

**The Nairobi Outcome**  
**Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation**  
**Towards an Inclusive and Accelerated Implementation of the 2030**  
**Agenda for Sustainable Development**  
**1st December 2016**

1. We, Heads of state and government, ministers and high representatives of developing and developed countries, together with heads of multilateral and bilateral development agencies, financial and regional development institutions, as well as parliamentarians, local and regional authorities, the private sector, civil society, trade unions and philanthropic organizations, meeting in Nairobi Kenya to take stock of the implementation of development effectiveness principles and commitments and to shape how existing and new development actors can partner effectively to implement and realize the 2030 Agenda.
2. The Nairobi Second High Level Meeting builds on the Rome Declaration on Harmonisation (2003), the set of principles adopted in 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 Cooperation (GPEDC) was born, and the outcome of the First High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC in Mexico City (2014).
3. We recognize the progress made in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) over the last 15 years, such as reduction in the levels of poverty, fighting disease and hunger, and promoting gender equality. We also note that progress has been slow and uneven, with poverty and inequality levels remaining high especially in Africa, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small-island developing states, and middle income countries. Exposure to risks and the inability to cope with adverse effects of global economic and social shocks, the youth bulge, unemployment and underemployment, climate change, migration challenges, non-resilient livelihoods, insecurity and the threat of terrorism are global realities that must be addressed to achieve the 2030 Agenda.
4. The Nairobi Second High Level Meeting takes place after the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, the Twenty-First Conference of Parties (COP 21) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and the World Humanitarian Summit (2016) which present unprecedented opportunities for achieving effective development cooperation and eradicating poverty in the world.
5. We particularly appreciate the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development for its people-centred, universal and transformative approach to development. We

recognize that it is a renewed commitment to eradicate poverty and fast-track inclusive and sustainable development, with gender equality and investment in young people at its centre. The scale and ambition of this new agenda requires effective development cooperation and inclusive partnerships to ensure its successful implementation as envisioned in SDG 17.

6. To this end, the principles of aid and development effectiveness- ownership of development priorities by recipient countries; focus on results; inclusive development partnerships; harmonization and coordination; mutual accountability; and transparency -are a driving force in the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. These are underpinned by existing international commitments on human rights, decent work, gender equality, environmental sustainability and disability.
7. We recognize that the global development financing landscape has changed significantly, with new and different development actors, and complex financing modalities, instruments and targets. The ambitious and universal 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development will require a huge increase in the quantity and diversity of resources if we have to achieve our universal goal of leaving no one behind. To achieve this objective will require effective coordination and harmonization of all sources of development finance, translating global principles and normative decisions to regional, national and local levels
8. We reaffirm the critical role of Official Development Assistance (ODA) in catalyzing other development resources and capacity development in recipient countries, and recognize that South-South and Triangular Cooperation is an important source of financing, complementary to North-South Cooperation. We recall and reaffirm previous commitments by provider governments to reach 0.7 per cent of their Gross National Income (GNI) as ODA, as well as allocate 0.15 - 0.20 per cent of GNI to Least Developed Countries.
9. The Nairobi Second High Level Meeting hereby endorses the following commitments which will enable the GPEDC to sustain political momentum for the successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through universal collective and unique lens of effective development cooperation.

### **Progress, challenges and lessons since Busan**

10. As reinforced in the 2030 Agenda, each country has the primary responsibility for its own economic and social development and the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be over emphasized. We therefore call upon partner countries to take stronger leadership and ownership of their national development agenda.

11. We recognize the slow progress in fully aligning development cooperation with the national development strategies, planning processes and budgeting systems of recipient countries. We as development actors commit to accelerate progress in fully aligning development cooperation to partner countries, national development strategies, planning processes and budgeting systems.
12. We reiterate that the shared principles of transparency and accountability are relevant to all GPEDC stakeholders including development finance institutions, the private sector, civil society organisations and providers of South–South Cooperation. We commit to apply these principles in a differentiated way in order to reflect each constituency modality and unique contribution to 2030 Agenda.
13. We reiterate that country systems safeguard ownership of partners’ development priorities. Strong country systems and institutions, effective dialogue mechanisms and quality information/data management systems are critical for management of all forms of development finance and cooperation. We, as providers of development cooperation, commit to accelerate efforts to use partner countries’ Public Financial Management (PFM) systems and support their strengthening where necessary.
14. We acknowledge the role of Country Results Frameworks (CRF) in assisting the partner countries to manage for development results and ownership. We commit ourselves as a matter of urgency to the use of CRF. Where some countries have not yet been able to develop and use the CRF, provider countries should support development and implementation of the same
15. We recognize that capacity development is important if all the private sector players in recipient countries are to participate in local and international procurement. We as providers of development cooperation commit to accelerate untying of development finance particularly for least developed countries and support capacity development of private sector players to fully participate in local and international procurement.
16. We note that there has been slow progress on the transparency commitment since Busan and Mexico, especially in increasing the availability of timely financial data available and publication of forward-looking data. We acknowledge that more development actors are now publishing their data with the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) Standard. We as providers of development cooperation commit to first validate the data with partner countries before submission to IATI to promote ownership. We commit to use the validated data at the country level. (Updated – IATI text forthcoming).
17. We acknowledge that quality, accessible, timely, and reliable data disaggregated by age, gender, geographic location, income quintile and disability will be needed to help in the measurement of progress in development cooperation. We affirm our commitment to intensify efforts to strengthen statistical capacities in

developing countries. This will improve partner countries' national monitoring exercises and public sector debates.

18. We endorse open data standards and platforms for making development data more accessible and understandable to promote focused and effective intervention. We encourage more institutionalised involvement of data communities and the media to enhance data use at sub national levels.
19. We acknowledge that data collection on youth and gender based activities is important in informing inclusive planning and development. We commit to formulate, implement, and monitor policies, safeguards and frameworks that promote social equality and eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence. We also commit to pay special attention to high rates of youth unemployment, employment of women and youth in vulnerable sectors, unpaid care and domestic work. We will continue to call for gender and youth mainstreaming and targeted affirmative action in the formulation and implementation of all financial, economic, environmental and social policies.
20. We acknowledge that women and youth must equally benefit from development cooperation. We commit to accelerate our efforts to unleash the potential of women and youth as dynamic contributors to societal development. We commit to fully involve women and youth in formulation of policies, programmes and priorities that affect them.
21. We acknowledge the essential role of national parliaments through enactment of legislation and adoption of budgets, and their role in ensuring accountability for the effective implementation of national commitments. We as partner countries commit to submit national aid or development cooperation policies to parliament for review and that progress reports on the implementation of the policies is presented to parliament annually, in accordance with national legislation and procedures.
22. We commit to strengthen the capacity of parliaments as key institutions of representation, legislation and oversight, as well as other public finance management institutions. To this effect, we commit to increase our efforts in oversight strengthening of Parliaments and other oversight bodies. We recognize the importance of consulting with Parliaments on matters of relevance to public policies, including on public-private partnerships, in accordance with relevant domestic procedures.
23. The AAAA recognizes that the foremost driver of Domestic Resource Mobilization (DRM) is economic growth supported by sound macroeconomic policies and an enabling environment at all levels. We will ensure that development cooperation contributes to the implementation of DRM initiatives, including through the strengthening of capacities of national tax authorities and development of innovative tax and financing instruments. We commit to ensure

that development cooperation contributes to the support of DRM initiatives through innovative financing instruments and by strengthening the relevant institutions.

24. We note that development efforts of many developing countries continue to be undermined by high capital outflows. We commit to support accountability mechanisms, systems and reforms to combat illicit financial flows, recognizing the role of developed countries in elimination of tax havens and policies that attract and facilitate these flows. We commit to harmonization of tax policies and strengthening of systems to stop illicit flows and accelerate repatriation of stolen funds and assets to countries of origin. We recognize the Addis Tax Initiative formed in response to the AAAA as a way to boost capacity on Domestic Resource Mobilization and illicit flows.
25. We recognize the positive contribution of migrants for inclusive growth of countries, and that play a crucial role in most economies. We also recognize that international migration is a multi-dimensional reality that requires coherent and comprehensive policy frameworks to enable countries to tap into the potential of remittances as a complementary source of development finance. In line with the 2030 Agenda, we commit to reduce the average transaction cost of migrant remittances by 2030 to less than three per cent of the amount transferred; and to ensure that no remittance corridor charges higher than five per cent by 2030, while maintaining service coverage.
26. We commit to improve partnership frameworks and policies for the private sector including finding better ways to align with public sector plans, budgets and frameworks. We encourage investment in innovative private-sector initiatives to explore, share and replicate models of public-private partnerships, ensuring fair and transparent risk sharing arrangements and alignment with the implementation of Agenda 2030. The Private Sector should be guided by existing instruments such as ILO Conventions, UN Principles on Business and Human Rights and OECD Guidelines for Multi-national entities and be integrated into development cooperation accountability frameworks at national level.
27. We commit to fostering an enabling policy environment for business, including transparent legal and regulatory systems, women and youth access to credit, favourable tax incentives for domestic micro, small and medium enterprises while regulating tax holidays for multinationals, and other supporting conditions as essential to mobilizing domestic and international capital to advance the development agenda. We recognize that comprehensive policy actions are needed to conserve the rule of law, enhance the predictability of policymaking, and unlock entrepreneurship in order to fully enable sustainable development. In this context, we encourage the sharing and coordination of internationally-agreed policy instruments, tools, and initiatives conducive to sustainable development.

28. We acknowledge the essential contribution of foundations to development, not only through financial support, 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 cooperation between and within foundations, governments and other development stakeholders, as reflected in the progress report of the piloting of the Guidelines for Effective Philanthropic Engagement.
29. We therefore recommend expanding country pilots, through initiatives such as the Accelerating Impact 2030 initiative led by Network of Foundations Working for Development and other development partners. We commit to further focus on partnerships with philanthropy, reflecting these efforts in the revised GPEDC monitoring framework, and in line with the AAAA.
30. We note that COP21 has established an enhanced transparency framework for action and support that will provide a full overview of aggregate financial support for climate change mitigation and adaptation. Institutions serving the Paris Agreement are urged to enhance coordination and delivery of resources to support country-driven strategies through simplified and efficient application and approval procedures so that LDCs can access support in a timely manner.
31. We reaffirm that South-South Cooperation (SSC) is an important element of international cooperation for development as a complement to, not a substitute for, North-South Cooperation. We recognize the efforts southern partners have been voluntarily carrying out towards more effective cooperation. We urge to continue collaborating with the relevant fora and organizations, such as the UN Office for South-South Cooperation, in order to develop concrete and flexible global frameworks for SSC and Triangular cooperation.
32. We acknowledge that many Middle Income Countries (MICs) are not able to access sufficient and affordable financing from other sources to meet their needs, and usually experience reduced concessional finance. We commit to ensure that development cooperation addresses the transition challenges faced by countries joining the middle income category. We reiterate the need to develop policies that are sequenced, phased and gradual as exit strategies for countries transitioning from lower to middle-income status. We commit to support the process of devising methodologies that better reflect the heterogeneous realities of MICs, as mentioned in the AAAA.
33. We recognize that inclusive, coordinated and effective multi-stakeholder partnerships are necessary for the realization of effective development. We commit to upscale our efforts in ensuring an enabling environment for inclusive, multi-stakeholder partnerships as well as for individual actors to perform their complementary roles in a transparent and accountable manner. We emphasize that multi-stakeholder partnerships should not substitute but complement

development efforts of national governments. We commit to strengthen and deepen partnerships with the private sector, civil society organisations, parliaments and trade unions to achieve national, regional, continental and global development goals. We commit to increase the quantity and diversity of resources that will enable productive multi-stakeholder partnerships, including more capacity support, knowledge sharing, skills revolution and technology transfer and the strengthening of associated institutions.

34. We recognize the meaningful participation of civil society organizations (CSOs) as complementary partners in effective development cooperation. We reiterate the need for institutionalized democratic space and an enabling environment as agreed in Busan and the Istanbul Principles for CSO Development Effectiveness, to ensure their full participation in development processes at national and regional level.
35. We recognize that states under conflict experience challenges in fostering socio-economic development. We note the importance of better management of political and social diversity and the promotion of greater dialogue within and among countries. We acknowledge the positive role women and youth can play in conflict resolution, and we will work to ensure that in fragile contexts, priority shall be given to empowering people as independent development actors in their own right. We commit to support effective development cooperation in fragile states to enhance capacities to prevent, manage and resolve conflicts in order to ensure stability and development.

### **Enhancing the Role of the Global Partnership**

36. **Mandate of GPEDC:** As we align ourselves with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, we remain focused on our core purpose of facilitating implementation and monitoring of development cooperation commitments, consistent with The Paris Declaration, The Accra Agenda for Action and The Busan Partnership Document. We commit to enhance coherence, inclusivity, stronger mutually beneficial partnerships and multi-stakeholder dialogues, and facilitate knowledge sharing, among various actors with the aim of achieving effective development development.
37. We acknowledge and affirm the complementarity between the GPEDC and the Development Cooperation Forum (DCF) in order to optimise the use of development resources. We commit to strengthen the synergies with the DCF. We recognise that the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) establishes the global standard for facilitating development financing in increasingly dynamic partnerships. We commit to further enhance the important relationship between the GPEDC and the DCF, in order to ensure optimal development impact.
38. **Structure of GPEDC:** We recognize GPEDC's unique nature as a multi-stakeholder platform to support the implementation of 2030 Agenda and promote

inclusive growth and hence reduce poverty. We also acknowledge the need to embrace a 'globally light' and a 'country heavy' presence of the GPEDC. We commit to set up inclusive national structures, which will build on existing structures, as the GPEDC manifestation in each country, in which partners work together to implement GPEDC commitments. We will endeavor to include vulnerable and marginalized populations within country structures, including rural communities, indigenous people, women and young people. We urge our partners including country based and UN Organizations to incorporate their country and regional bureaus in this strategy of effecting change locally. The GPEDC Steering Committee, supported by Joint Support Team, will focus on providing policy guidance to national equivalents and collect information as needed.

39. We will formulate explicit roles and responsibilities coupled with accountability measures for the Co-Chairs, Steering Committee and the Joint Support Team. This will include development of Terms of Reference and a set of governance guidelines which will guide decision making processes, engagement and accountability to constituencies. We will also develop Terms of Reference for the host country of the GPEDC high level meetings accordingly.
40. **Monitoring Framework:** The Busan Monitoring Framework remains the foundation of the GPEDC and will serve as one of the reliable sources of data for the Sustainable Development Goals' follow up and review process. We will expand the GPEDC monitoring surveys to capture the totality of flows, including but not limited to ODA, with indicators for non-sovereign/private moneys such as philanthropy. We will identify new ways of measuring development cooperation in support of achieving the SDGs while ensuring that the monitoring process is country-led, inclusive and multi-stakeholder in nature.
41. We will continue to adhere to the effective development principles in our own governance and working arrangements, in particular, transparency and mutual accountability to and by all stakeholders.

## **Annexes**