

Development Effectiveness: a critical for enabler the 2030 agenda

Realizing the 2030 Agenda and driving the 'Decade of Action' will require urgent additional efforts. The international community has decided what it wants to achieve in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and a framework for what this needs in the Financing for Development (FfD) process. Complementing these by addressing **how we partner and work together** – based on the internationally-agreed effectiveness principles – will be key to the 'trajectory shift' that is required:

- Ownership by partner countries
- A focus on results
- Inclusive partnerships
- Transparency & mutual accountability

A record 86 governments took part in the Global Partnership's 2018 effectiveness monitoring exercise. These member states believe that the effectiveness principles are a critical *multiplier* for their development efforts; a basis for more *equal and empowered partnerships*, for more sustainable development outcomes.

The Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation is the primary multi-stakeholder vehicle for driving development effectiveness efforts. It brings together governments, civil society groups, the private sector, trade unions, parliamentarians, and others in a 25-member Steering Committee, reflecting the spirit of inclusive partnerships, and a whole-of-society approach, that the Partnership promotes and that the 2030 Agenda demands.

Key policies and measures to ensure 'accelerated action and transformative pathways'

Critical gaps in implementing the 2030 Agenda

The Global Partnership's monitoring exercise, undertaken in 2014, 2016, and 2018, provides a critical snapshot of progress toward more effective development co-operation. The latest monitoring round has identified persistent challenges, and points to what can be done to make our efforts more effective.

- **Development partners' alignment to partner country priorities and country-owned results frameworks is declining** – and this is true for most development partners since 2016. This signals a decline in Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Target 17.15, which calls on partners to '*respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development*'.
- **The enabling environment for civil society organisations is deteriorating.** Government consultations with CSOs are not consistently used to shape and monitor national development policies. CSOs play a fundamental role in development, providing services to people living in poverty and working to ensure that the voices of all groups are heard.
- **Private sector actors are not seen as development actors in their own right.** Many national and regional SDG platforms do not include representatives from the private sector. Financial and technical resources are needed to address capacity constraints and improve the quality of public-private dialogue.
- **There is mixed progress in making development co-operation more transparent.** More development partners report to global information systems and standards, and this information is also more comprehensive; however, progress on timely and forward-looking information remains uneven.

Priority measures to accelerate action and ensure transformative pathways

- **Development partners should strengthen alignment to countries' development plans and ensure forward-looking information on planned co-operation is available.** Alignment to national development priorities is central to country ownership and drives locally owned results. Development partners' efforts should include the use and support of national statistics and monitoring & evaluation

The Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation's written input to the 2020 HLPF

systems. forward-looking information on co-operation resources will be essential to effective financing strategies.

- **Partner country governments can do more to meaningfully engage diverse development actors in the development process, ensuring consultations go beyond a 'checkbox' exercise.** Governments are responsible for creating an enabling environment that maximises development contributions from all parts of society. This means ensuring that dialogue with diverse development partners is systematic, relevant and inclusive.
- **Mobilising and strategically engaging the private sector is key to delivering the Sustainable Development Goals, and other development priorities.** Developed by the Global Partnership, the 'Kampala Principles for Effective Private-Sector Engagement through Development Co-operation' aim to address capacity issues and other challenges, by providing a framework for governments, development partners, businesses and civil society to make partnerships with the private sector more effective, with a focus on targeting those left furthest behind.
- **In the changing development co-operation landscape, mutual accountability mechanisms require more attention.** Development co-operation modalities and coordination structures are changing rapidly. Transparency and mutual accountability should remain a core objective of these structures, building on decades' of lessons learnt and good practice, as well as the effectiveness principles.

The Global Partnership's contribution to accelerated action and transformative pathways; and selected recommendations for realizing the decade of action

The Global Partnership, as a global public good and part of the international architecture of the 2030 Agenda, helps bring together the full range of development stakeholders, on a more equal footing. It is able to augment counterpart forums, at the UN and elsewhere -- such as the Development Cooperation Forum, Financing for Development Forum, and High-level Political Forum -- with truly multi-stakeholder perspectives, and a focus on data and results from the country level. The new work programme, being designed with partners in multi-stakeholder working groups, will take the Global Partnership through to its next High-Level Meeting in 2022. The work programme is organized around three strategic priorities:

- **Development effectiveness for accelerating progress toward 2030:** *How* we partner together for sustainable development will be critical to achieving the 2030 Agenda. Demonstrating the impact of the effectiveness principles will help ensure we can bring new partners into more equal, empowered, and better aligned partnerships for more sustainable results. Partner-country national development plans are increasingly structured around the 2030 Agenda, and responding to the Sustainable Development Goals. Building on this success now requires strengthening monitoring and evaluation systems so partner countries can better understand their progress.
- **Building better partnerships:** Moving from a whole-of-government to a *whole-of-society* approach will be the new norm, if we are to achieve our goals. But more work is needed: as noted above, policy space for civil society is shrinking, and CSOs in many parts of the world are less involved in development cooperation efforts than before – a trend that must be addressed, if we are to achieve our goals. Similarly, private sector actors have an essential role to play. Developed by the Global Partnership and launched at the SLM, the 'Kampala Principles' can make partnerships for development with the private sector more effective.
- **Leveraging monitoring for action:** Data is only as useful as the action it informs. The Global Partnership will continue to adapt its monitoring exercise to provide cutting-edge data in the context of the 2030 Agenda, and support stakeholders as they move from data to action. Efforts to adapt and tailor the monitoring exercise, in fragile contexts, and for South-South Co-operation, among other areas, are being coupled with strategic support to stakeholders to use these data to enhance the effectiveness of their development efforts at the country level.