Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

2017
BUSAN GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FORUM

November 21-22, 2017 | Busan, Republic of Korea

Outcome Report

Reflecting on the progress made since 2011 and paving the way forward for the SDGs

Published by
Development Policy Division
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Republic of Korea

In Partnership with
Institute for Development and Human Security,
Ewha Womans University

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Executive Summary

Since 2014, the Korean government has hosted the Busan Global Partnership Forum series to contribute to and measure the progress of implementation of the effective development co-operation principles at the country level. 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 led to successful development outcomes.

Against this backdrop, the 2017 Busan Forum was a special venue to discuss the progress made after the launch of the 2016 Global Partnership monitoring report as well as the 2016 High-Level Meeting in Nairobi and to generate critical reflection on the main areas of work that still require utmost effort. It also served to sustain the political momentum and commitments to implement the principles of development effectiveness. Accordingly, the first day of the 2017 Busan Forum was dedicated towards reflection on the progress made and the fostering of mutual learning from different modalities and instruments of development cooperation. The second day provided space to strengthen the Global Partnership monitoring framework and enhance the contribution of the Global Partnership and its programme of work in order to achieve the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In light of the changing global development cooperation landscape, the participants prioritized a set of key actions to enhance development effectiveness in the SDGs era.

First, decisions and commitments made at the global level should be transferred to action-oriented actions on the ground at the country level and the unfinished business should be addressed. There has been concern about the discrepancy in the implementation of the development effectiveness principles at the global and country levels. Progress on the frontier of country ownership remains valuable, though progress to date has been slow. Stronger implementation of the Busan principles and commitments at the national level remains critical.

Second, there is a need to strengthen the Global Partnership's monitoring framework and improve its relevance for the SDGs follow-up and review to facilitate behavioral change, identify progress and inform stakeholders where accelerated change needs to happen. To do so will require strengthening the indicators and methodologies and addressing information gaps, building on complementary sources to avoid the duplication of efforts, and complementing quantitative data gathered with qualitative and contextual information.

Third, the importance of mutual learning was reiterated. Sharing knowledge and experience on South-South cooperation, private sector engagement and traditional development cooperation modalities has proved to be fruitful for countries to find their own innovative solutions.

Fourth, the inclusion of the non-traditional donors, development banks and private actors and provision of incentives are critical to achieve the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs by 2030. However, participants have pointed out the challenges in balancing private interests for profit with public interests for development as well as the current lack of infrastructure necessary for private sector engagement. Solutions to these issues need to be explored further.

Last but not least, participants emphasized the need to promote high-level political support for the Global Partnership. Participation of emerging donors, including the BRICS and the private sector, is still lacking. Making the Global Partnership more inclusive and effective requires more participation of high-level officials from both the global North and South. In addition, the Global Partnership is not integrated or referenced in the international system, especially the UN. Innovative solutions such as having back-to-back meetings with the UN HLPF and organizing a session in conjunction with the UN General Assembly were suggested. Such actions feed into stronger implementation of the Busan principles and commitments at the national level.

Welcome Speech

by His Excellency Abul Maal A. Muhith, the Honorable Minister for Finance of Bangladesh and Co-Chair of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC), I warmly welcome you all to this 2017 Busan Global Partnership Forum. This is where the 4th High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness took place in November 2011, when we instituted the GPEDC. This is where we have come again after six years to review how far we have moved forward with the Global Partnership Forum. I would like to record my appreciation to the Government of the Republic of Korea for hosting this important event in this beautiful city of Busan. I must say, six years ago when we came to Busan, it was very different. It is now a very beautiful city which has grown enormously and has probably made its impact on the globe as a whole because of the Busan Programme.

I feel proud that I was involved with the 4th High Level Forum, which has heralded a new era of effective development cooperation by adopting the historic declaration of the "Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation." A kind of aid fatigue was there in 2011, and we thought that we should find some way to get rid of this fatigue and devise ways for continuing with the development enterprise, not only for developing countries, but also for all countries of the world. This is the great difference between the MDGs and the SDGs. This led to the launch of the GEPDC as an inclusive platform that has shared principles, differential commitments and common goals for improving the effectiveness of international development cooperation.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I am happy to note that this year, the Busan Partnership Forum is set to review the progress of implementation of the Busan Principles on development effectiveness and discuss the role of the Global Partnership in ensuring effective development cooperation. We have surely made substantive progress in quite a few areas but I have no doubt that this forum will facilitate multi-stakeholder dialogues and will provide us with a platform for knowledge sharing and mutual learning.

Distinguished participants, despite challenges and limitations, development cooperation still holds significant relevance to the development and well-being of the people in the global South. I am happy to note that GPEDC has been working with a bold mission to ensure that aid delivers results. GPEDC's flagship Monitoring Progress Report is helping us pinpoint the challenges and opportunities of development cooperation. The 2016 Progress Report presents an optimistic scenario as compared to the 2014 Report. But there are still quite a few problems. First, the dynamics of political economy play a strong role in the entire process. Second, progress on the frontier of country ownership is still low. Third, much of the information of aid channeled through non-government and civil society organizations remains undocumented and beyond public knowledge. Fourth, development cooperation continues to be a part of political and strategic interests of the provider countries, which may not always be aligned with developing country aspirations. Fifth, technical assistance does not always add value in terms of strengthening national capacity or ensuring the meaningful transfer of knowledge and technologies. These call for the Global Partnership to undertake some critical review of these issues. It is time for us to look back to the Paris Declaration of 2005 and its aftermath.

It is important, however, to underscore that the GPEDC has many achievements but one missing point is that it is lacking high-level political support. We have been discussing this issue for some time and it is now one of the major challenges that the GPEDC is encountering. Much of our success in the future will depend on effective political momentum. Despite the 5,000 participants who joined the Nairobi High Level Meeting in 2016, there was clearly low presence of high-level political leadership. While the development finance landscape is changing, the emerging donors are not taking any significant interest in the world of the GPEDC, including the BRICS. In our view, one of the reasons behind the low level of political importance is that the GPEDC is not referenced in the international system, particularly in the UN. We should perhaps try to include in the agenda of the UNGA in the coming year or at least organize one session prior to the commencement of the UNGA on the "Development Effectiveness and Aid Regime." I am making this suggestion very seriously and I would recommend that all countries take an interest in it.

Ladies and gentlemen, the subjects that should be highlighted in the proposed gathering will be on 1) the role of development effectiveness in the SDGs; 2) the importance and potential of South-South cooperation; 3) the upscaling of efforts, especially by developing countries to leapfrog program effectiveness; 4) mobilization of the transformative power of the private sector to achieve

the goals of development effectiveness; and 5) improvements in knowledge-sharing arrangements between North-South and South-South cooperation models. The Nairobi Outcome Document recognized that still much remains to be done to fulfill the commitments made in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action, despite their continued relevance to the evolving effective development cooperation agenda. We need to fulfill our commitments in implementing those unfinished agendas to reap the full potential of development cooperation.

Distinguished colleagues, now I would briefly mention our country policies and intervention measures to make aid effective on the ground. It's heartening to note that Bangladesh has been engaged in different regional and global dialogues right from the beginning of the aid effectiveness agenda. Since its inception, Bangladesh has been a Steering Committee member of the GPEDC and has been elected as Co-Chair in the previous High-Level Meeting in Nairobi. Moreover, currently it is steering the Asia-Pacific Development Effectiveness Facility, which is housed within the UNDP regional hub in Bangkok. Bangladesh is the Vice-Chair on the Board of the IATI. At the policy level, currently, Bangladesh is at the final stage of developing a National Policy on Development Cooperation, outlining Bangladesh's strategic positions and guidelines to make it more effective, accountable and transparent.

Bangladesh maintains its inclusive partnership platform that enables development partners, CSOs, think tanks, and government officials to come together and discuss different issues of development and cooperation. Since the sixth Five Year Plan dating back to 2011, Bangladesh has been maintaining a comprehensive results framework to monitor the progress of the implementation of development plans. For transparency and public oversight, Bangladesh has established a publicly accessible Aid Information Management System (AIMS). Any person now enjoys access to aid data. It also helps better planning. However, we are facing some challenges in regard to managing data from different development partners. While some partners have a deep interest in data disclosure, some are not so enthusiastic about it. Moreover, data relating to aid channeled through different NGOs and CSOs are barely reported to the system. However, we are addressing these points and urge better cooperation from our country-level development partners. This is something which has to be achieved in the field at country levels.

Ladies and gentlemen, many commitments have been proposed and agreed upon in the High-Level Forums of Aid Effectiveness in Paris (2005), Accra (2008) and Busan (2011), as well as in the High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership in Mexico (2014) and Kenya (2016). Now, the time has come to implement those commitments in full. This might be difficult but not impossible. I believe the Busan Global Partnership Forum will analyze the difficulties and find the way forward to overcome the challenges. I thank you all for your attention.

Welcome Speech

by Her Excellency Ms. Youngju Oh, the Deputy Minister for Multilateral and Global Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Republic of Korea

Dear Excellencies, distinguished guests, and ladies and gentlemen,

It is my great pleasure to welcome you to the 2017 Busan Global Partnership Forum. My special thanks goes to those who have travelled long distances to attend this meeting. After six years from the 4th High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, we are here again in Busan, the birthplace of the GPEDC.

Since then, we have seen remarkable changes in the landscape of development. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the Paris Agreement and the Agenda for Humanity have called for genuine transformation in our way of working to achieve sustainable peace, prosperity and development. Inclusive partnerships, especially engagement with non-traditional actors, have been highlighted as vital for achieving all of these ambitious commitments. From Busan to Mexico to Nairobi, the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation has made great achievements. Still, the new development agenda, more ambitious in goals and comprehensive in scope than ever, requires the Global Partnership to further transform itself into a more inclusive, more practical and more action-oriented platform.

Excellencies and distinguished guests, the Global Partnership was established to boost country-level actions to deliver effective development results by encompassing diverse development actors, state and non-state, central and local, and public and private, and drawing on their capacity and resources. The High-Level Meeting in Nairobi reminded us of the Global Partnership's mandate to strengthen political momentum for more effective development cooperation and its potential to contribute to the 2030 Agenda.

In Nairobi, the Global Partnership agreed on the operational commitments in support of the shared Busan Principles. One year after the adoption of the Nairobi Outcome Document that set the renewed vision of the Global Partnership, the 2017 Busan Global Partnership Forum provides an opportunity to take stock of the progress made against our commitments and accelerate the action agreed upon the 2017-2018 Work Programme. The Forum aims to foster mutual learning from innovative approaches and solutions, with a particular focus on South-South cooperation and private sector engagement. Discussions will also take place on ways to strengthen the Global Partnership's monitoring framework.

The topics of this year's forum were identified based on the value and strengths of the Global Partnership. The Global Partnership must continue, capitalizing on its own strengths. First of all, let me reiterate its inclusive and multi-stakeholder nature as a great added value. By providing a platform for political and practical dialogues among various actors, the Global Partnership contributes to the better understanding of different capacities and working mechanisms of diverse actors and the creation of a space for collaboration. Also, innovation often comes from collaboration with other partners. Such a multi-stakeholder platform is especially essential at the country level to ensure the activities of a broad range of actors are aligned with national development priorities and to conceive innovative and creative solutions for sustainable development. The Global Partnership should provide support in forging country-level multi-stakeholder partnerships.

Secondly, I would like to emphasize the need to strengthen the Global Partnership's monitoring framework and improve its relevance for the SDGs follow-up and review. We have claimed the Global Partnership's monitoring framework complements the SDGs monitoring framework by focusing on how the stakeholders engage in development cooperation whereas the SDGs monitoring mostly focuses on what has been achieved. Now it is time for us to validate and reassess the value of the Global Partnership's monitoring framework. How has the Global Partnership's monitoring framework helped countries in the SDGs era? How are the findings from the Global Partnership's monitoring informing the SDGs implementation around the globe? What should be done to enhance the inclusiveness of the Global Partnership's monitoring framework? I would like to ask you to keep these questions in mind over the course of the discussions.

While the Co-Chairs and the Steering Committee of the Global Partnership play a vital role in promoting the Busan Principles at a political and strategic level, we all need to take on the role of championing the importance of development effectiveness and generating changes for maximized development impacts. In this regard, the Republic of Korea has taken the lead in organizing the

Busan Global Partnership Forum and its Learning and Accelerating Program done by KOICA. Since 2014, the Busan Forum and the Learning and Accelerating Program has facilitated the sharing of knowledge and empirical country evidence on effective development cooperation. The Republic of Korea will continue to join in the Global Partnership's efforts by repositioning the Busan Global Partnership Forum and its Learning and Accelerating Program as more practical events focused on best practices and case studies. As part of the repositioning, we are considering engaging with countries that have participated or will participate in the voluntary national review of the UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in order to better connect the work of the Global Partnership with the UN-led efforts on implementing the SDGs and monitoring at the global level.

In closing, I would like to highlight that making our development cooperation effective will be key to achieving sustainable development, something that we are all accountable for. It may seem still early in the journey towards 2030. However, if we do not accelerate the pace of the progress, our ambition and promise will not be met. With this reminder, I wish you fruitful discussions. Thank you very much.

2017 BUSAN GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FORUM

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DAY 1

Accelerating action towards implementing the Busan Principles and commitments to enhance development effectiveness

Session on "Global Context of Effective Development Cooperation"

Reflecting on global policy dialogue on effective development cooperation

Objective

- Reflecting on trends in global policy dialogue on effective development cooperation, including a discussion of the changing context

Panelists

- Ms. Monica Asuna (Deputy Chief Economist, National Treasury, Kenya)
- Ms. Dorothea Groth (Head of Division on Effectiveness and Transparency; Quality Standards, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany)
- Ms. Beverly Longid (Co-Chair, CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness, International Department, IBON International)

Moderator

- Ms. Youngju Oh (Deputy Minister for Multilateral and Global Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Korea)

Key issues discussed

- Recap of the outcomes of Nairobi and what this means going forward
- Overview of the Global Partnership's 2017-2018 Work Programme and its contribution to and engagement in global development processes

Highlights and conclusions

The three panelists each provided input from different angles to help implement the effective development cooperation principles. They also shared examples of the efforts made by each country and organization at the national and global levels.

First, the panelists pointed out the lack of high-level political leadership and emphasized the need to transfer high-level decision-making to action-oriented activities on the ground. In addition, it is imperative to ensure that country-level experience is the basis for knowledge sharing and mutual learning. There has been concern that there is lack of country – level momentum from governments, development partners, and other stakeholders in implementing the effective development co-operation principles, as witnessed by the discrepancy between the global and country level, including gaps in awareness for effective development cooperation commitments between the donor country's headquarters and its field offices. For example, the technicality and unfamiliarity of language used in many of the global documents hinders understanding and support from people on the ground.

Second, the need to address the unfinished business from the Busan High-Level Forum in 2011 was reiterated. For instance, a strong call was made to accelerate use of the country systems to strengthen country ownership. Also, predictability is crucial for partner countries who are in need of such information in implementing national development strategies. It is imperative that all partner countries and development partners take part in addressing unfinished businesses. The panelists welcomed the support from the Global Partnership Co-Chairs and the Steering Committee members in keeping the momentum going.

One way to sustain the momentum is to position the work of the Global Partnership into the UN processes and discussions, which was also echoed by H.E. Abul Maal A. Muhith, the Honorable Minister of Finance of Bangladesh and Co-Chair of Global Partnership. The idea of utilizing the data and evidence generated through the Global Partnership monitoring rounds was suggested.[1] The participants

1) Evidence and data generated from countries participating in the Global Partnership Monitoring exercise inform the review of the following SDG Indicators:
- SDG 5.c.1: Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels
- SDG 17.15.1: Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development
- SDG 17.16.1: Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries

also suggested having back-to-back high-level meetings with those of the UN and to promote better-orchestrated discussions with relevant UN bodies, particularly on implementing the 2030 Agenda.

In addition, the panelists emphasized the need to strengthen the Global Partnership's multi-stakeholder approach and use its work in a better and more constructive way. In this sense, the Nairobi High-Level Meeting saw the increased participation of multi-stakeholder partners, including philanthropic and other private organizations. However, the challenges of further inducing Southern and private providers, as well as including the voices of civil society organizations and mass movements, still remain and require further attention to strengthen the function of the Global Partnership as a multi-stakeholder platform.

Against this backdrop, the Global Partnership formulated a programme of work for the next two years for the first time and this document will be the guidance towards working on very practical and concrete products. Ms. Groth of Germany described the following six work streams of the Global Partnership, all of which feed into mutual learning, effective development cooperation and global partnership.

1. Enhanced support to effective development co-operation at country level
2. Unlocking the potential of effectiveness and updated monitoring for 2030
3. Sharing knowledge to scale-up innovative development solutions
4. Scale up private sector engagement leveraged through development co-operation
5. Learning from different modalities of development co-operation
6. Strengthened high-level political engagement, advocacy, public communication and strategic use of data and evidence

Plenary Session 1

Reflecting on the progress since Busan and strengthening the momentum towards stronger development effectiveness

Objective

- Discuss the key challenges and bottlenecks that block development effectiveness at the country level shared by representatives from donor and partner countries, and share innovative solutions to overcome such bottlenecks

Panelists

- Ms. Yuko Suzuki Naab (Global Policy Advisor-Effective Development Cooperation, UNDP) and Ms. Chantal Verger (Head of Unit, Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation, OECD)
- H.E. Mr. Alejandro Palma Cerna (Ambassador of Honduras to Japan)
- Mr. Sushil Pandey (Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Nepal)
- Mr. Lino Molteni (Policy Officer, EuropeAid – International Cooperation and Development, DEVCO – Development Finance and Effectiveness, Relations with Member State, European Commission)

Moderator

- Mr. Alfred Schuster (Development Cooperation Advisor, Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat)

Key issues discussed

- Country level reflections made in implementing the Busan principles particularly since the 2016 High Level Meeting in Nairobi
- Key bottlenecks in enhancing development effectiveness and opportunities and solutions to address such challenges
- Role of the Global Action Plan on unfinished business

Highlights and conclusions

The Joint Support Team of the Global Partnership kicked off the session with its presentation entitled "Taking Stock of the Progress since Busan and Momentum towards Stronger Development Effectiveness." The team highlighted the need to enhance the effectiveness of development cooperation in the 2030 development landscape and the role of the Global Partnership monitoring reports. It is important to recap the key evidence from Global Partnership monitoring findings that track progress on effective development cooperation principles through a set of 10 indicators. One of the goals is to spark in-country reflection and dialogues on progress, opportunities and challenges for more effective development cooperation and thereby incentivize and guide changes in practices and behavior. In particular, the team emphasized some of the findings drawn from the 2016 Monitoring Report outcomes to enhance development effectiveness and deliver necessary development results in a growing complex and dynamic landscape for financing and cooperation. For instance, they highlighted the need for inclusive institutional and partnership arrangements and strengthening of transparency and predictability by reforming real-time information delivery and addressing bottlenecks in forward-looking information.

In the context of implementing the SDGs, certain countries have been reflecting the effective development cooperation as witnessed in the Voluntary National Reviews submitted to the UN HLPF. Actions to promote effective development cooperation included, but were not limited to, cohesive national frameworks for policy coherence and stronger development planning and coordination, promoting a "whole of society approach" facilitating multi-stakeholder partnerships and fostering effective partnerships with business, spurred actions and changes in behavior, and attention to encourage accountability. Also, national development priorities and SDG-related commitments should be integrated into national development strategies. The team accentuated that effective development cooperation principles should guide the way for how the stakeholders work together to strengthen the interface of diverse development resources, solutions, and actions with country-level implementation of frameworks and mechanisms.

With regards to addressing unfinished business, the Global Partnership introduced the work to establish the Global Action Plan that aims to address the challenges, bring together evidence to unlock effectiveness bottlenecks, and offer a catalogue of actions and possible solutions. The Global Action Plan will build on the evidence gathered through the work done by the GPIs and by the working groups that have been set up to implement the work programme. As for the roadmap, the Global Action Plan is to be released in conjunction with the findings of the 2018 monitoring round. Stakeholders will therefore have at the same time both fresh evidence on where they stand and a menu of solutions and actions that can be implemented immediately. This should help them to form their own action plans to address identified unfinished business and present them at the UN HLPF in 2019, including as part of Voluntary National Reviews and SDG follow-up and implementation reporting.

His Excellency Ambassador Alejandro Palma Cerna of Honduras called for stronger commitment to ensure that global commitments are turned into national actions in a coherent manner at both the country level and within the UN system. He also highlighted the need to pay attention to middle income countries who still require assistance, the need to move towards a multi-dimensional understanding of poverty and development, and to bring them to various multilateral stakeholder platforms to achieve the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. The latter should also be reflected in the Global Action Plan to change the mindset currently used. Finally, he underlined the importance of building trust among all actors at all levels to ensure collective ownership of the initiatives and implementation at the country level. Trust is also vital when engaging with new partners and actors. Moreover, silos should be eradicated, and work should be coordinated in a coherent manner at all levels.

In response to those calling for stronger national level actions to implement principles on effective development cooperation, Mr. Pandey shared the approaches being undertaken by Nepal. The Government of Nepal captured its development priorities and SDGs in its periodic plans and policy and used them as the basis to align priorities and interact with international development partners. In addition, Nepal has established a multi-tier system of monitoring and evaluation of development programs in which different levels of government offices are involved. Like Bangladesh, Nepal also captures aid information through its Aid Management Information System (AMIS) and disseminates analytical information through annual reports. Nepal also showed progress in mobilizing domestic resources, as witnessed in the growth of the tax to GDP ratio and in its efforts to address gender equality through the introduction of gender responsive budgeting. At the same time, Nepal is facing the challenges of aid fragmentation and lack of reporting by partners on their forward-looking financial disbursement, both of which may undermine the progress made. However, Nepal hopes that the creation of over 700 elected local governments will offer opportunities for improving alignment of development programs with local needs and the strengthening of accountability mechanisms.

The European Commission, which is also a Steering Committee member of the Global Partnership, is engaged in Global Partnership Initiatives and relevant working groups. To implement the principles on effective development cooperation, the European Union commits to adapting its reporting system to the SDGs and the use of partner countries' systems. The EU's new results framework also draws as much as possible from that of the partner countries. To enhance aid transparency, 15 EU member countries are reporting to the IATI (International Aid Transparency Initiative). To ensure national ownership, the EU develops joint strategy based on the local context and priorities as a means to catalyze and optimize the local environment and resources and inclusive partnerships. The value of inclusive partnership is also recognized in the new EU Consensus on Development. The new consensus also supports development effectiveness across all areas and poses the Global Partnership as the platform through which to achieve the SDGs. This reflects the high political commitment from the EU on the work of the Global Partnership. Mr. Molteni closed his remarks by emphasizing the continued need to learn from the monitoring outcomes (than to re-invent something new) and to translate policy dialogue into action.

In response to the panelists' remarks, participants from the floor suggested there may be a need to extend the frequency of monitoring reports to provide ample time for digestion and follow-up of the monitoring outcomes, to make the in-country monitoring and platforms more inclusive for civil society organizations who are facing the challenge of shrinking spaces for engagement, and to sustain the political momentum on development effectiveness principles.

Plenary Session 2

Fostering mutual learning from different actors, types and modalities of development cooperation

Objective

- Foster mutual learning from innovative approaches and solutions tried and tested by different modalities of development cooperation from different actors
- Discuss changing modalities of development cooperation and the role the Global Partnership can play as a multi-stakeholder platform

Panelists

- H.E. Mr. Caleb Rwamuganza (Secretary to the Treasury, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Rwanda)
- Mr. Tadeo Berjon (Director of Development Effectiveness, Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation (AMEXCID), Mexico)
- Mr. Priyanto Rohmattullah (Deputy Director of Global Development Cooperation, Ministry of National Development Planning, Indonesia)

Moderator

- Mr. Jonathan Uy (OIC-Assistant Secretary, National Economic and Development Authority, Philippines)

Key issues discussed

- Aid still plays a crucial role in developing countries
- Non-traditional financial donors such as China, OPEC, India, and the Arab Fund play an increasingly important role in development cooperation
- Effective development cooperation requires solutions beyond quantitative measures
- Examples of the importance of trust building, institutional sustainability and engagement with the private sector from Mexico
- Examples of the challenges in institutional management and working with non-state actors from Indonesia
- Examples of the opportunities in new modalities and developing incentive models to attract non-state actors from Rwanda, Mexico, and Indonesia

Highlights and conclusions

The first topic of discussion explored different avenues of alternative financing. In countries like Rwanda, development finance is more expensive now, but the proportion of ODA in the government budget has been decreasing, which means that the Rwandan government is looking for alternative sources of financing, especially for large infrastructure projects. According to H.E. Mr. Rwamuganza, a large part of that financing has come from non-traditional donors such as China, OPEC, India, and the Arab Fund. Additionally, the country has been promoting an investment climate to attract new sources of financing. As a result, it's ranked in first place in Sub-Saharan Africa for the "ease of doing business" based on its rules-based economy and legal frameworks. The experience of Indonesia reinforces these experiences through its partnerships with non-state actors like the Islamic Development Bank, as well as its efforts to develop incentive models to attract non-state partners.

The conversation then moved to the issue of trust building with new partners. Emphasizing the need to move beyond quantitative measures, Mr. Berjon described the ways that Mexico has been building alliances with academia, the private sector, CSOs, and local governments. For example, AMEXCID has created five working committees on the topics of clean energy, education, social inclusion, responsible production, and sustainable cities with leaders from the private sector, including companies like Microsoft. Philanthropic partners also represent a key alliance to support innovation as well as to take strategic risks for the sake of development in the country.

Though considerable progress has been made in engaging the private sector, Mr. Berjon pointed out that the biggest obstacle was and is trust building. When asked about this further in the Q&A session, he described the first step of building trust as the need to cultivate interpersonal relationships—in Mexico, the leaders of the government-private sector alliance had had considerable experience in the private sector, so that private sector leaders would have more incentive to join. The challenge then, for Mexico, is to make sure the partners know and trust that the institutional approach of such a platform would not change, even when the people leading it do. Mr. Rohmattullah echoed this, describing that the aims of development between the country's future development cooperation agency and partner countries will stay consistent, no matter what type of aid (South-South, triangular, grants, loans, or multilateral) is given. Relatedly, the Mexican case also illustrates that knowledge-sharing, to be effective, must be demand-driven and responsive to the diverse needs on the ground, as a recent initiative to analyze good practices at the local government level in the country has found.

Shifting from outside actors to internal processes, Mr. Rohmattullah described the importance of interagency cooperation through the Indonesian case. In the country, the biggest challenges to achieving interagency cooperation (within countries and between countries) is the structure and function of institutions themselves. To address such challenges, Indonesia is in the process of creating a single agency to be in charge of development cooperation, which should be fully operational and independent by 2028. When asked by a representative from UNDP regarding how national development cooperation agencies are linked to the MIKTA initiative (Mexico, Indonesia, Korea, Turkey, and Australia), Mr. Rohmattullah illustrated the usefulness of creating a single agency by pointing out that even though several line ministries manage the MIKTA initiative currently, the future agency will be the sole one in charge of it. Mr. Tadeo, however, provided a different model via the Mexico case, describing that MIKTA falls under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as a whole, not just under AMEXCID, which provides more opportunities for enriching exchange even as it presents internal communication challenges.

On the subject of measuring these new sources of development financing, Mr. Berjon described a new AMEXCID initiative to create a registry to track all development activities in the country, which is an especially difficult but necessary task, given that development projects and programs are carried out at different levels of government as well as different ministries in the country. For his part, Mr. Rohmattullah said that the biggest challenge in achieving this in Indonesia is that the private sector does not want to share information on financing activities, which is a considerable bottleneck in trying to engage with them. Speaking from the internal process to bring together financing sources, Mr. Rwamuganza explained Rwanda's efforts to improve the implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda through Domestic Resource Mobilization (DRM). For Rwanda, the key to DRM is expanding the tax base—Mr. Rwamuganza cited tax reforms at the local level as an example of a successful initiative to do so. According to government projections, over the next five years, local governments in Rwanda should improve their portion of development financing from 10-15% to about 60%. Building off this discussion, Mr. Rohmattullah described how the Indonesian government draws on a multi-resource fund for infrastructure project financing to diversify its funding sources.

Breakout Session 1

Financing for Development

Objective

- Explore the implication of the changing global development finance landscape at the national level and discuss the lessons learned from countries taking an integrated approach to harness increased diversity of financing instruments as well as from different financial stakeholders
- Discuss coordination and alignment of different sources of finance in line with the national development strategies of partner countries while strengthening the management of finance

Panelists

- Ms. Rachel Morris (Policy Analyst, Statistics and Development Finance Division, Development Cooperation Directorate, OECD)
- Mr. Monowar Ahmed (Additional Secretary and Special Envoy to the Co-Chair, Ministry of Finance, Bangladesh)
- Mr. Orlando José Penicela Junior (Senior Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Mozambique)

Moderator

- Ms. Yuko Suzuki Naab (Global Policy Advisor-Effective Development Cooperation, UNDP)

Key issues discussed

- Review of on-going global discussions on the re-definition of ODA, blended finance, and climate finance, as well as the implications on global financial architecture
- Trends in development finance and non-financial development cooperation
- Trends and lessons learned with regard to country financing for development landscape emerging from Development Finance Assessments
- Challenges in unlocking the potential of the various actors, instruments and technologies within the new development finance architecture as well as the opportunities to achieve efficient and coherent policies that maximize all available financing in support of inclusive and sustainable development

Highlights and conclusions

This session provided the opportunity to discuss the current trends and implications of the international development finance landscape. Ms. Morris of the OECD gave an extensive presentation on the changing development finance architecture and the introduction of new actors, instruments and technologies, and emphasized the need to adopt a holistic approach to maximize development impact. Not only has there been increasing contribution of non-traditional donors (including private philanthropic institutes and export credit institutions) but there also have been new opportunities for development finance such as remittances, private funds, the climate fund, domestic resource mobilization, etc. In light of the changing finance landscape, ODA continues to play a critical role, particularly in the least developed countries. To achieve SDG 17 on strengthening the means of implementation and revitalizing the global partnership for sustainable development, OECD will further contribute to ensuring the alignment of incentives and better measuring of financial footprint of both public and private actors.

Mr. Monowar Ahmed and Mr. Orlando José Penicela Junior shared the experiences of Bangladesh and Mozambique respectively. Both countries have undertaken development finance assessments (DFA). Bangladesh has followed through on the recommendation to have an integrated national financing framework under the leadership of the appropriate ministry. Yet challenges remain. While the government has given serious attention to enhance domestic resource mobilization, mobilizing resources from external sources such as FDI and trade is still challenging. Bangladesh has also become a victim of climate change and faces related vulnerabilities. To overcome

such challenges, it is imperative to generate cooperation from partner countries, strong coordination among stakeholders and access to reliable data and evidence, especially from the private sector. In the case of Mozambique, it was the first country in Africa to conduct the assessment. Although it remains one of the largest aid recipients in the region, it has also been seeing signs of increasing private funds and non-concessional funds. One of the key lessons learned from its DFA is that while Mozambique had previously had a lot of assessments conducted, it did not have a clear picture of what has been drawn from all the previous assessments. Hence, the DFA provided a harmonized picture of development finance in the country. The country can also use the DFA as an opportunity to revamp and revitalize economic development and promote a fresh start in relationship with a broader group of development partners. Lastly, the DFA provided a clear-cut prioritization and scheduling of policies and measures that have already been in the government pipeline and this was well received by the politicians and high-level government officials.

Following the interventions, a series of comments from the floor were raised. Participants warned of the return of tied aid and concessionality of ODA becoming more expensive for partner countries. In terms of mobilizing domestic resources, Bangladesh has relied on local ideas and initiatives and the result has been fruitful. For private sector funding, while the scale of investment is huge, it has been challenging to make the linkage to welfare, as the major objective of the private sector is to generate profit. Another challenge comes from debt accumulation. To better manage debt, Mozambique has put in place a legal limitation on which institution is entitled to receive loans. It is also trying to have all financing requests to be managed by the Ministry of Finance to control any associated cost and direct the process.

Breakout Session 2

2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals: The role of south-south cooperation

Objective

- Reflect on the global context of effective development cooperation, progress made since and on fostering mutual learning from different actors, types and modalities and discuss and propose concrete actions

Panelists

- Ms. Sonia Gonzales (Professional on International Relations and International Cooperation, Peruvian International Cooperation Agency)
- Mr. Sushil Pandey (Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Nepal)
- Mr. Seung-hun Chun (President, Korea Institute for Development Strategy)
- Mr. Shaharuddin bin Zainuddin (President/Group CEO, Bank Pembangunan Malaysia, Malaysia)

Moderator

- Ms. María Teresa Rosas Jasso (Deputy Director General of Fora of Development Cooperation, Mexican Agency for Development Cooperation)

Key issues discussed

- Effective adaptation of finance, technology and capacity building through south-south cooperation to economic, social and environmental transformations necessary for sustainable development
- South-South Cooperation mechanism or system for economic, social and environmental transformations necessary for sustainable development and the key elements critical for south-south cooperation to deliver lasting development impacts
- Role of the private sector in south-south cooperation and the impacts and considerations for sustainability issues, inclusion and leaving no one behind

Highlights and conclusions

This breakout session discussed South-South Cooperation as an internal approach to realizing the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. The role of South-South cooperation is significant in contributing to the success of established national frameworks in achieving the global agenda. In this context, the discussion focused on 1) the effective adaptation of finance, technology, and capacity building, 2) a South-South mechanism to contribute to the SDGs, 3) the role of South-South and triangular cooperation at national level, as well as 4) the role of private sector in South-South cooperation.

Peru, Nepal, South Korea, and Malaysia shared their South-South cooperation experiences about the allocation and effective use of resources to deliver on the pledge to "leave no one behind." The South-South cooperation modality should differ from the other development cooperation modalities that have forged with traditional donors. Sharing knowledge and experience with neighboring countries through South-South cooperation schemes can offer mutual benefits. For example, Nepal has sought to build better national capacity in the form of education and skills building through regional cooperation with China and India.

South-South cooperation is contributing to national development goals that eventually links to the SDGs. Since replication of a country's development model is not applicable anymore, developing countries need to find their own innovative solutions and national models that can be applied to domestic contexts.

A common remark in the discussion was that financing should be sustainable and cooperation should be undertaken in the long term. Financing could be explored further by development banks and by private actors. For example, the case of Malaysia showed how a development bank was able to nurture domestic industry through private investments. South-South cooperation should include multiple stakeholders, such as through the integration of civil society organizations into its modalities. Seeking and including the views of players outside the government was also shown to become more critical in this modality.

Breakout Session 3

Scaling up private sector engagement through development co-operation

Objective

- Identify good practices, challenges and opportunities for more effective private sector engagement and share the findings through the Global Partnership's knowledge sharing function

Panelists

- Mr. Darren Dorkin (Acting Special Representative, World Bank Korea Office)
- H.E. Mr. Gabriel Aridu Ajedra (Minister of State General Duties, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, Uganda)
- Mr. Md. Rezaul Bashar Siddique (Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Bangladesh)
- Ms. Gladys Volquez (Director General, Ministry of Economy, Planning, and Development, Dominican Republic)
- Ms. Namsoon Lee (Director General, Innovative Partnership Program Department, Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), Republic of Korea)

Moderator

- Ms. Dorothea Groth (Head of Division on Effectiveness and Transparency; Quality Standards, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany)

Key issues discussed

- Key challenges and opportunities to attract the private sector at a country level and ways for international development co-operation to help address some of the concerns different stakeholders have regarding private sector engagement
- Efforts under way at a country or regional level to facilitate inclusive and evidence-based dialogue to promote effective private sector engagement through development co-operation
- Ways that the Global Partnership can help to ensure that international commitments on effective private sector engagement through development co-operation are being met

Highlights and conclusions

This session began by describing the general characteristics and challenges of private sector engagement, focusing specifically on the fact that the private sector represents a huge environment of existing initiatives that must be taken advantage of and contended with to improve development effectiveness. The discussion explored the difficulty in defining not just how to engage the private sector, but also what the private sector itself is, as well as the ways in which the Global Partnership is the right space to find the solutions to these problems.

From the perspective of the World Bank, the term "private sector" is a misnomer because it is multi-dimensional, not monolithic. To better understand it and engage with it, therefore, the organization has been tracking actions and results in countries (such as activities taken to limit public liability), as well as creating tools like the Public Private Dialogue Toolkit, which is a manual to help manage risk, and new approaches, such as the "cascade" principles for infrastructure finance. To find solutions, the World Bank will continue to share knowledge through country case studies and the involvement of its staff in policy dialogues. In a similar vein and from a similar perspective, through a case study of KOICA's efforts to scale up private sector engagement, Ms. Lee described the concrete gains made through such partnerships on the ground, which place an emphasis on creative, innovative solutions to development issues that focus on "bottom of the pyramid" populations. For example, she cited the Creative Technical Solutions program, which has directly or indirectly benefited 1.3 million people at the bottom of the pyramid through products like Braille smart watches and thermoelectric lamps.

From the perspective of developing countries, the principal issue at stake is the need to balance private interests for profit with public interests for development. In Uganda, good governance, peace and security, political stability, rule of law and low corruption are considered as a pre-requisite in order for private sector engagement to work. The government of Uganda values the private sector and seeks advice from their representatives: for example, the private sector is given the chance to present their views to the budget committee in Parliament on the national budget for projects and to submit proposals on what they would like the government to consider a priority during the consultation stage of the budget drafting process. When projects are actually implemented, the private sector must interact with the sector ministries concerned (such as water, health, and education) to meet the demands of the public and development goals. Bangladesh also provides useful lessons in this regard. By focusing on private sector-led growth strategies, with public investment in infrastructure to facilitate such growth, the private sector in the country is expected to contribute about 40% of development financing as well as service delivery assistance. Bangladesh recognizes that a framework is needed for engagement with the private sector, especially because it is already involved in meeting demand in sectors like health and education. The challenge, as Mr. Siddique described, is to align private sector priorities with national priorities, as well as the current lack of infrastructure necessary for private sector engagement. Finally, in the Dominican Republic, the main task is to engage with the private sector by taking advantage of opportunities and avoiding duplicated efforts. As with Bangladesh, the Dominican Republic has to work with private sector initiatives already in place.

Feedback from Breakout Sessions

Brief presentation on key discussion outcomes by facilitators from each breakout session

Objective

- Facilitators from the 3 breakout sessions
- Mr. Seonghoon Anselmo Lee (Executive Director of the Korea Human Rights Foundation)

Moderator

- Mr. Jos Brand (Adviser, GPI on Results & Mutual Accountability)

Highlights and conclusions

This feedback session revealed the interlinkages among the three breakout sessions (financing for development, South-South cooperation, and scaling up sector engagement through development cooperation) to better understand how these elements influence effective development cooperation.

For "Financing for Development," the international development financing landscape has been considerably changed, and there is evolving and increasing diversity in different types of financing that countries are managing. The magnitude and characteristics of financing differ significantly across countries. In the diversity of financing for development and the evolutions of a more complex development landscape, managing the transition from official development assistance (ODA) to foreign direct investment (FDI) and tapping into opportunities emerging from the evolving financing landscape will require stronger institutional capacity, which requires adequate support and attention.

In the "South-South Cooperation," session, the role of South-South cooperation was strongly emphasized in achieving the social, economic, environmental transformation required to the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. South-South cooperation should be built on long-term relationships and supported by financial sustainability. South-South cooperation should be considered differently from what has been done through traditional cooperation with donors, and the effect of South-South cooperation can be synergized when working with neighboring countries. With the increasing recognition of CSOs, the discussion showed how to strengthen ties with civil society in piloting South-South cooperation. It was also noted that the cooperation should be aligned with national development priorities.

Finally, in the "Scaling up Private Sector Engagement through Development Cooperation" session, the discussion showed that it is critical to deliver incentives to the private sector, especially where its interest is different with that of the public sector. Moreover, even though engagement with the private sector has increased, the private players are still underrepresented in discussions such as this Forum. Thus, better representation of the CSOs and the private sector should be reflected in next year's Busan Global Partnership Forum and other future high-level meetings. The discussion suggested that an introduction of new terminology (PPCSP, or public private civil society partnership) to indicate the need to involve CSOs in checking and balancing the public-private relationship

2017 BUSAN GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FORUM

Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

DAY 2

Sharing critical reflections on the 2016 monitoring report and strengthening the monitoring framework to support the SDGs

Plenary Session 3

Strengthening the Global Partnership monitoring framework and making the country-level monitoring process more effective

Objective

- Bring together perspectives of key development stakeholders on how the Global Partnership monitoring framework can be strengthened for increased relevance and usefulness in the context of 2030 Agenda
- Exchange country-level reflections as well as stakeholders' views to illustrate specific areas where attention is needed to strengthen the monitoring framework

Panelists

- Ms. Yuko Suzuki Naab (Global Policy Advisor-Effective Development Cooperation, UNDP, OECD-UNDP Joint Support Team) and Ms. Chantal Verger (Head of Unit, Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation, OECD)
- Ms. Suzanne Müller (Senior Policy Advisor, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Switzerland)
- Ms. Gladys Volquez (Director General, Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development, Dominican Republic)
- Ms. Beverly Longid (Co-Chair, CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness, International Department, IBON International)

Moderator

- Ms. Florence Nazare (Head of Division on Capacity Development, New Partnership for Africa's Development)

Key issues discussed

- Specific areas in terms of the scope and indicators that require further attention to strengthen the relevance of the framework to meet the development effectiveness challenges of the 2030 Agenda
- Ways in which the upcoming monitoring round can support multi-stakeholder collaboration and increased alignment of cooperation and actions to countries' SDGs implementation efforts, and how the monitoring can promote mutual accountability and learning
- Enabling factors that should be considered in the monitoring process to make the country-level monitoring more effective, inclusive and action-oriented

Highlights and conclusions

The first topic of discussion in this session focused on the role of the GPEDC monitoring framework and the ways in which it must be updated in order to provide useful results that can be implemented at the country level and also feed into global commitments. The purpose of monitoring, as Ms. Suzuki Naab and Ms. Verger described, has several purposes: to facilitate behavioral change to reinforce the impact and effectiveness of development cooperation, to identify the progress and inform where accelerated change needs to happen, and to explore the interlinkages between global policy dialogue and country-level action. To do so, the GPEDC monitoring framework must be linked to the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, particularly by ensuring the enhanced relevance, quality, and usefulness of the data monitoring outcomes, as well as the use of indicators that add value and complement the SDGs review process in a country-driven and inclusive way that emphasizes the diversity of stakeholders and drives behavioral change.

For the two speakers, strengthening the monitoring framework requires three actions:

- Strengthening the indicators and methodologies themselves, as well as addressing information gaps
- Building on complementary sources to avoid duplication of efforts
- Complementing data gathered with qualitative and contextual information (as a few cited examples, the use of the OECD DAC Gender Marker and findings from the DAC Peer Reviews as wells as partnerships with the OECD DAC ENVIRONET and GENDERNET)

Ms. Suzuki Naab and Ms. Verger also addressed ways to adapt to the challenges posed by the commitment to fulfill the 2030 Agenda. They described the use of pilot methodologies to assess effectiveness in addressing systemic development challenges (i.e. climate change, gender equality and fragile and conflict-affected states), as well as the need to expand the scope of monitoring to emerging development co-operation modalities and actors and to maximize synergies by capitalizing the pre-existing expertise and network. Another necessary component to achieve the 2030 Agenda is the need to enhance country-level processes through monitoring. For example, country-level monitoring should be more effective, inclusive and action-oriented, with an emphasis on the timeliness and responsiveness of development partners in data collection. On the subject of capacity development in the context of monitoring, the speakers said that the monitoring exercise should remain country-led, with appropriate support in the form of access to training to help understand the monitoring framework and process, streamlined guiding tools, and the use of a simplified, more inclusive process itself.

The Dominican Republic provided a case study of how the GPEDC monitoring framework is implemented on the ground, bearing these findings in mind. For example, according to Ms. Volquez, the country faces challenges in indicators 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the monitoring framework, which are as follows: predictability, aid budget under parliamentary oversight, inclusive mutual assessment reviews, and gender equality and women's empowerment. Based on these findings, the Dominican Republic government will focus its efforts to promote improvement in these four areas that pose the great challenges to its development effectiveness and ability to fulfill the SDGs. Thus, the country will also seek to strengthen its efforts to link the GPEDC to the SDGs. In the spirit of commitment to share information and engage with these global processes, the Dominican Republic will submit a Voluntary National Review to the UN HLPF in 2018.

The final topic of this session highlighted the ways in which the use of monitoring outcomes must be enhanced. From the example of Switzerland, the use of developing country results frameworks in measuring and managing results not only stimulates inter-country exchange and strengthens monitoring and evaluation, but also promotes capacity building and enhances the quality of data and information collected. Ms. Müller also emphasized the need to promote mutual accountability and mutual learning in the course of monitoring, especially on issues addressed by the gender indicators, in which Switzerland is especially interested. The principal critique of the monitoring framework from the country related to the amount of time between monitoring rounds, which was described as insufficient to fully digest the data in a way that would successfully promote multi-stakeholder dialogues, mutual learning and behavioral change. Ms. Longid, representing the interests of CSOs, took this a step further, saying the there is a need to popularize the monitoring outcomes, data and interpretations of both in order to reach a broad audience of stakeholders. This would require not only writing such findings in a non-technical, jargon-free style that is easily accessible, but also a review of the monitoring outcomes by engaging multiple stakeholders and building stronger relationships between the GPEDC Co-Chairs, Steering Committee members and stakeholders at both a high level and country level. To demonstrate this commitment, governments must work to provide an enabling environment for stronger engagement of the CSOs, and to reverse the trend of shrinking space for civil society.

Critically, on the subject of accessibility and genuine partnership, several questions were raised during the Q&A part of the session regarding the "unfinished business" described in the Busan HLF4 back in 2011. The focus of the questions touched on why many donor countries seem reluctant to change their pra

Roundtable

Innovative means to overcome challenges for stronger global partnership and effective development cooperation

Objective

- Provide an opportunity to reflect on the discussions so far and to begin applying their outcomes to potential solutions for the current challenges facing development co-operation stakeholders of all kinds

Panelists

- Mr. Monowar Ahmed (Additional Secretary and Special Envoy to the Co-Chair, Ministry of Finance, Bangladesh)
- Ms. María Teresa Rosas Jasso (Deputy Director General of Fora of Development Cooperation, Mexican Agency for Development Cooperation, Mexico)
- H.E. Mr. Caleb Rwamuganza (Secretary to the Treasury, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Rwanda)
- Ms. Endah Murniningtyas (former Deputy Minister for National Resources and Environment at the Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency of Indonesia)

Moderator

- Ms. Eun Mee Kim (Dean of the Graduate School, Ewha Womans University, Korea)

Highlights and conclusions

As a solutions-focused session, the roundtable focused on what had been learned so far in the discussions at this year's Forum and how to apply the exchanged knowledge to the creation of solutions on some of the major challenges facing the Global Partnership and effective development cooperation.

The key conclusions from this session were that stronger implementation of the Busan principles and commitments at the national level is critical. Several of the issues related to this are as follows. Making the Global Partnership more inclusive and effective requires more participation of the global North and high-level officials, especially those from the global South. When implementing international commitments from Paris to Nairobi at the national level, officials are reluctant to implement those commitments; there is a huge gap between the headquarters and local officials in developing countries. Addressing the challenges and constraints of monitoring and evaluation are still far behind where they should be, therefore there is a strong need to promote effective coordination between UNDP and OECD.

Speakers drew on successful examples of in-country solutions for a stronger Global Partnership as well as development cooperation effectiveness. As a country of dual status, Mexico introduced its South-South cooperation experience and participatory approach. It highlighted inclusive ways of work enabled to formulate more channels of feedback from local government and to promote evidence-based lessons for different modalities and practices of development cooperation such as South-South cooperation, bilateral/multilateral relations, and public-private partnerships. Speakers on the panel emphasized the role of efficient development financing. The case of Rwanda presented the importance of the efficient use of resources, citing results-based budgeting and gender budgeting as examples of recent initiatives. The results-based budgeting contributed to set more proper budget planning, procurement, and reporting through its country system, which allowed the Rwandan government to reduce operational costs and to invest more in fighting HIV and Malaria in the country.

The SDGs require different types of partnerships. For example, most sectors in Indonesia are publicly funded, yet public financing covers only 20% of the financing needed for the SDGs. Therefore, the inclusion of the private sector and provision of incentives that encourage active engagement of various development players (business, university, parliament, CSOs) are critical to achieving the goals by 2030. In addition to financing, both technical know-how and monitoring findings should be shared with all stakeholders to ensure that monitoring is not just done for the sake of monitoring.

Wrap Up Session

Paving the way forward to achieve the SDGs

Objective

- Discuss ways to strengthen the Global Partnership's outreach with all types of stakeholders, strengthen the link between the Global Partnership's work and the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, and enhance the contribution of the future annual Busan Forums and Global Partnership meetings

Panelists

- Mr. Shigenobu Kobayashi (Director, Development Assistance Policy Division, International Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan)
- Mr. Kyunghoon Sul (Vice President, Korea International Cooperation Agency)

Moderator

- Mr. Matt Reed (Chief Executive Officer, Aga Khan Foundation)

Key issues discussed

- Key takeaways from the perspective of different stakeholder groups and the main areas of work to make progress on
- Creative ways to strengthen high-level political commitment and engagement of the Global Partnership, as well as the linkage between the Global Partnership's Programme of Work and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Highlights and conclusions

The wrap-up session discussed innovative ways for implementing the SDGs and key takeaways of the Forum. For example, as the first panelist showed, Japan's innovative approaches are especially focused on promoting quality infrastructure that aligned with local development strategies and contributed to local substantiality (such as the Mombasa Port Development Project in Kenya) and triangular cooperation (such as the Better Hospital Service Program in Sri Lanka and 28 African countries).

The discussion showed that one of the most recognized roles of the Global Partnership is as a platform for sharing mutual learning and experiences. Nevertheless, there are some issues to be addressed in making sure the Global Partnership remains relevant, such as improving the indicators used in the next monitoring round, strengthening the linkage of GPEDC activities with the 2030 Agenda, encouraging stronger high-level political commitment to achieve the global commitments, ensuring predictability from donor countries (how much aid is given and when) as well as stability from partner countries, and working with the private sector in development financing and service provision. A proposal was made to situate the GPEDC in the narrative of improving the quality, effectiveness and efficiency of multi-stakeholder partnerships and to take faster actions to meet the urgency of the SDGs. By 2019, or the occurrence of the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, all stakeholders must cross-reference what work we do on strengthening partnerships to see if we are achieving progress on schedule, especially to fulfill the SDGs.

Closing Remarks

Paving the way forward to achieve the SDGs

Closing remarks by

- Mr. Jinkyu Jeong (Director General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Korea)
- Mr. Balázs Horváth (Director of the UNDP Seoul Policy Centre)
- H.E. Mr. Abul Maal A. Muhith (Co-Chair of the Global Partnership and Finance Minister of Bangladesh)

Highlights and conclusions

Speaking first from the perspective of the Korean government, Mr. Jinkyu Jeong, the Director General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, began by clarifying the link between the Addis Ababa deliberation mechanism and the 2017 Global Partnership Forum. He stated that with the GPEDC, the discussion process related to the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, and the High-Level Political Forum for the 2030 Agenda, for example, are all linked as means to take stock on the state of development effectiveness and bring about concrete outcomes. He then covered the highlights of this year's Forum, emphasizing topics such as the low progress on country ownership, the lack of documented information on aid, and the need for the Global Partnership to take advantage of its multi-stakeholder nature to promote mutual learning and be more action-oriented.

Mr. Balázs Horváth, Director of the UNDP Seoul Policy Centre, followed with a discussion of how the credibility of the Global Partnership depends on how well the commitments of the Nairobi Outcome Document are translated into practical results, focusing on the effectiveness of resource use and the GPEDC monitoring framework and its use of well-defined and fine-tuned indicators. In summarizing the takeaways of the Forum, Mr. Horváth specifically underscored the ways in which the GPEDC is uniquely positioned to contribute to development cooperation effectiveness, especially as it addresses the interrelated challenges of our time, particularly to reduce inequalities, bring about an improved nexus among humanitarian, development and peacekeeping interventions, and scale up the global response to climate change.

H.E. Mr. Abdul Maal A. Muhith, the Co-Chair of the Global Partnership and Finance Minister of Bangladesh, delivered the final remarks of the Forum, highlighting the following key messages. An effective, inclusive, and multi-stakeholder partnership will be crucial in achieving the SDGs, with the GPEDC carving out a place within the broad process of implementing the SDGs. To do so, GPEDC stakeholders must have a coherent approach to these processes, and the GPEDC monitoring framework must be linked to SDG monitoring at the country level. The GPEDC must also address the disconnect that happens between global commitments and country-level action, between headquarters of development country partners and their field offices, and between the technical and political level. Additionally, as the flagship product of the GPEDC, the monitoring framework itself and country-level monitoring processes need to be strengthened further in order to avoid placing too much burden on the countries in the process and make sure that countries can use the results in a timely manner, even as those same results are used to inform global processes. H.E. Mr. Muhith also described how the GPEDC should continue its role as a knowledge-sharing platform, because countries genuinely want to learn from each other. Finally, he emphasized the need for honest discussion on the issue of "unfinished business" that can lead to action and behavior change, as well as the need to engage more fully with the private sector and civil society organizations.

Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation

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2017
BUSAN GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FORUM

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Annexes

Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation

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61	CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness (CPDE)	Ms. Beverly LONGID	-	Co-Chair
62	European Commission	Mr. Lino MOLTENI	-	Policy Officer
63	Ewha Womans University	Ms. Eun Mee KIM	-	Dean
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65	Ewha Womans University	Ms. Eun Mie LIM	-	Professor
66	Ewha Womans University	Ms. Hanna KIM	-	Ph.D. Student
67	Ewha Womans University	Ms. Jisun SONG	-	Researcher
68	Ewha Womans University	Ms. Minah KANG	-	Professor
69	GPI on Results & Mutual Accountability	Mr. Jos BRAND	-	Adviser
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78	UNDP	Mr. Wonhyong LEE	-	Intern
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89	KOICA	Ms. Jihi KIM	-	Manager, Training Planning Department
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94	KOICA	Ms. Minsun PYUN	-	Program Officer, INEPA
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96	KOICA (Fellowship Program)	Farrukh JUMAYEV	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan	First Secretary
97	KOICA (Fellowship Program)	Md. Bazlur RASHID	Ministry of Public Administration	Former Joint-Secretary

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Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

2017
BUSAN GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FORUM

November 21-22, 2017 | Busan, Republic of Korea

Concept Note

Introduction

The purpose of this concept note is to define the key objectives of the 2017 Busan Global Partnership Forum and outline the main agenda and deliverables. It will be used for consultation with key stakeholders in refining and shaping the 2017 Forum. The government of the Republic of Korea will also take into account relevant objectives of Global Partnership stakeholders and ensure a coherent and useful agenda in line with other critical Global Partnership milestones to enhance the effectiveness and relevance of the 2017 Forum.

Background and Objectives: Annual Busan Global Partnership Forums

The Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation agreed upon at the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in 2011 led to the launch of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC, hereafter the Global Partnership), which is a multi-stakeholder initiative that brings together stakeholders from developed and developing countries, civil society, the private sector, and others. In 2014, the Korean government launched the Busan Global Partnership Forum series[1] to contribute to and measure the progress of implementation of the Busan Principles[2] at the country level. In conjunction with Global Partnership Global Meetings,[3] the Forum provides a unique opportunity to bring together policy makers and practitioners to share country experiences and explore in detail the enabling factors and contexts that led to successful development outcomes.

The overall objectives of the annual forums include:

- Strengthening support for the Busan Principles and commitments
- Reviewing progress in implementing the principles and commitments at the country level and sharing critical knowledge and experiences
- Capitalizing on the work of previous Busan forums, the Global Partnership and the Global Partnership Initiatives[4] while feeding the annual forum outcomes to the Global Partnership
- Contributing to the successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

1) The Forum was held in association with the Learning and Accelerating Program (LAP) by KOICA. However, LAP will not take place this year.

2) The Busan Partnership document highlights a set of common principles for all development actors that are key to making development cooperation effective – the four development effectiveness principles are country ownership, a focus on results, inclusive partnerships, and transparency and accountability.

3) The Global Partnership High-Level Meetings have been held in 2014 in Mexico and in 2016 in Kenya. Stand-alone High-Level Meetings will be held in an extended cycle adapted to the calendar of global level conferences and meetings. Stand-alone High-Level Meetings will be interspersed with high-level segments, to take place in the margins of relevant meetings on development finance and cooperation.

4) Global Partnership Initiatives (GPIs) are voluntary initiatives led by different types of development actors to advance the implementation of development effectiveness principles and commitments including the Busan Principles. For more information, please visit the Global Partnership website (http://effectivecooperation.org).

Key Considerations for the 2017 Forum

Following up on the success of the annual forums from 2014 onwards, the 2017 Forum will consider the following:

First, the 2017 Forum will be a venue to reflect on the progress made since Nairobi and to accelerate the action agreed upon through the 2017-2018 Work Programme of the Global Partnership to demonstrate the impact of effective development cooperation and to strengthen its contribution to achieving the SDGs by 2030. It will also provide substantive inputs for the next Global Partnership Global Meeting. It should also align with the following events that are expected to take place in 2017 and 2018:

- BRICS Development Partnership Administrators Meeting in August 2017
- Development Cooperation Forum Argentina High-Level Symposium in September 2017
- Annual Meeting of Senior Officials and Ministers of Foreign Affairs of G77 in September 2017
- World Bank and IMF Annual Meetings to take place in October 2017
- South-South Development Expo to take place in Dubai in October 2017
- 14th Steering Committee Meeting to take place in October 2017
- G20 Development Working Group Meeting to take place in October 2017
- Development Cooperation Forum Symposium to take place in early 2018
- 15th and 16th Steering Committee Meeting to take place in 2018
- 6th High Level Meeting of the Development Cooperation Forum to take place in New York in July 2018
- Financing for Development Forum and the UN High Level Political Forum to take place in mid-2018
- 13th G20 meeting to take place in Buenos Aires, Argentina in 2018

Second, the 2017 forum will take into account feedback from key stakeholders, including the Co-Chairs, Steering Committee and Joint Support Team (JST) of the Global Partnership and participants of the 2016 Forum, to make it more integrated and aligned with the discussions held at the Global Partnership and in other international fora. It will also strive to maximise the contribution of the 2017 Forum to enhance development effectiveness and achieve the SDGs by 2030.

Proposed Objectives of the 2017 Busan Global Partnership Forum

The Forum will serve as a platform for discussions by a range of stakeholders including governments, civil society, the private sector and international organisations to significantly enhance efforts by all stakeholders to have an impact at country level; increase high-level political engagement and action across the Global Partnership; attract greater interest and participation from emerging economies and emerging development partners from the South, the private sector, foundations, parliamentarians and local government; secure sufficient funding from across the Global Partnership; and address the way forward for the Global Partnership to contribute to successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs.

Specifically, the 2017 Forum aims to provide an opportunity for the Global Partnership stakeholders to:

1. Review and assess progress made, remaining gaps, and existing challenges in the implementation of the Busan Principles on development effectiveness
2. Identify a series of development challenges and opportunities related to financing for development, South-South Cooperation, and effective private sector engagement in development cooperation.
3. Provide inputs for discussions on the contribution of effectiveness of development cooperation and the Global Partnership monitoring framework to the follow-up and review of the SDGs and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda

4. Facilitate open dialogue and encourage the sharing of experiences among governments, multilateral organisations, civil society, the private sector, and other stakeholders to strengthen mutual learning and knowledge sharing on effective development cooperation, enhancing the role and function of the annual Busan Forum in this regard
5. Advocate for continued momentum in implementing agreed effective development cooperation commitments in line with previous discussions at the High-Level Meetings and take account of issues and proposals to be discussed at the next global meeting

Deliverables of the 2017 Forum

A comprehensive outcome report with a set of proposals will deliver the key issues, discussions, and conclusions of the Forum. Recommendations will provide inputs to the implementation of the Global Partnership's Programme of Work, focusing on unlocking the bottlenecks in implementing the four shared principles agreed at Busan while strengthening existing commitments to achieve the SDGs and updating the Global Partnership monitoring framework for 2030, as well as strengthening engagement with the private sector and learning from different modalities of development cooperation. The forum will also focus on establishing an outline and roadmap of the Global Action Plan and delivering meaningful inputs to pre-shape the agenda of the next Global Partnership Global Meeting.

Dates for 2017 Busan Global Partnership Forum

November 21 - 22
Note: The Forum will convene over two days, from November 21-22, 2017 (Tue. – Wed.) in Busan, Korea.

Proposed Outline of 2017 Forum

Day 1 Opening ceremony and plenary review of major progress and challenges in implementing the Busan Principles as well as breakout sessions on selected topics.

Day 2 Continued plenary sessions on assessing the Global Partnership activities and monitoring tools with special emphasis on the achievement of the SDGs, and a closing session.

Proposed Agenda Elements

The Forum will provide substantial input into the official discussions on progress of the implementation of the Busan principles at the country level and the Global Partnership's contribution to the SDGs. The Forum will include opening and closing sessions, plenary sessions, and breakout sessions.

Day 1	*Accelerating action towards implementing the Busan Principles and commitments to enhance development effectiveness*

▪ Opening session

▪ Global context of effective development cooperation

- Reflecting on trends in global policy dialogue on effective development cooperation, including a discussion of the changing context; a recap of the outcomes of Nairobi and what this means going forward; an overview of the Global Partnership's 2017-2018 Work Programme; and how the Global Partnership is contributing to and engaged in global development processes.

▪ Plenary session 1

"Reflecting on the progress since Busan and strengthening the momentum towards stronger development effectiveness"

- Progress on implementation of the Busan Principles and related commitments has been tracked by regular monitoring exercises, and the second monitoring round conducted in 2016 generated evidence to highlight where attention is needed to accelerate progress. The Global Partnership High Level Meetings were held in 2014 and 2016 to take stock of the implementation of development effectiveness principles and provide a mutual learning space for various stakeholders.

  Notably, a year would have passed since the launch of the 2016 report as well as the 2016 High-Level Meeting in Nairobi by the time the 2017 Forum takes place. It will be effective to share how much progress and political commitment has been made since 2016 to ensure that all stakeholders are on track to implement the principles of development effectiveness. Therefore, the 2017 Forum will recap the discussion outcome of the Nairobi (HLM2) with progress made since 2011 Busan HLF-4 and 2016 HLM2 respectively, and generate critical reflection on the main areas of work that still require utmost effort.

  This session will also focus on the key challenges and bottlenecks that block development effectiveness shared by representatives from developing countries, civil society organisations, international organisations, the private sector, and donor countries. The session will round off by sharing innovative solutions to overcome such bottlenecks.

▪ Plenary session 2

"Fostering mutual learning from different modalities of development cooperation"

- Since Busan HLF4, a more inclusive and multi-stakeholder approach, including through the Global Partnership, has taken a stronger role in the development cooperation landscape. With the introduction of new donors from the South and the East, as well as from both private and public sectors, the modalities of development cooperation continue to change.

  The main objective of this session will be to foster mutual learning from innovative approaches and solutions tried and tested by different modalities of development cooperation by different actors. This session will kick off with a brief introduction of the evolving global partnership modalities and the characteristics of new providers' roles and actions in international development cooperation. It will then focus on the impacts and results across different modalities, engagement with the private sector, mutual learning and the promotion of innovative practices.

  Participation of the Southern donors, notably India and China, and the private sector will be invaluable in sharing their challenges in engaging with the Global Partnership.[5] We also encourage developing countries to share their experience in engaging with different types of aid providers (e.g. North, South and Triangular) to promote better mutual understanding. This session will conclude by describing the implications of changing aid modalities and architecture on global partnership.

5) For example, Xiaoyun Li of the China Agricultural University recently published a paper entitled "Should China Join the GPEDC? The Prospects for China and the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation."

▪ Breakout sessions into 3 groups on the following topics

- The breakout sessions focus on the main areas of global interest in which the different modalities and actors play a significant role and generate both synergies and tradeoffs. The main objective of the breakout sessions are to further expand the discussion from the previous sessions on the unfinished business in enhancing development effectiveness, identification of key opportuni- ties and challenges and learning from different modalities, all of which apply to the three areas. In addition, the three areas play a key role in the 2030 Agenda. Discussion at country-level will contribute to the exchange of ideas, mutual learning and understanding of different contexts.

1. Financing for development

The Global Partnership, as a multi-stakeholder platform, plays a distinct role as a bridge between global processes at the High-Level Political Forum, as well as the Development Cooperation Forum and Financing for Development Forum, and the application of those discussions at the country level.

As the importance of financing for development has been recognised with regard to a newly-shaped development landscape, this session will focus on the coordination and alignment of different sources of finance in line with the national development strategies of partner countries while strengthening the management of finance; trends in non-financial development including technical cooperation and capacity development; and global trends and lessons from Development Finance Assessments.

2. 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals – the Role of South-South Cooperation

Background

The 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) vision is one of overcoming poverty and protecting the planet. It focuses on sustainable development that embraces economic, social and environmental dimensions. At the heart of 2030 development agenda is the notion of leaving no one behind. Financing such an ambition will require enormous resources. Adequate resources are available globally. In fact, the six largest Middle Income Countries (MICs) now account for roughly the same share of global Domestic Product as the six largest High Income Countries (HICs). Although, most of the world's extreme poor also reside in MICs. Large amounts of investable resources, mostly private are held in advanced and emerging economies. Domestic resources, even in low income countries can be increased. However, allocation and effective use of available public and private resources to achieve the SDGs will not be automatic. A paradigm shift is required to unlock the resources and approaches including South-South Cooperation (SSC) needed to achieve the SDGs.

Focus and Format:

UNDP will facilitate a break-out session on SSC, an integral approach to achieving the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. Participants will reflect, discuss and act on the global context of effective development cooperation, first plenary on reflecting on progress made since Busan and the second plenary on fostering mutual learning from different actors, types and modalities. In line with the theme of this year's 4th Busan Global Partnership Forum of paving the way forward for the 2030 Agenda and SDGs, the break-out session will address the following key questions:

1. How can finance, technology and capacity building through SSC be effectively adapted to economic, social and environmental transformations necessary for sustainable development?
2. What would a SSC mechanism/system for economic, social and environmental transformations necessary for sustainable development, look like? What are 2 to 3 key elements critical for SSC to deliver lasting development impacts?
3. What is the role of the private sector in SSC and what are the impacts and key considerations for sustainability issues, inclusion and leaving no one behind?

A facilitated panel of participants at the 4th Busan Global Partnership Forum will share their views on these questions, followed by an interactive open and frank discussion with session participants in a Davos-style set-up.

3. Scaling up private sector engagement through development cooperation

The private sector is a key player in international development cooperation. Efforts have been made in supporting an enabling environment for private sector development (PSD), whilst individual business practices of private sector actors and their value chains are increasingly geared towards being conducive to development concerns and priorities ("Responsible business conduct"). Private sector partnerships deliver specific projects or interventions by combining forces – resources, skills, expertise, etc. – between public development actors and private business. Increasingly, donors directly finance projects implemented by private businesses (through Development Finance Institutions) and financing is mobilised from commercial providers to supply financing needs for sustainable development.

There is a need to ensure that operations that involve the private sector remain focused on development results and demonstrate impact, support country ownership, benefit the poorest and the most marginalised, engage a range of private sector partners and are carried out in a transparent and accountable manner.

The Global Partnership has been mandated at the Nairobi HLM to facilitate an inclusive engagement process with stakeholders to address these issues and examine how effective private sector engagement in development cooperation can be scaled up. By the end of 2018, it aims to: (i) produce inclusive evidence on different aspects of effective private sector engagement; (ii) support inclusive dialogue with all stakeholders to address concerns and promote effective private sector engagement; and (iii) develop inclusive guidance for governments, the private sector and civil society, in particular to adapt donor policies and instruments for more effective private sector engagement.

This session provides an opportunity to engage in a dialogue with private sector representatives to identify good practices and key challenges and opportunities for more effective private sector engagement, as well as the needs SMEs and larger companies have in contributing to sustainable development and how the international community can support them.

▪ Feedback from breakout sessions

- This session will begin with brief presentation on key discussion outcomes by the rapporteurs (or moderators) from each breakout session. Then, the panelists will discuss the interlinkages among the three breakout session discussions. The interconnectivity should include both synergies and tradeoffs, as well as avoiding duplications. Then, the panelists will discuss the implications of the discussion outcome on the Global Partnership and development effectiveness.

Day 2 — *Sharing critical reflections on the 2016 monitoring report and strengthening the monitoring framework to support the SDGs*

▪ Plenary session 3

"Strengthening the Global Partnership monitoring framework and making the country-level monitoring process more effective"

- Day 2 will specifically concentrate on monitoring, in terms of improving data and indicators to enhance the relevance of its monitoring evidence and renovating the monitoring framework.

  The Global Partnership monitoring framework is recognised as an inclusive tool to follow up on and review the SDGs and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. To take a further step in monitoring progress on the implementation of the Busan Principles, the GPEDC seeks to strengthen and update the monitoring framework to reflect the challenges posed by the 2030 Agenda.

  This session will focus on strengthening the existing monitoring framework and building capacity to implement the monitoring exercise and utilise its results. The latter in particular will help make the country-level monitoring process more effective, inclusive and action-oriented. This session will review the challenges in monitoring development

effectiveness under the current framework. Then, it will pay special attention to issues such as the roadmap for refining the monitoring framework; the methodology used; the links between the Global Partnership monitoring framework, data, and the potential results of the 2030 Agenda; the utilisation of the monitoring framework in partner countries through capacity building; and the involvement of the diverse actors such as philanthropies and private enterprises in monitoring. Lastly, this session will focus on the work being undertaken to adapt the Global Partnership monitoring framework to the changing global context. The Forum will discuss key issues to be addressed by the framework, including systematic issues (gender, state fragility, and climate change), private sector engagement, and others.

- **Roundtable**
  "Innovative means to overcome challenges for stronger global partnership and effective development cooperation"
  - This session was specifically designed to promote in-depth discussion on some of the major challenges facing global partnership and effective development cooperation. The panelists will provide insight into these challenges and discuss creative ideas, innovations and potential solutions to overcome such obstacles. This session may also draw forth key questions that weren't answered during the forum.

- **Wrap-up session**
  "Paving the way forward to achieve the SDGs"
  - This session will wrap up the two-day discussions, preferably by the representatives of the Global Partnership Steering Committee countries. Key points of discussion will include strengthening the Global Partnership's outreach with all types of stakeholders; strengthening the link between the Global Partnership's work and the SDGs; and changing the role and contribution of the annual Busan forum and Global Partnership meetings so it remains relevant even as it addresses the potential tensions that may arise in promoting such changes.

Key Input Documents to Inform Sessions

- Agenda
- Concept note on the 2017 Forum to share key objectives and guide discussions with the stakeholders, session speakers, and participants
- Background document for the plenary sessions and brief synopses for the breakout sessions to be used and/or developed by session moderators in close consultation with the organisers and Joint Support Team. The documents will contain key findings and guiding questions to promote structured and productive discussion.
- Roadmap on updating the Global Partnership monitoring framework (prepared by JST)

Participants

Around 100 participants will attend the 2017 Forum. They will be from both the public and private sector. Participants will include, but are not limited to:

- Representatives of the Global Partnership Co-Chair countries
- Global Partnership Steering Committee members and leads of GPIs
- Representatives of international organisations and UN agencies
- Representatives of aid or development cooperation ministries & agencies in donor countries

- Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Ministries of Finance and Planning in partner countries
- Local governments and their associations
- Development practitioners with high-level expertise in relevant fields
- Korean experts on development effectiveness, including from within MOFA and KOICA
- Civil society organisations
- Senior-Level Representatives of the private sector from developing countries
- Senior-Level Representatives of foundations/philanthropic organisations
- Academic institutions and think tanks
- The Joint Support Team (representatives from OECD and UNDP)

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Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

2017
BUSAN GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FORUM

November 21-22, 2017 | Busan, Republic of Korea

Agenda

| DAY 1 | 21 November

TIME	SESSION	SPEAKERS
09:00 - 09:30	Registration	
09:30 - 10:00	Opening Session	*Welcome speech* - **H.E. Mr. Abul Maal A. Muhith** (Co-Chair of the Global Partnership and Finance Minister of Bangladesh) - **Ms. Youngju Oh** (Deputy Minister for Multilateral and Global Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Korea)
10:00 - 11:00	Global Context of Effective Development Co-operation Reflecting on global policy dialogue on effective development cooperation	*Moderator* - **Ms. Youngju Oh** (Deputy Minister for Multilateral and Global Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Korea) *Speakers* - **Ms. Monica Asuna** (Deputy Chief Economist, National Treasury, Kenya) - **Ms. Dorothea Groth** (Head of Division on Effectiveness and Transparency; Quality Standards, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany) - **Ms. Beverly Longid** (Co-Chair, CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness, International Department, IBON International)
11:00 - 11:15	Break	
11:15 - 13:00	Plenary Session 1 Reflecting on the progress since Busan and strengthening the momentum towards stronger development effectiveness	*Moderator* - **Mr. Alfred Schuster** (Development Cooperation Advisor, Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat) *Speakers* - **Ms. Yuko Suzuki Naab** (Global Policy Advisor-Effective Development Cooperation, UNDP) and **Ms. Chantal Verger** (Head of Unit, Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation, OECD) - **H.E. Mr. Alejandro Palma Cerna** (Ambassador of Honduras to Japan) - **Mr. Sushil Pandey** (Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Nepal) - **Mr. Lino Molteni** (Policy Officer, EuropeAid – International Cooperation and Development, DEVCO – Development Finance and Effectiveness, Relations with Member State, European Commission)
13:00 - 14:00	Lunch	
14:00 - 15:15	Plenary Session 2 Fostering mutual learning from different actors, types and modalities of development co-operation	*Moderator* - **Mr. Jonathan Uy** (OIC-Assistant Secretary, National Economic and Development Authority, Philippines) *Speakers* - **H.E. Mr. Caleb Rwamuganza** (Secretary to the Treasury, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Rwanda) - **Mr. Tadeo Berjon** (Director of Development Effectiveness, Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation, Mexico)

TIME	SESSION	SPEAKERS
		- **Mr. Priyanto Rohmattullah** (Deputy Director of Global Development Cooperation, Ministry of National Development Planning, Indonesia)
15:15 - 16:15	Breakout sessions to be held in parallel	
	Breakout Session 1 Financing for development	*Facilitator* - **Ms. Yuko Suzuki Naab** (Global Policy Advisor-Effective Development Cooperation, UNDP) *Speakers* - **Ms. Rachel Morris** (Policy Analyst, Statistics and Development Finance Division, Development Cooperation Directorate, OECD) - **Mr. Monowar Ahmed** (Additional Secretary and Special Envoy to the Co-Chair, Ministry of Finance, Bangladesh) - **Mr. Orlando José Penicela Junior** (Senior Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Mozambiquel)
	Breakout Session 2 South-South Cooperation	*Facilitator* - **Ms. María Teresa Rosas Jasso** (Deputy Director General of Fora of Development Cooperation, Mexican Agency for Development Cooperation) *Speakers* - **Ms. Sonia Gonzales** (Professional on International Relations and International Cooperation, Peruvian International Cooperation Agency) - **Mr. Sushil Pandey** (Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Nepal) - **Mr. Seung-hun Chun** (President, Korea Institute for Development Strategy) - **Mr. Shaharuddin bin Zainuddin** (President/Group CEO, Bank Pembangunan Malaysia, Malaysia)
	Breakout Session 3 Engaging with the private sector	*Facilitator* - **Ms. Dorothea Groth** (Head of Division on Effectiveness and Transparency; Quality Standards, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany) *Speakers* - **Mr. Darren Dorkin** (Acting Special Representative, World Bank Korea Office) - **H.E. Mr. Gabriel Aridu Ajedra** (Minister of State General Duties, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, Uganda) - **Mr. Md. Rezaul Bashar Siddique** (Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Bangladesh) - **Ms. Gladys Volquez** (Director General, Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development, Dominican Republic) - **Ms. Namsoon Lee** (Director General, Innovation Partnership Program Department, Korea International Cooperation Agency)
16:15 - 16:30	Break	

TIME	SESSION	SPEAKERS
16:30 - 17:30	**Feedback from Breakout Sessions** Brief presentation on key discussion outcomes by facilitators from each breakout session	*Moderator* - **Mr. Jos Brand** (Adviser, GPI on Results & Mutual Accountability) *Speakers* - **Facilitators from the 3 breakout sessions** - **Mr. Seonghoon Anselmo Lee** (Executive Director of the Korea Human Rights Foundation)
18:00	**Welcome Dinner**	

| DAY 2 | 22 November

TIME	SESSION	SPEAKERS
09:00 - 10:45	**Plenary Session 3** **Presentation and Interactive Discussion** Strengthening the Global Partnership monitoring framework and making the country-level monitoring process more effective	*Moderator* - **Ms. Florence Nazare** (Head of Division on Capacity Development, New Partnership for Africa's Development) *Speakers* - **Ms. Yuko Suzuki Naab** (Global Policy Advisor-Effective Development Cooperation, UNDP, OECD-UNDP Joint Support Team) **and Ms. Chantal Verger** (Head of Unit, Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation, OECD) - **Ms. Alimatou Zongo/Kabore** (Director of Aid Coordination, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Burkina Faso) - **Ms. Suzanne Müller** (Senior Policy Advisor, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Switzerland) - **Ms. Gladys Volquez** (Director General, Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development, Dominican Republic) - **Ms. Beverly Longid** (Co-Chair, CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness, International Department, IBON International)
10:45 - 11:00	**Break**	
11:00 - 12:00	**Roundtable: Interactive Discussion Session** Innovative means to overcome challenges for stronger global partnership and effective development co-operation	*Moderator* - **Ms. Eun Mee Kim** (Dean of the Graduate School, Ewha Womans University, Korea) *Speakers* - **Mr. Monowar Ahmed** (Additional Secretary and Special Envoy to the Co-Chair, Ministry of Finance, Bangladesh)

TIME	SESSION	SPEAKERS
		- **Ms. María Teresa Rosas Jasso** (Deputy Director General of Fora of Development Cooperation, Mexican Agency for Development Cooperation, Mexico) - **H.E. Mr. Caleb Rwamuganza** (Secretary to the Treasury, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Rwanda) - **Ms. Endah Murniningtyas** (former Deputy Minister for National Resources and Environment at the Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency of Indonesia)
12:00 - 12:40	**Wrap Up Session** Paving the way forward to achieve the SDGs	*Moderator* - **Mr. Matt Reed** (Chief Executive Officer, Aga Khan Foundation) *Speakers* - **Mr. Shigenobu Kobayashi** (Director, Development Assistance Policy Division, International Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan) - **H.E. Mr. Gabriel Aridu Ajedra** (Minister of State General Duties, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, Uganda) - **Mr. Kyunghoon Sul** (Vice President, Korea International Cooperation Agency)
12:40 - 13:00	**Closing Session**	*Closing Remarks by* - **Mr. Jinkyu Jeong** (Director General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Korea) - **Mr. Balázs Horváth** (Director of the UNDP Seoul Policy Centre) - **H.E. Mr. Abul Maal A. Muhith** (Co-Chair of the Global Partnership and Finance Minister of Bangladesh)

Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

2017
BUSAN GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FORUM

November 21-22, 2017 | Busan, Republic of Korea

Synopses

01 Session on the "Global Context of Effective Development Co-operation"

Background

The opening session of the 2017 Forum will reflect on trends in global policy dialogue on effective development cooperation to set the stage for the forward-looking and more technical discussions to follow. This session will include a discussion of the changing context and a recap of the outcomes of Nairobi and what this means going forward. Notably, this session will also provide an overview of the 6 strategic priorities of the Global Partnership and its vision for the coming years. In addition, it will also discuss how the Global Partnership is contributing to and engaged in global development processes. Based on this overview of the context in which development actors and stakeholders work and the role the Global Partnership has played and will play in future efforts to make development co-operation more effective, this session seeks to describe the backdrop against which all future sessions of the Forum will be set. By taking the time to explain the present situation from different perspectives, this session will be able to better prepare the participants of this year's Forum to understand and build off of current successes and failures in order to meet the challenges of tomorrow.

Focus and Format

By bringing together the experience of different donor and partner countries, as well as the critical insight of a representative of the civil society organization, this session will examine the question of current and changing trends in the global context from different angles to provide a richer understanding of the context of development co-operation. The panelists will also share their views on the changing global development finance landscape and its implications on the global partnership.

The session will be moderated by Ms. Youngju Oh (Deputy Minister for Multilateral and Global Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Korea). Panelists include:

- Ms. Monica Asuna (Deputy Chief Economist, National Treasury, Kenya)
- Ms. Dorothea Groth (Head of Division on Effectiveness and Transparency; Quality Standards, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany) and
- Ms. Beverly Longid (Co-Chair, CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness, International Department, IBON International)

Expected Outcomes

By the end of this session, participants will come away with a better understanding of the context in which they work on development co-operation and seek to improve development co-operation effectiveness, which will prove invaluable for the rest of the discussions during the Forum.

Plenary Session 1

Reflecting on the progress since Busan and strengthening the momentum towards stronger development effectiveness

02

Background

Progress on implementation of the Busan Principles and related commitments has been tracked by regular monitoring exercises, and the second monitoring round conducted in 2016 generated evidence to highlight where attention is needed to accelerate progress. The Global Partnership High Level Meetings were held in 2014 and 2016 to take stock of the implementation of development effectiveness principles and provide a mutual learning space for various stakeholders.

Notably, a year would have passed since the launch of the 2016 report as well as the 2016 High-Level Meeting in Nairobi by the time the 2017 Forum takes place. It will be effective to share how much progress and political commitment has been made since 2016 to ensure that all stakeholders are on track to implement the principles of development effectiveness, bearing in mind the work the GPEDC, donor countries, and partner countries have undertaken to date to apply these commitments to their developmental plans.

This session will also focus on the key challenges and bottlenecks that block development effectiveness in order to share innovative solutions and best practices to overcome such bottlenecks.

Focus and Format

Led by Mr. Alfred Schuster (Development Cooperation Advisor) of the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, the format of this session will be to bring together donor and partner country perspectives on how and to what extent the Busan Principles and related commitments have been applied on the ground, especially since the 2016 High Level Meeting in Nairobi, Kenya. These country-level reflections will be critical to illustrating challenges and best practices to date, and establishing a way to move forward. The guiding questions for the discussion are:

1) What progress has been made in implementing the Busan Principles, with special emphasis on identifying the key bottlenecks and challenges in enhancing development effectiveness?
2) What were the main discussion outcomes of the Nairobi (HLM 2), and what progress has been made since? This will include country-level reflections as well.
3) What opportunities and innovative solutions have arisen as a result of efforts to honor the Busan Principles in practice?
4) How can a Global Action Plan on unfinished business help stakeholders to better address specific, sometimes complex effectiveness commitments that have not been fully met?

The speakers are as follows:

- Mr. Niloy Banerjee (Director, UN System Affairs, Bureau for External Relations and Advocacy, UNDP) and Ms. Chantel Verger (Head of Unit, Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation, OECD) who will give a joint presentation
- H.E. Mr. Alejandro Palma Cerna (Ambassador of Honduras to Japan)
- Mr. Sushil Pandey (Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Nepal)
- Mr. Lino Molteni (Policy Officer, EuropeAid – International Cooperation and Development, DEVCO – Development Finance and Effectiveness, Relations with Member State, European Commission)

Expected Outcomes

This session will discuss challenges and solutions for achieving the unfinished business of the effectiveness agenda, which will then set the stage for the establishment of an outline and roadmap for the Global Action Plan, to be further discussed at the end of Day 2 of the 2017 Forum.

03

Plenary Session 2

Fostering mutual learning from different actors, types and modalities of development co-operation

Background

Since the 4th High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness held in Busan, Korea in 2011, a more inclusive and multi-stakeholder approach, including through the Global Partnership, has taken a stronger role in the development co-operation landscape. With the introduction of new donors from the South and the East, as well as from both private and public sectors, the modalities of development co-operation continue to change. The main objective of this session will be to foster mutual learning from innovative approaches and solutions tried and tested by different modalities of development co-operation by different actors. This session will kick off with a brief introduction of the evolving global partnership modalities (South-South, triangular co-operation, and East-East) as well as the characteristics of new providers' roles and actions in international development co-operation. It will then focus on the impacts and results across different modalities, engagement with the private sector, mutual learning, and the promotion of innovative practices. Specifically, this session will center on how to address and share information on challenges and opportunities in improving the effectiveness of all types and modalities of development co-operation.

Focus and Format

Participation of the Southern donors will be a critical part of this session. We also encourage developing countries to share their experience in engaging with different types of aid providers (e.g. North, South and Triangular) to promote better mutual understanding. The guiding questions for the discussion are:

1) How have the types and modalities of development co-operation evolved? For example, what are the newest modalities and the characteristics of the new providers' roles and actions? What does the future of development cooperation look like?
2) What are the main challenges for the new actors, especially in the global South, in engaging with the traditional cooperation modalities and approaches?
3) What experiences and knowledge can the speakers and participants share from engaging with new and different providers?
4) How can the Global Partnership incorporate the different norms and benchmarks used by emerging development cooperation providers, thereby becoming more inclusive and relevant to the new actors?

Panelists for this session are as follows:

- Mr. Zhang Shaogang (Director General, Department of International Trade and Economic Affairs (DITEA), Ministry of Commerce, China)
- H.E. Mr. Caleb Rwamuganza (Secretary to the Treasury, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Rwanda)
- Mr. Tadeo Berjon (Director of Development Effectiveness, Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation, Mexico)
- Mr. Priyanto Rohmattullah (Deputy Director of Global Development Cooperation, Ministry of National Development Planning, Indonesia)

Expected Outcomes

Understanding these new modalities and ways in which the traditional modalities of providing aid may change to fit this new context will be the primary focus of this session. Thus, this session will conclude by describing the implications of the changing aid modalities and landscape on global partnership in general, which will directly feed into the discussion of plenary session 3 on strengthening and modifying the Global Partnership monitoring framework. Discussing new aid modalities and the relationship between traditional and new and emerging actors will lay the groundwork for a better understanding of how the monitoring framework can change in order to continue to guide all stakeholders and their efforts to improve development effectiveness.

Breakout Session 1

Financing for Development

04

Background

The universality and integrated nature of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) require not only mobilization of increased resources and engagement for a wider variety of sources but also better and effectiveness of these resources/financing for development for maximum development impact. The international development finance landscape has already dramatically changed with the emergence of new providers and the increasing use of new instruments to accelerate development in various parts of the world. Equally, many countries have experienced both the significant increase in financing available in terms of volume and types of financing instruments. Domestic resource mobilization has become the most viable source of sustainable financing for development, often making up the largest source of funding for implementation of national development priorities. Private sector investment, South-South Cooperation and remittance are also playing increasingly important roles in the development finance landscape at the country level, while country context varies differently in terms of the mix and scale of financing/resources available and capacity base to access them.

As highlighted in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (Addis Agenda), there is a strong need for an effective mobilisation and utilisation of a wide range of development resources beyond international public finance to achieve the 2030 agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Addis Agenda also underscores the importance of a country-level integrated approach to financing that supports national priorities noting ***"Cohesive nationally owned sustainable development strategies, supported by integrated national financing frameworks, will be at the heart of our efforts"***. Equally, the Addis Agenda recognizes the continuous important role of Official Development Assistance (ODA), calling for continued commitment towards paying attention to the needs of countries in special situations and meeting the 0.7% ODA/GNI target as well as the 0.15-0.20% ODA/GNI target for the least developed countries.

Additionally, subsequent global policy dialogue, such as the 2016 High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership in Nairobi, signaled the need to maximise the effectiveness of all forms of co-operation for development. To this end, the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) in 2017-2018 aims to enhance support to countries taking various efforts to strengthen effectiveness of cooperation in evolving national financing landscape by monitoring and providing data and evidence on the implementation of the effective development co-operation principles within the wider country financing systems and creating a dedicated space for multiple stakeholders to engage with one another and share knowledge and experiences.

Discussion Questions

This session will be moderated by Mr. Niloy Banerjee, Director, UN System Affairs, Bureau for External Relations and Advocacy, United Nations Development Programme. In order for stakeholders to share their experiences and strengthen the global and country financial architecture for effective development co-operation, this breakout session will center on the following questions:

- What are the challenges to unlocking the potential of the various actors, instruments and technologies within the new development finance architecture? What are the opportunities to achieve efficient and coherent policies that maximize all available financing in support of inclusive and sustainable development? (In the discussion, development finance will not be limited to Official Development Assistance but also include finance from multilateral development banks, Southern actors, developing countries' own domestic resources, market-based private borrowing, remittances, and FDI. Non-financial development cooperation includes technical cooperation and capacity development)
- What are the trends and lessons learned with regard to country financing for development landscape emerging from development finance assessments?

- How can we coordinate and harness different sources of finance and align them to partner countries' national development strategies while ensuring their ownership?
- How can we ensure that donor countries commit to meeting the 0.7% ODA/GNI target and partner countries commit to making efforts to strengthen the management of finance?

The speakers are as follows:

- Ms. Rachel Morris (Policy Analyst, Statistics and Development Finance Division, Development Cooperation Directorate, OECD)
- Mr. Monowar Ahmed (Additional Secretary and Special Envoy to the Co-Chair, Ministry of Finance, Bangladesh)
- Mr. Orlando José Penicela Junior (Senior Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Mozambique)
- Mr. Mande Isaora Zefania Romalahy (Senior Statistician-Economist, Head/Aid Coordination Permanent Secretariat, Office of the Prime Minister, Madagascar)

Outcomes

This breakout session will explore the implication of changing global development finance landscape at country level and discuss the lessons learned from countries taking an integrated approach to harness increased diversity of financing instruments as well as from different financial stakeholders engaging in financing the SDGs at country level. Review of the ongoing global discussions on the re-definition of ODA, blended finance, and climate finance will also explore the implications of these topics for the international aid architecture. The session will also synthesize the insights from various stakeholders, such as the government in developed and developing countries, civil society organizations and the private sector, in coordinating and generating development finance to achieve the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs.

Breakout Session 2

2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals – the Role of South-South Cooperation

05

Background

The 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) vision is one of overcoming poverty and protecting the planet. It focuses on sustainable development that embraces economic, social and environmental dimensions. At the heart of 2030 development agenda is the notion of leaving no one behind. Financing such an ambition will require enormous resources. Adequate resources are available globally. In fact, the six largest Middle Income Countries (MICs) now account for roughly the same share of global Domestic Product as the six largest High Income Countries (HICs). Although, most of the world's extreme poor also reside in MICs. Large amounts of investable resources, mostly private are held in advanced and emerging economies. Domestic resources, even in low income countries can be increased. However, allocation and effective use of available public and private resources to achieve the SDGs will not be automatic. A paradigm shift is required to unlock the resources and approaches including South-South Cooperation (SSC) needed to achieve the SDGs.

Focus and Format

UNDP will organise a break-out session on SSC as an integral approach to achieving the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. Participants will reflect on the global context of effective development cooperation, progress made since and on fostering mutual learning from different actors, types and modalities and discuss and propose concrete actions. In line with the theme of this year's 4th Busan Global Partnership Forum of paving the way forward for the 2030 Agenda and SDGs, the break-out session will address the following key questions:

1. How can finance, technology and capacity building through SSC be effectively adapted to economic, social and environmental transformations necessary for sustainable development?
2. What would a SSC mechanism or system for economic, social and environmental transformations necessary for sustainable development, look like? What are 2 to 3 key elements critical for SSC to deliver lasting development impacts?
3. What is the role of the private sector in SSC and what are the impacts and considerations for sustainability issues, inclusion and leaving no one behind?

A facilitated panel will share their views on these questions in paving the way forward for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs, followed by an interactive open and frank discussion with session participants in a Davos-style set-up.

Facilitator: Ms. María Teresa Rosas Jasso, Deputy Director General of Fora of Development Cooperation, Mexican Agency for Development Cooperation

Panelists/speakers include:

- Ms. Sonia Gonzales, Professional on International Relations and International Cooperation, Peruvian International Cooperation Agency
- Mr. Sushil Pandey, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Nepal
- Mr. Seung-hun Chun, President, Korean Institute for Development Strategy
- Mr. Shaharuddin bin Zainuddin President/Group CEO Bank Pembangunan Malaysia

06

Breakout Session 3

Scaling up private sector engagement through development cooperation

Background

The 2030 Agenda "acknowledges the role of the diverse private sector in the implementation of the new Agenda" and "calls on all businesses to apply their creativity and innovation to solving sustainable development challenges". Today, businesses provide 60% of Gross Domestic Product, 80% of capital flows and 90% of jobs in developing countries (OECD 2015). More than 50 per cent of the financing needed to achieve the SDGs could therefore be expected to be mobilized through the private sector.

The expectation that private sector will engage with the SDGs is based on the "Shared Value Model" – creating benefits for businesses and development outcomes alike. To deliver on this dual objective, several bi- and multilateral development co-operation partners have already started to establish new financing windows and instruments, building new capacities and skills to manage PSE and create an environment supportive of PSE. These windows and instruments, largely made available by Development Finance Institutions, aim to create incentives and mitigate risks to attract private investment, including from commercial finance providers, through blended finance, debt instruments, guarantees, equity stakes and other capital market instruments. They also support a range of public-private platforms to build markets and facilitate PSE. South-South cooperation partners are also increasingly using tools which include the private sector for delivering their development assistance, such as the "development compact" or mixed modalities.

Good practices are emerging from in-country efforts to bring together public and private investment through partnerships in line with national development strategies. Yet, a range of genuine concerns still prevent PSE from happening on a larger scale and at a faster pace. These concerns include:

- Delivering "shared value" for business and those furthest left behind;
- Ensuring SMEs benefit from PSE windows;
- Supporting a greater focus on results and impact of private sector engagement;
- Strengthening transparency and accountability for public-private contracts;
- Ensuring country ownership and alignment of private sector activities to national strategies;
- Promoting capacity building for all stakeholders to engage in effective partnerships; and
- Engaging the private sector with the SDGs.

In line with the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, the Global Partnership in its 2016 mandate committed to helping development actors lever more effectively development co-operation to attract business investments. As agreed at the Steering Committee meeting in Dhaka, the Global Partnership will facilitate inclusive and evidence-based policy dialogue between stakeholders and private sector representatives on the concerns and drivers of effective PSE through development co-operation, with a view to setting the scene for high-level commitments to scale up PSE through development cooperation. It will build on country-experience in up to five volunteer countries to develop policy recommendations for development actors to adapt their policies and practices in ways that address the concerns and challenges raised by all stakeholders.

Building on continuous efforts made since the Busan High-Level Forum in 2011, at the first and the second High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC, and through a range of powerful Global Partnership Initiatives, this breakout session provides an opportunity to identify good practices, challenges and opportunities for more effective private sector engagement based on the concept note. The Global Partnership will also share the findings through its knowledge sharing function and ensure they inform its revised monitoring framework for 2018. All efforts will be made in ways that complement ongoing efforts to advance country-level implementation of development effectiveness principles and commitments.

The guiding questions for the discussion are:

1) What are key challenges and opportunities to attract the private sector in your country to contribute to the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs?
2) How can international development co-operation help to address some of the concerns different stakeholders have regarding PSE, as outlined above?
3) What efforts are already under way in your country, and regionally, to facilitate inclusive and evidence-based dialogue to promote effective private sector engagement through development co-operation? What are challenges and capacity needs to improve such engagements?
4) In addition to a country-led approach of exploring these challenges and identifying solutions, how can the Global Partnership help to ensure that international commitments on effective PSE through development co-operation are being met?

Outcomes

- A better understanding of the bottlenecks of engaging the private sector in the SDGs
- A snapshot of opinion of participants of the role development co-operation should play in PSE.
- Country-specific good practices, challenges and opportunities in PSE through development co-operation, as input to inform ongoing GPEDC analysis on PSE.
- An overview of specific initiatives already under way to promote effective PSE through development co-operation and related challenges and capacity needs.
- Ideas to bring forward how the Global Partnership can help implement agreed PSE commitments, including from the Nairobi Outcome Document.

07

Feedback from Breakout Sessions

Brief presentation on key discussion outcomes

Background

This session, taking place after the breakout sessions on Day 1, will provide an opportunity for participants to take stock of the conclusions reached and questions raised over the course of those conversations, as well as to share them with one another. By doing so, this session hopes to reveal the interlinkages between the three breakout session topics-financing for development, South-South cooperation, and scaling up private sector engagement through development cooperation-to better understand how these elements influence development cooperation and development effectiveness.

Focus and Format

The format of this session will be structured as a brief presentation on key discussion outcomes by the facilitators from each breakout session. In addition to the moderator and the breakout session facilitators, Mr. Seonghoon Anselmo Lee from the Korea Human Rights Foundation and Mr. Stephen Okello from the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Uganda will contribute to this session. The guiding questions of this session are:

1) What are the interlinkages (both positive and negative) among the three breakout sessions?
2) What are the implications of the discussion outcome on development effectiveness and the role of the Global Partnership?

Expected Outcomes

The goal of this stock-taking session is to determine the interconnectivity between the three topics of the breakout sessions, which should include both the synergies and tradeoffs, as well as ways to avoid duplication between them. Then, the panelists will discuss the implications of the discussion outcome on the Global Partnership and development effectiveness.

Plenary Session 3

Strengthening the Global Partnership monitoring framework and making the country-level monitoring process more effective

08

Background

The SDGs and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda recognize the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (henceforth, the Global Partnership, or GPEDC) as a solid foundation to drive more effective development co-operation. Evidence and data from its country-level monitoring framework play an essential role to uphold accountability and inform policy dialogue on effective development co-operation. In the renewed mandate of the GPEDC endorsed at the HLM 2016 in Nairobi, the international development community reaffirmed that the existing effectiveness principles remain a valid accountability framework for measuring the progress of development stakeholders in improving the effectiveness of their development cooperation. In the Nairobi Outcome Document, the international development community also stressed the need to "update the existing monitoring framework to reflect the challenges of the 2030 Agenda, including the pledge to leave no-one behind".

Data and evidence generated at country level through the Global Partnership Monitoring process also provide information to the SDGs review and follow-up[1].

To meet expectations under the 2030 Agenda, there is a need to strengthen the Global Partnership monitoring framework, update the framework, and ensure the country-level monitoring process is more effective to deliver evidence and data that address the needs of countries in better monitoring the effectiveness of their development efforts. The strategy to address these needs have been endorsed by the GPEDC's Steering Committee and will follow the three track approach as below:

i. Strengthen the quality and usefulness of the current indicator framework;
ii. Adapt Global Partnership monitoring to the 2030 Agenda challenges; and
iii. Make the country-level monitoring process more effective, inclusive and action-oriented.

This session will kick off with a presentation by the OECD/UNDP Joint Support Team on strategic thrust of the efforts and the process to strengthen Global Partnership monitoring framework to meet the expectations of the 2030 Agenda. It will then focus on areas where the attention is needed to strengthen the relevance of the monitoring framework in changing country development and partnership landscape. Points for discussion include ways in which the upcoming monitoring round can support multi-stakeholder collaboration and increased alignment of cooperation and actions to countries' SDG implementation efforts, and how the monitoring can promote mutual accountability and learning. The session will also discuss enabling factors that should be considered in the monitoring process to make the country-level monitoring more effective, inclusive and action-oriented.

1) Data and evidence inform the following SDG indicators:
- **Indicator 5.c.1:** Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels
- **Indicator 17.15.1:** Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development.
- **Indicator 17.16.1:** Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries.

Focus and Format

This session will be moderated by Ms. Florence Nazare, New Partnership for Africa's Development, which represents Africa constituency as the Steering Committee member of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation. The format of this session will be to bring together perspectives of key development stakeholders on how the Global Partnership monitoring framework can be strengthened for increased relevance and usefulness in the context of 2030 Agenda. Country-level reflections as well as stakeholders' views will be critical to illustrating specific areas where attention is needed to strengthen the monitoring framework. The guiding questions for the discussion are:

1. What are the specific areas in terms of the scope and indicators that require further attention to strengthen the relevance of the framework to meet the development effectiveness challenges of the 2030 Agenda?
2. How can the country-level monitoring process support better multi-stakeholder collaboration and increased alignment of cooperation and actions to countries' SDG implementation efforts? Some of the areas to be considered include good practices and challenges in (1) undertaking country-level monitoring and promoting behavioural changes on the ground; (2) including diverse actors in the monitoring process; (3) using the evidence of the monitoring results for unlocking potential for more effective development cooperation; and (4) ensuring synergies between monitoring of effective development cooperation with other global processes such as Voluntary National Reviews for the HLPF and SDG monitoring.
3. How can the monitoring promote mutual accountability and learning?

The speakers are as follows:

- Ms. Yuko Suzuki Naab (Global Policy Advisor – Effective Development Cooperation, UNDP) and Ms. Chantal Verger (Head of Unit, Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation, OECD) who will give a joint presentation as the OECD-UNDP Joint Support Team for the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation.
- Ms. Alimatou Zongo/Kabore (Director of Aid Coordination, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Burkina Faso)
- Ms. Suzanne Müller (Senior Policy Advisor, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Switzerland)
- Ms. Gladys Volquez (Director General, Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development, Dominican Republic) and
- Ms. Monica Novillo (Co-Chair, CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness, International Department, IBON International)

Expected Outcomes

This session will discuss strategic and substantive areas that require more attention to strengthening the Global Partnership monitoring framework and good practices and challenges in making the country-level monitoring process more effective. The discussion will feed into the three-track process of refining the Global Partnership monitoring framework and process.

Roundtable: Interactive Discussion Session

Innovative means to overcome challenges for stronger global partnership and effective development co-operation

09

Background

Considering the depth and breadth of the subjects discussed over the course of this Forum, the roundtable session will provide a critical opportunity to touch base with one another about what has been learned so far and to begin applying that exchanged knowledge to the creation of solutions. The roundtable will provide a space for different actors to share their work experiences in different areas at the sectoral, national, and/or global level, as well as to delve into their innovative potential and how the development effectiveness principles can play an important role in their work. This session was specifically designed to promote in-depth discussion on some of the major challenges facing global partnership and effective development cooperation.

Focus and Format

As a more freeform session, the roundtable will provide an opportunity to reflect on the discussions so far and to begin applying their outcomes to potential solutions for the current challenges facing development co-operation stakeholders of all kinds. Specifically, for example, the session will also include a discussion and agreement on the key building blocks and milestones for the Global Action Plan, as was set out during the course of Plenary Session 1. The panelists will provide insight into these challenges and discuss creative ideas, innovations and potential solutions to overcome such obstacles. The guiding questions for the discussion are:

1) What are the incentives and disincentives for different stakeholders (e.g. Southern actors, the private sector, and civil society organisations) to participate in Global Partnership activities?
2) What were the challenges in taking action on the Global Partnership evidence on areas of progress and bottlenecks, and how can we overcome these obstacles? For example, what challenges are faced by countries that both provide and receive development finance in fulfilling the development effectiveness principles?
3) With the introduction of a new financing landscape, delivery models and stakeholders, how can development co-operation remain predictable and enhance partner countries' ownership?

The panelists for this session are as follows:

- Mr. Monowar Ahmed (Additional Secretary and Special Envoy to the Co-Chair, Ministry of Finance, Bangladesh)
- Co-Chair of the CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness, International Department, IBON International
- Ms. María Teresa Rosas Jasso (Deputy Director General of Fora of Development Cooperation, Mexican Agency for Development Cooperation, Mexico)
- H.E. Mr. Caleb Rwamuganza (Secretary to the Treasury, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Rwanda)
- Ms. Endah Murniningtyas (former Deputy Minister for National Resources and Environment at the Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency of Indonesia) and
- Ms. Eun Mee Kim (Dean of the Graduate School, Ewha Womans University, Korea) will moderate this session

Expected Outcomes

As a solutions-focused session, the roundtable will seek to lay out some concrete steps to be taken as we move forward with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Critically, this session may draw out key questions that weren't answered during the Forum, which will prove invaluable as speakers and participants compare notes and draw lessons from each other's experiences and previous discussions.

10 Wrap-up Session

Paving the way forward to achieve the SDGs

Background

This session will officially wrap up the two-day discussions of the 2017 Forum. It will be led by representatives from donor and recipient countries as well as the private sector. Key points of discussion will include strengthening the Global Partnership's outreach with all types of stakeholders, strengthening the link between the Global Partnership's work and the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, and enhancing the contribution of the future annual Busan Forums and Global Partnership meetings.

Focus and Format

Through this session, the speakers and participants will be able to refocus on the overarching goal of linking current development practices to achievement of the SDGs, after spending two days covering an array of topics and trends on the current state of development co-operation and development effectiveness. The guiding questions for the discussion are:

1) What are the key takeaways from the perspective of different stakeholder groups and the main areas of work to make progress on, which will be reviewed and revisited in next year's Busan Forum?
2) How can we strengthen high-level political commitment and engagement of the Global Partnership, as well as with different actors (Northern donors, Southern providers, the private sector, etc.)?
3) How can we strengthen the linkage between the Global Partnership's Programme of Work and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?
4) What is the changing role and contribution of the annual Busan Global Partnership Forum and the Global Partnership?

Panelists for this session are as follows:

- Ms. Sheela Samimy (Senior Aid Coordination Specialist, Ministry of Finance, Afghanistan)
- Mr. Shigenobu Kobayashi (Director, Development Assistance Policy Division, International Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan) and
- H.E. Mr. Gabriel Aridu Ajedra (Minister of State General Duties, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, Uganda) and
- Mr. Kyunghoon Sul (Vice President, Korea International Cooperation Agency)