

The Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

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The Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (the Global Partnership) is an inclusive multi-stakeholder partnership to advance and support effective development co-operation across the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It is a vibrant platform that contributes evidence and knowledge to support all stakeholders in advancing effective development partnerships. The work of the Global Partnership is underpinned by the shared principles of effective development co-operation and shapes global dialogue on development, including at the 2016 European Development Days.

How does the Global Partnership contribute to the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda?

- The Global Partnership provides a dedicated space for all stakeholders to advance the effectiveness of their respective development co-operation efforts together by supporting the following core principles:
 - ❖ developing country leadership, institutions and country systems
 - ❖ smarter and more transparent development co-operation to deliver results that are predictable and aligned to developing countries' systems and priorities
 - ❖ development partnerships involving a broad range of stakeholders to maximise impact
 - ❖ monitoring of the quality of partnerships through a process led by developing countries

What can we expect from the Second High Level Meeting of the Global Partnership?

- The Second High-Level Meeting (HLM2) will be a watershed event, setting priorities for improving development co-operation in the 2030 era.
- It will convene Heads of State, Ministers, heads of major international organisations and leaders from the private sector, foundations, civil society, local governments, parliaments and other relevant actors, to showcase successes and identify and scale up innovative approaches for a sustainable, inclusive, peaceful and prosperous world.
- Seven plenary sessions will highlight how effective co-operation can generate transformative development results and improve the coherence of global, regional and national responses to sustainable development challenges, in line with the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda.
 - ❖ Taking stock: progress and challenges for effective development
 - ❖ Moving forward: Realising the 2030 Agenda by improving our co-operation
 - ❖ South-South and Triangular co-operation: Growth, diversification and potential
 - ❖ Economic empowerment of women and youth
 - ❖ Our greatest challenge: leaving no-one behind
 - ❖ From global goals to global action: unleashing the power of partnerships
 - ❖ The Private Sector's contribution to sustainable development

The Global Partnership In Action

The Global Partnership sustains political momentum for more effective development co-operation and translates principles into action by:

1. Promoting Accountability through Mutual Learning and Monitoring

- The Global Partnership monitoring framework upholds mutual accountability amongst development actors. It tracks the behaviour of development actors against core effectiveness principles.
- Over 80 developing countries currently participate in this monitoring. These include low- and middle-income countries from Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, Eastern Europe and Middle-East, including most fragile and conflict-affected states and small island developing states.
- Data collected by these countries covers co-operation with over 100 partners, including all OECD-DAC members, Arab development institutions, multilateral development banks, the UN system, bilateral donors from emerging countries, foundations and global funds such as Bill and Melinda Gates and Ford

Foundation, Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation, Global Environment Facility and the Global Fund to Fight Aids Tuberculosis and Malaria.

- Stronger investment and commitment is needed to ground the monitoring in the national planning and coordination framework for the SDGs. This will ensure sustainability of this inclusive monitoring and engagement process. Findings of [the second round](#) will be released during September-October 2016.

2. Spurring Actions and Change in Behaviour

- **Countries continue to invest in strengthening country systems:** Over 140 countries have undertaken the Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability assessments – providing a useful proxy to the commitments by countries in strengthening their country systems.
- **Planning and budget process increasingly transparent and inclusive:** The inclusive planning and the centrality of transparent budgeting has received higher attention. There has been a notable progress in budget transparency over the past decade according to the recent Open Budget Survey.
- **Strong commitment to aid transparency continues:** The global drive for transparency has also received significant attention, and a number of providers have made significant investment to publish timely, comprehensive, forward-looking information on aid.
- **Some providers have also changed their policy and practice to implement the commitments on effective development cooperation.**

3. Driving a whole-of-government and a whole-of-society approach at country level

- Making co-operation more effective in an increasingly diverse and complex landscape at country level requires a whole of government/society approach. There are several examples of how countries have established/strengthened national institutional frameworks needed to increase the transparency, co-ordination, harmonisation, alignment and results focus of development co-operation.
 - ❖ Ethiopia's adoption of effective development co-operation measures strengthened mechanisms of government-led co-ordination, and has also led to increased predictability of cooperation in the short and medium-term¹.
 - ❖ Myanmar's effort to strengthen institutional frameworks for development co-ordination through the Nay Pyi Taw Accord for Effective Development Co-operation, a comprehensive, country-led co-ordination arrangement to increase alignment of co-operation to national priorities.
 - ❖ Nepal, Indonesia and the Philippines adopted climate change tagging in their budgeting system².
 - ❖ Malawi is integrating its Aid Information Management System to Integrated Financial Management Information System for stronger integration of development cooperation to country planning, budgeting, and execution and monitoring process.

4. Incubating and Supporting Multi-Stakeholder Initiatives

- Under the umbrella of the Global Partnership, several countries and organisations join forces through multi-stakeholder initiatives to translate shared commitments into action. These initiatives are helping to: strengthen country ownership of development; build inclusive partnerships with civil society, private sector and South-South partners; focus on results and promote mutual accountability; conduct transparent and responsible development co-operation; advance gender equality; foster development in situations of conflict and fragility; and mobilise and ensure coherence with flows beyond aid. Examples include:
 - ❖ Gender Equality Initiative: led by UN Women, OECD GenderNet, and Civil Society Platform for Development Effectiveness, the initiative spearheads efforts of development partners to strengthen countries' system to track and make public allocations for gender equality.
 - ❖ International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI): launched in 2008, IATI makes information about aid spending easier to access, use and understand. Over 400 publishers now publish timely, comprehensive and forward-looking data in a common IATI standard that is publicly available.
- The Global Partnership support these initiatives by serving as a knowledge hub and platform for sharing their results as well as promoting mutual learning, collaboration, and effective upscaling of their work.

¹ www.effectivecooperation.org

² For more information, see the UNDP publication: *Climate Budget Tagging, Country-driven Initiative in Tracking Climate Expenditure*, July 2015.