

# 2019

## **BUSAN GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FORUM**

December 4-5, 2019 | Seoul, Republic of Korea

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### Outcome Report

**Revitalizing the Global Partnership for the attainment of the SDGs**

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## Executive Summary

Since 2014, the South Korean government has hosted the Busan Global Partnership Forum series to contribute to and measure the progress of implementation of the development effectiveness principles at the country level. In conjunction with Global Partnership Global Meetings, the Forum provides a unique opportunity to bring together policymakers and practitioners to share country experiences and explore in detail the enabling factors and contexts that lead to successful development outcomes in light of the attainment of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Apart from the 2030 agenda that has been setting the tone of the development environment, the international community currently faces a changing development cooperation landscape that requires renewed attention to our understanding of development effectiveness. At the same time, the Global Partnership provides a unique platform to realize the inclusive, whole-of-society approach needed to deliver the SDGs. Against this backdrop, the 2019 Busan Forum offered an excellent venue to exchange different views of various stakeholders, regarding the key issues including monitoring, South-South Cooperation, Triangular Cooperation, and the private sector engagement, through which the relevance of development effectiveness was contemplated from various perspectives.

Accordingly, the first day of the forum provided space to enhance the contribution of the Global Partnership for and its program of work in order to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The second day was dedicated to fostering mutual learning from different perspectives to understanding the role of Global Partnership and development effectiveness agenda.

The 2019 Busan Forum was a good opportunity to build on the momentum created at the 2019 Senior Level Meeting (SLM). The Forum placed emphasis on generating reflections among participants on the outcomes of the 2019 SLM and the results of the third round of Global Partnership monitoring. Also, it instilled stronger links to the upcoming work programming process and the Steering Committee deliberation.

Second, with participation by all of the GPEDC Co-Chairs and the Steering Committee members, it was reaffirmed that the effectiveness agenda continues to be relevant and development effectiveness is key for the attainment of SDGs in the forum. Furthermore, efforts were made to incorporate the voices of emerging donors into the future strategies of the GPEDC by inviting scholars from China, India, and Brazil in the special session on Day 2.

Third, it was stressed that inclusive and multi-stakeholder partnership, evidence-based approach, monitoring and data for mutual accountability, and country-level implementation continue to be crucial in ensuring development at

country level. For this, there was a call for the Global Partnership to strengthen political commitment, momentum for effective development cooperation and garner greater actions and impacts based on concrete evidence collected at country level.

Finally, there was a broad consensus among the participants on the needs for the GPEDC's new agenda setting and operational reforms in line with the changing development environment. It was also agreed that flexibility should be maintained to fully utilize the GPEDC's inclusive platform.

### Welcome Speech

**By His Excellency Taeho Lee, the Honorable Vice-Minister for Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea**

Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

A warm welcome to the 5<sup>th</sup> Busan Global Partnership Forum. Launched in 2014, the Busan Forum marks the fifth gathering this year. It is inspiring to see every time the Forum garners wider participation.

Seven years have passed since the establishment of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation in 2012. Since then, there have been remarkable shifts in the development landscape. We now have in place the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, more ambitious in goal and more comprehensive in scope than ever. And the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. This new global framework for financing sustainable development is another tremendous stride forward. Four years into the 2030 Agenda, however, we are not where we need to be. The reality we have to wake up to is that at the current rate of investment, it will be impossible to achieve the SDGs by 2030. We face an annual gap of 2.5 trillion US dollars for the realization of sustainable development in developing countries alone. However, Official Development Assistance, ODA, has been stagnant over the past few decades. On the other hand, new and emerging donors are playing far more active roles in development cooperation. Moreover, private sector engagement has become the new normal - not just in terms of mobilizing more finance but also sustaining the long-term impact for development. Harnessing the potential of these non-traditional actors is imperative.

Against this backdrop, there is a pressing call to revitalize the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation. It needs to have greater relevance for the SDGs. This year, we have looked back on the path we have traveled in the journey toward the SDGs. We have taken stock of the progress made. We have given thought to the challenges faced. And in doing so we have placed a focus on such issues as South-South cooperation and development finance. Building on these discussions, this year's Busan Forum is well placed to inspire new conversations – new conversations on how development effectiveness can truly play a more decisive part in making the SDGs not simply an aspiration but indeed a reality. In the two days of discussion, there are a number of elements that demand our special attention. Private sector engagement. South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation. And the monitoring of development effectiveness. As an open space where various stakeholders can freely gather to share their insights and wisdom, the Busan Forum will hopefully enable us to gain a renewed sense

of determination to strengthen the impact of development cooperation.

As we put our heads together in pursuit of refreshing the Global Partnership, let us not forget that its inclusiveness and multi-stakeholder nature is its key strength. Let us constantly strive to be much more inclusive and pragmatic. In this regard, I would like to emphasize two particular areas in which I think the Global Partnership needs to redouble its efforts. First, the Global Partnership needs to play a stronger role in facilitating dialogues with new and emerging donors. The Korea-hosted Busan Global Partnership Forum and various other Global Partnership Initiatives can serve as key channels for engaging with new and emerging actors. Indeed, this year, there is a special session dedicated to the outreach issue. And we are very much looking forward to learning from the insights of speakers from China, India, and Brazil.

Secondly, the Global Partnership needs to support partner countries to help enhance their data and statistical capacity by fully drawing upon its monitoring framework. The Global Partnership needs to render more effective support to partner countries to better assess the effectiveness of development cooperation. This is important in ensuring real impact as we move further toward the SDGs. Effective monitoring allows for informed decision-making on sustainable development. For our part, we will explore the possibilities for aligning the KOICA-hosted Learning and Acceleration Program with specific country needs in the area of SDGs data and monitoring. In an effort to secure a better synergy with the Forum, we will host the LAP in the same year with the Forum, starting from 2021. Korea attaches significant importance to the Global Partnership. We have a sense of obligation to revitalize the Global Partnership as we played a crucial role in making a paradigm shift from aid effectiveness to development effectiveness by hosting the Fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan. That led us to rejoin the GPEDC Steering Committee last August. And we are hosting the Steering Committee meeting back to back with the Busan Forum in Seoul. As a Steering Committee member, Korea is keen to strengthen its contribution to increasing the relevance of the Global Partnership for SDGs implementation.

As I close, I would like to express my gratitude to the UNDP Seoul Policy Center and the OECD-UNDP Joint Support Team for their invaluable assistance in the preparations of this Forum. My deep appreciation also goes to Dr. Debapriya Bhattacharya, Distinguished Fellow at the Center for Policy Dialogue. We are very much looking forward to hearing the keynote speech. And my sincere thanks go, of course, to the Steering Committee members here today. Lastly, I would like to express my heartfelt appreciation to all of you - the ambassadors, moderators, speakers and other experts - for blessing this meaningful event with your presence.

Your continued support for this Busan Forum and for the work of the Global Partnership will be the driving force for our efforts on the path ahead. Thank you very much.

### Congratulatory Remarks

**By His Excellency Mustafa Kamal, the Honorable Minister of Finance for People's Republic of Bangladesh and Co-Chair of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation**

Dear Excellencies, distinguished guests, and ladies and gentlemen,

At the outset, I would like to extend my deep sense of gratitude to the government of the Republic of Korea for hosting the Busan Global Partnership Forum 2019 and the 18<sup>th</sup> Steering Committee Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC). The government of the Republic of Korea has demonstrated an unprecedented commitment to the development effectiveness agenda by hosting the Busan Partnership Forum regularly. Busan is not only the birthplace of the GPEDC but it is also a reference point for development effectiveness to all countries, development providers and recipients alike.

We have already passed four years since the global agreement for the Agenda 2030. We are left with only a decade to reach the dream targets of the SDGs in general and to achieve the specific moral target that 'no one will be left behind'. We have been pursuing for quite some time for the effective partnership for achieving the 2030 agenda. We are committed to our young and our old, we are committed to our 'Have-nots' and also to our richer segments of the community and more importantly, we are committed to ourselves that we would work relentlessly and unitedly for creating a world that would embrace peace, progress, prosperity and equitable justice to all and also will take care of our planet, its people, its creatures and inter alia, along with other things, environment, and environment-related matters.

As a political person, I take the liberty to argue that the current global scenario does not present a situation that makes us convinced that we are committed to realizing the SDGs. The five Ps of the SDGs are spectacularly absent in many parts of the world. Instead of peace and prosperity, we see the rise of confrontation and deprivation. Instead of having a consensus to save the planet and address the key problems of climate change, we see policy incoherence and serious lack of political cooperation inclusive of non-funding of committed funds for achieving SDGs. At Busan Forum when talking about partnership and development effectiveness, you will agree with me that we cannot take a blind eye to this situation.

In my personal assessment, development effectiveness and stronger partnership are necessarily higher-level



political agenda. Both the development providers and the recipients need to take a strong political position on this issue. Just imagine the plights of the Myanmar ethnic Muslims identified as Rohingyas, the ordeals of the people living in war-torn areas of the world. Like many of you, I have a question, how do we expect that without having broader settlement over these pressing issues SDGs and development effectiveness could be realized?

Nevertheless, in the realization of our objectives, we are encountering various challenges. We have observed that GPEDC since its inception has been advocating for effective partnerships and providing data to generate evidence for unpacking the degree of partnership on the ground. The 2018 GPEDC Monitoring Survey is the third of its kind since the 2014 Report and the overall scenario coming out of the latest report is not very much encouraging though in some cases there are some successes. Ownership until now seems an elusive agenda. The performance in terms of country systems appears to be remarkably low. Recipient countries still have to follow the consultants' prescription of assistance providers. I would continue to argue that the recipient countries must be allowed to perform the driver's role in the implementation of the development agenda. We need to shun an all-size-fits-all type approach, rather we need an enabling environment where multilateralism can thrive, where global trade can progress, where humane and orderly migration can prosper. In other words, the recipient countries need greater market access; need political and policy support for work opportunities for the surplus workforces of the developing and emerging economies.

As all of us are aware of the fact that without considering the ground realities we cannot deliver on our promises. I strongly hope that the upcoming work programme of GPEDC should be more practical and result oriented. While the Monitoring Survey Report is a great wealth of knowledge and evidence, at the same time it should be leveraged to change our work approach and partnership modality. If the challenges to development effectiveness as outlined earlier and the Agenda 2030 continue side by side, the Monitoring survey report of GPEDC becomes useless. I would request the Steering Committee members and the representatives of different constituencies, particularly the Civil Society Organizations to contribute to creating a momentum for the development effectiveness agenda.

As you are aware today in order to enlighten us a pathway for solving current issues we have the key presenter with us Dr. Debapriya Bhattacharya a renowned economist of our time, who happens to be from my own country, the 'Beautiful Bangladesh' and who is always a major voice for the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in Bangladesh and beyond. Today I am hopeful that we shall be having some insightful thoughts and ideas from the key presenter and other discussants which will leave requisite ingredients for the politicians and social scientists for the effective solution of the issue. I hope this Forum and the Steering Committee Meeting would be much productive. I especially urge upon my colleagues from the CSO communities, and the private sector to make their

voices heard for the interest of the planet and its constituents for making the political leadership more obliged for the Agenda 2030.

I again take the opportunity to thank the government of the Republic of Korea for hosting these two important events. I thank my colleagues of the Joint Support Team for their continued support and strong coordination with different stakeholder groups to make the events a success. We have received this planet as an endowment from our predecessors and now it is our sole responsibility to handover this planet to our present generation and also the generations to come to a much more beautiful planet ensuring all livable environments. I look forward to a very successful Forum.

Thank you all.

### Congratulatory Remarks

**By Her Excellency Elysée Munembwe Tamukumwe, the Honorable Vice Prime Minister of Ministry of Planning for Democratic Republic of Congo and Co-Chair of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation**

Excellences, mesdames et messieurs qu'il me soit permis avant toute chose de remercier la République de Corée pour l'accueil nous réservé dans le cadre du Comité de pilotage du Partenariat Mondial.

Comme je l'ai indiqué hier à l'ouverture du forum de Busan, mon pays, la République Démocratique du Congo exprime une fois de plus sa gratitude à ses pères pour sa cooptation en tant que coprésident du Partenariat mondial succédant à la République d'Ouganda.

Ce n'est un secret pour personne que mon pays, la République Démocratique du Congo fait face à de nombreux défis à la fois d'ordre sécuritaire, humanitaire et de développement. Les leçons apprises au cours deux dernières décennies dans la quête du mieux-être de nos populations avec l'appui de nos partenaires, nous amène à repenser notre approche pour relever les défis. Il nous faut une nouvelle manière de travailler ensemble pour plus des résultats. Il nous faut une plus forte complicité entre le Gouvernement, les organisations de la société civile et le secteur privé ; il nous faut plus des synergies entre les acteurs humanitaires, de paix et de développement pour atteindre les résultats que nous voulons ensemble dans les Etats fragiles.

L'Agenda 2030 apparaît à nos yeux comme une opportunité et un rendez-vous à ne pas manquer pour faire de la planète entière le monde que nous voulons. «exempté de la pauvreté, de maladies, de faim et de besoins non comblés». Pour y parvenir, il nous faut des partenariats mondiaux revitalisés, soutenus par des politiques publiques cohérentes, des mécanismes de gouvernance reformés à tous les niveaux, une mobilisation accrue des ressources, une révolution des données statistiques ainsi que le respect du principe de responsabilité mutuelle.

Nous y travaillerons durant notre mandat avec nos coprésidents du Bangladesh, de la Suisse, et le quatrième coprésident qui représente les organisations de la société civile. Nous travaillerons avec tout monde sans discrimination afin d'aider nos populations à sortir de l'extrême pauvreté et démontrer à la face du monde que le développement est une affaire de choix. Nous continuerons à promouvoir nos principes chers à savoir: (i) l'appropriation nationale, (ii) le focus sur les résultats, (iii) l'inclusivité, (iv) la transparence et la rédevabilité. Nous bâtirons nos efforts sur les principes d'efficacité afin que les pays développés, émergents et en développements

se soutiennent mutuellement pour regarder dans la même direction et atteindre ensemble les objectifs de l'agenda mondial.

Merci encore une fois de plus à nos hôtes - nous espérons que nous aurons des échanges fructueux pour améliorer la vision et les priorités proposées au court de notre mandature

Je vous remercie.

### Keynote Presentation:

#### Towards a New Conversation on Development Effectiveness

By His Excellency Debapriya Bhattacharya, Distinguished Fellow at the Center for Policy Dialogue

Development effectiveness discourse is at an inflection point, not only because of the dramatic shifts in the development landscape, changes in the global policy environment, or because the SDGs put new demands on the discourse of development effectiveness, but also because of the experience and the achievements have created an impasse. Failure to keep pace with the changes in the development cooperation environment, the once promising-looking development instruments advocated by the GPEDC has led to the deadlock that we face now. In the face of these changes, a new conversation on development effectiveness is required to address some of the challenges faced in the new environment by making necessary adjustments in the narratives of development effectiveness, which can help to shape required action plans.

The development landscape has been shifting dramatically – emerging actors, development finance, new challenges such as humanitarian crisis, climate change, trade war, etc. In face of these changes, a new conversation on development effectiveness is required to address some of the challenges faced in the new environment, by making necessary adjustments in the narratives of development effectiveness, which can help to shape required action plans.

In the first place, the international community needs a shared and universal understanding of development effectiveness based on which the future of the GPEDC can be constructed and this needs to be owned by all development stakeholders. We have three options – 1) stay in the old narrative of development effectiveness focused on aid; 2) adjust the concept to the changing development cooperation landscape without making drastic changes in the current understanding of development effectiveness; or 3) reach a new consensus on development effectiveness by providing a new mutual learning platform for all actors in a non-negotiating atmosphere.

Secondly, a consensus between providers of the North and the South should be reached. The differences between them have been deeply established over the years due to differences in development experiences, ideational motivations, and vision for the future. In particular, different positioning on South-South Cooperation between the North and the South has made an assessment framework of development effectiveness difficult. The differences

indeed have been felt even among the countries in the South. Nonetheless, such differences at the global level can be reconciled at the country level and necessary political ownership can be triggered through conversations backed by evidence created at the country level.

Thirdly, the monitoring practices need to be modified reflecting the new trends and observations. One key issue with the current monitoring system is the lack of feedback loop. Also, to carry credibility, the monitoring system needs to go through peer review and to be scrutinized by external experts and various stakeholders. Besides, other issues that are relevant to the concerns of the Southern providers or the recipients such as disclosure and transparency of non-traditional sources, the differences between actual and perceived capacities, or rising debt levels should be tackled in the new dialogue to enhance development effectiveness to achieve the SDGs. New data can provide unexplored opportunities for breakthroughs in measuring effectiveness.

Lastly, power imbalances in provider-recipient relationships, resulting from the political economy of these countries, need to be addressed. This can resolve several issues concerning the power deficit in the recipient country, by which more ground level substantiation of the solution can be developed. The power deficit issue can be tackled by incorporating the voice of the South and recipient countries. Improvement in the representation of them is essential, which involves more than just let them sit in the negotiation table. The effective representation will have to come with evidence from grass-root realities and knowledge of a dedicated group of people with extensive research in the area. In this regard, setting practices and norms has become an important area of discourse that needs to invite the voice of the recipient.

In conclusion, the new conversation on development effectiveness should bring together all stakeholders - knowledge actors, process actors, top leaders, and policy leaders - in a safe environment without producing an acrimonious negotiating atmosphere. It also should ultimately evolve into a broad-based platform with balanced participation from the North and the South, as well as new actors and should take a mutual learning approach. There can be three types of solutions to the challenges we face – authoritarian, competitive, or collaborative solutions. For a collaborative solution, most affected groups, the marginalized developing countries need to be brought into the conversation, which will, in the end, get development effectiveness on a new footing to achieve the inclusive, whole-of-society approach that the GPEDC envisions.

## **DAY 1**

### **2019 BUSAN GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FORUM**

## Plenary Session 1

### Reflecting the Relevance of Development Effectiveness for the attainment of SDGs

<b>Moderator</b>	Prof. Hyuk-Sang Sohn (Vice President for External Cooperation, Professor of the Graduate School of Public Policy Civic Engagement, Kyung Hee University, Republic of Korea)
<b>Presentation</b>	Mr. Thomas Gass (Ambassador, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, GPEDC Co-Chair)
<b>Panelists</b>	Prof. Jisun Song (Invited Professor, Graduate School of International Studies, EwhaWomans University, Republic of Korea) Ms. Mariam Haidar (Senior-Level Donation Fund and Project Manager, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Republic of Sudan) Ms. GüldenTurkoz-Cosslett (Deputy Director, Bureau for External Relations and Advocacy, UNDP)

This session began with a presentation by H.E. Ambassador Thomas Gass on development effectiveness and SDGs focusing on the role of the Global Partnership in the evolving development context. After a brief recap on the outcome of the Senior Level Meeting of the Global Partnership held in New York in July on the occasion of the 2019 HLPF, the presenter reviewed the GPEDC Monitoring 2018 results. While it was emphasized that development effectiveness is key for the realization of the 2030 Agenda through monitoring and data, the presenter pointed out that there is no loop for the feedback based on the GPEDC Monitoring results. Finally, he suggested repositioning effectiveness in the Agenda 2030 landscape through, first, the clear interconnection between effectiveness agenda, the Agenda 2030 and financing for the development process and, second, leverage effectiveness to address pressing issues at the country level.

Based on the presentation, the three discussants each provided input from different viewpoints to help incorporate development effectiveness for the attainment of SDGs.

Dr. Jisun Song introduced the Global Sustainable Development Report (GSDR) 2019 on how to liaise recently published GSDR with facilitating the Global Partnership. Among 4 levers for transformation for SDGs, she



underscored that governance is the most relevant to promoting the principles advocated by the Global Partnership. According to her, the whole of society approach could be translated into the system approach that the GSDR 2019 emphasizes.

Also, Mrs. Mariam Haidar shared the experiences of Sudan facing significant economic, social and political challenges. Under the transitional government, Sudan acknowledges a need for integrated solutions to achieve SDGs and there is an on-going discussion from development partners. She urged joint actions at the global and regional levels for Sudan to realize the 2030 Agenda.

Lastly, Ms. Turkoz-Cosslett reiterated that development effectiveness principles are at the heart of the 2030 Agenda. The effective principles of country ownership focused on results inclusive partnerships and mutual accountability continue to provide a basis for more equal and empowered development partnerships. According to her, support to countries from the UN and other international organizations is also changing, to help unlock SDG financing that goes beyond development aid and public funding to access the multiple sources of development financing available to countries.

In sum, through the presentation and discussions, it is agreed that the multi-stakeholder nature and the monitoring results are the unique values of the Global Partnership and still important in the SDG era. At the same time, it is suggested that the Global Partnership should move forward to the next level (e.g. the new form of partnership mentioned in the Key Note speech) by closely linking the 2030 Agenda based on the clearer concept of development effectiveness centering sustainability.



## Plenary Session 2

### Exploring the role of effectiveness in the context of Financing for Development

#### Moderator

Mr. Laurent Sarazin (Head of Unit, Financing and Effectiveness, European Commission)

#### Panelists

Mr. Monowar Ahmed (Permanent Secretary and Special Envoy to the co-chairs, Head of Development Effectiveness Wing, Economic Relations Division, Ministry of Finance, People's Republic of Bangladesh)

Mr. Roy Mae (Undersecretary Technical, Ministry of National Planning and Development Cooperation, Solomon Island)

Mr. Drew Smith (Director-General, International Assistance Policy, Global Affairs Canada)

Ms. Salma Alokozai (Director of Aid Management, Ministry of Finance of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan)

Mr. Vincent de Paul Kouassi (Director of Cooperation, Ministry of Planning and Development, Republic of Cote d'Ivoire)

Prof. Hannah Jun (EwhaWomans University)

Mr. Jae-myong Koh (DAC Vice-Chair, and Counsellor, Delegation of ROK to the OECD)

This session explores the role of effectiveness in the context of financing for development. It is said that the 2030 agenda provides the goals, the Addis Agenda provides the means, and the effectiveness agenda provides the link of the two agendas by suggesting how to use the means to reach the goals. Nevertheless, how the effectiveness principle has been promoted and adopted in linking the two varies with countries in different contexts. This session offers a platform for sharing experiences from both the OECD/DAC countries and developing countries to identify the challenges and opportunities in linking the means with the goals through the use of the effectiveness principle.

The presentation of Mr. Roy Mae from Solomon Island offered a chance to gauge the potential benefits of the Integrated National Financial Framework (INFF), as Solomon Island's International Financial Framework (SIIF) is allegedly the closest to the INFF. Mr. Mae discussed the benefits of SIIF in achieving the country's national development strategies, which are closely aligned with the SDGs. Apart from providing a clear picture of the

implementation of reforms and national development strategies, he particularly pointed out the long-term benefits of SIFF in bringing together reforms in financing in that it facilitates assisting the long-term development-related investment decisions to improve economic and social conditions, strengthening coordination, finance resource mobilization.

The second discussant from Canada, Mr. Smith, stressed that we need to learn from both new and traditional partners, and need to explore innovative financing approaches. Canada has made concerted efforts to shift our approaches to adapt to the new financing landscape where many new actors are operating. It recognizes the importance of mobilizing new resources through new innovations to draw sustainable opportunities that benefit all, while, at the same time, pursuing the aid effectiveness principles. In presenting Canada's development cooperation efforts, Mr. Smith noted the need to ensure clear linkages between development financing and effectiveness and pointed out the lack of impact data as one of the challenges that need to be addressed. He finished his presentation with a call for an easily accessible, open data to encourage evidence-based decision-making to prove effectiveness.

The next presentation by Ms. Salma Alokozai from Afghanistan was passionate advocacy for the benefits of monitoring and evaluation as a tool to promote effectiveness, but she also highlighted the limitations of the current aid/development system. Despite Afghanistan's efforts for mutual reform commitments regarding accountability and ownership to achieve the 2030 agenda, there still exists a huge funding gap and a significant amount of resources have been wasted partly due to operational costs, which demonstrates the importance of effectiveness principles. She ended her talk with an emphasis on the need for a capacity-building and a revenue-generating system to stand on their own and to be self-reliant.



The delegate from Cote d'Ivoire, Mr. Vincent de Paul Kouassi, continued in the sharing of the country examples. Cote d'Ivoire has explored how to channel the 2030 agenda with national priorities and incorporate the SDGs into national development plans. This helped to identify the resources available nationally and internationally, which then has ensured effective and efficient planning of national development. Cote d'Ivoire, however, has noted the risks in utilizing the private investments for long-term national development projects and acknowledged the need for strengthening the monitoring of the private investments, in particular, the monitoring of regional and sectoral use of private funding. He argued that access to information on the use of private funding should be allowed to multi-stakeholders. Lastly, he pointed out the need to integrate and unify the government organizations so that one office is in charge of the whole operation of the private funding.

Mr. Jae-myong Koh from OECD/DAC presented examples of reverse engineering of the GPEDC in the context of financing for development. Two successful cases were put forward to illustrate it. The first project was a large Turkish medical complex project, which was initially planned as a public-private project. As the credit rate of this project was higher than that of Turkey, it managed to attract private investment in 2016 when the domestic conditions of the Turkish government were unstable. The key elements of the success of this project were two: it invited Multilateral Development Banks in the project which is known to be rigorous and thorough screening; also, it involved international credit rating agencies that provided the information on the credit of the project. These two helped the private sectors to make evidence-based decision-making. The other example is small- and medium-sized projects. This is an imaginary project similar to the micro-financing model initiated in Bangladesh. In this project, civil society organizations could be invited to provide consulting services and training for participants. Two elements could contribute to success: a corporative system and the engagement of civil society organizations that have comparative advantages in local knowledge and local networks. Then Mr. Koh, using these examples, illustrated how reverse engineering could be utilized to scale up successful projects, and how the GPEDC indicators could also be a useful input for this purpose.

Finally, Prof. Hanah Jun from Ewha Womans University presented the case of Korean corporate investment in development projects. While global responsible investments have tended to increase, Asia's investments have been mostly led by Japan, but lots of interest has continued to increase in Korea, although more can be done. In the case of Korea, most of the investments have been made by large companies who have been showing a particular interest in joining in global initiatives, which is demonstrated in Korean companies' efforts to align their investments in achieving the SDGs.

In the questions and answers session that followed, several common concerns were pointed out. The first concern in the context of financing for development was about transparency and how to make access to data open to all, which can enhance effectiveness. The second one was that the current monitoring framework does not fully incorporate the changing financing environment where other means than aid have been used. In particular, the need to develop measures for impacts and value for money of different means of financing. The third common concern was regarding the private sector engagement. While agreeing on the need to engage the private sector and invite more private investment, the means to monitor activities of the private sector is insufficient, on the other hand, the private sector has little incentive to invest in riskier projects in the developing countries, which calls for a mechanism to ensure long-term investments that developing countries need for their development plans.

## Breakout Session 1

### Main outcomes of the 2018 Global Partnership monitoring results and challenges for stronger linkage with the SDGs

<b>Moderator</b>	Mr. Rolando Tungpalan, (Undersecretary-Vice Minister, National Economic and Development Authority, Philippines)
<b>Presentation</b>	Ms. Hanna-Mari Kipeleinen (OECD/UNDP Joint Support Team) Ms. Yuko Suzuki Naab (OECD/UNDP Joint Support Team)
<b>Panelists</b>	Mr. Vitalice Meja (Executive Director, Reality of Aid Africa) Mr. Alessandro Motter (Senior Advisor, Economic and Social Affairs, Inter-Parliamentary Union) Ms. Monica Asuna (Chief Economist, National Treasury, and Planning, Republic of Kenya)

This session recaps the 2018 monitoring results of GPEDC and its implication role by the Joint Support Team. The 86 countries and over 100 development partners had participated in the last monitoring round and active participation is a manifestation of the importance that countries attached to this agenda. There has been significant progress in the quality of national development of planning in the development planning aspect but a decrease in the alignment to partner country priorities and results framework from development partner countries. The availability of forwarding expenditure plans to partner countries is declining and is mirrored in the fall of the share of development cooperation overseen by parliaments in partner countries. There is steady progress by partner countries in strengthening the PFM system and development partner use of country PFM systems has increased marginally. Also, continued effort is needed in auditing and procurement as well as the PFM system response to gender equality goals. In the whole-of-society approach to the development part, few countries reporting in 2018 than 2016 but there is mutual trust and willingness to engage in public-private dialogue. However still, capacity issues and limited inclusiveness hinder the quality and effectiveness of dialogue. Finally, the presenter emphasized how we can use the result to be able to influence the way that will work together more effectively.





The first discussant, Mr. Vitalice Meja, expresses the challenge of how we can bring the GPEDC monitoring at the discussion of the national level. Now the discussion remains to be between experts and technicians but needs to engage with the political level. Secondly, the development cooperation policy tends to be formulated from the provider's view, not looking at the total picture which includes the private sector, civil society, and other actors. Therefore, there is a need for reformulating discussion which can address the development holistically.

Mr. Alessandro Motter shared his observation on budget management in the monitoring process. The whole of government approach is aligned with SDGs and appropriate to address national plan. However, it has very slow progress due to it tends to impose more overhead on communication work and development partner's decisions. Besides, many parliaments lack capacity with the budget process in general. There are a lack of consultations with the different facets of society and limited regular monitoring for budget execution. Therefore, the budget monitoring requires more attention.

Ms. Monica Asuna, from Kenya, shared Kenya's experience on the use of the national system. In Kenya, all donors are required to adhere to Public Finance Management Act and failure to do so is subject to punishment. Kenya is actively participating in the GPI on effectiveness for civil society. Civil society organizations want to see the prompt

results and if they can't see it, they will not engage in the dialogue. Without genuine partnership, despite the government's initiatives, embracing multi-stakeholders' dialogue would not be easy.

The questions and comments from the floor reflect participants' interests specific to their challenges in their country, and the session was a good opportunity to learn from each other's experience. Several common concerns were pointed out. The first concern in the context of a political issue for development was about unstable political leadership in partner countries. Secondly, Germany shared a good example of the feedback loop from monitoring results. Based upon its own analysis of the result of GPEDC monitoring, the country will be implementing a checklist to enhance its contribution to country ownership. However, data validation and different interpretations of monitoring results remain to be issues. Finally, the floor suggests more investment for data collection and emphasized the need to extend the discussion opportunities regarding monitoring results to have a common understanding of interpretation.



## Breakout Session 2

### South-South and Triangular Cooperation

#### Moderator

Dr. Stephan Klingebiel (Director, UNDP Seoul Policy Center)

#### Panelists

Ms. Angela Ospina (Director Colombian Presidential Agency of International Cooperation)

Mr. Noel Gonzalez (Minister, Mexican Embassy to Belgium and Luxemburg and Deputy Head of Mission to the EU)

H.E. Mrs. Elysée MunembweTamukumwe (Vice Prime Minister, Minister of Planning, Democratic Republic of Congo, GPEDC Co-Chair)

South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation have gained more traction recently. They are not just an addition, but a game-changer in the new development cooperation landscape. Nonetheless, there is a missing global dialogue on development cooperation of which all stakeholders are part. Many aspects of partnership can be discussed in this regard: partner countries with South-South Cooperation; Monitoring and Evaluation & Performance Assessment; Triangular Cooperation as an opportunity to engage more actors; South-South Cooperation in the fragile state context. In this session delegates from the South presented their experiences with a focus on the diversity in terms of various cooperation modalities.

Ms. Angela Ospina from Columbia highlighted the Columbian case as an example of complementarity between South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation. While Columbia is still an ODA recipient, it has been expanding its cooperation with countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. Ms. Ospina emphasized the benefits of sharing the most cost-effective practices with partner countries when effectiveness is one of the key operating principles of the BAPA+40. Columbia, according to Ms. Ospina, has been making efforts to “professionalize” South-South Cooperation by pursuing to be rigorous. In line with this emphasis on the rigor and in recognition of the importance of engaging with new actors in mobilizing resources and generating collective knowledge, Columbia has focused on developing toolkits to measure value-added South-South Cooperation results. She concluded that the GPEDC could provide a valuable platform to share best practices of South-South Cooperation and to lower barriers to entry into cooperation, by which the benefits of working together can be shared with various actors.

The second case was made by Mr. Noel Gonzalez from Mexico. As a provider as well as a recipient country, and also as an active participant of the GPEDC, Mexico has committed to South-South Cooperation and actively followed the norms of the monitoring framework. In this spirit, Mr. Gonzalez presented Mexico's efforts to improve indicators for South-South Cooperation based on the current monitoring framework of the GPEDC. While acknowledging the values of the monitoring framework developed based on the four principles, Mr. Gonzalez pointed out that there have been concerns that the monitoring framework does not reflect the realities/practices of South-South Cooperation. Mexico, therefore, developed a pilot monitoring framework reflecting the four principles of Global Partnership to improve indicators of South-South Cooperation under the current monitoring framework. The pilot collected national data from an online survey on over 100 stakeholders from across the national government, civil society organizations and the private sector and he expected the pilot results to help identification of the areas of progress and opportunities, and ultimately, to promote the development effectiveness agenda.

The third case, the Brazilian perspective, started with a note that Development Cooperation is about more than grants/ODA and that development effectiveness focuses on results rather than processes. Then he stressed how Brazil's "structuring cooperation" could address the issue of policy incoherence that would have detrimental effects because achieving the 2030 agenda demands addressing various issues simultaneously, including aid, trade, investment, security, environment, peacekeeping, etc. Depicting Brazil's "structuring cooperation" as a holistic approach, he demonstrated the long-term benefits of Brazil's approach by presenting the health sector experience through which he highlighted that policies should be taken as a whole and their 'impacts' on development as well as processes of development need to be measured and assessed.

Brazil's emphasis on a holistic approach is particularly relevant to the fragile-state context where the long-term transformative developments such as capacity building-human resources and institution are significant. This emphasis was echoed by delegates from the Democratic Republic of Congo. H.E. Mrs. Elysée Munembwe Tamukumwe shared the Democratic Republic of Congo's experience of fragile-to-fragile country partnership with Sierra Leon, which demonstrates the Democratic Republic of Congo's commitment to results-based development strategies. Madam Elysée Munembwe Tamukumwe emphasized her efforts to capacity-building of the Democratic Republic of Congo by collecting national data. She stressed that monitoring could leverage action and political will is important in this regard.

In addition, the other delegate accompanying Madam Elysée Munembwe Tamukumwe presented valuable discussion points in the fragile-state context. He started with a discussion on the challenges the Democratic

Republic of Congo faces as a fragile state with a huge territory. The Democratic Republic of Congo has not been able to command its ownership at the government level, let alone at the whole of society level. He emphasized the importance of development at the provincial/local/subnational levels to reach out to the whole country. This gap among regions also has caused challenges in achieving the SDGs as a result of the failure in aligning the localization of the SDGs with national development plans. Besides, he highlighted the roles of civil society organizations in complementing those of the government. In building a better partnership, their roles at the national and subnational levels can be instrumental as their roles in achieving the SDGs are distinct from those of the government, in particular, in the fragile-state context where the capacity of the central government is limited. Lastly, he stressed the Democratic Republic of Congo needs more resources for development that can be used for long-term purposes, in contrast with humanitarian purposes, between which fragile states need to struggle to balance to break out of the trap that they face. With regard to these competing demands of fragile states, he mentioned the issue of trust deficit in reference to the experience of the Democratic Republic of Congo which has had to convince partner countries that it needs more resources for development plans when currently the emphasis has been put more on humanitarian space.



The panel discussion was followed by an active and fervent Q&A session. The discussion from the floor reflected the division on views from the OECD/DAC countries and others in particular, with regards to the focus of the

GPEDC. While OECD/DAC emphasizes the concept of effectiveness and the role of monitoring, participants from the South raised issues of the relevance of effectiveness in the context of South-South Cooperation. They expressed the need to incorporate the voices of the South and noted the experiences of the South can contribute to improving the operation of the GPEDC. They also pointed out that China, Brazil, and India had left the GPEDC because they felt the monitoring framework does not reflect their practices and their contributions to South-South Cooperation. Colombian delegate commented in her answer that “GPEDC 2.0” which is a totally new form of the partnership should start with new narratives and that Columbia’s experiences in South-South Cooperation could offer to revise the concept of ‘effectiveness.’ In this regard, Mexico's efforts were valued in that they could respond to such criticism and fill this gap. Some comments were made in support of the delegates from the Democratic Republic of Congo to illustrate on the importance of national ownership and country leadership.

### Breakout Session 3

#### SDGs and Private Sector Engagement

<b>Moderator</b>	Mr. Kwang W. Kim, (Country Representative, the Asia Foundation's Korea Office)
<b>Presentation</b>	Mr. Kwang W. Kim, (Country Representative, the Asia Foundation's Korea Office)  Mr. Udo Weber (Senior Policy Officer, Deputy Head of Division, Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development, Federal Republic of Germany)
<b>Panelists</b>	Ms. Jo Choi (Catalyst Fellow, Mars Corporation)  Ms. Grace Kim (Head of Global Packaging R&D, CJ Cheil-Jedang)  Mr. Jeongtae Kim (CEO/President, Merry Year Social Company)  Ms. Regina Son (Chief Communications Officer, IBM Korea)

This breakout session discussed the private sector engagement in development to fill up the existing gap in financing to implement SDGs. The private sector engagement has been evolved from corporate social responsibility (CSR) to shared value and beyond. In this context, the session focused on 1) presenting the Kampala Principles provided by the Global Partnership; 2) introducing the concept of Economics of Mutuality from the Mars Corporation, and 3) sharing examples from private sectors in their efforts to achieve SDGs.

Mr. Udo Weber firstly introduced the Kampala Principles, which are to promote ownership of private sector engagement through development cooperation by partner countries and to ensure the alignment of these projects and programs with national sustainable development priorities. It was emphasized that these five principles build on and complement the principles for effective development cooperation.

The concept of Economics of Mutuality from the Mars Corporation was also introduced by Ms. Jo Choi. It is a comprehensive approach to 're-purpose' the role of a corporation, ecosystem orchestration, optimize new business metrics around people, profit and planet, as well as new accounting methods. An example of the MAUA project in Kenya showed how the efforts provided from the private sector could impact positively both business and local ecosystem.

Representatives from IBM Korea, CJ Cheil-Jedang, and MYSC shared their experiences in private sector engagement in development. To achieve SDGs, those companies adopted strategic approaches to integrate their business capacities for social, environmental impact as well as financial returns. In the case of IBM Korea, the company initiated its CSR program since 2011. In the presentation, Ms. Regina Son introduced the P-Tech (Pathways in Technology) program, a public/private education model incorporating high school and college coursework together in practical professional courses such as AI software. While it was not mentioned whether this CSR program of the IBM Korea is directly targeting the achievement of SDGs, the next case presentation of CJ Cheil-Jedang explicitly emphasized that the company's packaging R&D is aligned with SDGs. Ms. Grace Kim presented how CJ Cheil-Jedang has tried to reduce plastic pollution through packaging R&D in the food department through 3Rs (Redesign, Recycle, and Recover) and to achieve SDGs especially Goals 12, 13, and 14. Lastly, Mr. Jeongtae Kim of Merry Year Social Company (MYSC) underscored that the SDGs are opportunities for the business to contribute to society yet how companies integrate these goals into their business remains a problem.

In the panel discussion, the role of multinational corporations in the attainment of SDGs was discussed based on the following questions: How can the private sector cooperate with the public sector and what is the mandate of corporations?



### Plenary Session 3

### Feedback from Breakout Sessions

#### Moderator

Ms. Margaret Thomas (Chief, Effectiveness Group, Bureau for Policy and Programme Support, UNDP)

#### Panelists

Mr. Rolando Tungpalan, (Undersecretary-Vice Minister, National Economic and Development Authority, Philippines)

Dr. Stephan Klingebiel (Director, UNDP Seoul Policy Center)

Mr. Kwang W. Kim, (Country Representative, the Asia Foundation's Korea Office)

This feedback session revealed the interlinkages among the three breakout sessions (Main outcomes of the 2018 Global Partnership monitoring results and challenges for stronger linkage with the SDGs, South-South and Triangular Cooperation and SDGs and Private Sector Engagement) to better understand how these elements influence effective development cooperation.

For “Main outcomes of the 2018 Global Partnership monitoring results and challenges for stronger linkage with the SDGs), there is high participation in 2018 monitoring round, but results remained many discussion points. To enhance the implication of monitoring results, active discussion on the national level and political leadership is required in terms of the political aspect, and monitoring methods and feedback loop should be improved in terms of the technical aspect. In addition, to promote the use of monitoring results, more discussion opportunities are needed for a common interpretation of results.

In the “South-South and Triangular Cooperation” session, two main topics – principles of development effectiveness in the context of South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation; South-South Cooperation in the context of fragile countries – were discussed. The session focus on how to utilize the principle of development effectiveness that can be discussed in terms of rigorousness. The use of indicators and monitoring framework was appreciated but the pros and cons of different approaches have been discussed.

Finally, in the “SDGs and Private Sector Engagement” session, the discussion was mainly about the role of multinational corporations in achieving SDGs. The Kampala Principles were introduced, and it was emphasized that these five principles build on and complement the principles for effective development cooperation. The concept of Economics of Mutuality from the Mars Corporation was also introduced. The session focused on sharing



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experiences of private sector engagement in development, especially how they adopted strategic approaches to achieve SDGs.





## DAY 2

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### Plenary Session 4

#### Outreach for Development Effectiveness Agenda: Different Perspectives

<b>Moderator</b>	Mr. Thomas Gass (Ambassador, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, GPEDC Co-Chair)
<b>Presentation</b>	Mr. Christo Stefanov Polendakov (Director General, Bilateral Relations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Bulgaria)
<b>Panelists</b>	Prof. Xiuli Xu (Dean, China Institute for South-South Cooperation in Agriculture) Prof. Sachin Chaturvedi (Research and Information System for Developing Countries, Republic of India) Prof. Paulo Esteves (Director, BRICS Policy Center)

This session discusses different perspectives of development effectiveness, with a particular focus on those of emerging economies. It started with the presentation by Mr. Christo Stefanov Polendakov from Bulgaria and delegates from China, India, and BRICs shared their perspectives.

Mr. Christo Stefanov Polendakov started his presentation, pointing out that Bulgaria, a strong supporter of development cooperation as a transformative power as well as an instrument to achieve the SDGs, joins the global efforts to revitalize the initiatives by the GPEDC. Bulgaria, now a new contributor to ODA, is aligning with the global commitments to the 2030 agenda. Mr. Polendakov stressed Bulgaria's development cooperation policy as an integral part of Bulgaria's foreign policy. While emphasizing its commitment to the norms of the OECD/DAC and EU, he also pointed out the unique geopolitical feature of Bulgaria surrounded by conflict-ridden countries in the Balkan. This geopolitical context has made Bulgaria promote various values such as good governance, at the same time, it has had to combine issues such as security with sustainable development.

Next, Prof. Xiuli Xu presented China's perspective on development effectiveness. She kicked off her presentation by saying that China is still a learner in the field of development despite the typical depiction of China as a "game-changer." She emphasized that China is not one actor; rather, China is composed of 1.3 billion people, and all of these people could have different views, influenced by a diversity of potentially conflicting values and views, such as Confucianism, Maoism, Western liberalism, and the market mechanism. In her illustration of China's

development experience since the Mao-era up until now, Prof. Xiuli Xu highlighted that ‘development’ for China has never been about aid; aid is only part of the story. Therefore, according to her, it is necessary to put development effectiveness in the context and think outside the box, as China’s experiences demonstrate.

The next presenter, Prof. Sachin Chaturvedi from India also emphasizes the flexibility that is required in the new rapidly changing development environment. Prof. Sachin Chaturvedi argued that a new venture is required to achieve the 2030 agenda, which is regarding more than just finance or assistance. He contended that there would be new opportunities for exploring several modalities together in a daily process. As an example, Prof. Chaturvedi introduced the concept of ‘development compact’, which is not only about aid or monetary assistance, but also about enabling market access, technology, capacity building, concessional finance. While stressing the significance of various modalities of development, Prof. Chaturvedi maintained that time has come for the GPEDC to look into and unlock a diversity of ideas associated with development effectiveness. One of his focuses was South-South Cooperation agreed in the BAPA+40 declaration, to bring more details on different issues such as norm-setting, new instruments of financing, social enterprises, investment bonds, and development impact bonds.



The final panel discussion was made by a delegate of BRICS, Prof. Paulo Esteves. He began his talk with the comments on how the GPEDC had been perceived in the South initially. At that time, the existent global order was in crisis after the global financial crisis, as a consequence of which 'thin multilateralism' followed. Pointing out that the principles of the GPEDC had been created under the older global order where only one development model had been advocated. Prof. Paulo Esteves argued that the previous model of outreach, pitching one development model, would not be effective in the current environment. He commented that we need a new platform of dialogue to share the experiences from different models of development where context-based new norms can be constructed in a more flexible manner. Prof. Paulo Esteves also argued a new governance structure is required that encompasses not just from top to bottom, but also from the bottom up, reflecting the different needs to achieve the 2030 agenda. In this regard, he emphasized the new dialogue table should invite every stakeholder. Finally, he called for a discussion focusing on policy rather than politics.

The comments from the floor followed. The floor asked whether the panelists would recommend their government to join in the efforts of the GPEDC, one of them answered that he did not expect their government would participate in the GPEDC as long as the GPEDC would focus more on effectiveness emphasizing monitoring, rather than partnership. To the question that how the 2030 agenda would feed value into the dialogue of the South, one panelist answered that the South should contribute by providing their own development narratives and the South had not done enough in the norm-setting processes.

### Plenary Session 5

#### Revitalizing Development Effectiveness in the Era of the 2030 Agenda

<b>Moderator</b>	Mr. Yongsoo Lee (Deputy Head of Mission, Korean Embassy to Austria and Permanent Mission the International Organizations in Vienna)
<b>Presentation</b>	Mr. Vitalice Meja (Non-Executive Co-Chair of the Global Partnership, Executive Director for Reality of Aid Africa)
	Mr. Mauricio Montalvo (Undersecretary of International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Ecuador)
	Mr. Antonio Tujan (Director Emeritus, IBON International)

This final session reviewed the discussions over two days and reflected upon key takeaway issues that merit the Global Partnership to galvanize actions on, and how to revitalize development effectiveness and political momentum including how to strengthen high-level political commitment for development effectiveness among different stakeholders. The session also discussed ways to solidify the Global Partnership while further expanding cooperation with other development partners.

As Co-Chair of the Global Partnership, Mr. Vitalice Meja called for behavioral change based on political leadership and action at the national level putting people at the center under the changing aid environment. He also highlighted embracing diverse stakeholders and improving the harmonization of providers for development cooperation with all local business sectors and civil society. Being recognized as a source of evidence and analysis and progress on the commitments, it was suggested that the Global Partnership should grow upon the competitive advantage and focus on generating informed decision making on an effective monitoring framework, a unique instrument for mutual accountability.

From the perspective of the middle-income countries (MICs), H.E. Mr. Mauricio Montalvo pointed out the changing role for the effectiveness of development facing the new global development challenges such as food insecurity, climate change; massive cross-border human migration and armed conflict account the world. He also addressed ways to improve poor coordination affecting donor-recipient networks as well as aid fragmentation and volatility.

While highlighting the Global Partnership, which can foster an enabling environment for supporting inclusive and

sustainable business practices, Mr. Antonio Tujan emphasized the roles of CSOs in the Global Partnership and urged support for CSOs. He further accentuated the possible extension of the Global Partnership with CSOs, private sector, and trade unions on the cross-sectoral and multi-partnership initiatives with local authorities and counterparts.



In closing, Mr. Yongsoo Lee wrapped up the two days' discussions as follows. First, it was reaffirmed that the effectiveness agenda is more relevant than ever and development effectiveness is key for the attainment of SDGs in the era of sustainable development. Also, it was stressed that inclusive and multi-stakeholder partnership, evidence-based approach, monitoring and data for mutual accountability, and country-level implementation continue to be crucial in ensuring development at the country level. At the same time, the Global Partnership needs to strengthen political commitment, momentum for effective development cooperation and garner greater actions and impacts based on concrete evidence collected at the country level, as many pointed out over the last two days' sessions. For that purpose, he suggested that the partnership needs to support partner countries to enhance statistical capacity by fully drawing upon its monitoring framework. The Global Partnership also needs to be revitalized to reflect the changing development landscape and to address existing and emerging effectiveness challenges. According to him, the Kampala Principles are a good demonstration of expanding the application of development effectiveness agenda to private sector engagement. He urged that the Global Partnership needs to follow up on concrete action plans to implement the Kampala Principles. Finally, it was emphasized that the Global Partnership needs to outreach further to embrace new partners and continue to explore new perspectives including South-South & Trilateral Cooperation.

