

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

## Nairobi Outcome Document

### Towards an Inclusive and Accelerated Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Effective Development Cooperation

*1 December 2016*

#### **SUMMARY**

We, the participants of the second High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, will accelerate effective collaborative action for the realization of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

We strongly believe that development is not only the result of more efforts but also of better forms of cooperation, including respect for and use of country results frameworks. We also believe that the Monitoring Framework helps target aid where it is needed most, in order to Leave No One Behind and reaching those furthest behind first.

We seek to maximize the impact of Official Development Assistance (ODA) investments by maximizing its leverage to achieve the goals of Leaving No One Behind, green investments and increased partnerships and resources. We also firmly believe that our system helps to de-risk ODA investments.

To deliver on this promise we will take urgent action in line with our four principles – country ownership, focus on results, inclusive partnerships and transparency and accountability.

We will offer a voice to all actors involved and enable better alliances for people, planet and prosperity, by committing ourselves to act on the following core responsibilities:

- Broaden our partnership to include all stakeholders;
- Focus on inclusive and effective country-level partnerships;
- Strengthen our monitoring to hold each other to account and generate useful, practical information for all development actors;
- Break the silos in spirit of the ambitious and interlinked SDGs: bring together development, climate and humanitarian efforts;
- Put demand-driven knowledge sharing and mutual learning at the heart of our work;
- Promote effective South-South cooperation and Triangular Cooperation;
- Drive and disseminate innovation.

## **PREAMBLE**

1. We, Heads of State and Government; ministers and high representatives of developing and developed countries; as well as heads of multilateral and bilateral development agencies, financial and regional development institutions; parliamentarians; regional and local governments; the business sector; civil society; trade unions and philanthropic organizations - met 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 and work effectively to help accelerate realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
2. This Nairobi High Level Meeting builds on the Rome Declaration on Harmonisation (2003), the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005), the Accra Agenda for Action (2008), the Fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan (2011), where the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation was born (hereafter “The Global Partnership”); the Communiqué of the First High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership in Mexico City (2014).
3. We met in a spirit of inclusion and solidarity, and held fruitful discussions on the progress and challenges for effective development; the Global Partnership’s contribution to realizing the 2030 Agenda; South-South and Triangular Cooperation; the business sector’s contributions to sustainable development; economic empowerment of women and youth; Leaving No One Behind and unleashing the power of partnership, among other events.
4. We recognize the progress made in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) over the last 15 years, such as in reducing 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 realize the 2030 Agenda.<sup>i</sup>
5. This was the Global Partnership’s first High Level Meeting after governments of the world – with the strong support of all development actors - adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; 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). These present unprecedented opportunities for achieving effective development cooperation and eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions.

6. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a hugely ambitious, transformative, and universal plan of action for eradicating poverty and hunger everywhere and for achieving the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). We note that the 2030 Agenda calls for all countries and all stakeholders to act in collaborative partnership to implement this plan of action. Here in Nairobi, we, representatives of all development stakeholders, pledge to do just that.
7. We are inspired by the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals for their human-rights-based, universal and transformative approach to development. We recognize that they provide us with an overarching framework to renew our commitment to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions and fast-track inclusive and sustainable development, including urgent action on climate change.<sup>ii</sup>
8. We recognize the Addis Ababa Action Agenda as an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which supports, complements and helps to contextualize the 2030 Agenda's means of implementation targets. We acknowledge that the new Agenda requires—*inter alia*—effective development cooperation and inclusive multi-stakeholder partnerships, as expressed through SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals.<sup>iii</sup>
9. The principles and commitments of aid and effective development co-operation — ownership of development priorities by partner countries; focus on results; inclusive development partnerships; harmonization and coordination; mutual accountability; and transparency—are a driving force for the realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

## **DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION: PRESENT AND FUTURE**

10. The 2030 Agenda will require a huge increase in the quantity and diversity of resources if we are to Leave No One Behind. This objective will necessitate effective mobilization of all domestic and international sources of finance.
11. We recognize that sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, supported by sound macroeconomic policies, and an enabling environment at all levels, are of paramount importance to the realization of the 2030 Agenda. We note the importance of mobilization and effective use of domestic resources for its role in long-term, country-owned, development. We also recognize that domestic resources are first and foremost generated by economic growth and supported by an enabling environment at all levels.<sup>iv</sup>
12. We note that development efforts of many developing countries continue to be undermined by extreme volatility and high capital outflows. We recognize the Addis Tax

Initiative formed in response to the Addis Ababa Action Agenda as a way to boost capacity on Domestic Resource Mobilization and combat illicit flows.

13. We also recognize that international migration requires coherent and comprehensive policy frameworks to enable countries to optimize the potential of remittances as a complementary source of development finance, as referred to in paragraph 46 of the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, adopted in September 2016.
14. We reaffirm the role of Official Development Assistance (ODA) in complementing the efforts of countries in domestic resource mobilization. This is of particular importance to the poorest and most vulnerable countries with limited domestic resources. We call upon providers to abide by their previous commitments 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.<sup>v</sup>
15. We underline the importance and potential of South-South Cooperation as an increasingly potent feature of international cooperation for development. Its principles of respect for national sovereignty, national ownership and independence, equality, non-conditionality, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual benefit bestow on it a distinct character that countries of the South value. These have, in part, helped to stimulate a growth in South-South foreign direct investment. Its scope and variety present opportunities to tackle the challenges of the 2030 Agenda, particularly in least-developed countries. We continue to stress that South-South Cooperation is a complement to, and not a substitute for, North-South Cooperation. We support efforts to strengthen the role of South-South Cooperation in the emerging architecture for 2030 Agenda implementation. In this respect, we appreciate ongoing efforts made by southern partners to enhance the effectiveness of development cooperation, as indicated in the 2009 Nairobi Outcome Document of the High-Level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation.
16. We acknowledge that Triangular Cooperation offers practical modalities that can promote inclusive partnerships for the SDGs. Triangular Cooperation places the role and will of the recipient countries at the center, while providing an opportunity to bring together a diversity of experience, lessons and assets from southern and northern partners, as well as from multilateral, regional and bilateral development and financial institutions. Triangular Cooperation supports all aspects of the SDGs, including poverty reduction; food security; the empowerment of women and people living with disabilities; developing national capacities in monitoring and evaluation; sustainable procurement and in financial services for small- and medium-scale enterprises; as well as economic development. As such, we note that Triangular Cooperation has enormous potential to promote mutual accountability, mutual benefits and results.

## **MONITORING**

### **17. [BRIEF HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE SECOND MONITORING SURVEY]**

## **COMMITMENTS**

18. Based on the findings of the Second Monitoring Survey and the prevailing global context, we endorse the following commitments. These will enable us to sustain political momentum and universalize effective development cooperation for the successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

19. These commitments are based on the following shared principles:

- Ownership of development priorities by developing countries;
- Focus on Results;
  
- Transparency and Accountability;
- Inclusive partnerships.

### **Ownership of development priorities by developing countries**

20. We reaffirm that each country has the primary responsibility for its own social and economic development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized. We recognize the centrality of national policies and development strategies as the guiding strategic frameworks for all partners in achieving development.<sup>vi</sup>

21. We note with concern the slow progress in fully aligning development cooperation with the national development strategies, planning processes and budgeting systems of partner countries.

22. In this context, we commit to develop capacities for our national tax authorities, enhance accountability mechanisms for businesses and financial institutions to help combat illicit financial flows. We commit to harmonize tax policies and to strengthen systems to stop illicit financial flows and accelerate repatriation of stolen funds and assets to countries of origin.<sup>vii</sup>

23. We also commit to innovations that can 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.<sup>viii</sup>

24. The partner countries commit to:

- a. develop and/or maintain effective, inclusive national development strategies, planning and budgeting systems and processes;
- b. implement accountable and stronger leadership and ownership of the national development agenda and to conduct thorough consultations with relevant stakeholders;
- c. monitor and ensure, with the support of parliaments and civil society, that development cooperation falls within the ambit of the national policy and development strategy priorities.
- d. publish information on national budgets.

25. The providers of development cooperation\* commit to:

- a. support partner countries' ownership and leadership of their development agendas at all levels;
- b. to base their support on national policies, development strategies and budgeting systems and processes;
- c. commit to utilize partner countries' budgeting systems and processes as default;
- d. deliver aid efficiently through simplified mechanisms and increased strengthening and use of country systems; <sup>ix</sup>
- e. accelerate progress in fully aligning development cooperation to partner countries, national development strategies and planning processes;
- f. make development cooperation more predictable by providing regular and timely information on three-to-five year indicative budgets as agreed in the Accra Agenda for Action;
- g. to accelerate untying of aid, particularly for least-developed countries and support capacity development of national business sectors and civil society to fully participate in national and international procurement, while adhering to and respecting international commitments on labour and environment and contributing to the fiscal resources of partner countries.

26. The business sector actors and foundations in our Partnership commit to align their efforts to national development strategies and plans of partner countries and the 2030 Agenda.

## **Focus on Results**

27. We acknowledge the role of country results frameworks (CRFs) in assisting the partner countries to manage for development results and ownership. We commit, as a matter of urgency, to the use of CRFs. Where some countries have not yet been able to develop and use the CRFs, provider countries should support development and implementation of them.
28. The partner countries commit to make use of CRFs and to ensure that CRFs are used to facilitate multi-stakeholder participation.
29. The providers of development cooperation commit:
  - a. as a matter of urgency, to use the CRFs and to support development and implementation of CRFs in countries that have not yet been able to develop and use them;
  - b. to support partner countries' capacity development needs in all its forms.

### **Transparency and Accountability**

30. We reiterate that the shared principles of transparency and accountability are relevant to all Global Partnership stakeholders including development finance institutions, the business sector, civil society organizations and providers of South–South Cooperation.
31. We commit to apply these principles in a manner that is adapted to each stakeholder's needs and capabilities, in order to reflect each constituent's modality and unique contribution to the realization of the 2030 Agenda.
32. We agree that the creation of an "Aid Effectiveness Committee" is a priority and that we need to assure that implementation of our work is also transparent.
33. We acknowledge the essential role of legitimate, transparent and accountable sub-national governments in achieving the 2030 agenda, as localizing the Agenda will guarantee that the needs of the communities are the drivers of cooperation. We commit to strengthen the capacity of sub-national governments to play this role.
34. The partner countries commit to:
  - a. apply these principles and to maintain, strengthen and develop appropriate national systems to support their implementation;
  - b. involve sub-national governments, through their representative associations, in the definition, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development strategies.

35. The providers of development cooperation:

- a. commit to apply these principles to reflect the development priorities of each constituency;
- b. acknowledge the essential role of legitimate, transparent and accountable sub-national governments in achieving the 2030 agenda, as localizing the Agenda will guarantee that the needs of the communities are the drivers of cooperation.

36. The parliamentarians commit to:

- a. formulate laws that foster inclusive and progressive development; strengthen the fight against fraud and corruption; and improve good governance in the public sector;
- b. be transparent and accountable in their oversight role in the management of public finances.

37. The business sector actors commit to:

- a. become increasingly transparent and responsive to all sections of society within the jurisdiction, including legislators, regulators, consumers and shareholders;
- b. pursue transparent and accountable management of public funds sourced under the public-private arrangements;
- c. adhere to international and national standards on their areas of operations;
- d. align their efforts to national development plans and with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;
- e. set up reporting systems on environmental, economic and social impacts of their efforts.

38. The civil society actors commit to implement practices that strengthen their accountability and development effectiveness, as guided by the Istanbul Principles and the International Framework for CSO Development Effectiveness and in line with the laws and regulations that govern reporting of public resources in countries of their operations.

### **Inclusive partnerships**

39. We recognize that inclusive, coordinated and effective multi-stakeholder partnerships are necessary for the realization of effective development, but should not substitute but rather complement development efforts of national governments. In this context, we commit to:



- a. increase our efforts to ensure 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;
- b. strengthen and deepen partnerships with the private sector, civil society organizations, parliaments and trade unions to achieve national, regional and global development goals;
- c. increase the quantity and diversity of resources that will enable productive multi-stakeholder partnerships, including more capacity support, knowledge sharing and technology transfer and the strengthening of associated institutions.

40. We welcome the multi-stakeholder platform and intend it to become qualitatively more inclusive. The following are reciprocal commitments by various stakeholders in the Global Partnership intended to promote mutual benefit.

### **Parliaments**

41. We recognize the importance of consulting with parliaments on matters of relevance to public policies, including on public-private partnerships. Therefore, we commit to:

- a. strengthen the capacity of parliaments as the principal institutions of representation, legislation and oversight;
- b. include parliament in consultations regarding investment and trade agreements and to submit those agreements for parliamentary scrutiny.

42. The partner countries commit to:

- a. submit national aid or development cooperation information to their respective parliaments for review;
- b. present progress reports on the implementation of the policies/programs to their respective parliaments annually.

### **The Business Sector**

43. We recognize that the 2030 Agenda provides a framework within which enterprises at both national and international levels can invest; that the wellbeing of people and the planet are in the interest of the business sector; and that the business sector can be the main engine driving progress towards the SDGs.

44. To this end, we commend business actors that already consider social inclusion and environmental sustainability as core to their business models. We therefore commit to encourage investment in innovative business-sector initiatives at sub-national, national

and international levels that explore, share, adopt or adapt approaches to multi-stakeholder partnerships suited to each country's context and ensuring fair and transparent risk sharing and alignment with the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

45. The partner countries commit to foster enabling policy environments for businesses, including transparent legal and regulatory systems; access to credit for women and youth; tax incentives for domestic micro, small and medium-scale enterprises; regulated tax holidays for multinationals; and other conditions essential for mobilizing domestic and international capital to advance the 2030 Agenda.<sup>x</sup>

## **Women**

46. We acknowledge that women and girls are powerful agents for change and must be able to contribute to, and benefit from, development cooperation on equal footing with men and boys. Reducing gender inequality is both an end in its own right and a prerequisite for sustainable and inclusive growth. We will continue to accelerate our efforts to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women through development programs grounded in country priorities.

## **Youth**

47. We recognize that the empowerment and participation of children and youth are key to realizing the 2030 Agenda. We commit to:
  - a. promote and protect the rights of children and youth, ensuring that children and youth live free from violence, exploitation and harm to develop their full capabilities;
  - b. create the space and necessary mechanisms for the meaningful participation of children and youth in the implementation and the monitoring of the 2030 Agenda at the local, national and international level.
48. 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.

## **Civil Society**

49. We recognize the meaningful participation of civil society in effective development cooperation and progress toward the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda. We note that this role can be expressed in a number of ways: advocacy, service delivery and monitoring. We also recognize that civil society organizations are a significant means through which citizens can exercise their right to participate in development.
50. The providers of development cooperation and partner countries commit to contribute to the creation of institutionalized space and a legally supported enabling environment

for the formation and operation of civil society organizations, as agreed in the Busan Agreement, to ensure their full participation in development processes at all levels.

51. The civil society actors commit to adhere to the CSO Istanbul principles which incorporate the Busan Principles as an expression of mutual accountability with other relevant stakeholders in the Global Partnership. They also commit to be guided by the CRFs in the execution of their work.

## **Foundations**

52. We acknowledge the essential contribution of foundations to development and progress towards the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda, 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. We encourage foundations to use the CRFs in their work with development partners.

## **Countries in Special Situations**

53. We note the challenges faced by countries in special situations, namely African countries, Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Middle Income Countries (MICs), in their efforts to realize sustainable development. We also recognize major challenges which countries in conflict and post-conflict face in accessing development cooperation. We call for mechanisms that will mobilize resources and partnerships needed to support specific country-led development priorities.
54. We emphasize that no one will be left behind in development cooperation and endeavor to reach those furthest behind first. Concessional levels of support should take into account the level of development of each recipient, income level, institutional capacity, vulnerability and nature of the project to be funded including commercial viability.<sup>xi</sup>
55. We appreciate that our shared endeavor to Leave No One Behind is an important expression of interdependence. We recognize that comprehensive political, developmental and humanitarian approaches are needed to achieve lasting solutions. We therefore commit to:
  - a. ensure that in fragile contexts, priority shall be given to empowering people as independent development actors in their own right;

- b. support effective development cooperation in fragile and conflict-affected states to enhance capacities to prevent, manage and resolve conflicts for stability and development;
  - c. address the challenges to improve the effectiveness and results of ODA going to countries in fragile situations;
  - d. redouble our efforts to ensure that all development cooperation serves to reinforce stability and address the drivers of fragility and conflict identified by and at the country level.
56. We recognize that the majority of the world's poor people reside in Middle Income Countries (MICs) that 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.
57. The providers of development cooperation reiterate the need to develop policies that are sequenced, phased and gradual as exit strategies for countries transitioning from lower to middle-income status. They ensure that development needs of MICs are appropriately considered and addressed in a tailored fashion, in their relevant strategies and policies with a view to promoting a coherent and comprehensive approach towards individual countries. The providers commit to support the process of refinement towards more comprehensive inclusive MICs indicators.<sup>xii</sup>

## **Monitoring framework**

### **Monitoring**

58. The Busan Monitoring Framework remains the instrument for the Global Partnership to contribute to global review and follow-up to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. This contribution is anchored on the measurement of Target 17.16 to “Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries.”
59. We acknowledge that the Global Partnership's Monitoring Framework is at the core of our mission to provide partners with a full sense of the magnitude of the investments and to identify to what extent providers of development assistance fulfill their promises

and intentions. We believe that effective monitoring and reporting is a key element of de-risking development aid. We should seek to invest more in improving the work of the Framework.

60. We further believe that how the Framework reports its results is a crucial element of the global implementation of the 2030 Agenda, both regarding the SDG targets and indicators and the outcome of the High-Level Political Forum.
61. We also believe that the Monitoring Framework helps take stock of where aid is needed the most, including the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), in order to Leave No One Behind and first reaching those furthest behind. The Framework helps to identify to what extent development investment portfolios are effective, thereby increasing the credibility of aid programs and thus attract more funding.
62. The Monitoring Framework should also cover to what extent investments have an impact on climate change and strive to green the investments.
63. While achieving effective development outcomes is the goal, the focus of the Monitoring Framework is changing practices and stakeholder behavior in development partnerships, linking the “how” or “means of implementation” (the Global Partnership) to the “what” (specific SDGs) through development cooperation. We will, for example, evolve the Global Partnership monitoring surveys to incorporate the new principle of Leaving No One Behind. This includes, and goes beyond, consideration of the effectiveness of development cooperation under the New Deal to include vulnerable populations in all country settings.
64. We will also modify the monitoring framework periodically to recognize the contributions to development from, for instance, non-sovereign capital flows including philanthropy for sustainable development. 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. We believe that the impact of Public-Private Partnerships need to be captured by the Monitoring Framework.
65. We collectively commit to continue to adhere to the effective development principles in our own governance and working arrangements, in particular, transparency and accountability to and by all stakeholders.

## **Data**

66. We acknowledge that accessible, timely and reliable data disaggregated by age, gender, geography, income, disability and other relevant characteristics 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. We recognize and will champion nationally-owned data and data standards as a basis for

measurement and for transparency and accountability. We will also support efforts to make data standards interoperable, allowing data from different sources to be more easily compared and used.<sup>xiii</sup>

67. We acknowledge that differentiated data for gender and youth can help to inform inclusive planning and development. We commit to pay special attention to high rates of youth unemployment, employment of women and youth in vulnerable sectors and in unpaid care and domestic work.
68. We endorse open data standards and platforms for making development data more accessible and understandable to promote focused and effective interventions. We encourage increased involvement of all stakeholders including data communities and the media to enhance data use at all levels.
69. The partner countries commit to intensify efforts to strengthen national statistical capacities and their independence and to support initiatives aimed at collecting and disseminating data in more effective and accessible ways.
70. The providers of development cooperation commit to:
  - a. support these endeavors.
  - b. first validate the data with partner countries before submission to international organizations;
  - c. use the validated data at the country level.

## **MANDATE & GOVERNANCE**

71. We, the Global Partnership, will demonstrate practical contributions to the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) and its complementarity with the Development Cooperation Forum (DCF). The HLPF is the only forum with a mandate to oversee follow-up and review of the implementation of 2030 Agenda at the global level. The DCF is the only venue with the universal mandate to analyze trends in development cooperation. The Global Partnership operates primarily at a country level, by supporting national capacities to make development cooperation more effective.
72. As we align ourselves with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, we remain focused on the core purpose of enabling effective development cooperation that is country-led and supports country leadership as a necessary precursor to producing data and monitoring of development cooperation commitments through SDG target 17.16, consistent with The Paris Declaration, The Accra Agenda for Action, The Busan Partnership Document and the Mexico Communique. 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. Driven by its four principles, the mandate of the Global Partnership aims to bring value to all of its stakeholders.

73. We need a New Deal for beneficiaries and donors, as there is a clear need to build capacity to be better partners in development, including being able to front money for capacity building, especially in countries that otherwise would not be able to engage fully with the Global Partnership.
74. We acknowledge that our governance needs improvement and we call on our members to develop a new governance system that:
  - a. Includes a transparent process to appoint the Co-Chairs;
  - b. Strengthens the constituency model to ensure all parties invest in a transparent and effective manner;
  - c. Reaches agreement on an annual workplan, including meetings, especially regarding the Monitoring Framework in order to bring about more predictable and transparent investments.
75. The constituency model of the Global Partnership needs strengthening so that ideas of individual members filter through to a central organizing point in the Partnership. In this regard, we acknowledge that the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC) and the United Nations are constituent parts of the Global Partnership.
76. We believe the g7+ is a key partner on peace and security in fragile states.
77. We intend to bring in new partners, including the so-called BRIC countries. While we do that, we will not lose sight of the Busan principles. We realize that traditional donors might change their behavior as new donors join and we welcome the innovations that new donors can share.
78. As we continue our work, we will increase our focus on peer-sharing and peer-learning.
79. We believe that the Joint Support Team needs to be augmented and strengthened and that the base of the Team should be broadened to include more countries.
80. We will formulate explicit roles and responsibilities coupled with accountability measures for the Co-Chairs, Steering Committee and the Joint Support Team. This will be achieved through an inclusive and transparent process, leading to Terms of Reference and a set of governance guidelines that will guide decision-making processes, engagement and accountability to constituencies. We will also develop Terms of Reference for the host countries of the Global Partnership High-Level Meetings.

*\* A provider of development cooperation is defined as "a country, organization or official agency, including national and sub-national development cooperation agencies, as well as multilateral development institutions that provide development cooperation funding (financial and technical*

*cooperation). Under this standard definition, development NGOs (NGOs, CSOs and private companies) are not considered providers of development cooperation even when they implement programs funded by providers of development cooperation.*

## Footnotes

**NB: the footnotes are present for the sake of sourcing various paragraphs. They will be removed for the final draft**

<sup>i</sup> Part of the language referencing to MDGs is from Para 16 of the 2030 Agenda under section of our world today

<sup>ii</sup> Part of the language 6 and 7 is from the introduction of 2030 Agenda

<sup>iii</sup> Part of the language in para 8 is from para 62 of the 2030 Agenda under means of implementation and global partnership

<sup>iv</sup> Part of the language is from goal 8 of the SDGs and para 66 of the 2030 Agenda under the means of implementation and global partnership

<sup>v</sup> Part of the language is from paras 50 and 51 of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda under international development cooperation

<sup>vi</sup> Part of the language is from para 9 of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and para 63 of the 2030 Agenda under the means of implementation and global partnership

<sup>vii</sup> Part of the language from para 24 of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda under domestic public resources

<sup>viii</sup> Part of the language based on para 40 of the AAAA under domestic and international private business and finance

<sup>ix</sup> Language based on Para 67 of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda under international development cooperation.

<sup>x</sup> Part of the language is from para 16 of the AAAA under generating full and productive employment and decent work for all and promoting MSMEs

<sup>xi</sup> Based on para 73 of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda under international development cooperation

<sup>xii</sup> Part of the language in 55 and 56 is based on paras 71 and 72 of the AAAA under international development cooperation

<sup>xiii</sup> Part of the language from para 126 of the AAAA and 74 of the 2030 Agenda