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

Final Report: 24 November 2016 – 23 February 2017

United Nations Development Programme

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I. Summary

Project title:	Support to the Second High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC)
Location:	Global, Africa, Caribbean, Pacific
Project number:	FED/2016/380-510
Implementing partner:	UNDP (direct implementation)
Start date:	24 November 2016
End date:	23 February 2017
Implementation period:	3 months
Total amount of contribution:	EUR 300,000
Name and title of the contact person:	Yuko Suzuki Naab Global Policy Adviser – Effective Development Co-operation, Development Impact Group, Bureau for Policy and Programme Support, United Nations Development Programme Tel: +1 (212) 906 6509 yuko.suzuki@undp.org 304 East 45th Street, FF-1656 New York, NY 10017, USA
Name and title of the project manager	Same as above
Targeted group(s)[1]	Country-level practitioners of development effectiveness in Africa, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) groups of states (lead ministry in charge of development effectiveness representative of government, CSOs, development partners, and relevant UNDP Country Offices), and relevant regional platforms/institutions and development stakeholders.
Final beneficiaries[2]	Country-level practitioners of development effectiveness in Africa, Caribbean and Pacific and Global Partnership stakeholders at large.
Description:	The Second High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership (HLM2) provided an opportunity for a wide range of development stakeholders to come together and take stock of implementation progress on development effectiveness commitments. The European Commission (EC)'s contribution supported travel facilitation for officials from Least Developed Countries (LDCs)[3] in African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) group of states to attend both preparatory and high-level segments of the HLM2 (28 November – 1 December).

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[1] "Target groups" are the groups / entities who will directly benefit from the action at the action purpose level.

[2] 'Final beneficiaries' are those who will benefit from the action in the long term at the level of the society or sector at large.

[3] The Least Developed Countries are defined per UN DESA 2015 classification, as agreed in Annex I of the Agreement.

II. Context

Established at the Fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan, Korea in 2011, the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (Global Partnership) is a multi-stakeholder partnership that engages a wide variety of stakeholders gearing towards maximising the effectiveness of development co-operation and achieving the 2030 Agenda, by putting into practice the internationally-shared principles: (i) ownership of development priorities by developing countries; (ii) focus on results; (iii) inclusive partnerships; and (iv) transparency and mutual accountability.

Realising the universal 2030 Agenda and the effective development co-operation commitments require behaviour, policy and institutional changes that are contingent on political leadership and collective support from all countries and actors to leave no-one behind. In this vein, the Global Partnership provides data and evidence on country-level development progress to inform decision-making; shares evidence-based knowledge to promote mutual learning and dialogue; and provides a multi-stakeholder platform for engaging all development actors in building political momentum for effective development co-operation in support of the 2030 Agenda.

The Second High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership (HLM2) provided an important milestone to reflect upon development effectiveness in the global effort to realise the 2030 Agenda and leave no-one behind. The first high-level meeting after the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) and the Paris Agreement, the HLM2 took place at a critical juncture, when co-ordinated actions and innovative partnerships had been increasingly called for to address complex global development challenges against the backdrop of an evolving global financing landscape.

Hosted by the Government of Kenya, the HLM2 was also spearheaded by the Global Partnership's three Co-Chairs (Malawi, Mexico and the Netherlands), who served a two-year term from 2015-2016 (the transition to Bangladesh, Germany and Uganda as new Co-Chairs took place at HLM2), 21 Steering Committee members and the OECD-UNDP Joint Support Team (JST). UNDP, as part of the Joint Support Team, has been requested by the host Government of Kenya, the Steering Committee and Co-Chairs, to support the logistical and substantive preparation and organisation of the HLM2.

To this end, UNDP through its Global Project for Managing Development Co-operation Effectively, played an important substantive role in the organisation of HLM2, and also provided logistical and operational support, including travel facilitation, online registration and operational support to 312 participants from Low-Income Countries, Lower Middle-Income Countries and Least Development Countries, ensuring inclusive and balanced participation, especially from the Global South.

The activities funded by the European Commission provides targeted support to participants from Least Developed Countries (LDCs)[4] in African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) group of states to attend the HLM2. The total action has provided a remarkable opportunity for development partners engaged in North-South, South-South and Triangular Co-operation to discuss the challenges and opportunities related to effective development co-operation, in the spirit of inclusion and solidarity for realising the 2030 Agenda.

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[4] The Least Developed Countries are defined per UN DESA 2015 classification, as agreed in Annex I of the Agreement.

III. Activities

The Second High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership (HLM2), which was convened in Nairobi, Kenya on 29 November – 1 December 2016, brought together over 4,600 participants from 157 countries, including representatives of developing and developed countries, multilateral and bilateral development agencies, financial and regional development institutions, parliaments, local governments, representatives of the business sector, civil society, trade unions and philanthropy to outline a common vision for their co-operation toward achievement of the SDGs.

The European Commission's contribution supported travel facilitation of 115 participants[5] from LDCs in ACP countries to participate in the HLM2, covering the cost of air fare in economy class for the most direct and economic route as well as Daily Subsistence Allowance (DSA) as per UNDP travel policy for those participants for both preparatory segment of the HLM2 (28 - 29 November) and the high-level segment of the HLM2 (30 November - 1 December).

At the HLM2, participants engaged in concrete discussions organised around seven plenary sessions, six thematic forums, 11 amphitheatre sessions, 58 side events and various marketplace exhibitions, which enabled interactive multi-stakeholder dialogue on improving the effectiveness of development co-operation. The plenary sessions focused on the following themes:

- Progress and challenges for effective development;
- How effective development can deliver the SDGs;
- Learning from South-South and Triangular Co-operation;
- Economic empowerment of women and youth;
- Leaving no-one behind;
- Inclusive multi-stakeholder partnerships; and
- The private sector's contribution to sustainable development.

IV. Results

The successful HLM2 marked a major international milestone for development co-operation in the global effort to realise the 2030 Agenda and leave no-one behind. Through this groundbreaking opportunity, development partners engaged in North-South, South-South and Triangular Co-operation took stock of implementation of effective development co-operation commitments and engaged in multi-stakeholder dialogue around how they can work together to maximise the effectiveness of all forms of development co-operation, recognising their differentiated and complementary roles and contributions.

The European Commission's contribution supported participation of 115 government officials from LDCs to HLM2,[6] promoting inclusive partnerships for sustainable development and enabling diverse country-level evidence and viewpoints feeding into global dialogue on effectively translating development co-operation commitments into practice. Building on experience and

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[5] The European Commission's contribution facilitated travel of 115 participants instead of 118 initially targeted, due to increased travel costs per participant at the time of implementation. Please see Annex I for more detail.

[6] The EC contribution supported travel facilitation for 115 developing country participants to the HLM2, while the rest of the funded participants were supported by other donors' contributions.

lessons from southern and northern partners, the HLM2 provided a peer learning space for showcasing good practices and identified innovative approaches to sustainable development that can be scaled up for greater impact.

HLM2 stressed the value addition of the Global Partnership as a multi-stakeholder platform facilitating innovative solutions and sharing evidence, knowledge and experience relevant to country-led approach to more effective development co-operation and positioned the Global Partnership to effectively contribute to implementation of the SDGs and the AAAA.

The Nairobi Outcome Document (NOD),[7] which was endorsed at the conclusion of the HLM2, reaffirmed the centrality of development effectiveness principles of country ownership, results, inclusiveness and transparency and accountability, as well as all commitments made in Rome (2003), Paris (2005), Accra (2008), Busan (2011) and the first High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership in Mexico City (2014), for achieving the 2030 Agenda. The NOD strategically positioned the Global Partnership within the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda, the SDGs and the AAAA; set forth a renewed mandate for the Global Partnership in response to the challenges of the 2030 Agenda; and for the first time, articulated specific commitments for diverse stakeholder groups, recognising differentiated roles toward shared goals in the spirit of inclusion and reaffirming the pledge to leave no-one behind.

Results Framework

The below table outlines actual results achieved as measured by the corresponding Indicator, agreed baseline and target, and relevant data source.

Results Framework: Support to the Second High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership (HLM2)	
Results / Outputs	Travel facilitation support for participants from Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries
Performance indicator	Facilitation of travel for 118 officials from LDCs in ACP countries to participate in the High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership (HLM2) on 28 November – 1 December 2016.
Baseline	0
Target	118
Actual	115
Data source	UNDP Atlas Enterprise Resource Planning System
Activities	Travel facilitation for participants from LDCs in ACP countries, covering the cost of air fare in economy class for the most direct and economic route as well as Daily Subsistence Allowance (DSA) payment as per UNDP travel policy. Participants are funded for attendance at both preparatory segment of the HLM2 (28-29 November) and the high-level segment of the HLM2 (30 November – 1 December).

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[7] Please see Annex IV for the Nairobi Outcome Document.

Reasons if output below / above target (budget, schedule, etc.)	The total action funded travel facilitation for 115 participants, slightly below target, because of a slight increase in per person travel costs at the time of implementation than initially envisaged.

V. Challenges and Measures Taken

The project funded by the total action was managed and implemented by the Project Manager/Policy Advisor under the Effective Development Co-operation Team of the Development Impact Group, Bureau of Policy and Programme Support. Cost efficiency and effectiveness have been achieved in the project management through a central travel facilitation process and block booking of hotel accommodations administered by UNDP HQ with adherence to the UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures.

UNDP as part of the Joint Support Team has been requested by the host Government of Kenya, the Steering Committee and Co-Chairs to provide substantive and logistical support to the preparations and organisation of the HLM2. Despite limited operational capacity and time pressure, UDNP was able to successfully implement registration and travel facilitation support to 312 participants from Low-Income, Lower Middle-Income and LDC Countries for the HLM2, among which 115 participants were funded by the EC project and the rest were funded by other donors' contributions. Meanwhile, UNDP provided substantive and technical support to H.E. Ambassador Macharia Kamau, Permanent Representative of Kenya to the United Nations and Chief Negotiator of the Nairobi Outcome Document (NOD), in the preparation and consultation of the NOD; contributed secretariat and logistical support to the planning and operational preparations; and performed communication and advocacy activities highlighting HLM2 as a flagship event for development co-operation.

VI. Implementation of the Visibility and Communication Plan

- The European Commission logo is prominently displayed on the 'Partners' page of the Global Partnership website (www.effectivecooperation.org) which is publicly accessible.

UNDP-OECD Joint Support Team Contributing Partners

ADC – Republic of Austria	BMZ – Federal Republic of Germany	CIDA – Canada	DANIDA – Kingdom of Denmark	European Union	Farnesina – Italian Republic

Screenshot from 'Partners' page on the Global Partnership's external website

- The European Commission contributions to fund travel (flights, per diem, etc.) of developing country participants to attend the HLM2 is highlighted on page 2 of the

summary report of HLM2 plenary sessions which is available on the Global Partnership website (see Appendix III for the report).

- The European Commission logo is prominently displayed on page 2 of UNDP's 2016 Annual Status Report on the Global Project on Managing Development Co-operation Effectively. The document is available on the Global Partnership website and the UNDP public website.

UNDP Global Project Contributing Partners

AMEXCID – Mexico   CIDA – Canada   European Union   Government of the Netherlands   Irish Aid – Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Screenshot from 2016 Annual Status Report: UNDP's Global Project on Managing Development Co-operation Effectively

VIII. Annexes

Annex I. Financial Report

Please see below for a financial report on European Commission's contribution in support for travel facilitation for the Second High-Level Meeting (HLM2) of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation.

Costs	Budget in EURO				Expenditures Incurred in EURO			
	Unit	# of units	Unit value (in EUR)	Total Cost (in EUR)	Unit	# of units	Unit value (in EUR)	Total Cost (in EUR)
Result 1: Strengthened Participation for the HLM2								
1.1 Human Resources								
1.1.1 HLM2 Travel Facilitation - DSA for 118 participants (5 days + travel day) Nairobi DSA rates of E278/day[2]	DSA[2]	590	€ 278.00	€ 164,020.00	DSA[2]	575	€ 287.04	€ 165,048.00
Subtotal Human Resources				*€ 164,020.00*				*€ 165,048.00*
1.2. Travel								
1.2.1 HLM2 Travel - air tickets to Nairobi for 118 participants	Per flight	118	€ 970.00	€ 114,460.00	Per flight	115[8]	€ 986.36	€ 113,431.40
Subtotal Travel				*€ 114,460.00*				*€ 113,431.40*
SUBTOTAL RESULT 1				€ 278,480.00				€ 278,479.40
4. Subtotal direct eligible costs of the Action (1)				€ 278,480.00				€ 278,479.40
5. Indirect costs (maximum 7% of 7, subtotal of direct eligible costs of the Action)				€ 19,493.60				€ 19,493.56
6. Total eligible costs of the Action (7+ 8)				€ 297,973.60				€ 297,972.96
7. Provision for contingency reserve (maximum 5% of 7, subtotal of direct eligible costs of the Action)				€ 2,026.40				€ -
8. Total eligible costs (9+10)				€ 300,000.00				€ 297,972.96
9. - Taxes - Contributions in kind				€ -				€ -
10. Total accepted costs of the Action (11+12)				€ 300,000.00				€ 297,972.96

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[8] The EC contribution was initially planned for travel facilitation for 118 participants, but due to increased travel costs per participant at the time of implementation, 115 participants were actually funded for HLM2 travel facilitation.

Total EC contribution (as per Article 3.1 of the SCs):	300,000.00	EUR
Pre-financing payment (as per Article 4.2 of the SCs):	270,000.00	EUR
Total accepted costs of the action:	297,972.96	EUR
Balance of the final amount of the contribution:	**27,972.96**	**EUR**

*Exchange rate, as per United Nations Operational Rates of Exchange (UNORE), of 23/11/2016 was used **0.92**

Of the EUR 297,972.96 presented above, EUR 297,972.96 corresponds to eligible expenses and there are no legal commitments currently in force between UNDP and a third party

Annex II. Management Declaration

I, the undersigned, Simona Marinescu, in my capacity as Chief of Development Impact Group/BPPS/UNDP, confirm that in relation to the Agreement FED/2016/380-510 (the "Agreement"), based on my own judgement and on the information at my disposal, including, inter alia, the results of the audits and controls carried out, that:

1. The information submitted under Article 3 General Conditions of the Agreement for the financial period 24/11/2016 to 23/02/2017 is properly presented, complete and accurate;

2. The expenditure was used for its intended purpose as defined in Annex I of the Agreement;

3. The control system put in place give the necessary assurances that the underlying transactions were managed in accordance with the provision of this Agreement.

4. The Organisation performed the activities in compliance with the obligations laid down in the Agreement and applying the accounting, internal control, audit systems referred to in Article 2.5 and 2.6 of the General Conditions and which have been positively assessed in the ex-ante pillars assessment.

Furthermore, I confirm that I am not aware of any undisclosed matter which could harm the interests of the European Union.

New York, 15 August 2017

Simona Marinescu
Chief, Development Impact Group/BPPS/UNDP

Plenary Session Summary

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

Global Partnership
for Effective Development
Co-operation

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

Plenary Session Summary

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

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

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

Summary note:

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

Wednesday, November 30, 9:00 - 10:30
Tsavo Ballroom, KICC

Speakers/Panelists:

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

Key Messages:

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

- Country ownership is reliant on the use of *country systems* –including public financial management, procurement and monitoring and evaluation systems.

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

- More effort is needed to create true multi-stakeholder partnerships that involve the full spectrum of stakeholders, including civil society organisations, the private sector, trade unions, foundations, parliaments and local governments. We must facilitate an enabling environment and build the capacity of all these stakeholders to contribute as as equal partners in development processes.

- It is not enough to collect data, we must use the data generated through monitoring processes to drive evidence-based behavioural change. We also need to continually reassess whether we are measuring the right things to ensure we do things the right way. That will require refining the monitoring framework to ensure it produces information that is actionable and relevant to all stakeholders.

Overall Summary:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Summary note:

Session 2 - Moving Forward: How effective development can deliver the 2030 Agenda
Wednesday, November 30, 15:45 – 17:15
Tsavo Ballroom, KICC

Moderators:

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

Speakers/Panelists:

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

Key Messages:

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

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

Overall Summary:

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

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

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

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

SDG 8 – Decent work and economic growth

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

SDG 10 – Reducing inequalities

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

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

SDG 16 – Peace, justice and strong institutions

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

Summary note:

Plenary 3 - Our Shared Future: Achieving Prosperous Business, Prosperous Society, and a Prosperous Environment
Wednesday, November 30, 18:30-20:00

Speakers/Panelists:

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

Key Messages:

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

good intentions into action. A supportive institutional enabling environment for responsible business is vital to help shape such alliances.
- **Business cuts to the heart of the Global Partnership**. If the private sector is not engaged in achieving the SDGs, we are missing critical opportunities. As an engine for growth, business generates wealt. Public-private collaboration on the "how" of the 2030 Agenda will therefore be even more vital to deliver services effectively, intelligently and with innovation in future.

Overall Summary:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Summary note:

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

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

Panellists:

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

Speakers from the floor:

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

Key Messages:

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

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

Overall Summary:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Summary note:

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

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

Speakers/Panelists:

Lead: Ministry of Public Service Women and Youth, Kenya

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

Moderator: Ms. Nyaradzayi Gumbonzvanda, World YWCA General Secretary

Key Messages:

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

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

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

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

Overall Summary:

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

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

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

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

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

Summary note:

Plenary 6 - Our greatest challenge: Leave no one behind
Thursday, 1 December, 14:00-15:30

Speakers/Panelists:

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

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

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

Speakers (Part I)
    Mr Thomas Greminger, *Vice Minister of Development Cooperation, Switzerland*
    Mr Joran Bjällerstedt, Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ambassador
    Mr Saroj Kumar Jha, Senior Director for FCV Global practice, World Bank
    H.E. Abdullahi Sheikh Ali, *Deputy Minister of Planning and International Cooperation, Somalia*
    Ms. Rita Martin Lopidia, Director EVE South Sudan, CSPPS / CPDE

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

    Speakers (Part II)
Ms. Gina Casar, *Executive Director, Mexican Agency for International Development, Mexico*
Mr. Yongsoo Lee, *Director-General for Development Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Korea*
Ms. Phyllis Kandie, *Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of East African Community, Labour and Social Protection, Ministry of Labour, Kenya*
Ms. Joanna Wronecka, *Undersecretary of State for Development Cooperation, Africa, Middle East and Human Rights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Poland*
Ms. Eni Lestari, *Chair International Migrants' Alliance, CPDE delegate*

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

Key Messages:

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

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

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

Overall Summary:

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

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

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

Summary note:

Plenary Session 7 - From Global Goals to Action: Unleashing the Power of Partnerships
Thursday, 1 December, 15:45-17:15

Speakers/Panelists:

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

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

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

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

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

Key Messages:

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

Overall Summary:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Global
Partnership
for Effective Development
Co-operation

NAIROBI OUTCOME DOCUMENT

1 December, 2016

Nairobi, Kenya

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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, inter-dependence 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 partnerships, 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 sharing 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 co-operation, 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 support 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, noninterference 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.

THE UNIQUE ROLE OF THE MONITORING FRAMEWORK

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.[1] The Monitoring Framework will complement and not duplicate the

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[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 5.1.c and 17.15.1.

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.

PART TWO: OUR SHARED PURPOSE

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

20. 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.

33. We endorse the following commitments, which will enable us to sustain political momentum and practical action for effective development co-operation in support of the successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

34. 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.

35. 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

36. 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.

37. 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.

38. 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.

39. 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.

40. 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

41. 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.

42. 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.

Parliaments

43. We acknowledge the essential role of national parliaments through enactment of legislation and adoption of budgets related to the 2030 Agenda. We further acknowledge the central role of parliaments in ensuring oversight and accountability for the effective implementation of national and international commitments, including public-private partnerships. We will strengthen the capacity of parliaments in their role as the principal institutions of representation, legislation and oversight.

44. 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.

45. Partners 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.

Local governments

46. 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.

47. 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.

48. 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.

49. 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

50. 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.

51. 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.

52. 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.

53. 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.

54. 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.

55. 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.

56. 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.

57. 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

58. 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.

59. 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 Peace-building 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.

60. 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

61. 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.

62. 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. We will provide the platform for the business sector to explore, share, adopt or adapt practical approaches suited to each market context. This can help to ensure fair and transparent risk-sharing and alignment with the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

63. 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.

64. 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

65. 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.

66. 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.

67. 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

68. 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.

69. 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.

70. 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

71. 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.

72. 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.

73. 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.

74. 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.

75. 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.

76. 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 improvement 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.

77. 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.

78. 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.

79. 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.

80. 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.

81. 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

82. 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

83. 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.

84. 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.

85. 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.

86. We will further reverse the trend of underinvestment in gender equality and women's empowerment by harnessing all conventional and innovative forms of financing - public, private, domestic and international – to achieve the goal of gender equality.

87. 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

88. 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.

89. 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

90. 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.

91. 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.

92. 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

93. 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.

94. 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.

95. 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.

96. 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

97. 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.

98. 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 decades 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.

99. 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.

PART THREE: A PLATFORM FOR ACTION

MANDATE AND WORKING ARRANGEMENTS

97. 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 (FfD) 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 FfD Forum, and country-level utility for its stakeholders. To this effect we have updated our mandate and working arrangements, which are available in Annex 1.

98. 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.

99. 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.

100.   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.

OUR APPRECIATION

101.   We wish to thank the 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.

102.   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.

ANNEXES

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 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) allowing 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 co-ordination 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	
3	Governments representing the full spectrum of development co-operation, respecting rotational regional representation
1	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)
Members of the Steering Committee	
7	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.
2	Representative of dual-character countries
3	Representatives of DAC countries as providers of development co-operation
1	Representative of the business sector
1	Representative of parliaments
1	Representative of civil society
1	Representative of multilateral development banks
1	Representative of the UNDP/UNDG
1	Representative of the OECD/DAC
1	Representative of Arab providers

1	Representative of trade unions
1	Representative of foundations
1	Representative of sub-national governments

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 co-operation 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 29 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://effectiveco-operation.org/monitoring-countryprogress/global-partnership-initiatives/.

INITIATIVE	LEAD ORGANISATION	DESCRIPTION
BUILDING INCLUSIVE PARTNERSHIPS – CIVIL SOCIETY		
Civil Society Continuing Campaign for Effective Development	CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness	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.
Advancing the CSO Enabling Environment & CSO Development Effectiveness	Task Team on CSO Development Effectiveness and Enabling Environment	This initiative aims to help refine Indicator Two of the GPEDC Monitoring Framework (as appropriate); produce a stock-take of the 3rd 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.
DataShift	CIVICUS, World Alliance for Citizen Participation	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.
The Big Idea: Youth-led, data-driven accountability and governance	Restless Development	A partnership to equip young people with knowledge and skills to use data to mobilise citizens' action and hold their governments accountable.

INITIATIVE	LEAD ORGANISATION	DESCRIPTION
BUILDING INCLUSIVE PARTNERSHIPS – BUSINESS SECTOR		
Business Partnership Action: Unleashing the power of Business for the SDGs	The Partnering Initiative	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.
Guidelines for Effective Philanthropic Engagement	Network of Foundations Working for Development (netFWD), European Foundation Centre, Stars Foundation, UNDP, WINGS, support from Rockefeller Foundation	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.
Better Than Cash Alliance	Better than Cash Alliance	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.
BUILDING INCLUSIVE PARTNERSHIPS – SOUTH-SOUTH CO-OPERATION		
Promoting effective Triangular Co-operation	Mexico	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.
Future International Co-operation Policy Network	Articulação SUL, China International Development Research Network, Participatory Research in Asia and Institute of Development Studies	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.

INITIATIVE	LEAD ORGANISATION	DESCRIPTION
		BUILDING INCLUSIVE PARTNERSHIPS – MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PARTNERSHIPS
Promoting Effective Partnering (PEP)	Collective Leadership Institute, Partnership Brokers Association, Partnerships in Practice, Partnerships Resource Centre, The Partnering Initiative	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: www.effectivepartnering.org
Social Dialogue in Development	Trade Union Development Co-operation Network	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.
Together for 2030: Partnering to Deliver a Sustainable Future for All	Every Woman Every Child initiative; the Global Partnership for Education (GPE); Sanitation and Water for All; Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN); Zero Hunger Challenge	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.

INITIATIVE	LEAD ORGANISATION	DESCRIPTION
CONDUCTING TRANSPARENT AND RESPONSIBLE DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION		
Additional efforts on International Aid Transparency Initiative	International Aid Transparency Initiative	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.
Joint Programming, Managing Diversity and Reducing Fragmentation	European Commission, Germany and Uganda	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.
Statement of Resolve by the National and Regional Arab development finance institutions, the Islamic Development Bank and the OPEC Fund for International Development	National and Regional Arab development finance institutions, the Islamic Development Bank and the OPEC Fund for International Development	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.
ENSURING COHERENCE BETWEEN CLIMATE FINANCE AND OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE		
Partnership for Climate Finance and Development	OECD, UNDP and CPDE	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.
FOCUSING ON RESULTS AND PROMOTING MUTUAL ACCOUNTABILITY		
Results and mutual accountability	Bangladesh and Switzerland	An initiative to support knowledge sharing on Country Results Frameworks and mutual accountability at regional and country-level. An initiative to support knowledge sharing and suggest ways to improve Country Results Frameworks and promote mutual accountability at

INITIATIVE	LEAD ORGANISATION	DESCRIPTION
		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.
MOBILISING FLOWS BEYOND OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE		
Active support to Tax Inspectors Without Borders"	OECD Task Force on Tax and Development	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.
Endorsement of the Principles for International Engagement in Supporting Developing Countries in Revenue Matters	OECD Task Force on Tax and Development	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.
Strengthening comparable tax statistical indicators	OECD and regional organisations	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.
Tax Administration Diagnostic Assessment Tool (TADAT)	International Monetary Fund, TADAT Steering Committee and Belgium	An assessment tool to provide a framework for assessing the strengths and weaknesses of a country's tax administration.
PROMOTING DEVELOPMENT IN SITUATIONS OF CONFLICT AND FRAGILITY		
New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States	International Dialogue for Peacebuilding and Statebuilding	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.

INITIATIVE	LEAD ORGANISATION	DESCRIPTION
Working Group on Good Practice Principles for Value Chain Development in FCS	International Finance Corporation IFC, Clingendael Institute, Spark, Shell	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.
PROMOTING THE USE OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL METHODS FOR MEASURING DEVELOPMENT		
Multidimensional poverty methodologies for effective international development co-operation that ensure no one is left behind	Mexico	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.
STEPPING-UP EFFORTS AT REGIONAL AND COUNTRY-LEVEL		
Agricord	AFDI, Acodea, Agriterra, AHA, Asiadhrra, ASPRODEB, CSA, FFD, Fert, WeEffect, Trias, UPA-DI	An initiative to carry out capacity building projects for professional farmers' organisations in developing countries.
Platform for Regional Integration Development Effectiveness	Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) with Djibouti Institute for Diplomatic and Strategic Studies and Open University of Mauritius	A forum for facilitation; partnerships; guidance; region's capacity; regional diplomacy skills.
STRENGTHENING DEVELOPING COUNTRY OWNERSHIP		
Effective Institutions Platform	Effective Institutions Platform	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.

INITIATIVE	LEAD ORGANISATION	DESCRIPTION
The role of local and regional governments in effective development	UCLG, UCLG Africa, CEMRPLATFORMA, Commonwealth Local Government Forum, International Association of Francophone Mayors, European Commission	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).