Session on the “Global Context of Effective Development Co-operation”

Background
The opening session of the 2017 Forum will reflect on trends in global policy dialogue on effective development co-operation to set the stage for the forward-looking and more technical discussions to follow. This session will include a discussion of the changing context and a recap of the outcomes of Nairobi and what this means going forward. Notably, this session will also provide an overview of the 6 strategic priorities of the Global Partnership and its vision for the coming years. In addition, it will also discuss how the Global Partnership is contributing to and engaged in global development processes. Based on this overview of the context in which development actors and stakeholders work and the role the Global Partnership has played and will play in future efforts to make development co-operation more effective, this session seeks to describe the backdrop against which all future sessions of the Forum will be set. By taking the time to explain the present situation from different perspectives, this session will be able to better prepare the participants of this year’s Forum to understand and build off of current successes and failures in order to meet the challenges of tomorrow.

Focus and Format
By bringing together the experience of different donor and partner countries, as well as the critical insight of a representative of the civil society organization, this session will examine the question of current and changing trends in the global context from different angles to provide a richer understanding of the context of development co-operation. The panellists will also share their views on the changing global development finance landscape and its implications on the global partnership.

The session will be moderated by Ms. Youngju Oh (Deputy Minister for Multilateral and Global Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Korea). Panellists include:

- Ms. Monica Asuna (Deputy Chief Economist, National Treasury, Kenya)
- Ms. Dorothy M. Gath (Head of Division on Effectiveness and Transparency, Quality Standards, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany) and
- Ms. Beverly Longfellow (Co-Chair, CSD Partnership for Development Effectiveness, International Department, IBON International)

Expected Outcomes
By the end of this session, participants will come away with a better understanding of the context in which they work on development co-operation and seek to improve development co-operation effectiveness, which will prove invaluable for the rest of the discussions during the Forum.

Plenary Session 1
Reflecting on the progress since Busan and strengthening the momentum towards stronger development effectiveness

Background
Progress on implementation of the Busan Principles and related commitments has been tracked by regular monitoring exercises, and the second monitoring round conducted in 2016 generated evidence to highlight where attention is needed to accelerate progress. The Global Partnership High Level Meetings were held in 2014 and 2016 to take stock of the implementation of development effectiveness principles and provide a mutual learning space for various stakeholders. Notably, a year would have passed since the launch of the 2016 report as well as the 2016 High-Level Meeting in Nairobi by the time the 2017 Forum takes place. It will be effective to share how much progress and political commitment has been made since 2015 to ensure that all stakeholders are on track to implement the principles of development effectiveness, bearing in mind the work the GPEDC, donor countries, and partner countries have undertaken to date to apply these commitments to their developmental plans.

This session will also focus on the key challenges and bottlenecks that block development effectiveness in order to share innovative solutions and best practices to overcome such bottlenecks.

Focus and Format
Led by Mr. Alfred Schuster (Development Cooperation Advisor) of the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, the format of this session will be to bring together donor and partner country perspectives on how and to what extent the Busan Principles and related commitments have been applied on the ground, especially since the 2016 High Level Meeting in Nairobi, Kenya. These country-level reflections will be critical to illustrating challenges and best practices to date, and establishing a way to move forward. The guiding questions for the discussion are:

1. What progress has been made in implementing the Busan Principles, with special emphasis on identifying the key bottlenecks and challenges in enhancing development effectiveness?
2. What were the main discussion outcomes of the Nairobi (HLM 2), and what progress has been made since? This will include country-level reflections as well.
3. What opportunities and innovative solutions have arisen as a result of efforts to honor the Busan Principles in practice?
4. How can a Global Action Plan on unfinished business help stakeholders to better address specific, sometimes complex effectiveness commitments that have not been fully met?

The speakers are as follows:

- Mr. Niyel Barriere (Director, UN System Affairs, Bureau for External Relations and Advocacy, UNDP) and Ms. Chantel Verger (Head of Unit, Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation, OECDC) who will give a joint presentation.
- H.E. Mr. Alejandro Palma Cerna (Ambassador of Honduras to Japan)
- Mr. Sushil Pankey (Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Nepal)
- Mr. Lino Malendi (Policy Officer, EuropeAid – International Cooperation and Development, DEVCO – Development Finance and Effectiveness, Relations with Member State, European Commission)

Expected Outcomes
This session will discuss challenges and solutions for achieving the unfinished business of the effectiveness agenda, which will then set the stage for the establishment of an outline and roadmap for the Global Action Plan, to be further discussed at the end of Day 2 of the 2017 Forum.
Plenary Session 2
Fostering mutual learning from different actors, types and modalities of development co-operation

Background
Since the 4th High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness held in Busan, Korea in 2011, a more inclusive and multi-stakeholder approach, including through the Global Partnership, has taken a stronger role in the development co-operation landscape. With the introduction of new donors from the South and the East, as well as from both private and public sectors, the modalities of development co-operation continue to change. The main objective of this session will be to foster mutual learning from innovative approaches and solutions tried and tested by different modalities of development co-operation by different actors. This session will kick off with a brief introduction of the evolving global partnership modalities (South-South, triangular co-operation, and East-East) as well as the characteristics of new providers’ roles and actions in international development co-operation. It will then focus on the impacts and results across different modalities, engagement with the private sector, mutual learning, and the promotion of innovative practices. Specifically, this session will center on how to address and share information on challenges and opportunities in improving the effectiveness of all types and modalities of development co-operation.

Focus and Format
Participation of the Southern donors will be a critical part of this session. We also encourage developing countries to share their experience in engaging with different types of aid providers (e.g. North, South and Triangular) to promote better mutual understanding. The guiding questions for the discussion are:

1. How have the types and modalities of development co-operation evolved? For example, what are the new modalities and the characteristics of the new providers’ roles and actions? What does the future of development cooperation look like?
2. What are the main challenges for the new actors, especially in the global South, in engaging with traditional cooperation modalities and approaches?
3. What experiences and knowledge can the speakers and participants share from engaging with new and different providers? And how can the Global Partnership incorporate the different norms and benchmarks used by emerging development cooperation providers, thereby becoming more inclusive and relevant to the new actors?

Panelists for this session are as follows:
- Mr. Zhang Shaogang (Director General, Department of International Trade and Economic Affairs (DITEA), Ministry of Commerce, China)
- H.E. Mr. Caleb Kwamuyaan (Secretary to the Treasury, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Rwanda)
- Mr. Tadeo Berjan (Director of Development Effectiveness, Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation, Mexico)
- Mr. Priyanto Rahmatullah (Deputy Director of Global Development Cooperation, Ministry of National Development Planning, Indonesia)

Expected Outcomes
Understanding these new modalities and ways in which the traditional modalities of providing aid may change to fit this new context will be the primary focus of this session. Thus, this session will conclude by describing the implications of the changing aid modalities and landscape on global partnership in general, which will directly feed into the discussion of plenary session 3 on strengthening and modifying the Global Partnership monitoring framework. Discussing new aid modalities and the relationship between traditional and new and emerging actors will lay the groundwork for a better understanding of how the monitoring framework can change in order to continue to guide all stakeholders and their efforts to improve development effectiveness.

Breakout Session 1
Financing for Development

Background
The universality and integrated nature of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) require not only mobilization of increased resources and engagement for a wider variety of sources but also better and effectiveness of these resources/financing for development for maximum development impact. The international development finance landscape has already dramatically changed with the emergence of new providers and the increasing use of new instruments to accelerate development in various parts of the world. Equally, many countries have experienced both the significant increase in financing available in terms of volume and types of financing instruments. Domestic resource mobilization has become the most viable source of sustainable financing for development, often making up the largest source of funding for implementation of national development priorities. Private sector investment, South-South Cooperation and remittances are also playing increasingly important roles in the development finance landscape at the country level, while country context varies differently in terms of the mix and share of financing/available resources and capacity base to access them.

As highlighted in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (Addis Agenda), there is a strong need for an effective mobilization and utilization of a wide range of development resources beyond international public finance to achieve the 2030 agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Addis Agenda also underscores the importance of a country-level integrated approach to financing that supports national priorities noting “Cohesive nationally owned sustainable development strategies, supported by integrated national financing frameworks, will be at the heart of our efforts.”

Equally, the Addis Agenda recognizes the continuous important role of Official Development Assistance (ODA), calling for continued commitment towards paying attention to the needs of countries in special situations and meeting the 0.7% ODA/GNI target as well as the 0.15-0.20% ODA/GNI target for the least developed countries.

Additionally, subsequent global policy dialogue, such as the 2015 High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership in Nairobi, signaled the need to maximise the effectiveness of all forms of co-operation for development. To this end, the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) in 2017-2018 aims to enhance support to countries by strengthening the commitment to mobilizing resources from traditional providers in a more effective and efficient manner.

Discussion Questions
This session will be moderated by Mr. Nilay Banerjee, Director, UN System Affairs, Bureau for External Relations and Advocacy, United Nations Development Programme. In order for stakeholders to share their experiences and strengthen the global and country financial architecture for effective development co-operation, this breakout session will center on the following questions:

- What are the challenges to unlocking the potential of the various actors, instruments and technologies within the new development finance architecture? What are the opportunities to achieve efficient and coherent policies that maximize available financing in support of inclusive and sustainable development? (In the discussion, development finance will not be limited to Official Development Assistance but also include private, public and donor cooperation and capacity building)

- What are the trends and lessons learned with regard to country financing for development landscape emerging from development finance assessment?

Discussion Questions
Breakout Session 2
2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals – the Role of South-South Cooperation

Background
The 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) vision is one of overcoming poverty and protecting the planet. It focuses on sustainable development that embraces economic, social and environmental dimensions. At the heart of 2030 development agenda is the notion of leaving no one behind. Financing such an ambition will require enormous resources. Adequate resources are available globally. In fact, the six largest Middle Income Countries (MICs) now account for roughly the same share of global Domestic Product as the six largest High Income Countries (HICs). Although, most of the world’s extreme poor also reside in MICs. Large amounts of investable resources, mostly private, are held in advanced and emerging economies. Domestic resources, even in low income countries can be increased. However, allocation and effective use of available public and private resources to achieve the SDGs will not be automatic. A paradigm shift is required to unlock the resources and approaches including South-South Cooperation (SSC) needed to achieve the SDGs.

Focus and Format
UNDP will organise a break-out session on SSC as an integral approach to achieving the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. Participants will reflect on the global context of effective development cooperation, progress made since and on fastening mutual learning from different actors, types and modalities and discuss and propose concrete actions. In line with the theme of this year’s 4th Busan Global Partnership Forum of paving the way forward for the 2030 Agenda and SDGs, the break-out session will address the following key questions:

1. How can finance, technology and capacity building through SSC be effectively adapted to economic, social and environmental transformations necessary for sustainable development?

2. What would a SSC mechanism or system for economic, social and environmental transformations necessary for sustainable development, look like? What are 2 to 3 key elements critical for SSC to deliver lasting development impacts?

3. What is the role of the private sector in SSC and what are the impacts and considerations for sustainability issues, inclusion and leaving no one behind?

A facilitated panel will share their views on these questions in paving the way forward for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs, followed by an interactive open and frank discussion with session participants in a David-style set-up.

Facilitator: Ms. Maria Teresa Rasas Jasso, Deputy Director General of Fóra of Development Cooperation, Mexican Agency for Development Cooperation.

Panelists/Speakers include:

- Ms. Sonia González, Professional on International Relations and International Cooperation, Peruvian International Cooperation Agency
- Mr. Sushil Pandey, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Nepal
- Mr. Seong-hun Chun, President, Korean Institute for Development Strategy
- Mr. Shivaruddin bin Zainuddin President/Group CEO Bank Pembangunan Malaysia
Breakout Session 3
Scaling up private sector engagement through development cooperation

Background

The 2030 Agenda “acknowledges the role of the diverse private sector in the implementation of the new Agenda” and “calls on all businesses to apply their creativity and innovation to solving sustainable development challenges”. Today, businesses provide 60% of Gross Domestic Product, 80% of capital flows and 90% of jobs in developing countries (OECD 2015). More than 50 per cent of the financing needed to achieve the SDGs could therefore be expected to be mobilized through the private sector.

The expectation that private sector will engage with the SDGs is based on the “Shared Value Model” – creating benefits for businesses and development outcomes alike. To deliver on this dual objective, several bi- and multilateral development co-operation partners have already started to establish new financing windows and instruments, building new capacities and skills to manage PSE and create an environment supportive of PSE. These windows and instruments, largely made available by Development Finance Institutions, aim to create incentives and mitigate risks to attract private investment, including from commercial finance providers, through blended finance, debt instruments, guarantees, equity stakes and other capital market instruments. They also support a range of public-private platforms to build markets and facilitate PSE. South-South cooperation partners are also increasingly using tools which include the private sector for delivering their development assistance, such as the “development compact” or mixed modalities.

Good practices are emerging from country efforts to bring together public and private investment through partnerships in line with national development strategies. Yet, a range of genuine concerns still prevent PSE from happening on a larger scale and at a faster pace. These concerns include:

- Delivering “shared value” for business and those furthest left behind;
- Ensuring SMEs benefit from PSE windows;
- Supporting a greater focus on results and impact of private sector engagement;
- Strengthening transparency and accountability for public-private contracts;
- Ensuring country ownership and alignment of private sector activities to national strategies;
- Promoting capacity building for all stakeholders to engage in effective partnerships; and
- Engaging the private sector with the SDGs.

In line with the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, the Global Partnership in its 2016 mandate committed to helping development actors leverage more effectively development co-operation to attract business investments. As agreed at the Steering Committee meeting in Dhaka, the Global Partnership will facilitate inclusive and evidence-based policy dialogue between stakeholders and private sector representatives on the concerns and drivers of effective PSE through development co-operation, with a view to setting the scene for high-level commitments to scale up PSE through development cooperation. It will build on country experiences in up to five volunteer countries to develop policy recommendations for development actors to adapt their policies and practices in ways that address the concerns and challenges raised by all stakeholders.

Building on continuous efforts made since the Busan High Level Forum in 2011, at the first and the second High Level Meeting of the GPEDC, and through a range of powerful Global Partnership initiatives, this breakout session provides an opportunity to identify good practices, challenges and opportunities for more effective private sector engagement based on the concept note. The Global Partnership will also share the findings through its knowledge sharing function and ensure they inform its revised monitoring framework for 2018. All efforts will be made in ways that complement ongoing efforts to advance country-level implementation of development effectiveness principles and commitments.
Feedback from Breakout Sessions
Brief presentation on key discussion outcomes

Background
This session, taking place after the breakout sessions on Day 1, will provide an opportunity for participants to take stock of the conclusions reached and questions raised over the course of these conversations, as well as to share them with one another. By doing so, this session hopes to reveal the interlinkages between the three breakout session topics: financing for development, South-South cooperation, and scaling up private sector engagement through development co-operation. It will better understand how these elements influence development co-operation and development effectiveness.

Focus and Format
The format of this session will be structured as a brief presentation on key discussion outcomes by the facilitators from each breakout session. In addition to the moderator and the breakout session facilitators, Mr. Seonghoon Ahn, former Head of the Korea Human Rights Foundation and Mr. Stephen Okello from the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Uganda will contribute to the session. The guiding questions of this session are:

1. What are the interlinkages (both positive and negative) among the three breakout sessions?
2. What are the implications of the discussion outcomes on development effectiveness and the role of the Global Partnership?

Expected Outcomes
The goal of this stock-taking session is to determine the interconnectivity between the three topics of the breakout sessions, which should include both the synergies and trade-offs, as well as ways to avoid duplication between them. Then, the panelists will discuss the implications of the discussion outcomes on the Global Partnership and development effectiveness.

Plenary Session 3
Strengthening the Global Partnership monitoring framework and making the country-level monitoring process more effective

Background
The SDGs and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda recognize the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (henceforth, the Global Partnership, or GPEDC) as a solid foundation to drive more effective development co-operation. Evidence and data from its country-level monitoring framework play an essential role to uphold accountability and inform policy dialogue on effective development co-operation. In the renewed mandate of the GPEDC endorsed at the HLM 2016 in Nairobi, the international development community reaffirmed that the existing effectiveness principles remain a valid accountability framework for measuring the progress of development stakeholders in improving the effectiveness of their development co-operation. In the Nairobi Outcome Document, the international development community also stressed the need to “Update the existing monitoring framework to reflect the challenges of the 2030 Agenda, including the pledge to leave no one behind”.

Data and evidence generated at country level through the Global Partnership Monitoring process also provide information to the SDGs review and follow-up.

To meet expectations under the 2030 Agenda, there is a need to strengthen the Global Partnership monitoring framework, update the framework, and ensure the country-level monitoring process is more effective to deliver evidence and data that address the needs of countries in better monitoring the effectiveness of their development efforts. The strategy to address these needs has been endorsed by the GPEDC’s Steering Committee and will follow the three track approach as below:

i. Strengthen the quality and usefulness of the current indicator framework
ii. Adapt Global Partnership monitoring to the 2030 Agenda challenges; and
iii. Make the country-level monitoring process more effective, inclusive and action-oriented.

This session will kick off with a presentation by the OECD/UNDP Joint Support Team on strategic thrust of the efforts and the process to strengthen Global Partnership monitoring framework to meet the expectations of the 2030 Agenda. It will then focus on areas where the attention is needed to strengthen the relevancy of the monitoring framework in changing country development and partnership landscape. Points for discussion include ways in which the upcoming monitoring round can support multi-stakeholder collaboration and increased alignment of cooperation and actions to countries’ SDG implementation efforts, and how the monitoring can promote mutual accountability and learning. The session will also discuss enabling factors that should be considered in the monitoring process to make the country-level monitoring more effective, inclusive and action-oriented.

1. Data and evidence inform the following SDG indicators:
   - Indicator S.C.1: Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.
   - Indicator 13.3.3: Respect each country’s policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development.
   - Indicator 17.3.1: 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.
Focus and Format

This session will be moderated by Ms. Florence Nazare, New Partnership for Africa’s Development, which represents Africa constituency as the Steering Committee member of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation. The format of this session will be to bring together perspectives of key development stakeholders on how the Global Partnership monitoring framework can be strengthened for increased relevance and usefulness in the context of the 2030 Agenda. Country-level reflections as well as stakeholders’ views will be critical in illustrating specific areas where attention is needed to strengthen the monitoring framework. The guiding questions for the discussion are:

1. What are the specific areas in terms of the scope and indicators that require further attention to strengthen the relevance of the framework to meet the development effectiveness challenges of the 2030 Agenda?
2. How can the country-level monitoring process support better multi-stakeholder collaboration and increased alignment of cooperation and actions to countries’ SDG implementation efforts? Some of the areas to be considered include good practices and challenges such as (1) undertaking country-level monitoring and promoting behavioural changes on the ground; (2) including diverse actors in the monitoring process; (3) using the evidence from monitoring results for unlocking potential for more effective development cooperation; and (4) ensuring synergies between monitoring of effective development cooperation with other global processes such as Voluntary National Reviews for the HLPF and SDG monitoring.
3. How can the monitoring promote mutual accountability and learning?

The speakers are as follows:

- Ms. Yoko Suzuki Naab (Global Policy Advisor - Effective Development Cooperation, UNDP, and Ms. Chantal Vergé (Head of Unit, Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation, OECD) who will give a joint presentation as the OECD-UNDP Joint Support Team for the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation.
- Ms. Alinatu Zongbi Kabane (Director of Aid Coordination, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Burkina Faso)
- Ms. Suzanne Müller (Senior Policy Advisor, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Switzerland)
- Ms. Gladys Velazquez (Director General, Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development, Dominican Republic) and
- Ms. Monica Navillo (Co-Chair, CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness, International Department, IBON International)

Expected Outcomes

This session will discuss strategic and substantive areas that require more attention to strengthening the Global Partnership monitoring framework and good practices and challenges in making the country-level monitoring process more effective. The discussion will feed into the three-track process of refining the Global Partnership monitoring framework and process.

Roundtable: Interactive Discussion Session

Innovative means to overcome challenges for stronger global partnership and effective development co-operation

Background

Considering the depth and breadth of the subjects discussed over the course of this Forum, the roundtable session will provide a critical opportunity to touch base with one another about what has been learned so far and to begin applying that exchanged knowledge to the creation of solutions. The roundtable will provide a space for different actors to share their work experiences in different areas at the sectoral, national, and/or global level, as well as to delve into their innovative potential and how the development effectiveness principles can play an important role in their work. This session was specifically designed to promote in-depth discussion on some of the major challenges facing global partnership and effective development cooperation.

Focus and Format

As a more freeform session, the roundtable will provide an opportunity to reflect on the discussions so far and to begin applying their outcomes to potential solutions for the current challenges facing development cooperation stakeholders of all kinds. Specifically, for example, the session will also include a discussion and agreement on the key building blocks and milestones for the Global Action Plan, as was set out during the course of Plenary Session 1. The panelists will provide insight into these challenges and discuss creative ideas, innovations, and potential solutions to overcome such obstacles.

The guiding questions for the discussion are:

1. What are the incentives and disincentives for different stakeholders (e.g., Southern actors, the private sector, and civil society organizations) to participate in Global Partnership activities?
2. What were the challenges in taking action on the Global Partnership evidence on areas of progress and bottlenecks, and how can we overcome these obstacles? For example, what challenges are faced by countries that both provide and receive development finance in fulfilling the development effectiveness principles?
3. With the introduction of a new financing landscape, delivery models and stakeholders, how can development co-operation remain predictable and enhance partner countries’ ownership?

The panelists for this session are as follows:

- Mr. Monowar Ahmed (Additional Secretary and Special Envoys to the Co-Chair, Ministry of Finance, Bangladesh)
- Co-Chair of the CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness, International Department, IBON International
- Ms. Maria Teresa Rosas Jasso (Deputy Director General of Foro de Desarrollo Cooperativo, Mexican Agency for Development Cooperation, Mexico)
- H.E. Mr. Caleb Rwavugurana (Secretary to the Treasury, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Rwanda)
- Ms. Endah Muniningtyas (Former Deputy Minister for National Resources and Environment at the Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency of Indonesia) and
- Ms. Eun Mee Kim (Dean of the Graduate School, Ewha Womans University, Korea) will moderate this session

Expected Outcomes

As a solutions-focused session, the roundtable will seek to lay out some concrete steps to be taken as we move forward with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Critically, this session may draw out key questions that weren’t answered during the Forum, which will prove invaluable as speakers and participants compare notes and draw lessons from each other’s experiences and previous discussions.
Wrap-up Session
Paving the way forward to achieve the SDGs

Background
This session will officially wrap up the two-day discussions of the 2017 Forum. It will be led by representatives from donor and recipient countries as well as the private sector. Key points of discussion will include strengthening the Global Partnership’s outreach with all types of stakeholders, strengthening the link between the Global Partnership’s work and the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, and enhancing the contribution of the future annual Busan Forums and Global Partnership meetings.

Focus and Format
Through this session, the speakers and participants will be able to refocus on the overarching goal of linking current development practices to achievement of the SDGs, after spending two days covering an array of topics and trends on the current state of development co-operation and development effectiveness. The guiding questions for the discussion are:

1) What are the key takeaways from the perspective of different stakeholder groups and the main areas of work to make progress on, which will be reviewed and revisited in next year’s Busan Forum?
2) How can we strengthen high level political commitment and engagement of the Global Partnership, as well as with different actors (Northern donors, Southern providers, the private sector, etc.)?
3) How can we strengthen the linkage between the Global Partnership’s Programme of Work and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?
4) What is the changing role and contribution of the annual Busan Global Partnership Forum and the Global Partnership?

Panelists for this session are as follows:
- Ms. Sheela Saminy (Senior Aid Coordination Specialist, Ministry of Finance, Afghanistan)
- Mr. Shigenobu Kebayashi (Director, Development Assistance Policy Division, International Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan)
- H.E. Mr. Gabriel Aripu Ajedra (Minister of State General Duties, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, Uganda)
- Mr. Kyunghoon Sul (Vice President, Korea International Cooperation Agency)