



Global Partnership

for Effective Development
Co-operation

SENIOR-LEVEL MEETING

SUMMARY

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ADDRESSING **HOW** WE WORK TOGETHER, FOR MORE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES

Effectiveness: A Critical Enabler of the 2030 Agenda

'The traditional approach to development will not bring the SDGs to life. We need to put in place a real paradigm shift in terms of ambition, scale and speed to match the 2030 Agenda.'



Ms. Amina J. MOHAMMED

Deputy Secretary-General, United Nations
During her opening address at the 2019 SLM

The scale of the ambition captured in the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** has moved from a whole-of-government effort to whole-of-society, and from billions to trillions. In this context, the proposition of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC) is two-fold. First, that multi-stakeholder approaches will be increasingly critical moving forward.

Second, that we have what we want to achieve in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and a framework for what this needs in the Financing for Development (FfD) process. Complementing these by addressing how we partner and work together (the effectiveness principles) will be critical for the enabling architecture of the 2030 Agenda.

The internationally-agreed effectiveness principles provide a framework for all stakeholders to maximise the potential of each dollar spent:

Country Ownership



Focus on Results



Inclusive Partnerships



Transparency and Mutual Accountability



The Senior-Level Meeting

The Global Partnership's first Senior-Level Meeting held in the margins of the 2019 High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development at United Nations Headquarters in New York. The meeting attracted over 600+ senior policymakers and development co-operation practitioners from government, civil society, parliaments, multilateral organisations, the private sector, philanthropy, academia and others, who affirmed effectiveness as an essential driver for sustainable development.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

Over two days, the SLM galvanised a multi-stakeholder constellation of actors into the changes needed to accelerate SDG implementation at the country level, and globally, articulating some key takeaways:

- Development Effectiveness is a cornerstone for sustainable development.

The effectiveness agenda is a means and tool to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs. Discussions over the two days showed strong linkages between the work of the Global Partnership and SDG implementation efforts, as well as the Financing for Development agenda.

- New evidence on development effectiveness informs action at the global and country level.

New evidence and tools will support partners to learn from good practice, identify shortcomings and propel new solutions to tackle some of the most difficult implementation challenges to reach the SDGs:

- The SLM launched the Global Partnership's [2019 Progre ort](#). It builds on data collected by 86 partner countries and hundreds of development partners who tracked progress on implementing the effectiveness principles.
- It also launched [individual country profiles](#) to make national results more easily usable.
- The new GPEDC [Compendium of Good Practices](#) compiles success stories from the country level and shows how partner countries overcome common effectiveness challenges.

- Adopting development effectiveness to diverse types of partnerships and modalities is key to responding to emerging needs in different contexts.

- The [Kampala Principles](#) for effective private sector engagement through development cooperation, launched at the SLM, provide new guidance for governments, development partners, businesses and civil society to make private sector partnerships more effective at the country level.
- The SLM also launched tailored approaches to monitoring effectiveness in [fragile context](#) and through South-South Co-operation.
- At the SLM, the Global Partnership Initiative on Effective Triangular Co-operation presented its recently launched [Voluntary Guidelines for Effective Triangular Co-operation](#).

Each SLM session was organised by a session group, consisting of governments and other stakeholders active in the Global Partnership. These groups prepared the session summaries presented in this document.

OPENING SESSION

Effectiveness as a Cornerstone for Achieving Sustainable Development



SPEAKERS AND PANELISTS

- **Master of Ceremonies:**
Ms. Julie **GICHURU**, Kenyan Entrepreneur and Media Personality
- **Co-Chair Introductions:**
 - H.E. Mr. M. Abdul **MANNAN**, Minister of Planning, Bangladesh (on behalf of Ministerial Co-Chairs)
 - Mr. Vitalice **MEJA**, Reality of Aid Africa, Non-executive Co-Chair
- **Opening Remarks:**
 - Ms. Amina J. **MOHAMMED**, Deputy Secretary-General, United Nations
 - Mr. Jeffrey **SCHLAGENHAUF**, Deputy Secretary-General, OECD
 - Ms. Ulrika **MODÉER**, Director for External Relations & Advocacy, UNDP



H.E. Mr. M. Abdul MANNAN
Minister of Planning, Bangladesh

*'Effectiveness and the SDGs are highly interdependent.
We cannot achieve any of them alone.'*

KEY MESSAGES

- **Effective development co-operation is at the heart of sustainable development and a key tool to address new challenges in a fast-paced environment.** The development landscape has evolved since the Paris Declaration (2005) and Busan Partnership Agreement (2011), with new and persistent challenges affecting the ways in which countries plan and implement their development efforts. Development actors need to adapt their approaches to a more diverse and complex set of challenges and needs. Moreover, countries are increasingly realising the crucial importance of effectiveness to deliver the 2030 Agenda on time as the deadline to meet the SDGs approaches.
- **The Global Partnership monitoring exercise provides clear evidence on where efforts should be focused to meet the commitments made in Paris and Busan.** In addition to providing data to track the realization of the SDGs, the Global Partnership promotes inclusive dialogue at the country level, informing evidence-based discussions and fostering trust.
- **Based on the 2030 Agenda's ambitions, the Global Partnership is a unique platform in which all stakeholders are seen as equal and independent partners in development.** The Global Partnership fosters a whole-of-society approach that underpins the need to reflect on how partners work together towards the SDGs.

SESSION SUMMARY

- **H.E. Mr. M. Abdul Mannan** opened the meeting on behalf of the ministerial Co-Chairs of the Global Partnership (Bangladesh, Germany and Uganda). He shared Bangladesh's experience in developing an approach to ensure that effectiveness is at the forefront of the country's SDG efforts. In this path to achieve the SDGs, Bangladesh sees effective co-operation with development partners as an integral part of the country's strategy. Mr. Mannan urged participants not to forget the commitments made on the 2005 Paris Declaration and expressed his belief that the relevance of the Global Partnership will grow in the future as the deadline to meet the SDGs approaches.
- Representing the non-governmental members of the Global Partnership, **Mr. Vitalice Meja** highlighted the inclusive nature of the platform, which reflects the aspiration of the 2030 Agenda by acknowledging all stakeholders as equal and independent partners in development. Mr Meja emphasised the contributions of the private sector, civil society, foundations and parliaments to sustainable development, each fulfilling their own complementary roles. Based on the results of the latest monitoring round, he expressed concern over the implementation pace of some of the commitments made in Busan, such as those on mutual accountability, gender budgeting and the amount of aid on budget subject to parliamentary oversight. Mr. Meja called upon the Global Partnership to create a new multi-stakeholder work stream on the shrinking civil society space, develop a new indicator to encapsulate the contributions of philanthropic organisations and support the private sector to implement the Kampala Principles for effective private sector engagement through development co-operation.

- **Ms. Amina J. Mohammed** noted the changing landscape of development with emerging challenges such as climate change and migration. These challenges have enabled the creation of new partnerships and forms of development co-operation, which aim to accelerate the realisation of the 2030 Agenda in an ever-changing world. Ms Mohammed recognised the importance of the Global Partnership as a mechanism that focus on realising development effectiveness where it matters, at the country and local levels. Ms. Mohammed believes that the value of the effectiveness agenda and the effectiveness principles is at the heart of the agenda our world needs now.
- **Mr. Jeffrey Schlagenhauf** reminded the audience of the decrease in foreign direct investments (FDI) and official development aid (ODA) going to partner countries in recent years. Against this backdrop, he urged participants to ensure that every dollar spent contributes to saving and improving lives in the most effective and catalytic way possible to accelerate progress towards the SDGs. He emphasised the need to plan, deliver and demonstrate results; share responsibility and build trust; foster collective action around common agendas and scale up investments from public private and blended sources. He believes that collective efforts for better partnerships can only succeed if guided by evidence. In this sense, he highlighted the results of the Global Partnership monitoring round, which gathered evidence from 86 partner countries and more than 100 development partners, as a crucial source for these efforts.
- **Ms. Ulrika Modéer** emphasised the GPEDC ambition to reach as many as possible by doing development in new and different ways. She noted the need to advocate for the effectiveness principles on the ground. Ms. Modéer invited participants to raise the importance of the effectiveness agenda in the different assemblies where the SDGs are discussed and share the Global Partnership's experience in working with governments to support the development of their own pathways to sustainable economies and societies.



Ms. Amina J. MOHAMMED

Deputy Secretary-General, United Nations

'The traditional approach to development will not bring the SDGs to life. We need to put in place a real paradigm shift in terms of ambition, scale and speed to match the 2030 Agenda.'

SESSION 1

Effective Development Co-operation to achieve the SDGs: Concrete examples of what works

Session leads: Germany and Uganda



SPEAKERS AND PANELISTS

- **Moderator:**

Mr. Dominik **ZILLER**, Director General, International Development Policy, Federal Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development, Germany

- **Speakers:**

- Ms. Satu **SANTALA**, Director-General, Department for Development Policy, Finland
- Mr. Fredrick **TWESIIME TABURA**, Principal Economist, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, Uganda
- Dr. Eun Mee **KIM**, Dean and Professor at the Graduate School of International Studies, Ewha University, Republic of Korea



Mr. Fredrick TWESIIME TABURA

Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic
Development, Uganda

'We can never achieve the SDGs if we are working in isolation. Make sure you build a partnership that gives civil society the right to talk, the academia the right to advise you and private sector the right to invest.'

KEY MESSAGES

- Recent evidence demonstrates the positive impact of the effectiveness principles on the ground.
Evaluations from a wide range of countries show a positive correlation between development cooperation approaches that observe the effectiveness principles and a better, more sustained impact.
- Inclusive partnerships** are a core principle for implementing the 2030 Agenda, **mutual accountability** is key to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as well as creating and supporting an **enabling environment** for the participation of all stakeholders.
- Linking global agendas is crucial for effectively delivering on agreed commitments.**
The effectiveness agenda is a cornerstone for the international efforts for sustainable development – closely linked to the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, Financing for Development, and the global Climate Action Agenda.
- Implementing the effectiveness principles improves development outcomes ‘in the real world’.**
They increase the impact and quality of development co-operation and multiply the potential of each dollar spent on sustainable development – from the global to the local level. To maximize the positive impact of development efforts, it is important to **measure results** and to focus on **alignment to national priorities**.

SESSION SUMMARY

- The session opened with a welcome address by **Mr. Dominik Ziller**, who highlighted the value of the effectiveness principles to increase development impact and generate better results for achieving the SDGs at country-level. Mr. Ziller addressed key factors to achieve this: engaging all relevant stakeholders as equal partners as stated in SDG 17 and implementing the effectiveness principles on the ground.
- In her contribution, **Ms. Satu Santala** shared recent findings from a review of relevant academic and research literature and from a study commissioned by the European Commission. She underlined the impact that the application of development effectiveness principles has had in delivering better development results, including on SDGs 4, 8 and 13. Inclusive ownership of development policies and strategies as well as the use of country systems were found to have a positive impact in development co-operation, especially in areas such as education and health, better public financial management, and strengthened domestic accountability.
- Further examples showed that good partnerships are essential for bringing in more resources, increasing impact, and establishing checks and balances. Transparency and good data can enable decision-makers to see where programs are working and where not and incentivize responsible behavior by providers.

- In his intervention, **Mr. Fred Twesiime** highlighted key messages and findings on addressing practical challenges for effective development co-operation at country-level, based on the Ugandan experience. In order to improve implementation of effectiveness principles, Mr. Twesiime noted the need to invest in strong planning, management systems and policies. He also raised the importance of having a robust macro-economic framework in place and fostering partnerships “on equal footing”.
- The final panel contribution by **Prof. Eun Mee Kim** complemented the findings of the exemplary case stories with a focus on the academic perspective on the effectiveness debate. In her presentation, Prof. Kim addressed the uneven progress in achieving the SDGs and pointed out entry points for transformation on different levels – in accordance to the Global Sustainable Development Report. As the findings show, effective development co-operation can generate synergies for achieving the SDGs, while there is also need for further action and increased attention in order to leave no-one behind and to address effects of climate change.
- On a general note, the session has shown that - as we strive to fill the funding gaps for delivering the SDGs and to develop and agree robust global methodologies for measuring progress on their achievement - by strengthening effectiveness, through better partnerships, accompanied by policy reforms, effective co-operation will achieve greater, better and faster progress towards the SDGs.



Mr. Dominik ZILLER

Director General 'International Development Policy',
Federal Ministry for Economic Co-operation and
Development, Germany

'The global development agenda rests in three pillars: the 2030 Agenda, the Addis Ababa Agenda and the Effectiveness Agenda.'

SESSION 2

Implementation of the Effectiveness Principles: Practical Lessons from Stakeholders and Country Evidence

Session leads: The Non-Executive GPEDC Co-Chair and Bangladesh



SPEAKERS AND PANELISTS

- **Moderator:**

Ms. Minh-Thu PHAM, Executive Director, Global Policy, United Nations Foundation

- **Framing Remarks:** Ms. Ulrika MODÉER, Director for External Relations & Advocacy, UNDP and Mr. Jorge MOREIRA DA SILVA, Director, Development Co-operation Directorate, OECD.

- **Keynote:** Hon. Fiame Naomi MATA'AFA, Deputy Prime Minister, Member of Parliament, Samoa

- **Speakers:**

- H.E. Mr. U Thaung TUN, Union Minister, Ministry of Investment & Foreign Economic Relations, Myanmar,
- Mr. Richard SSEWAKIRIYANGA, Executive Director, Uganda National NGO Forum,
- Ms. Marie OTTOSSON, Deputy Director-General, Swedish International Dev Coop Agency (SIDA)
- Hon. Amadou CISSÉ, Member of Parliament, Mali
- Ms. Mariam Nanyunja KIGGUNDU, Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Development, Uganda



H.E. Mr. U Thaung TUN

Union Minister, Ministry of Investment & Foreign
Economic Relations, Myanmar

'Thanks to our participation in the 2016 and 2018 monitoring rounds, Myanmar was able to measure quantitative progress towards sustainable development for the first time.'

KEY MESSAGES

- Partner countries have made considerable improvements to their national systems and developed coherent national developments strategies since the first Global Partnership monitoring exercise. Nevertheless, development partners have space to improve their use of country systems and the alignment to national priorities to make development co-operation more effective.
- While the achievement of the 2030 Agenda require a whole-of-society approach, some stakeholders may need substantial support to play an active role in delivering the SDGs. Effective development co-operation requires strong support from development partners, political leadership at the country level, effective institutions and accountable and inclusive partnerships.
- The Global Partnership should continue its efforts to link its activities to the SDGs. It should reflect on how to further refine its monitoring framework and continue to look at different channels through which development co-operation is delivered. Furthermore, the importance of data collection and quality for achieving sustainable development should be considered in the future.

SESSION SUMMARY

- Ms. **Ulrika Modéer** opened the session by highlighting some key findings of the 2018 monitoring round, which drew on the record participation of 86 partner country governments and more than 100 development partners, doubling the participation from the first round in 2014. Partner countries have made sustained progress in the quality of their national development strategies, showing significant improvement since 2011. On the other hand, only one-third of partner countries collect the necessary data to track implementation of national strategies. Ms. Modéer emphasised the need to further reflect on the importance of data quality and collection to strengthen the evidence base and feedback loops for more informed and effective development co-operation.
- Mr. **Jorge Moreira da Silva** emphasised that the latest Global Partnership monitoring round has shown that development partners are falling behind on their commitments. For example, use of governmentdefined results, statistics and monitoring systems has declined since 2016. Mr. Moreira da Silva noted that while partner countries are making slow, but steady progress in strengthening systems, development partners use of these systems is not following the improved quality. He reminded that the longer a partner is in a country the higher the use of national systems, highlighting that strong, longterm partnerships are at the heart of effective development co-operation.
- The Hon. **Fiaame Naomi Mata'afa** emphasised the importance of the Pacific Forum Compact in supporting efforts to strengthen national systems and engagement with development partners. This increased interest and participation in the Global Partnership monitoring, which complemented regional and national efforts. As a result, ownership and leadership over national agendas has strengthened, including mechanisms to guide development partners' engagement.

- Myanmar's experience in making development co-operation more effective at the country-level was presented by **H.E. Mr. U Thaung Tun**. The country has recently developed a comprehensive reform agenda, the Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan (MSDP). The plan comprises a coherent roadmap for all future reforms with the aim of transforming Myanmar from a lower middle-income country to an upper middle-income country. The MSDP provides a long-term vision and serves as a national results framework. It also provides development stakeholders with strategic planning metrics for prioritisation and sequencing of development initiatives. Mr. Tun noted that development partners were taking steps to align with the MSDP.
- The shrinking civil society space depicted in the latest monitoring report was raised by **Mr. Richard Ssewakiryanga**, who also noted the need to invest in a truly whole-of-society approach, in line with the aspirations of the 2030 Agenda. In this sense, all actors should work together to create conditions for transparency at the level of budgets, plans and expenditure. CSOs should also play their part by supporting their own effectiveness, an objective that is encapsulated in the Istanbul Principles for CSO Development Effectiveness.
- **Ms. Marie Ottosson** praised the efforts of the Global Partnership and its stakeholders to adapt the monitoring framework to a new development reality marked by the adoption of the SDGs and the engagement of new actors in development, such as the civil society and private sector. This path is in line with Sweden's approach to development co-operation. The country channels most of its support through multilateral organisations that are present at country-level and CSOs. Sweden looks forward to future refinements of the monitoring frameworks and the implementation phase of the private sector engagement principles.
- The **Hon. Amadou Cissé** recalled that many parliaments do not have enough resources to play an active role in the effectiveness agenda. Therefore, the support of development partners and other stakeholders is crucial to allow parliamentarians to play their supervising role, increasing accountability of all sources of funding and increasing the transparency around ODA at the country level.
- **Ms. Mariam Nanyunja Kiggundu** explained that Uganda carried out a review of its development cooperation architecture, which, among other findings, showed that resources were not aligned to national priorities and mutual accountability mechanisms required improvements. Based on this review exercise, Uganda is now developing a new development co-operation strategy, consulting widely for inclusive participation, while maintaining dialogue with development partners through the National Partnership Forum. Uganda has also created an online system for all development assistance, moving from excel to online, and made improvements in appropriating off-budget support, which currently does not go through government approval.



Hon. Fiame Naomi Mata'afa

Deputy Prime Minister,
Member of Parliament, Samoa

'Effective development co-operation requires strong political leadership and will; effective institutions and capacities; and inclusive partnerships based on mutual accountability'

SESSION 3: PARALLEL SESSION A

Effective Development Co-operation in Fragile Contexts

Session leads: Afghanistan/g7+



SPEAKERS AND PANELISTS

- **Moderator:**

Dr. Gary **MILANTE**, Director of Studies, Peace and Development, Stockholm. Peace Research Institute

- **Speakers:**

- Mr. Bienvenu **KOVOUNGBO**, Director of Multilateral Co-operation, National SDG Focal Point, Ministry of Economy, Planning and International Co-operation, Central African Republic,
- Mr. Diakalia **OUATTARA**, Secretary-General, Forum National sur la Dette et la Pauvreté (FNDP), Focal Point of the Civil Society Platform for Peacebuilding (CSPPS), Côte d'Ivoire,
- Mr. Tomoyuki **KIMURA**, Director-General, Strategy, Policy & Partnerships Department, Asian Development Bank (ADB),
- Mr. Eloi **KOUZOUNDJI**, President, Groupe de Réflexion sur la Démocratie et le Développement Economique et Social and CSPPS Deputy Focal Point, Central African Republic
- Ms. Zongo Kabore **ALIMATOU**, Director of Coordination and Effectiveness of Public Development Aid, Ministry of Economy, Finance and Development, Burkina Faso.



Mr. Bienvenu Kovoungbo

Ministry of Economy, Planning and International
Co-operation, Central African Republic

'Trust is a key dimension for effective development cooperation in fragile contexts though it is hard to measure.'

KEY MESSAGES

- **Development partners need to adapt their approach in fragile contexts**, with more time needed at every step along the way of implementing a programme and tailored responses. In this sense, the Global Partnership's effort to adapt its monitoring framework is a welcomed initiative.
- **Inclusive, long-term partnerships are fundamental to build trust among development actors.** Civil society can play an important role in bridging the gap between institutions and citizens.
- **Development partners should support efforts to build capacity at the country level to foster sustainable partnerships.** Capacity building initiatives should not focus solely on public administration, but also include other stakeholders that have an important role in sustainable development, such as civil society and private sector.

SESSION SUMMARY

- **Mr. Bienvenu Kovoungbo** explained that following a long crisis situation, the Central African Republic (CAR) developed a national development and peace consolidation plan with the support of development partners, civil society and private sector. The implementation process relies heavily on trust, which is progressively built between the government and the population. Trust is a key dimension though it is hard to measure. The monitoring of the three-year national development and peace consolidation plan involves all stakeholders. It shows that trust still needs to be consolidated as development partners are still reluctant to fully engage. Building trust will also require strengthening national capacities.
- **Mr. Diakalia Ouattara** noted that civil society can inform decisions to ensure they lead to positive impact, provided there is recognition of its expertise, respect and a frank dialogue inspired by the common goal of building sustainable and peaceful development. In Côte d'Ivoire, a platform for dialogue on security and peace was established for this purpose, with good results. The discussions within the platform led to the incorporation of the New Deal's five peace-building and state-building goals in the strategies of key ministries.
- Building on the interventions of fellow panellists, **Mr. Eloi Kouzoundji** confirmed the key role played by CSOs in engaging with local communities to prepare the post-conflict elections in the CAR and the country's new constitution, ensuring a broad legitimacy to the elected authorities and acceptance of the new constitution. As a result, there was no post-elections conflict. Civil society is now part of the coordination platform on the SDG implementation and is involved in reporting exercises. Mr Kouzoundji also stressed the importance of trust and the need to strengthen the capacity of civil society for increasing accountability.

- Mr. Tomoyuki Kimura shared ADB's experience working with Afghanistan on sectors such as infrastructure, agriculture and natural resource management. He noted the challenges ADB faced related to insecurity, poor performance of contractors and lack of project readiness. The deterioration of its portfolio led ADB to adapt its approach and develop with the government a new Country Partnership Strategy, which integrates various approaches to fragile and conflict-affected situations. In concrete terms, this involves:
 - i) a renewed approach to procurement that enables more national and local bidders;
 - ii) reliance on a third-party monitoring firm to conduct field visits; and
 - iii) a new project social contract to increase ownership by local communities, address disputes and facilitate exit strategies. Improvements are noted as a result of this new approach.
- Ms. Zongo Kabore Alimatou's intervention focused on Burkina Faso's efforts to renew its institutional approach to private sector engagement and mobilise additional resources for the country's development. The government has created a new public-private partnership (PPP) directorate and approved legislation improving the business enabling environment with the aim of attracting new investments in strategic areas for Burkina's Faso development.



Mr. Tomoyuki KIMURA

Director-General, Strategy,
Policy & Partnerships Department,
Asian Development Bank (ADB)

'Consultations with local communities at the planning and implementation phases are key to the success of co-operation projects.'

SESSION 3: PARALLEL SESSION B

Effectiveness in South-South Co-operation

Session lead: Mexico



SPEAKERS AND PANELISTS

○ **Moderator:**

Ms. Caroline **KHAMATI MUGALA**, Exec. Secretary of the East African Trade-Union Confederation, Tanzania

○ **Speakers:**

- Mr. Jorge **CHEDIEK**, Director, UNOSSC and Envoy of the UN Secretary-General on South-South Co-operation,
- Mr. Priyanto **ROHMATTULLAH**, Deputy Director for Global Development Co-operation, Ministry of National Development Planning, Indonesia,
- Mr. Noel **GONZALEZ**, Director-General for Planning & Development Co-operation Policies, Mexican Agency for International Development Co-operation,
- Ms. Marita **GONZALEZ**, Co-Chair, CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness,
- Mr. Sachin **CHATURVEDI**, Director, Research-Information System for Developing Countries (RIS)
- Mr. Enrique **O'FARRILL**, Chief, Department of Bilateral & Multilateral Co-operation, Chilean International Cooperation Agency for Development



Mr. Noel GONZALEZ

Mexican Agency for International
Development Co-operation

'As we aim at increasing the impact of our development co-operation, the Global Partnership provides us the opportunity to learn from examples and practices that we can adapt to our type of co-operation.'

KEY MESSAGES

- As acknowledged by paragraph 11 of the BAPA+40 Outcome Document, **there is need to enhance the development effectiveness of South-South Co-operation (SSC)**, by developing common standards and parameters to assess the impact of SSC.
- The pilot monitoring framework developed with the support of the Government of Mexico provides an important reference to start discussing how to improve the monitoring and review mechanisms of SSC through concrete indicators and frameworks with the aim of enhancing its effectiveness vis-à-vis the achievement of the SDGs.
- The development of common standards and parameters to assess the impact of SSC requires the active engagement and co-operation among all stakeholders, including trade unions and civil society. Their participation in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of SSC projects enhances democratic ownership, promotes a peoples-centered, human rights-based approach to development and strengthens accountability.
- Discussions on how to enhance the effectiveness of SSC should continue to take part in appropriate fora at the national, regional and global levels, including in the framework of the GPEDC and relevant bodies of the UN system, such as the UNOSSC.

SESSION SUMMARY

- The objective of the session was to promote development effectiveness in South-South Co-operation (SSC) by:
 - (i) highlighting the different ways SSC providers ensure the effectiveness of their cooperation activities; and
 - (ii) examining how monitoring the effectiveness of SSC contributes to the achievement of development goals.
- In his opening remarks, **Mr. Jorge Chediek** explained the evolution of the discussion on SSC in the past years: from disagreement over appropriated methodologies to measure the impact of cooperation efforts to a consensus on the need to enhance the effectiveness of all types of co-operation, including SSC, to deliver on the commitments made on the 2030 Agenda.
- Mr. Priyanto Rohmattullah** noted the dimension of Indonesia's development co-operation programme, a major provider of technical assistance through SSC. He also emphasised the importance of engaging with the civil society and private sector to promote transparency and accountability in the use of public resources.

- Mr. Noel Gonzalez presented the pilot monitoring framework and explained the inclusive process that led to the development of the current set of indicators, which involved more than 100 stakeholders through an online consultation and in-person meeting. The indicators include
 - (i) the alignment of SSC projects to national results frameworks and priorities;
 - (ii) CSOs' participation;
 - (iii) inclusive public-private dialogue;
 - (iv) public availability of information on SSC projects; and
 - (v) parliamentary oversight.The results of the pilot study based on the recently-developed framework will feed the development of Mexico's development co-operation strategy for 2020-2024.
- Representing civil society organisations, Ms. Marita Gonzalez provided an overview of the SSC processes led by the civil society around the world. Ms. Gonzalez also presented recommendations on how monitoring SSC effectiveness can contribute to achieving the SDGs by incorporating a peoplescentered, human rights-based approach and increasing CSOs' participation in monitoring and impact assessments.
- Mr. Sachin Chaturvedi pointed out the fact that an increasing number of countries providing SSC are working on monitoring frameworks to measure the effectiveness of their efforts. For Mr. Chaturvedi, it is important to encourage and support these efforts to develop tailored tools, also by providing better knowledge of existing frameworks.
- Lastly, Mr. Enrique O'Farrill presented Chile's experience as a SSC provider, as well as its strong focus on country ownership and knowledge sharing among Southern countries. Mr. O'Farrill noted that his experience has shown some challenges to be addressed, such as a more efficient engagement with the private sector and civil society.
- In the final remarks, there was consensus among panelists on the need to enhance the effectiveness of South-South co-operation, by developing common standards and parameters to assess the impact of all efforts. In this context, the pilot project presented by Mexico was considered a useful reference to be adapted to the contexts and needs of other SSC actors.



Mr. Jorge CHEDIEK

Director, UN Office of South-South Co-operation
(UNOSSC) and Envoy of the UN Secretary-General
on South-South Co-operation

'We have a great challenge ahead of us. We have the opportunity to have more and better South-South and Triangular Co-operation.'

SESSION 3: PARALLEL SESSION C

Whole-of-Society Approaches Towards Development Effectiveness: Enabling Inclusion

Session lead: CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness (CPDE)



SPEAKERS AND PANELISTS

○ **Moderator:**

Ms. Ulrika **MODÉER**, UNDP Director for External Relations and Advocacy

○ **Speakers:**

- Ms. Susanna **MOOREHEAD**, Chair, OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC)
- Ms. Monica **ASUNA**, Head, UN Agencies & Development Effectiveness Secretariat, National Treasury and Planning, Kenya
- Mr. Athayde **MOTTA**, Director, Brazilian Institute of Social and Economic Analyses (IBASE), Brazil
- Ms. Orla **MCBREEN**, Head of Civil Society and Development Education Unit, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Ireland, Co-chair Task Team on CSO Development Effectiveness and Enabling Environment – Irish Aid
- Mr. Julius **CAINGLET**, Vice President, Federation of Free Workers (FFW), Philippines
- Mr. Isidre **SALA-QUERALT**, Member of the Executive Bureau of United Regions/Forum of Regional Governments and Global Associations of Regions (ORU Fogar), Director General for Global Affairs, Catalonia, Spain



Ms. Orla MCBREEN

Head of Civil Society and Development
Education Unit, Irish Aid

'When we want to reach those further left behind, they are often in the riskiest situations... so we have to, as donors, increase our risk appetite.'

KEY MESSAGES

- Open civic space, an enabling environment for CSOs, CSO development effectiveness, and peoples' participation, are essential foundations to achieving our 2030 Agenda commitments, and in particular those relating to leaving no one behind.
- Despite renewed commitments, including the 2016 High-Level Meeting pledge to reverse the trend of shrinking civic space, a gap remains between global-level assurances, and national-level implementation as evidence from the 2019 Monitoring Report clearly demonstrates.
- To help close this gap, participants encouraged the Global Partnership to look into the enabling environments for CSOs and CSO development effectiveness in the next programme of work.
The work stream would assess challenges and bottlenecks, and work with Global Partnership members and affiliates to identify, disseminate, and implement solutions.
- The work stream would do so in a way that reinforces that partner-country governments, provider governments, and CSOs, all share responsibility to promote and protect enabling environments for CSOs and to advance CSOs' development effectiveness and accountability.

SESSION SUMMARY

- Ms. Ulrika Modeer**, UNDP Director for External Relations and Advocacy, framed the discussion, as moderator, and opened with the DAC Chair, **Ms. Susanna Moorehead**, drawing attention to the GPEDC third round monitoring results, which show significant gaps in enabling environment for CSOs. Ms. Moorehead also highlighted some positive initiatives from development partners and partner countries and explained that the DAC itself has strengthened its dialogue with CSOs. Rather than instrumentalising CSOs, donors need to support CSOs as development actors in their own right.
- Ms. Monica Asuna** reported on the recent pilot workshop in Kenya, co-organised with the Task Team on CSO Development Effectiveness and Enabling Environment and Reality of Aid Africa, including a short video of the workshop. At the ten-year anniversary mark of the Task Team, this was the first workshop to cascade the Task Team's global-level collaboration and guidance tool to the partner country level.
- In Brazil, the enabling space for the work of CSOs has gone from a positive to a negative one as recounted by IBASE's **Mr. Athayde Motta**. People are being left behind; they are being excluded from economic benefits and from political space. There is no longer room for independent voices, nor engagement by CSOs in the SDGs, despite evidence of the necessity of space for civil society in a recent ActAlliance report. He encouraged support to CSOs' Belgrade Call-to-Action, and to establish a workstream on CSO enabling environment.

- Ireland's **Ms. Orla McBreen** noted that effective development co-operation for SDG achievement, and enabling environments for CSOs, are intertwined. Effectiveness is not possible if some actors are left out, whether as implementing partners or as development actors in their own right. Ms. McBreen shared three reasons why development is less effective than it could be. First is a lack of the partnerships called for in SDG 17, though there are good practice examples such as the Task Team. Second, there is a tendency to forget that the SDGs are for all of us. Development partners would do well to apply lessons from their experiences of what works and doesn't work domestically to their development co-operation approaches. Third, reaching those furthest left behind, who are the most at risk, requires a greater risk appetite, alongside honest conversations with development partner publics about such risks.
- **Mr. Julius Cainglet** from FFW highlighted that social dialogue, an established tool involving governments, employers and trade unions, is at the core of effective development co-operation. He noted that the Philippines' experience is a mixed one. Although trade unions may be engaged in dialogue, they still feel like outsiders looking in, and are not systematically involved.
- ORU Fogar's Catalonia representative, **Mr. Isidre Sala-Queralt** noted that SDG localization needs greater attention, given, as identified by the OECD, that over 60% of the SDGs need local and regional authorities' involvement. Furthermore, local and regional authorities operate closer to the population, and therefore are natural partners with CSOs. Areas needing further progress as identified in the GPEDC progress report and in which local and regional governments can be key partners with CSOs included more inclusive and transparent consultations to enhance ownership, and improvements in legal and regulatory frameworks. The fact that DAC donors need to examine the quality of their support to CSOs, not just the quantity, remains an issue. He also mentioned the limited inclusion of youth; inadequate attention to gender budgeting to ensure women's inclusion; and access to documents in languages other than English. A work stream on enabling environments for CSOs' development effectiveness and accountability, in keeping with GPEDC.



Ms. Ulrika Modeer

UNDP Director for External Relations
and Advocacy

*'Civil society is not only about service delivery...
[they are development] agents in their own right.'*

SESSION 3: PARALLEL SESSION D

Effective Triangular Co-operation

Session lead: Global Partnership Initiative on Effective Triangular Co-operation, represented by Canada and Mexico



SPEAKERS AND PANELISTS

- **Moderator:**

Ms. Ana CIUTI, Director-General of International Co-operation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Worship, Argentina

- **Introductory Remarks:**

- Ms. Elissa Golberg, Assistant Deputy Minister for Strategic Policy, Global Affairs Canada
- Mr. Noel GONZALEZ, Director-General for Planning & Development Co-operation Policies, AMEXCID
- Mr. Jorge CHEDIEK, UN Office of South-South Co-operation Director and Envoy of the UN Secretary-General on South-South Co-operation
- Mr. Jorge MOREIRA DA SILVA, Director, Development Co-operation Directorate, OECD

- **Panelists:**

- Mr. Thiago MAEDA, Institute for Development Co-operation, Unified Workers' Central (CUT), Brazil
- Dr. Rami AHMAD, Senior Advisor to the President, Special Envoy on the Sustainable Development Goals, IsDB
- Mr. Gabriel FERRERO DE LOMA OSORIO, Director-General, Sustainable Development Policies, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Co-operation, Spain
- Mr. Susumu KUWAHARA, Deputy Assistant Minister, International Co-operation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan



Elissa Golberg

Assistant Deputy Minister for
Strategic Policy, Global Affairs Canada

'Our global shared ambition to eradicate poverty isn't going to succeed if we pursue business as usual approaches. We need new and innovative ideas and inclusive collaborations, such as Triangular Co-operation, in order to achieve the ambitious 2030 Agenda that we set out for ourselves.'

KEY MESSAGES

- **Triangular co-operation is a growing and transformative modality that will help accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.** It builds on the comparative strengths of different development partners and brings innovative and flexible solutions to address development challenges. The approach of the Global Partnership Initiative on Effective Triangular Co-operation (GPI), in particular, creates a dynamic model that complements both North-South and South-South co-operation.
- **As triangular co-operation continues to evolve to respond to the requirements of the 2030 Agenda, development partners may draw from key GPI products to explore better triangular cooperation** including a [video on effective triangular co-operation](#), the [Voluntary Guidelines for Effective Triangular Co-operation](#) and the report [Triangular Co-operation in the Era of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#).

SESSION SUMMARY

- In their welcoming remarks, **Ms. Elissa Golberg** and **Mr. Noel Gonzalez** noted that achieving the objectives of the 2030 Agenda requires an ambitious push to accelerate sustainable development efforts. The global ambition to eradicate extreme poverty will not succeed with business-as-usual approaches. We need new, tested ideas and inclusive partnerships for sustainable development. Triangular co-operation is a growing and transformative modality that will help accelerate the implementation of the 2030. It builds on the comparative strengths of different development partners to bring innovative and flexible solutions to address development challenges.
- **Ms. Ana Ciuti** reminded that Argentina organised the Second High-level United Nations Conference on South South Co-operation (BAPA+40) in March 2019 and supported the efforts of the GPI and GPEDC in advancing effective triangular co-operation. The BAPA+40 Outcome Document provides a clear mandate to scale up effective triangular co-operation for the achievement of 2030 Agenda and leveraging the GPI as a key platform to take this modality forward.
- **Mr. Jorge Moreira da Silva** presented the Voluntary Guidelines on Effective Triangular Co-operation. The guidelines were created building on an inclusive process, with multiple rounds of engagement with a broad range of stakeholders. Following BAPA+40, the next step will be to operationalise and implement the voluntary guidelines. The 5th International Meeting on Triangular Co-operation, which will take place in Lisbon, Portugal, in October 2019 will serve as an important milestone to concretely lay out the path forward.
- **Mr. Thiago Maeda** noted that trade unions are important actors for development co-operation, including triangular co-operation, with lessons and best practices from decades of experiences to share. Trade unions consider effective and inclusive triangular co-operation an important mechanism to advance the 2030 Agenda. Social dialogue is key to ensure democratic ownership in triangular co-operation. The GPEDC Kampala Principles and other international labor standards, in particular, provide useful guidance to ensuring the highest labor standards are met throughout the development cycle.

- **Mr. Gabriel Ferrero** mentioned that efficiency and effectiveness of triangular co-operation, particularly in light of the GPI report, are fundamental to our efforts in advancing this transformative modality. Spain is committed to the implementation and operationalisation of sustainable development strategies, as well as advancing effective triangular co-operation by leveraging its unique experiences in North-South collaboration.
- **Mr. Rami Ahmad** informed that IsDB, being a South-South development bank, has been involved in South-South co-operation for over 40 years. IsDB is committed to scaling up and increasingly getting involved in triangular co-operation with other partners from the North and South with a focus on building capacity and solving developmental challenges. IsDB calls for adherence to the Voluntary Guidelines, especially by respecting the ownership and national priorities of the recipients. Triangular co-operation should also foster peer-to-peer exchanges, which benefits both providers and recipients. Multilateral development banks could also play a catalytic role by providing project management, training and financial resources. Considering and respecting the choices of both the providers and recipients in such partnerships will lead to long-term sustainable outcomes and will render South-South and Triangular Co-operation more efficient and effective.
- In his closing remarks, **Mr. Susumu Kuwahara** reaffirmed that collaboration with various actors is essential to improve the effectiveness of development co-operation. Triangular co-operation is one of the important tools for achieving the SDGs in terms of promoting inclusive and effective development. Since 1975, Japan has organized thirty country-training programs for more than 3,000 participants per year from all over the world. Following its 2019 summit in Osaka, the G20 issued a declaration that makes explicit references to the importance of further enhancing South-South and Triangular cooperation.



Mr. Noel GONZALEZ

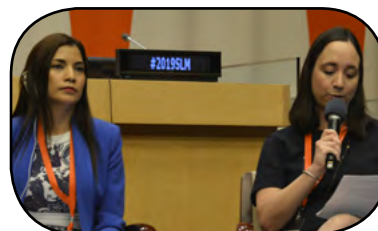
Mexican Agency for International
Development Co-operation

‘Mexico is implementing a plan to tackle the challenge of forced migration that is now an important part of the country’s Development Co-operation landscape to advance the 2030 Agenda. Effective Triangular Co-Operation is at the forefront of how to achieve these goals.’

SESSION 4

Principles for Effective Private-Sector Engagement through Development Co-operation: A Collective Commitment

Session lead: GPEDC Business Leaders Caucus



SPEAKERS AND PANELISTS

○ **Moderator:**

Ms. Janet **LONGMORE**, GPEDC Business Leaders Caucus Member, Founder & CEO of Digital Opportunity Trust, Canada

○ **Panelists:**

- Ms. Rachel **MUTHOGA**, Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Kenya Private Sector Alliance
- Ms. Maria Fernanda **GARZA**, Member of Executive Board of the International Chamber of Commerce & CEO Orestia Mexico & Chair of ICC Mexico
- Ms. Beverly **LONGID**, Co-Chair, CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness
- Mr. Mamadou **DIALLO**, Deputy Secretary-General, International Trade Union Confederation
- Mr. Mahmoud **MOHIELDIN**, Senior Vice President, World Bank Group
- Ms. Olga **LABELLE**, Vice President Humanitarian & Development, Mastercard
- Ms. Nancy **SILVA**, Director of Programs and Policies, Peruvian International Co-operation Agency, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Peru
- Ms. Susanna **MOOREHEAD**, Chair, Development Assistance Committee, OECD
- H.E. Mr. Norbert **BARTHLE**, Parliamentary State Secretary, Federal Ministry of Economic Coop & Development, Germany



Ms. Susanna Moorehead

Chair of the OECD Development Assistance Committee

'The Kampala Principles have the potential to make sure that we do not make the same mistakes that we have done in other sectors.'

KEY MESSAGES

- The **Kampala Principles for Effective Private Sector Engagement through Development Co-operation** provide a mutually agreed reference to improve partnerships with the private sector in accordance to the effectiveness principles.
- Complex development challenges require solutions based on inclusive partnerships that bring together relevant partners on an equal footing. Regular and structured dialogue fosters trust among partners and improves collaboration.
- Partnerships must tap into the comparative advantages of each other to maximize the impact of their contribution.
- Bottom-up approaches that engage local communities from the outset are key to improve the effectiveness of projects

SESSION SUMMARY

- **Ms. Rachel Muthoga** shared experiences from Kenya that reflected the importance of the Kampala Principles at the country level. She believes that public and private sector face the same challenges in terms of achieving sustainable development. In this sense, structured dialogue among all relevant actors is crucial to align priorities and set common goals and agreed frameworks to monitor progress.
- **Ms. Maria Fernanda Garza** cited trade facilitation as one area where business can be an equal partner to governments in delivering the SDGs. Through the Global Alliance for Trade Facilitation, companies identify solutions and provide data to streamline regulations and digital processes for import and export.
- **Ms. Beverly Longid** stressed that CSOs are in favor of private sector engagement. Though critical of potential negative impact of corporations on local communities, Ms Longid sees great merit in the engagement of local, small businesses, as is done in the Philippines. Community interest should be at the heart of private sector partnerships. Ms Longid called on the private sector to support an enabling environment for civil society to engage in such discussions.
- **Mr. Mamadou Diallo** stated that resources and projects are needed to lift people out of poverty. Partnerships must carefully articulate profit and development priorities. It is important to bring all stakeholders around the table to discuss accountable use of investment, and to have social dialogue to define common goals.
- According to **Mr. Mahmoud Mohieldin**, in the SDGs era, companies need to move beyond CSR activities that are not linked to their core activities or national development plans. Nowadays, companies need to invest in sustainability with measurable goals. Companies need to work with the government through well-structured communication channels with a willingness to provide some sort of support from their side. The missing pillar of public-private partnerships is society. Partnerships will only be effective if they involve local communities and invest in the localisation of their efforts.

- **Ms. Olga LaBelle** described the Smart Communities Coalition, co-chaired by Mastercard and USAID. In refugee camps in Kenya and Uganda, the coalition strengthens local entrepreneurs for last mile distribution of clean energy. Key to success is local stakeholder consultation on gaps and co-creation. Actors must be clear on their role and the added value they bring to the partnership.
- **Ms. Nancy Silva** presented Peru's multi-stakeholder co-operation framework as a means to sustainable projects. According to Peru's experience, co-investment by private partners can include technology transfer and capacity building. It should not be restricted to financing. Partnerships require a common goal and institutional frameworks, and they must add value to stakeholders.
- **Ms. Moorehead** rejected the false dichotomy between private and public sector in the context of development effectiveness and reiterated the importance of working with the private sector to create decent jobs for the young. Governments will not be able to provide the financing required to achieve the SDGs and Ms. Moorehead urged participants to look at the comparative advantage of all players, learn from each other what works, and, in this context, saw the Kampala Principles as a good starting point and rallying cry for good private sector engagement through development co-operation.
- **H.E. Mr. Norbert Barthle** closed the session noting that the multi-stakeholder approach taken in developing the Kampala Principles is the right way forward to implement the 2030 Agenda. The dialogue between equals brought governments and development partners together with the private sector through the business leader caucus, civil society, trade unions, parliaments and foundations. In going forward, the Kampala Principles must be translated into practical action on the ground in partner countries and remain a focus in the next cycle.



Ms. Janet Longmore

Founder and CEO of
Digital Opportunity Trust

*'It's not about your partner understanding you.
It's about you taking the time to understand your partner.'*

SESSION 5

Effective Partnerships for Sustainable Development: Exploring Challenges and Potential for the Future

Session lead: Switzerland



SPEAKERS AND PANELISTS

- **Mistress of Ceremonies:**

Ms. Julie **GICHURU**, Kenyan Entrepreneur and Media Personality

- **Opening Remarks:**

Ms. Rebeca **GRYNSPAN**, General Secretary, Iberoamerican General Secretariat (SEGIB)

- **Moderator:**

Ms. Elissa **GOLBERG**, Assistant Deputy Minister for Strategic Policy, Global Affairs, Canada

- **Panelists:**

- Mr. Robert **PIPER**, Assistant Secretary-General, United Nations Development Coordination Office
- Mr. Adama **DIOUF**, Vice President Oru Fogar, President of the Departmental Council of Kaffrine, President of the Association of Departments, Senegal
- Ms. Angela **OSPINA DE NICHOLLS**, Director, Presidential Agency for Development, Colombia
- Ms. Anthea **MULAKALA**, Senior Director, International Development Co-operation, The Asia Foundation
- Respondent: Ambassador Thomas **GASS**, Assistant Director-General, SDC, Switzerland



Mr. Robert PIPER

Assistant Secretary-General,
United Nations Development Coordination Office

'The UN reforms are been designed and executed to be able to contribute more with these efforts in policy, transparency, monitoring and efficiency in-country and to bring together multistakeholder coalitions and partnerships by strengthening the role and capacity of the Resident Coordinator.'

KEY MESSAGES

- Development co-operation actors should help unlock the potential of bottom-up social action, invest more in developing tailored policies, and promote coherence at national and global level, where possible, to ensure the inclusive support they provide delivers the transformative changes needed to achieve the 2030 Agenda.
- All relevant actors should reflect on the implications of global trends and challenges on the demands for the effectiveness agenda and its principles together.
- A range of areas should be kept in mind as priorities: the effectiveness of delivery through the multilateral system, including United Nations; the impact of South-South and triangular cooperation; the importance of civil society enabling environment and policy space; and the vitality of local and regional governments as drivers of change.

SESSION SUMMARY

- Ms. Rebeca Grynspan**, in her keynote address, highlighted three trends where development actors should invest: (1) unlocking bottom-up social action and partnerships with civil society and the private sector; (2) correctly tailoring, monitoring and implementing policies for the SDGs at the country level; and (3) policy coherence at national and at the global level, mitigating negative spillovers from some countries to others, in particular from developed to developing countries. Against this backdrop, Ms. Grynspan welcomed the focus on the “how”, moving to transformational actions and harnessing the potential of all partners.
- Ms. Elissa Golberg**, who moderated the session, welcomed the opportunity to adapt the effectiveness agenda to help deliver the transformational impact needed to reach the SDGs. Ms. Golberg emphasized the need for an inclusive approach to secure buy-in by all stakeholders and build on the progress made since Nairobi.
- Mr. Robert Piper**, reflecting on the UN reform, highlighted the push for accountability and transparency as well as changes to the set up (Resident Coordinator system) and type of policy advice it provides at country level to bring together the coalitions of partners needed to support governments during the SDG journey.
- Ms. Anthea Mulakala** reflected on the geopolitical changes and in particular the role of the government of China as provider of South-South co-operation and its Belt and Road initiative. Ms. Mulakala reiterated the value added of better engaging China in global development co-operation discussions to explore areas where the Chinese government might be willing to collaborate.
- Mr. Adama Diouf** emphasised the importance of the local and regional governments in implementing the SDGs, pointing to the need for effective support rooted in the needs of citizens. In this context, **Mr. Thomas Gass** stressed the need to make the implementation of the effectiveness agenda at national and local levels a priority, as well as the need to unlock bottom-up social action, as reiterated by Ms. Grynspan.

○ Discussants focused on three issues:

- Implications of global trends on the demands for greater effectiveness in terms of scope and underpinning principles. Civil society organisations noted that while private sector and financial institutions engage more in dialogue on development effectiveness, previously agreed commitments among other actors were not being kept.
- A need for better insights in the impact of China's development co-operation on local populations; and
- The need for incentives for governments and civil society to hold each other accountable on human rights issues in development partnerships, and foster the enabling environment for civil society, also to unlock bottom-up social action, foster a territorial approach for development co-operation and focus on identifying concerns rooted in communities to develop strategies that promote inclusive development for all.



'Asian providers are shifting the donor's landscape when it comes to development co-operation and China is at the forefront of this transformation.'

Ms. Anthea MULAKALA

Senior Director, International Development
Co-operation, The Asia Foundation

CLOSING

The Global Partnership's Contribution to the HLPF and SDG Summit



SPEAKERS

- Statement by the Outgoing Co-Chair:

Mr. Philip ODIDA, Deputy Permanent Representative of Uganda to the United Nations

- Presentation Co-Chairs Statement:

H.E. Mr. Monowar AHMED, Secretary, Economic Relations Division, Ministry of Finance, Bangladesh (on behalf of all GPEDC Co-Chairs)

- Hand-Over of Co-Chairmanship Vision of New Incoming Co-Chairs:

- Mr. Thomas GASS, Assistant Director-General, SDC, Switzerland
- Mr. Daniel MOSANGO, Secretary-General, Ministry of Planning, Democratic Republic of Congo

- Expressions of Action:

- Mr. Susumu KUWAHARA, Deputy Assistant Minister, International Co-operation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan
- Ms. Hyunjoo OH, Director-General of Development Co-operation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Korea
- Ms. Angela OSPINA DE NICHOLLS, Director-General, Presidential Agency for Development, Colombia
- Mr. Shreekrishna NEPAL, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Nepal
- Ms. Beverly LONGID, Co-Chair, CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness
- Mr. Mahmoud MOHIELDIN, Senior Vice President, World Bank Group
- Ms. Susanna MOOREHEAD, Chair, Development Assistance Committee, OECD

- Closing Remarks on behalf of GPEDC Co-Chairs:

H.E. Mr. Norbert BARTHLE, Parliamentary State Secretary, Federal Ministry of Economic Co-operation and Development, Germany

KEY MESSAGES

- **Development effectiveness is an active and visible part of the 2030 Agenda**, contributing to the delivery of the SDGs and other review processes in an integrated way.
- **The Global Partnership is the vehicle for driving development effectiveness at global and national level**, and it should be further strengthened to continue playing this role.
- **The multi-stakeholder approach in development policy and operations is evolving.** The Global Partnership can lead the way in fostering whole-of-society development efforts.

SESSION SUMMARY

- **Mr. Philip ODIDA**, reflecting on Uganda's experience in the Global Partnership, noted the transformative ambition of the 2030 Agenda and the need for political will at all levels to target marginalized populations and foster a rights-based and participatory approach to ensure all voices are being heard. Uganda built on effectiveness lessons and developed a shared aid management platform for regular reporting by providers. Uganda will depend on sustainable finance to facilitate inclusive growth. Mr. Odida noted that development assistance can be effective when partner countries can decide on its use, and own it in a real partnership fashion. Mr. Odida closed by thanking the Co-Chairs for driving the Global Partnership, the Steering Committee and the Joint Support Team and welcomed the new partner country Co-Chair from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).
- Ahead of a signing ceremony, **H.E. Mr. Monowar AHMED** summarized the main elements of the CoChairs' Statement (see link in the following section), and the Co-Chairs hopes for the Partnership going forward. Mr. Ahmed highlighted that effectiveness should matter to all of us invested in delivering better results on the ground., the need to focus on the furthest behind first and ambition to build on the inclusiveness of the Global Partnership as its core strength. Mr. Ahmed also pointed to the monitoring report as a vital contribution from 86 partner countries – and a clear statement that members need to keep investing in efforts to be more effective, recognising the 'unfinished business' in certain areas of work. Likewise, we should be concerned by the shrinking space for civil society, and work to alleviate those constraints. He thanked colleagues for the close collaboration over the last two and a half years and welcomed the in-coming Co-Chairs.
- **Mr. Thomas GASS** began his initial remarks by echoing the UN Deputy Secretary-General's by assertion that effectiveness needs to be at the center of the 2030 Agenda. Mr. Gass stated that monitoring is not done its own sake, but in order to change how we work, and to work better. Mr. Gass welcomed multi-stakeholder for a as the one at the SLM to be better equipped to explore new areas of work. Switzerland was proud to take on the leadership role as Co-Chair and was looking forward to working closely with all members of the Global Partnership.

- **Mr Daniel MOSANGO** thanked NEPAD and the Central African countries for supporting DRC's candidacy as a new Co-Chair. Mr. Mosango recognised progress made since Mexico in terms of national ownership in particular, but also highlighted the need to make progress on other areas, such as transparency and accountability, the use of country systems, and mid-term predictability – all vital to help deliver against the 2030 and 2063 Agendas. Mr. Mosango also stated that overcoming shared challenges will require inclusive partnerships and highlighted progress being made in the DRC, with improvements in access to data for instance, and remaining challenges, notably in terms of dialogue with the private sector. Mr. Mosango confirmed that DRC will keep working on these challenges, with a keen understanding that getting to 2030 will require urgency, and a commitment to localised action. He closed by welcoming the new SC members and the incoming Co-Chairs.
- **Mr. Susumu KUWAHARA** informed about the outcome of the G20 under the Japanese presidency, emphasizing that there is space for better linking the G20 process with the Global Partnership. Japan will call for support to the effectiveness agenda at the G20.
- **Ms. Hyunjoo OH** heralded a meaningful weekend to generate political momentum and congratulated incoming co-chairs. Ms Oh stated that there is now a need to move from principles to action: better contributing to the SDGs through member state systems, equipped with more powerful statistical tools, for example, to help boost partner country capacities. Ms. Oh announced Korea's plans to host the Busan Partnership Forum in December 2019 and its appreciation to be again a member of the Global Partnership Steering Committee.

'We don't monitor for monitoring's sake ... we monitor to show that effective development co-operation actually delivers in a stronger way.'

HE Ambassador Thomas Gass

Swiss Agency for Development & Co-operation

SESSION SUMMARY

- A variety of partners took the floor to announce actions to drive effective development co-operation for the 2030 Agenda:
 - **Ms. Angela OSPINA DE NICHOLLS** spoke of Colombia's efforts on data, and invited partner countries to share their own efforts with Colombia as a new Steering Committee member.
 - **Mr. Shreekrishna NEPAL** shared his Government's efforts to move to a 'Whole-of-Society' approach to development.
 - **Ms. Beverly LONGID** offered continue support by the CSO community to address challenges in the contest of transparency, country leadership and people's participation to reach the SDGs, and called on everyone to improve their own record. Ms. Longid added that Nairobi commitments should be implemented and invite the Global Partnership to consult the "Belgrade Call to Action".
 - **Mr. Mahmoud MOHIELDIN** was glad to have been engaged but would now be handing over the 'Multilateral Development Bank' seat on the Steering Committee to the Inter-American Development Bank, while continuing to support this effort from beyond the Steering Committee. He welcomed the Kampala Principles, and efforts on data and technical assistance.
 - **Ms. Susanna MOOREHEAD** reminded participants that effectiveness is a global public good and the need to modernise it. Ms. Moorehead called for greater appetite for change, stating greater involvement in development co-operation and climate change. DAC members will be held to account for their effectiveness commitments, and redouble efforts on their results.
- **HE Mr. Norbert BARTHLE** provided closing remarks on behalf of the Co-Chairs, highlighting the important signal of having the GPEDC Senior Level Meeting take place just ahead the 2019 UN High Level Political Forum. Mr. Barthle thanked his fellow Co-Chairs, and the Steering Committee and JST for excellent co-operation. Mr. Barthle noted that substantial progress has been made, and that it should be clear how effectiveness is central to sustainable development. He also reiterated that all actors could only reach the SDGs through multi-stakeholders approaches. Mr. Barthle also reiterated the importance of the creation of the Business Leaders Caucus and the Kampala Principles as visible outcomes of the GPEDC's private sector engagement work. However, Mr. Barthle also urged all participants to keep putting the commitment into action, and continue to think together how we do development co-operation and to make sure our development efforts yield greater results.

'Development effectiveness, and indeed the GPEDC, is a global public good ... and we need to protect, preserve, and modernise it.'

Susanna Moorehead
OECD-DAC Chair

Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation

SENIOR-LEVEL MEETING

13 -14 July 2019 – UN Headquarters, New York City



CO-CHAIRS STATEMENTS



MEET THE LEADERSHIP: THE NEW CO-CHAIRS



**Mr. Mustafa
Kamal**

Minister of Finance,
Government of the
People's Republic of
Bangladesh



**Mr. Thomas
Gass**

Ambassador, Swiss
Agency for
Development and
Cooperation



**Mr. Epembe
Mosango Daniel***

Secretary-General,
Ministry of Planning,
Democratic Republic
of Congo

Acting Co-Chair* pending
appointment of the
Minister



**Mr. Vitalice
Meja**

Executive Director for
Reality of Aid Africa



Global Partnership

for Effective Development
Co-operation