economic impacts of its value chains, including for parliament, regulators, local government, labour, civil society, consumers and shareholders;
d. collaborate on transparent and accountable management systems for public and private funds used in public-private arrangements; and
e. ensure full transparency and co-operation with revenue authorities to enable efficient tax systems.

81. 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.

82. They commit to:
a. transparent relationships, freely and as equal partners, based on shared development goals and values, mutual respect, trust, organisational autonomy, long-term accompaniment, solidarity and global citizenship; and
b. take proactive actions to improve and be fully accountable for development practices.

Our Greatest Challenge: Leaving No-One Behind

83. A successful, sustainable development agenda requires strong, dynamic and innovative partnerships. This is most urgently needed in the effort to leave no-one behind, where the combined contributions of partners working together can outweigh individual interventions and overcome impediments to inclusive outcomes.

Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls

84. We reaffirm that achieving gender equality, empowerment of all women and girls and the full realisation of their human rights are essential to achieving sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development. We acknowledge that women and girls are powerful agents for change. They must enjoy equal opportunities with men and boys for participation, leadership and decision-making at all levels and in all areas, including on climate change and humanitarian responses.

85. We will continue to support gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls as critical to development co-operation and effectiveness grounded in country priorities. We reaffirm commitments to end violence and discrimination against them as this is equally important to their full and equal participation in peaceful and inclusive societies.

86. We recognise the unique and essential role of women’s civil society and human rights organisations, including feminist organisations,
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.

87. We will further reverse the trend of under-investment 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.

88. We, the Global Partnership, commit to:
   a. prioritise investments in accessible, affordable and quality social infrastructure and essential services that reduce and redistribute women's unpaid care and domestic work, enabling 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 equality advocates, women's organisations 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;
   d. 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 women 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; and
   e. ensure meaningful consideration of gender equality and the participation of women and girls in the implementation and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda, at country, sub-regional, regional and global levels.

Youth

89. We reiterate our commitment under the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda to invest in the development of children and youth furthest left behind. We recognise that investing in children and youth is critical to achieving inclusive, equitable and sustainable development for present and future generations, and we recognise the need to support countries that face particular challenges to make the requisite investments in this area. We also reaffirm the importance of urgently improving reporting on child-focused ODA and domestic spending for improved monitoring of progress on the above commitments.

90. We commit to:
   a. promote and protect the rights of children and youth, ensuring that they live free from violence, exploitation and harm in order 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 the productive capacities of youth, expand economic and social opportunities for decent work.

Countries in Special Situations

91. We note the specific challenges in realising sustainable development faced by countries in special situations, including some in Africa, Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, as well as Middle Income Countries. We also recognise major challenges which countries in conflict and post-conflict face in accessing development co-operation. We call for mechanisms that will mobilise the
resources and partnerships needed to support 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.

92. We reaffirm that the long-term vision of international engagement in fragile states is to build an effective and resilient state, and other country institutions. Assisting states in building capacities will make them more resilient to the risks associated with conflict, atrocity crimes and situations of emerging crisis.

93. We, the Global Partnership, will redouble our efforts to ensure that all development co-operation serves to reinforce stability and addresses the multidimensional drivers of fragility and conflict identified by and at the country level.

**Middle Income Countries**

94. We recognise the specific issues faced by Middle Income Countries in their efforts to realise sustainable development. We recognise that the majority of the world’s poor people reside in MICs.

We also acknowledge that ODA and other concessional finance is still important for a number of these countries and has a role to play for targeted results, taking into account the specific needs of these countries. We will explore ways to use development co-operation effectively to address the challenges in the development process faced by countries in this situation.

95. We emphasise that no-one will be left behind in development co-operation, and we will endeavour to reach the furthest behind first. We further note that the level of concessionality of international public finance should take into account 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 its commercial viability. We also recognise the need to devise methodologies to better account for the complex and diverse realities of Middle Income Countries, such as multidimensional measurement approaches that go beyond the per capita income averages, in order to account for the three dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental.

96. We reiterate the need to ensure that development co-operation best contributes to addressing the opportunities and challenges presented by the diverse circumstances and complexities of Middle Income Countries through discussions in the relevant multilateral fora. We also reiterate the need for experience-sharing among MICs to address issues of inequality and social exclusion.

97. We, the Global Partnership, therefore commit to:
   a. ensure that development co-operation addresses the transition challenges of MICs in a differentiated and targeted manner; and
   b. promote the use of multidimensional methods for measuring development progress.

**Enhanced Engagement Between Humanitarian and Development Partners**

98. 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 humanitarian principles. We note the need for development finance to leverage humanitarian support.

99. We recognise the link between peace and development, and the challenge to sustainable development posed by fragility and conflict, which not only impedes but can reverse dec-
ades of development gains. We take note of the principles set out in the New Deal by the g7+ countries that are, or have been, affected by conflict.

100. We, the Global Partnership, commit to:
   a. support the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States as a set of guiding principles for co-ordinated action among development partners providing and receiving support, civil society and the business sector; and
   b. address the challenges in improving the effectiveness and results of development co-operation, in particular ODA, for countries in fragile situations.

### Mandate And Working Arrangements

101. We, the Global Partnership, will demonstrate practical contributions to the United Nations High-Level Political Forum. 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 Co-operation Forum (DCF), and work with the Financing for Development (FiD) Forum. The Global Partnership, as a distinct multi-stakeholder platform, provides a bridge between global processes at the HLPF, as well as the DCF and FiD Forum, and country-level utility for its stakeholders. To this effect we have updated our mandate and working arrangements, which are available in Annex 1.

102. We recognise the need to refine the existing Monitoring Framework, taking into account emerging issues and new methods of development co-operation. This includes contributions to effective development co-operation from emerging partners and non-sovereign flows of capital, as well as the need to strengthen the Framework’s utility in various country and regional contexts.

103. 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 co-operation. The Global Partnership Initiatives (GPIs), regional and country-level 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 3). Our call to action is to invest in making generated knowledge accessible to all constituencies.

104. We will further 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 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.

105. We wish to thank the Government of Kenya as host country of the second High-Level Meeting and the outgoing Co-Chairs and Steering Committee members, 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.
106. We note with appreciation and gratitude the readiness of incoming Co-Chairs and Steering Committee members to push forward with us this important partnership for the shared benefit of people, planet, prosperity and peace.

ANNEX 1. Renewed Mandate

1. VISION. The vision of the Global Partnership is to maximise the effectiveness of all forms of co-operation for development for the shared benefit of people, planet, prosperity and peace.

2. MANDATE. The Global Partnership shall contribute to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and regional strategies for sustainable development by promoting effective development co-operation geared towards ending all forms of poverty and reducing inequality, advancing sustainable development and ensuring that no-one is left behind. The Global Partnership shall promote mutual accountability to hold each other responsible for more effective development co-operation through (i) a country-focused approach that helps developing countries make the best use of development co-operation to realise their national development goals with support of regional platforms; (ii) generating data and evidence on development stakeholders' progress in meeting their commitments to more effective development co-operation; and (iii) inclusive dialogue amongst development stakeholders at local, country, regional and global levels. In delivering its mandate, the Global Partnership will promote modalities of development co-operation that contribute to the universal objective of leaving no-one behind.

3. CONSTITUENCY. The Global Partnership brings together, on an equal footing, key stakeholders of the development co-operation agenda from developing countries (countries receiving development co-operation, as well as countries of dual character that both receive and provide development co-operation); developed countries (countries providing development co-operation); multilateral and bilateral institutions; civil society; academia; parliaments; local governments; regional platforms and organisations; trade unions; the business sector; and philanthropy. The partnership is founded on the recognition that sustainable results and impact of development co-operation depend on joint efforts and investments. The partners are united by their shared commitment to inclusive partnership founded on common principles and goals and building on the comparative advantage of each. Regional platforms and organisations provide input regarding region-specific issues and approaches.

4. FUNCTIONS. The Global Partnership has five core functions:

   (a) Supporting effectiveness at the country level

5. The success of the Global Partnership hinges on its ability to drive global progress and support countries in strategically managing diverse development co-operation resources, steering effective practices to deliver on national development targets. To this end, the Global Partnership will strengthen its country-focused approach, supporting countries to advance the effectiveness principles at the national level. It will ensure that country-level evidence on progress in and challenges to effective development co-operation informs local, national, regional and global multi-stakeholder dialogue to drive political decisions and promote behaviour change to scale up development co-operation results. The work at country level will include support for mainstreaming effectiveness principles into development co-operation practices; support to multi-stakeholder dialogue platforms building on data; and use of data from Global Partnership monitoring in the United Nations High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development and Financing for Development review processes.

   (b) Generating evidence for accountability and SDG follow-up

6. Moving forward, the Global Partnership shall be a recognised source of data, evidence
and analysis to track progress on effectiveness commitments. In carrying out its renewed mandate, the Global Partnership shall draw upon its comparative advantages and focus on generating reliable and timely country-level data and evidence to inform decision making on effective development co-operation. To this end, the Global Partnership shall conduct biennial monitoring rounds on the effectiveness of development co-operation. The monitoring will continue to be country-led and supported by regional and global platforms, based on mutually-agreed and updated indicators to measure all relevant performance. It will promote mutual accountability by highlighting areas of progress and challenges requiring further work. Policy-relevant lessons and innovative solutions produced by Global Partnership Initiatives will complement monitoring findings. The data and evidence generated will feed into the UN-led follow-up and review of the SDGs at the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development.

(c) Sharing knowledge and lessons

7. The Global Partnership provides a platform for knowledge exchange and learning on effective development co-operation. Across principles, goals and indicators there are countries, development partners and non-state actors that demonstrate the capacity to progress on agreed effectiveness principles and commitments. Global Partnership Initiatives and regional platforms are also producing lessons and generating evidence around specific commitments and innovative areas of effective development co-operation. This indicates great potential for identifying success factors, sharing lessons and making fuller use of knowledge generated through these efforts to promote mutual accountability and learning.

(d) Facilitating specialised dialogue

8. Policy dialogue is vital to link the evidence generated through monitoring to the formulation of development co-operation policies and instruments that serve country needs. The Global Partnership promotes action-oriented dialogue among relevant development stakeholders, which pools the comparative advantage of relevant public and non-governmental actors to address bottlenecks, and develop or scale up innovative development solutions.

(e) Building political momentum for effective development co-operation

9. Producing the behaviour change needed to make development co-operation more effective depends on political leadership informed by sound evidence and policy recommendations. Centring its mission on data and evidence for effective development co-operation will enable the Global Partnership to make a distinct contribution to national, regional and global processes that can build political momentum for change in development co-operation practices. To this end, the Global Partnership shall enhance synergies with the Financing for Development Forum, the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development and the Development Co-operation Forum. The Global Partnership shall contribute to these processes as well as to national and regional dialogue, by generating the country-level data and evidence on development co-operation effectiveness needed to drive behaviour change and steer high-level political commitment for development co-operation policies and practices that are relevant, effective and timely.

10. DELIVERING FOR A NEW TRANSFORMATIVE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA: Collective action through the Global Partnership has driven stakeholders to improve the way development co-operation is delivered, contributing to gains in effectiveness. The 2030 Agenda calls for scaling up efforts to improve the effectiveness of development co-operation; action to mobilise the transformative power of private resources to deliver on sustainable development; and for enhanced exchanges between constituencies engaged in North-South, South-South and Triangular Co-operation to promote knowledge sharing. Carrying out its core functions, the Global Partnership’s constituencies must unblock bottlenecks and sustain commitments to implement effectiveness principles at country level. The Global Partnership must do more to shape a meaningful public-private collaboration agenda for effective development co-operation, and intensify its work to facilitate knowledge sharing and learning from diverse
modalities of development co-operation. The Global Partnership will address, as follows, these three strategic and interrelated challenges in order to strengthen its contribution to the 2030 Agenda.

(a) Mutual Accountability: Unblocking bottlenecks and sustaining commitments to effective development co-operation

11. Mutual accountability to each other for meeting effectiveness commitments underpins the work of the Global Partnership across all areas of work. Development stakeholders reaffirm the existing effectiveness principles as the accountability framework for measuring progress in improving the effectiveness of their development co-operation.

The Global Partnership’s constituencies shall commit to unblocking the bottlenecks that hinder progress on the implementation of these principles for effective development co-operation, and to updating the Monitoring Framework to reflect the challenges of the 2030 Agenda, including the pledge to leave no-one behind. Current effectiveness commitments on alignment, predictability, transparency and accountability relate mainly to public partners. The new development paradigm calls for effectiveness commitments that reflect the distinctive contribution of the increasingly diverse actors in development co-operation.

The effectiveness of development co-operation shall also be assessed against the ability of stakeholders to learn from different approaches and modalities of development co-operation; promote synergies between the growing diversity in technical and financial options available to developing countries to drive national development strategies; and respond to the capacity-building needs of countries and local governments struggling with new forms of vulnerabilities. Ensuring a better enabling environment for CSOs and local governments and strengthening their engagement remain a core requirement for a people-centred agenda.

12. The way forward: The renewed mandate of the Global Partnership is an opportunity to unblock bottlenecks on existing effectiveness commitments while also embracing the ambitions of the 2030 Agenda and regional strategies for sustainable development. To this end, the Global Partnership shall continue to promote behaviour change for implementation of existing effectiveness commitments and adapt its framework to ensure that it is relevant for dual countries and southern partners. It will develop targets to assess the effectiveness of partnerships between public actors, including local governments, and businesses and philanthropy, working together to take development results to scale. Effectiveness commitments should also guide adapted modalities of development co-operation to advance the universal goal of leaving no-one behind. The country-level monitoring process shall be strengthened to ensure the integrity and relevance of data, ensuring practicality and cost effectiveness.

(b) Shared Benefit: Unleashing the potential of development co-operation to attract inclusive private investment

13. The SDGs call for “urgent action to mobilise the transformative power of private resources to deliver on sustainable development” and to help combat illicit financial flows that deprive the people of the benefits of common resources. They signal the need for the public sector to set a clear direction, monitoring frameworks, regulation and incentive structures to attract private investment that reinforces sustainable development.

The Global Partnership is challenged to deepen collaboration with the business sector as part of the effectiveness agenda ensuring checks and balances. The renewed mandate of the Global Partnership provides an opportunity to commit development actors to leverage development co-operation to attract inclusive business investments based on shared benefit. Through development co-operation, governments at central and local levels, bilateral and multilateral partners, philanthropy and civil society can play a catalytic role, helping companies advance innovation and investment that contribute to eradicating poverty and reducing inequality.

14. The way forward: The Global Partnership shall set clear effectiveness commitments as the development community engages in partnerships between governments, civil society
and the business sector that generate shared benefit for business strategies and development goals. Accountability and transparency are essential to ensure that these arrangements effectively contribute to economic development and poverty reduction. The Global Partnership shall also promote a mutually-agreed framework to monitor public-private partnerships, helping to deliver real results and combat illicit financial flows. Furthermore, the renewed mandate of the Global Partnership will strive to help development partners adapt their practices and instruments for partnership with the business sector, including through the creation of a caucus of likeminded business and foundation representatives to interact with other interested Global Partnership stakeholders. Such a transformation is also vital for Middle Income Countries that are looking for innovative modalities of development co-operation in their efforts to leave no-one behind.

(c) Mutual Learning: Learning from different approaches to strengthen the effectiveness of development co-operation

15. Drawing smartly together the diversity of options available across stakeholders to mobilise knowledge, technologies and financing can scale up the impact of development co-operation to the level needed to attain the SDGs. Intensified efforts to bring together the learning, knowledge and technology available across constituencies – governments, development partners, business sector, philanthropy, CSOs, academia and local actors – can help scale development solutions at a faster pace. The renewal of the mandate of the Global Partnership is an opportunity to shape new modalities of mutual learning from diverse approaches to development co-operation and development solutions, recognising their unique characteristics and respective merits.

16. The way forward: The Global Partnership needs to build mutual learning from innovative approaches and solutions tried and tested by different stakeholders into its way of working.

The Global Partnership shall review its modus operandi to develop a mutual learning loop from country-level evidence, areas of progress, learning from different modalities of development co-operation with specific attention to southern partners and partnership options to strengthen the effectiveness of development co-operation. Key modalities for improved mutual learning will include intensified focus on identifying lessons at central and local levels, through evidence and technical analysis, and disseminating these; and specialised policy dialogues among diverse constituencies to facilitate knowledge exchange and synergies between diverse development constituencies.

Governance And Working Arrangements

17. The new global development context and the renewed mandate of the Global Partnership call for adjustments to its technical working arrangements and modalities. The following proposed adjustments are intended to ensure the operationalisation of the renewed mandate and the effective implementation of Global Partnership principles and commitments.

18. The proposed adjustments cover two sets of issues:

a. the roles and responsibilities of Co-Chairs, the Steering Committee and Joint Support Team, including the proposed addition of a fourth non-executive Co-Chair; and

b. changes to the way the Global Partnership operates to realise its vision, including the proposal of a biennial programme of work.

Roles and Responsibilities

A. Co-Chairs

19. Since its inception, three governmental Co-Chairs have guided the work of the Global Partnership, both personally and through their representatives. To date, the three Co-Chairs
represent: (i) recipients of development co-operation; (ii) recipients and providers of development co-operation; and (iii) providers of development co-operation. Co-Chairs are also members of the Global Partnership Steering Committee, advocating on behalf of their constituencies.

20. Under this proposal, the Co-Chairs will continue to represent the Global Partnership externally, guide its work and be responsible for facilitating the delivery of its overall objectives. However, going forward, the role of Co-Chairs will also include the positioning of the Global Partnership within the Follow-up and Review of the Sustainable Development Goals and AAAA commitments, as well as strengthening the links with the High-Level Political Forum, Financing for Development and Development Co-operation Forum, as well as regional strategies. Additionally, Co-Chairs will focus on guiding Global Partnership operations to strengthen country-level implementation of effective development co-operation principles, as well as strengthening the work done by the members of the Steering Committee and the Joint Support Team to ensure delivery of the agreed programme of work.

21. The main functions of Co-Chairs are to:

   a. ensure that momentum for implementing agreed effective development co-operation commitments is accelerated at the highest political levels among all stakeholder groups;
   b. spearhead resource mobilisation efforts to meet the financial and in-kind needs necessary for the full implementation of the programme of work of the Global Partnership;
   c. lead outreach to the full range of partners in development co-operation, including but not limited to, the business sector and emerging development partners;
   d. represent the Global Partnership in international fora related to development co-operation; and
   e. apprise the Steering Committee on progress in implementing the costed and agreed programme of work in between official Steering Committee meetings, through biannual updates (between each Committee meeting).

22. Co-Chairs will continue to be appointed for a two-year period. Governmental Co-Chairs are appointed at Ministerial or Vice-Ministerial level and will represent the full spectrum of development co-operation, ensuring adequate regional rotation and balance. Co-Chairs should engage with constituencies in securing a successor, to be endorsed by the Steering Committee through an inclusive and transparent process, as early as possible, but no later than one month before the end of their term. Current Co-Chairs will also be responsible for overseeing the transition to the new Co-Chair over the last six months of his / her term, as applicable.

A non-executive Co-Chair in the Leadership of the Global Partnership

(While the Steering Committee has in principle signaled its openness to considering the addition of a fourth, non-executive Co-Chair, a proposal for the modalities and functions of this seat should be presented by the non-executive members of the Steering Committee at the Committee’s first meeting post-HLM2 for further consideration.)

Non-executive representatives in the Steering Committee have suggested that a fourth, non-executive Co-Chair could amplify the true multi-stakeholder nature of the Global Partnership.

Potential advantages of a fourth, non-executive Co-Chair may include: (i) making the leadership more inclusive and multi-stakeholder; (ii) fostering mutual accountability at the highest decision-making levels; (iii) bringing in additional expertise on improving engagement with non-state development actors; (iv) promoting democratic ownership by example; and (v) al-
lowing inputs from non-executive stakeholders to shape the agenda of Steering Committee, High-Level and other Meetings of the Global Partnership from a very early stage.

A non-executive Co-Chair would be nominated at the highest possible level (comparable seniority with the government Co-Chairs) and on a rotational basis, mindful of regional balance, from the following constituencies: civil society organisations, trade unions, local governments, parliaments, philanthropy and the business sector, according to consultation among non-executive members of the Steering Committee. The non-executive Co-Chair would represent all these constituencies, striving to build consensus among them as far as possible. These constituencies will all retain their seats as members of the Steering Committee. Rotation would be expected to take place every two years, at the same time as governmental Co-Chairs, and in consideration of the heterogeneity of the non-executive stakeholder group.

B. Steering Committee

23. The Steering Committee is the main decision-making body of the Global Partnership. It provides the strategic leadership and coordination necessary for ensuring successful implementation of the programme of work for the Global Partnership. Decision making in the Steering Committee shall strive to be consensus-based through inclusive dialogue and transparent process.

24. The Steering Committee will consist of the Co-Chairs of the Global Partnership and other appointed members.

25. The Steering Committee will focus on the following core responsibilities:

a. providing executive guidance to the implementation and monitoring of a costed programme of work for the Global Partnership;

b. championing / co-championing the specific work-streams in the programme of work of the Global Partnership and / or Global Partnership Initiatives to help deliver the programme of work;

c. serving as advocates and ambassadors of the Global Partnership at national, regional and international levels to ensure that the priorities and key messages of the Global Partnership are promoted and reflected in relevant fora;

d. increasing focus on implementing development effectiveness commitments at the country level;

e. consulting with, and therefore providing inclusive and authoritative representation of, constituencies with a stake in the work of the Global Partnership; and

f. undertaking other tasks as may arise from High-Level Meetings or as agreed at Steering Committee meetings.

26. Members of the Steering Committee will be nominated by their respective constituencies for review and endorsement at Steering Committee meetings in order to ensure regional balance and continuity as a whole. The Steering Committee will represent all actors with a stake in development, wishing to engage in the work of the Global Partnership. A matrix to ensure representation throughout all regions will be annexed to the programme of work for the 2017-2018 period.
### Structure and Composition

#### Co-Chairs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Governments representing the full spectrum of development co-operation, respecting rotational regional representation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Non-State executive stakeholder (to be agreed based on the proposal made by the non-executive Steering Committee members at the first post-HLM2 Committee meeting)</td>
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#### Members of the Steering Committee

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<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Representatives of recipients of development co-operation, one of which is a representative from the African Union, one of the g7+ group of fragile and conflict-affected states, two from Africa, one from Latin America, one from Asia, and one from the Pacific.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Representatives of dual-character countries</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Representatives of DAC countries as providers of development co-operation</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Representative of the business sector</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Representative of parliaments</td>
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<td>Representative of civil society</td>
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<td>Representative of multilateral development banks</td>
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<td>Representative of the UNDP/UNDG</td>
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<td>Representative of the OECD/DAC</td>
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<td>Representative of Arab providers</td>
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<td>Representative of trade unions</td>
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<td>Representative of foundations</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Representative of sub-national governments</td>
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Joint Support Team

27. The ambitions of the Global Partnership set out in the Nairobi Outcome Document and mandate require a strong support structure in the form of the Joint Support Team, which will continue to be sourced by the OECD and UNDP. Both organisations will continue to draw on their existing structures, respective mandates and areas of comparative advantage to work together in an efficient and complementary manner. Their support to the Global Partnership is contingent upon continued and adequate funding being made available to both organisations from stakeholders invested in the Global Partnership.

28. Members of the Global Partnership and its Steering Committee will be expected to lead in the implementation of commitments as well as contributing to the substance of the Global Partnership’s work. The main responsibilities of the Joint Support Team build on the deliverables agreed in the 2012 Global Partnership mandate:

a. develop, refine and implement the global methodology for monitoring the implementation of agreed commitments for endorsement by the Steering Committee;

b. produce and disseminate relevant analytical work, including regular global reports based on monitoring of agreed commitments and scoping of analytical work produced by the Global Partnership Initiatives to inform political dialogue and facilitate knowledge sharing to make cooperation more effective at country level;

c. carry out periodical ‘horizon-scanning’ analyses of the evolving development co-operation context and the incentives for engagement by each Global Partnership stakeholder;

d. provide demand-driven advisory support at country level on the implementation of partnership and accountability frameworks in developing countries (contingent on adequate resourcing and prioritisation by the Steering Committee in the costed programme of work);

e. organise ministerial-level and other meetings of the Global Partnership; and

f. deliver Secretariat and Advisory Services to the Steering Committee and Co-Chairs.

29. Each biennial programme of work will specify more detailed roles for the Joint Support Team based on operational objectives (see below).

Operational Changes

Meetings

30. The renewed mandate calls for greater support to making development co-operation more effective at country level and targeted policy dialogue, data and evidence for global follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda at the United Nations.

31. The Global Partnership’s High-Level Meetings will continue to provide an instrumental platform to uphold accountability and generate new momentum to implement commitments. Under the guidance of the Steering Committee, stand-alone High-Level Meetings will be held in an extended cycle adapted to the calendar of global level conferences and meetings in order to solidify political support for effective development co-operation, as a prerequisite for sustainable progress in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and broader sustainable development agendas. The stand-alone High-Level Meetings will be interspersed with high-level segments, to take place in the margins of relevant meetings on development finance and co-operation. Senior-Level Meetings at the Director-General level will also be considered to keep political momentum high in between stand-alone High-Level Meetings.

32. Steering Committee meetings will be held twice a year, if possible back-to-back with other meetings, and will focus on the implementation of the agreed programme of work. These meetings will be informed by annual technical exchanges and by specialised policy dialogues that will help to identify practical solutions to accelerating progress on specific bottlenecks.
among communities of interest, co-ordinated with the work of Global Partnership Initiatives and their workshops, regional platforms and dialogues to engage actors with similar interests and objectives to build consensus and strengthen advocacy around their priorities for effective development co-operation.

33. In addition, national multi-stakeholder dialogues on development effectiveness and regional meetings will be promoted through the Co-Chairs, Steering Committee members and wider Global Partnership membership, which will aim to translate deliberations into action at country level.

Programme of Work

34. The work by the Co-Chairs, Steering Committee and Joint Support Team will be guided by a biennial, costed programme of work. The programme of work should be underpinned by a comprehensive theory of change and will be the main instrument to ensure clear targets and responsibilities for the implementation of all aspects of the work of the Global Partnership in any two-year period. It will contain costed lines of activity and will be approved by the Steering Committee. It will also include the critical threshold of resources that need to be secured / guaranteed for the Joint Support Team to enable its core support. It is proposed that logistical and operational support relating to Steering Committee meetings and High-Level Meetings be included in the biennial programme of work, if available from the identified HLM host, and provided through voluntary contributions specific to these activities to ensure their financing alongside substantive work and deliverables. Resource mobilisation for High-Level Meetings will be driven and strongly encouraged by Steering Committee members.

35. The Steering Committee will agree on the process and content of the work programme.

36. The responsibility for ensuring progress within specific areas of the costed programme of work will be delegated to working groups led by Steering Committee members. Each of these components are subject to periodic review in order to ensure their continued relevance to the work of the Global Partnership as a whole. The Steering Committee may request the engagement of specialised advisory bodies to support the accomplishment of the programme of work, insofar as resources allow.

37. The Co-Chairs and Steering Committee members share the responsibility for mobilising resources to meet any funding shortfall and prioritising the programme of work in line with available funding. The programme of work will also contain an explicit provision for periodic independent evaluations of the work of the Global Partnership to be conducted at determined times, e.g. every four years.

ANNEX 2.
Findings From Second Monitoring Round

1. The 2016 Progress Report enjoyed a record level of participation. Eighty-one low and middle-income countries led reporting that encompassed inputs from 74 development organisations and hundreds of civil society organisations, business sector representatives, trade unions, philanthropy and local governments. Their contributions reflected the increasingly diverse nature of development co-operation. The data and evidence generated from the second round of Global Partnership monitoring covers nearly 90 per cent of development co-operation financed in these 81 countries, and findings provide evidence of progress and challenges towards realisation 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 organisations 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. However, the 2016 Progress Report also mentions that less than one half of local governments and non-state partners are involved in the monitoring exercise.

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 realisation of the 2030 Agenda.

ANNEX 3. Global Partnership Initiatives

This annex contains a list of 28 initiatives that aim to advance specific commitments for effective development co-operation, as well as make progress in new and innovative areas of the Global Partnership. These initiatives are voluntary and led by different groups of Global Partnership’s stakeholders. If your country or organisation is interested in joining any of these initiatives, please contact the lead organisation either during or following the end of the Second High-Level Meeting in Nairobi (30 November-1 December 2016). Applications for new Global Partnership Initiatives would also be welcome after the Second High-Level Meeting, by following the guidance available in the Global Partnership website: http://effectivecooperation.org/monitoring-countryprogress/global-partnership-initiatives/.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiative</th>
<th>Lead Organisation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>BUILDING INCLUSIVE PARTNERSHIPS - CIVIL SOCIETY</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Civil Society Continuing Campaign for Effective Development</td>
<td>CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness</td>
<td>This initiative aims to advance international standards enabling the environment for civil society organisations’ (CSOs) involvement in multi-stakeholder policy dialogue. Over the next years, it will aim to deliver improved CSO participation in seven regional and 50 country development policy arenas and achieve policy gains in translating effective development co-operation and CSO positions on business sector accountability, South-South Co-operation, peace and security in the particular context of these regions and countries.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Advancing the CSO Enabling Environment &amp; CSO Development Effectiveness</td>
<td>Task Team on CSO Development Effectiveness and Enabling Environment</td>
<td>This initiative aims to help refine Indicator Two of the GPEDC Monitoring Framework (as appropriate); produce a stock-take of the third round of GPEDC Indicator Two monitoring; further develop guidance on CSO enabling environment and CSO development effectiveness; and raise awareness and develop capacity to support country-level multi-stakeholder dialogue in relation to Indicator Two and development effectiveness principles more broadly.</td>
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<tr>
<td>DataShift</td>
<td>CIVICUS, World Alliance for Citizen Participation</td>
<td>The DataShift initiative is helping civil society produce and analyse data, especially citizen-generated data, to drive sustainable development. It does this by building capacity, powering campaigns and improving the monitoring of government, resulting in better accountability, policies and services.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Big Idea: Youth-led, data-driven accountability and governance</td>
<td>Restless Development</td>
<td>A partnership to equip young people with knowledge and skills to use data to mobilise citizens’ action and hold their governments accountable.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Initiative</td>
<td>Lead Organisation</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>BUILDING INCLUSIVE PARTNERSHIPS - BUSINESS SECTOR</td>
<td>Business Partnership Action: Unleashing the power of Business for the SDGs</td>
<td>The Business Partnership Action will work with governments, donors, international non-governmental organisations and Global Partnerships to support the development of new and existing partnership catalysing platforms or hubs in-country that can engage business as a partner for the SDGs. It will also develop ‘The Partnering Academy,’ a major new initiative to build up the specialist skills and competencies that all sectors require to be able to collaborate effectively across sectors.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guidelines for Effective Philanthropic Engagement</td>
<td>Network of Foundations Working for Development (netFWD), European Foundation Centre, Stars Foundation, UNDP, WINGS, support from Rockefeller Foundation</td>
<td>This initiative was established in 2014 to agree on a set of voluntary and non-binding Guidelines for Effective Philanthropic Engagement and apply them through country pilots in India, Mexico, Myanmar and Kenya. Going forward, it will continue its activities by organising a series of dissemination meetings in 2017 and launching a second wave of the pilots in 2017 and 2018.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Better Than Cash Alliance</td>
<td>Better than Cash Alliance</td>
<td>The Better Than Cash Alliance is an UN-housed partnership of governments, business sector and international organisations that accelerates the transition from cash to digital payments in order to reduce poverty, mobilise domestic resources, increase transparency and drive inclusive growth.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Initiative</td>
<td>Country/Network</td>
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<tr>
<td>Promoting effective Triangular Co-operation</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>This initiative seeks to form a Working Group on Triangular Co-operation that is broad based and open to all stakeholders. Members of the Working Group will jointly define which concrete measures are needed, using the Ibero-American and other national and regional initiatives, to promote the modality of Triangular Co-operation at the political level and to make it more effective operationally.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Future International Co-operation Policy Network</td>
<td>Articulação SUL, China International Development Research Network, Participatory Research in Asia and Institute of Development Studies</td>
<td>Commitment to engage in research-based mutual learning and knowledge dissemination, interacting with governments and non-state actors to contribute to the systematisation and dissemination of existing knowledge, and the co-construction of new knowledge on development innovations from the BRICS and other increasingly influential Middle Income Countries.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Initiative</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>BUILDING INCLUSIVE PARTNERSHIPS - MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PARTNERSHIPS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Promoting Effective Partnering (PEP)</td>
<td>Collective Leadership Institute, Partnership Brokers Association, Partnerships in Practice, Partnerships Resource Centre, The Partnering Initiative</td>
<td>The SDGs require collaborative approaches to generate new thinking and practices. Such partnerships can be challenging. PEP's aim is to create a vibrant platform offering opportunities to learn from each other’s experience or to seek support when things are not going according to plan. PEP developed an online facility with free resources, guiding questions and performance indicators for those new to partnering and those looking to improve their partnering efforts: <a href="http://www.effectivepartnering.org">www.effectivepartnering.org</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Social Dialogue in Development</td>
<td>Trade Union Development Co-operation Network</td>
<td>The Social Dialogue in Development is aimed at putting forward the benefits and use of social dialogue as an instrument to contribute to the SDGs, on the basis of the Global Partnership principles and commitments. It will undertake specific research and produce a yearly report on specific themes related to social dialogue for development. The themes will be discussed in specific meetings held at least once a year.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Together for 2030: Partnering to Deliver a Sustainable Future for All</td>
<td>Every Woman Every Child initiative; the Global Partnership for Education (GPE); Sanitation and Water for All; Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN); Zero Hunger Challenge</td>
<td>The Every Woman Every Child initiative, the Global Partnership for Education (GPE), Sanitation and Water for All, Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) and Zero Hunger Challenge collaborate to catalyse transformations in the way stakeholders work together – across communities and sectors – to deliver on their commitments. These core partners are committed to continue working together to facilitate a culture of effective, principled partnerships that support country-level implementation of the SDGs, generating lessons learned and engaging stakeholders across sectors and communities for impact.</td>
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<td>Initiative</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CONDUCTING TRANSPARENT AND RESPONSIBLE DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Additional efforts on International Aid Transparency Initiative</td>
<td>International Aid Transparency Initiative</td>
<td>This initiative was established in 2014 to accelerate efforts to increase transparency of development co-operation and financing for development. Going forward, it will focus on facilitating data use, particularly at country level, and improving data quality on both resources and results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint Programming, Managing Diversity and Reducing Fragmentation</td>
<td>European Commission, Germany and Uganda</td>
<td>This initiative supports developing country ownership and leadership by strengthening alignment with national priorities through joint programming processes. It also aims to improve management of development co-operation in line with the 2030 Agenda, by developing and implementing innovative, effective and coherent strategies to reduce fragmentation and proliferation of development initiatives and enhance complementarity and coherence of development co-operation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Statement of Resolve by the National and Regional Arab development finance institutions, the Islamic Development Bank and the OPEC Fund for International Development</td>
<td>National and Regional Arab development finance institutions, the Islamic Development Bank and the OPEC Fund for International Development</td>
<td>Through this initiative, institutions of the Arab Coordination Group committed in 2014 to: (i) continue and scale-up co-operation with developing countries reflecting the tenets of development effectiveness and country ownership; (ii) support the GPEDC; (iii) deepen GPEDC processes. Going forward, these institutions reiterate their commitment: to a sustained co-operation with their partner countries, emphasising development effectiveness and support to nationally defined sustainable development goals; to follow-up on the conclusions of the second monitoring report and draw a road map with each partner country to fill the gaps that may exist between the practices of the institutions of the group and the GPEDC indicators; to contribute to the development of South-South and Triangular Co-operation.</td>
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ENSURING COHERENCE BETWEEN CLIMATE FINANCE AND OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

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<tr>
<th>Partnership for Climate Finance and Development</th>
<th>OECD, UNDP and CPDE</th>
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<td>The Partnership aims to foster more coherence and collaboration between the climate change and development policy communities. Its goal is to advance climate and development policy advocacy, knowledge sharing and the matching of expertise and solutions to country needs. Its activities ultimately aim to enhance partners’ capacities to: (i) mobilise additional climate finance (domestic and international, public and private); (ii) manage climate finance more effectively, efficiently and transparently; and (iii) target and prioritise climate finance delivery towards the most vulnerable countries.</td>
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<th>Initiative</th>
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<tr>
<td>FOCUSING ON RESULTS AND PROMOTING MUTUAL ACCOUNTABILITY</td>
<td>Bangladesh and Switzerland</td>
<td>An initiative to support knowledge sharing and suggest ways to improve Country Results Frameworks and promote mutual accountability at regional and country-level. From 2014 to 2016, this GPI has piloted a programme generating policy advice on the use of Country Results Frameworks and its financing, based on the experiences of 20+ countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America. This programme will continue in 2017 and be expanded with the topic of mutual accountability at country, regional and global level.</td>
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### MOBILISING FLOWS BEYOND OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

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<tr>
<th>Initiative</th>
<th>Responsible Organisations</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Active support to Tax Inspectors Without Borders</strong></td>
<td>OECD Task Force on Tax and Development</td>
<td>This partnership was created in 2014 to provide expert tax auditors for building audit capacity in developing countries. Going forward, it will increase deployments of experts (target of 100 by 2020), broaden work to support South-South Co-operation and increase the pool of experts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Endorsement of the Principles for International Engagement in Supporting Developing Countries in Revenue Matters</strong></td>
<td>OECD Task Force on Tax and Development</td>
<td>Created in 2014, this initiative focused on the adoption of principles to ensure that, in order for tax reforms to be successful, support programmes are customised to fit the economic, structural, cultural and political conditions in a country. After HLM2, this initiative will move into a new phase in which further guidance on best practice in implementing the principles will be developed, and countries encouraged to engage in voluntary reviews of their domestic-resource mobilisation programmes.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Strengthening comparable tax statistical indicators</strong></td>
<td>OECD and regional organisations</td>
<td>This initiative supports the construction of comparable revenue statistics in interested developing countries. Over the next two years, it will seek to expand coverage of all three of the regional publications (Revenue Statistics in Africa, Revenue Statistics in Asian Countries and Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean) in collaboration with local partners and the European Commission while maintaining the quality, consistency and detail of the datasets. The initiative will also work to improve the dissemination and accessibility of the publication, data and findings, particularly through online user-friendly tools.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Tax Administration Diagnostic Assessment Tool (TADAT)</strong></td>
<td>International Monetary Fund, TADAT Steering Committee, Belgium</td>
<td>An assessment tool to provide a framework for assessing the strengths and weaknesses of a country’s tax administration.</td>
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<td><strong>PROMOTING DEVELOPMENT IN SITUATIONS OF CONFLICT AND FRAGILITY</strong></td>
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<td>New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States</td>
<td>International Dialogue for Peacebuilding and Statebuilding</td>
<td>An agreement between fragile and conflict-affected states, development partners and civil society to improve the current development policy and practice in fragile and conflict-affected states.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working Group on Good Practice Principles for Value Chain Development in FCS</td>
<td>International Finance Corporation (IFC), Clingendael Institute, Spark, Shell</td>
<td>This initiative aims to develop a conflict-relevant tool for accelerating value chain development and integrating local SMEs. The effort will entail developing, piloting, evaluating, refining and dissemination of practical tools for practitioners, focused on agribusiness and extractives investment in fragile and conflict-affected situation.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PROMOTING THE USE OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL METHODS FOR MEASURING DEVELOPMENT</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Multidimensional poverty methodologies for effective international development co-operation that ensure no-one is left behind</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>This initiative will seek to: (i) improve international development co-operation effectiveness through multidimensional measurements; (ii) contribute to the monitoring and follow-up of the 2030 Agenda core principle of leaving no-one behind endorsed by the GPEDC, (iii) encourage Knowledge Sharing on multidimensional approaches.</td>
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### STEPPING-UP EFFORTS AT REGIONAL AND COUNTRY-LEVEL

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<th>Initiative</th>
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<tr>
<td>Agricord</td>
<td>AFDI, Acodea, Agriterra, AHA, Asiadhrra, ASPRODEB, CSA, FFD, Fert, Trias, WeEffect, UPA-DI</td>
<td>An initiative to carry out capacity building projects for professional farmers’ organisations in developing countries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platform for Regional Integration Development Effectiveness</td>
<td>Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) with Djibouti Institute for Diplomatic and Strategic Studies and Open University of Mauritius</td>
<td>A forum for facilitation; partnerships; guidance; region’s capacity; regional diplomacy skills.</td>
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### STRENGTHENING DEVELOPING COUNTRY OWNERSHIP

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<tr>
<th>Initiative</th>
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<tr>
<td>Effective Institutions Platform</td>
<td>Effective Institutions Platform</td>
<td>This GPI is an alliance to support country-led and evidence-based policy dialogue, knowledge sharing and peer learning on public sector management and institutional reform.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The role of local and regional governments in effective development</td>
<td>UCLG, UCLG Africa, CEMRPLATFORMA, Commonwealth Local Government Forum, International Association of Francophone Mayors, European Commission</td>
<td>This initiative aims to strengthen the active involvement of local and regional governments in the definition, implementation and delivery of the SDGs at national and local levels by promoting a multi-stakeholder and multilevel approach to nurture a territorial approach to local development as a way to contribute to the Global Partnership and to the effective development agenda (contributing to SDG16 and SDG 17, among other SDGs).</td>
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