



DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION FORUM

Ethiopia High-Level Symposium

“A renewed global partnership for development for a post-2015 era”

OFFICIAL SUMMARY REPORT

5-7 June 2013, UNECA Headquarters, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

The United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), in collaboration with the Government of Ethiopia, organized the first high-level symposium for the 2014 UN Development Cooperation Forum (DCF), in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on 5-7 June 2013.

The DCF Ethiopia High-level Symposium had three key objectives:

- ❖ Assess how to shape a global partnership for development that addresses existing gaps in implementation, as well as new opportunities and challenges, including those created by the more diverse development cooperation of today.
- ❖ Consider how to include different development approaches in the global partnership for development and which characteristics would turn it into a valuable mechanism for engagement of all actors in development cooperation.
- ❖ Focus in particular on the purposes of a renewed global partnership for development and its guiding principles, plus key features needed to meet the expectations of the various actors about what the global partnership for development should do and how it should work, including a stronger monitoring and accountability mechanism.

The Symposium brought together more than 150 high-level participants from a broad range of stakeholders. It encompassed several pre-meetings and side events, including for Least Developed Countries, civil society organizations, parliamentarians and research institutes. These are listed, with links to their specific summaries, in part 3 of this report.

A Meeting of Directors-General of Southern Partners in development cooperation was held back-to-back with the Symposium. Participants discussed how to create a shared framework for their cooperation, building on the [Delhi conference in April](#). They discussed next steps in key analytical areas, including principles, definition, measurement and indicators of South-South Cooperation, to be taken in cooperation with their national think tanks and supported by UNDESA and the UN Office for South-South Cooperation. The DCF will provide the space for further consultations and for discussing the results of their work.

The Symposium also featured engagement of the DCF Advisory Group with members of the Busan Steering Committee of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, as well as a Steering Committee outreach event. The aim was to define steps to collaborate in promoting a shared vision of effective development cooperation, as an important facet of the post-2015 development agenda. It was agreed to increase exchanges between the secretariats and coordinate work plans through July 2014, to avoid duplication and ensure greater synergies.

The Symposium set the stage for subsequent DCF high-level meetings: on the future of development cooperation (Switzerland, 24-25 October 2013); and on accountable and effective development cooperation in a post-2015 era (Germany, March/April 2014 tbc).

The outcomes of the Symposium will contribute directly to the ongoing preparations for a post-2015 global development agenda. An [informal side event during ECOSOC in Geneva](#) will provide a first opportunity to bring the messages to the broader UN membership.

This report summarizes the overall key messages of the Symposium, in part 1, and provides a more detailed summary, in part 2, in terms of (a) lessons from the current global partnership for development, (b) challenges shaping a renewed global partnership for development; (c) the way forward to agree a renewed global partnership for development; and (d) supporting the implementation of a renewed global partnership for development. The pre-meetings and side events are listed, with links to their specific summaries, in part 3.

1. KEY MESSAGES

- i. **Renewing the global partnership for development is essential to tackling key development challenges.** It must build on the history of MDG-8 and the current partnership, as set out in the Millennium Declaration and at Monterrey and Johannesburg. It should galvanize political support at highest level for an enabling environment for development. To be successful, it must advance implementation of commitments by the full range of development partners, promote partnerships at all levels that are complementary to each other, and ensure that partnerships are focused on development priorities in different contexts.
- ii. **The renewed global partnership for development should focus on eradicating poverty and putting the world on a more sustainable development path.** It must take into account all existing international commitments on development finance. It will have to respond to the changes in the world and in the development cooperation landscape.
- iii. **The principles of the Millennium Declaration remain highly relevant for the global partnership for development in the post-2015 era.** They range from solidarity and non-interference to common but differentiated responsibilities and capabilities, and the right to development and greater distributive justice.
- iv. **A renewed partnership must build on ODA as a vital source of development financing.** The commitment of realizing 0.7 per cent of GNI as ODA must be fulfilled. The modalities, principles and conditionalities of ODA need to be revisited. It should become more comprehensive and serve as a catalyst for promoting trade, investment and technology transfer for development.
- v. **The partnership must intensify action on policy coherence for development, to include the range of sources for development financing and address the 'big picture' issues underpinning sustainable development for all.** It must effectively support sharing of not only resources, but also knowledge and capacities. Resources must become more stable and predictable, free from conditionality and untied. Stable financial systems and more equitable economic governance have to be ensured, providing sufficient policy space to developing countries to pursue their national development priorities.

- vi. **All actors should engage, on equal footing, in the design of the renewed global partnership for development, as well as its implementation and monitoring.** The partnership must serve to engage all partners and to mobilize political will. It must adequately reflect the common but differentiated responsibilities and capabilities. Roles and responsibilities should be well defined to hold all actors to account for delivery on commitments they have made.
- vii. **Southern partners in development cooperation have a shared interest in engaging in the shaping of a renewed global partnership for development.** They want to see more broad-based application of their principles and practices. There is need to streamline the diversity of approaches and improve the efficiency and responsiveness of South-South cooperation, while recognizing that it complements rather than substitutes North-South cooperation.
- viii. **The role of the private sector and corporate social responsibility will be increasingly important to promote sustainable development. Foundations, as innovators and risk takers, with great flexibility and outcome-orientation, are complementing and scaling-up development efforts.**
- ix. **Effective monitoring and accountability must be key features of a renewed global partnership for development.** To secure positive behaviour change and compliance with commitments, various strands of accountability must interplay successfully. Statistical and other systems' capacity must be strengthened to support national monitoring and to develop a robust base line of information.
- x. **The Development Cooperation Forum will continue to serve as a hub for candid and inclusive exchange on these issues and could promote global accountability in the post-2015 era by monitoring the renewed global partnership for development.** The DCF is regarded as a platform to make progress on all the topics discussed. It is particularly well placed as a platform for the full range of actors in development cooperation to share lessons, based on solid analysis, and to give high-level political support to greater accountability. It also provides the space for civil society organizations, the media and parliaments, which should be further empowered to play a greater role in monitoring and accountability.

2. DETAILED SUMMARY

A. LESSONS FROM THE CURRENT GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

The global partnership for development was meant to enhance policy coherence and mobilize support for implementation of agreed development goals, including the MDGs. There is a rich history of the partnership, as set out in the Millennium Declaration, Monterrey Consensus on Financing for Development and Johannesburg Plan of Implementation adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

MDG 8 has often been criticised as the “weakest link” in the MDG framework. The goal focuses on a global partnership for development needed to promote an enabling environment conducive to achievement of all goals.

MDG 8 has been hard to quantify, without specific targets, and progress has been lagging behind. One of the reasons for this was the inability to bring the spirit of the goals to people on the ground. Also, MDG 8 did not address systemic or structural issues and was perceived as perpetuating a North-South relationship.

Many have criticised MDG 8 for being overly focused on official development assistance. The ODA commitments have not been met by most countries. Moreover, MDG 8 did not take the quality of aid specifically into account. Others point to the goal's focus on access to affordable medicines or information and communication technologies.

Despite its weaknesses, MDG 8 has set a good starting-point. It provides a basis for the renewed global partnership for development to build on the successes and unfinished business of the goals, including by setting new ambitious targets. The renewed global partnership for development should build on the successes and lessons learnt from the MDGs, while going beyond these to address structural and systemic issues.

B. CHALLENGES SHAPING A RENEWED GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

▪ **An agenda for poverty eradication and sustainable development**

While the global partnership for development in a post-2015 era must address the unfinished business of the MDGs, it should also go beyond this. It must look at issues of inclusive, pro-poor and resilient growth, enhanced productive capacities and infrastructure, climate change and environmental degradation, and good governance. Five broad dimensions can be identified, dealing with poverty eradication, systematic and structural issues, sustainable development, financing for development and international cooperation.

The key purpose of a renewed global partnership for development would be to promote sustainable development and ensure opportunities for sustained prosperity for all. It should be approached not as a goal in itself but as a transformative process, with shared responsibilities.

Poverty remains the biggest challenge for international development cooperation, followed closely by inequality. Bringing the economy back on track to facilitate inclusive economic growth and tackling global unemployment, through the creation of decent jobs, are key aspects of this. Any renewed global partnership for development must therefore systematically and effectively capture the specific needs of the most vulnerable countries and ensure the continued centrality of these countries in development cooperation.

Sustainable development integrates the three dimensions of economic growth, social progress and environmental sustainability. Provision of global public goods to address sustainable development challenges will be key. Other important issues are demographic change and migration, peace and human rights, and stability of the global financial system.

The renewed partnership should increasingly focus on building capacities at country-level, where appropriate. There is an urgent need to recognize that knowledge and capacity building have become as important as ODA, if not more so. Developing countries want to further industrialize and increase their production and manufacturing capacities.

Increased usage of ICT can enhance not only sharing of knowledge and information but also monitoring and accountability. Despite huge successes achieved, cooperation on technology requires further progress and strengthening of efforts. At the structural level, the international property rights system should also be addressed to enable the broader sharing of technology that will be required to put developing countries on sustainable growth paths.

The global partnership could also help to manage issues of global and regional nature beyond the reach of any one state. For instance, migrants and remittances have played a great role in poverty reduction; a renewed partnership could support an environment conducive to respect the rights of migrants and facilitate remittance transfer.

▪ **The changing landscape of development cooperation**

The development landscape has been changing quickly and will continue to do so. The renewed global partnership for development should ensure that development cooperation strategies and programmes are flexible enough to respond to changes in partner countries.

The global community is moving away from a North-South understanding of the global partnership. Any renewed global partnership must be a universal and genuine partnership among equal partners, taking into account the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. It must be based on the principles of solidarity, equality, national ownership and self-determination, mutual respect and global responsibility.

A renewed global partnership for development must be an attractive tool for engagement of all partners and mobilize political will. As such, it could play a crucial role in bringing all actors together around key challenges. The renewed global partnership should not serve or be seen as a way for the global North to shy away from its commitments. The principle of universality means that all actors take full responsibility according to their own capacities.

An enabling environment should be created for engagement of all stakeholders. Legal and regulatory frameworks have to be in place to define the rules of the game. Thus synergies between development partners at different levels and in different fora can be explored. Capacity building of all sectors to work together should be established.

South-South Cooperation has a unique role in development cooperation and complements North-South cooperation. There is broad acknowledgement that South-South Cooperation and North-South Cooperation differ in principles, objectives and modalities. This removes the question of subjecting one to the standards of the other. Even with the voluntary nature of South-South Cooperation, it would be important to have guidelines for its practices and modalities in international development cooperation. Southern partners are currently working on a more systemic collection of evidence on their development cooperation. Analyzing this evidence and developing their own ways of evaluation will be crucial steps supporting communication and interaction with other actors.

There is demand for an increased role of the private sector in the renewed global partnership for development, and to find ways to hold it accountable. The private sector and specifically small and medium enterprises have the resources and operational knowledge to become true drivers of development. Challenges such as energy, food security and urban development require the private sector to play a leading role. The private sector could engage in international development cooperation with a programmatic and systematic approach, levelling its activities up from solely philanthropy to core business activity.

Corporate social responsibility would thus need stronger monitoring and also a code of conduct for private sector engagement in the post-2015 development agenda. The 'voluntary' regime would need to be tightened to allow more effective accountability and a more equal relationship between the parties. Partnership with the private sector in developing countries must also aim more directly at supporting the host country's own industry, through things like local content rules, technology transfers, etc.

Foundations with their diverse way of engagement, want to engage selectively, on an issues-based approach, in the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda. Many foundations are keen to engage in continued dialogue to improve understanding of their strengths and how they can contribute to a renewed global partnership for

development. They do not want to be seen as the ATM for development; rather, they want their substantive contributions, innovations and best practices to be valued as well.

All actors in international development cooperation should have codes of conduct tailored specifically to their circumstances in place.

There is also an urgent need to explore synergies and bring out the complementarities among partnerships at all levels, avoiding competition and duplication. To do so efficiently, the renewed global partnership should stem from a fact-based assessment of lessons learnt from the current global partnership for development and from other relevant partnerships.

Multi-stakeholder partnerships can incubate good practices and interventions at national level and enable broad knowledge sharing. On the flip side, more multi-polar development cooperation poses challenges, in terms of managing inputs and expectations of all actors.

The global partnership for development should be seen as an overarching framework that addresses structural issues, among other purposes. It should guide all actors to support implementation and compliance with commitments made. Multi-stakeholder partnerships can support implementation of specific issues at operational level.

▪ **Financing the post-2015 development agenda**

A global partnership for development will be crucial in mobilizing financial resources for development. Financing for sustainable development will pose a huge challenge in the post-2015 setting. Given the current economic situation of many developed countries, forecasts for an increase in ODA do not look promising. Yet, ODA commitments must be met.

While ODA remains vital, it plays a relatively small role in overall development financing. The renewed partnership should strengthen the role of other forms of financing, including innovative sources of financing, as valuable complements to ODA. Mobilizing domestic resources – including through taxation and tackling illicit financial flows – can have the most sustained impact for countries to reduce their aid dependency. Further progress on debt sustainability will also be crucial in this regard.

ODA must be used strategically. Given the decline of ODA, donor countries could be expected to make their contributions more predictable. Developing countries could use development cooperation to foster domestic resource mobilization for countries to fully harness their own potential.

Sharing of development results and equality should be emphasized at operational level. Development cooperation actors must not work in silos; they should build on equitable partnerships at both global and national levels. Bringing actors together around joint purposes and strategies, and reducing fragmentation and duplication, will be an important task for the renewed global partnership for development to undertake.

National ownership has to be fostered and development cooperation financing aligned with national priorities. Dialogues with all development stakeholders should be held in order to ensure that activities are related to the national development strategy. There should also be a focus on peace and institution building.

C. THE WAY FORWARD TO AGREE A RENEWED GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

Discussions on a renewed global partnership for development have accelerated but still lack strong commitments to create an enabling environment for development. They do not

yet match the level of ambition reflected in the broader discussions on the post-2015 development agenda and the issues that it should address.

The principles of the Millennium Declaration remain highly relevant for the global partnership for development in the post-2015 era. The fundamental principles for a renewed partnership range from solidarity and non-interference to common but differentiated responsibilities and capabilities, and the right to development and greater distributive justice.

Equality can be supported through a horizontal set-up, rather than a vertical one, with goals for all countries included in the global partnership for development. The global partnership must not be seen as a form of goodwill. It has to reflect the realities of today, where concepts of East, West, North, South, OECD and non-OECD need to be revisited. It should be based on the foundation of all people sharing one world, with a more even distribution of global commons and mutual cooperation.

Solidarity will bring a focus on those countries and populations that are most vulnerable. Solidarity and inclusiveness together mean that no one should be left behind.

The renewed global partnership for development must be inclusive and participatory to attract the wide array of actors in development cooperation. It should reflect the concerns of all key development cooperation actors, especially those with limited access to global policy dialogue and citizens' voices. To fully reflect the salience of national ownership and nationally driven development, the broad spectrum of civil society organizations and local governments should be able to contribute to the way the new agenda is both agreed and implemented.

D. SUPPORTING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A RENEWED GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

A renewed global partnership for development should have the same universal scope as the post-2015 development agenda it is meant to support.

Strong national ownership and international support, as well as transparency and accountability will be key to implement such a universal global partnership. Global accountability will require different stakeholders to be clear about their own roles and responsibilities within the various forms of partnership. An adjusted framework for monitoring will be required, which should be inclusive, effective and authoritative. A smart system for accountability should be designed.

The utilization of different development models most suited to the specific circumstances and conditions is crucial for the effective implementation of the post-2015 development agenda. This will help to fully acknowledge the sovereignty of every country and to root development cooperation in each country's short and long-term plans and expectations as well as capacities.

Securing positive behavior change among people and institutions has to be the aim of monitoring and accountability. Media, and increasingly social media, are vital partners for effective monitoring, by increasing visibility. Civil society strengthens the voice of the poor and marginalized and will play a key role in monitoring a renewed global partnership for development. Despite improvements, the participation of civil society in discussions on international development cooperation remains limited and must be enhanced.

Parliamentarians can act as a critical link between executive branches of governments and citizens. With their mandates to oversee loan agreements and development cooperation as a whole, and their knowledge of citizens' needs, parliaments have a critical role to play in promoting effective and accountable development cooperation and the implementation of the renewed global partnership for development.

Multiple accountabilities have to be ensured across all sectors and levels of actors and partnerships. Genuine partnerships have to be built upon a common understanding, transparency and accountability. Some of the tools to be used for this purpose are peer review mechanisms and measures to tackle illicit capital flight and tax evasion.

Global commitments must be translated into country-level commitments, with specific targets to which all partners can commit through inclusive participatory processes. Country-level commitments between the partners must be reflected in the main development planning and budget processes, in order to ensure implementation and end-of-the-line accountability provided through parliamentary oversight.

To be transparent and transformative, the renewed global partnership should set qualitative and quantitative indicators. Universal high-level indicators should cover qualitative and quantitative issues and ensure the development and adoption of baselines of each country individually. They should focus on quality indicators for social areas, inclusive development, innovation and technology and sustainable development. As such, the impact at national level could become measurable.

Targets are crucial, as they bear the possibility to change behaviour if they are well formulated and have credible timescales. To be able to effectively monitor development activities, the number of targets should be reduced and complemented with qualitative descriptions. They should be individual in nature, and not apply to groups of actors, to ensure greater accountability.

Accountability should aim at delivering results for people at country level. At the same time, these should be anchored in a global accountability framework. For accountability to be effective, it has to be tailored to country level needs. A wide range of issues has to be taken into account at national level, including the need for national frameworks, good coordination mechanisms, strong and independent institutions, consultations at local level and engagement of sub-national authorities. Undertakings have to be understandable to all citizens, and thus include their specific environments.

Strong political will and leadership at all levels is essential for effective monitoring and accountability. Institutions need to be independent, yet well coordinated and financially strong. The main focus should be placed on capacity building and inclusiveness, especially at local level. Local governments should also be held directly accountable for their actions.

With the increasing complexity of monitoring processes, collecting good and reliable data has become even more important. Monitoring and accountability have to rely on robust and high quality data. This should be made available publicly, along with broad and inclusive information. For accountability to work in practice, transparency is imperative.

Existing frameworks for monitoring should be better utilized and streamlined, while ensuring to take local context and realities into account. Establishment of parallel monitoring systems should be avoided. Focus should be on streamlining and adjusting the monitoring frameworks into one and using already existing and agreed indicators.

Country systems for monitoring and accountability should be further strengthened. Maximum country ownership could be achieved by working together on a common monitoring system, with focus on national priorities. Countries should be enabled to track developments as they occur and adjust or respond at a faster pace. For this to work, all actors would need to better use existing national systems.

Peer Review mechanisms work and are becoming prestigious. Partners have started to volunteer to be reviewed by programme countries, resulting in a shift in power relations and putting the idea of mutual accountability into practice. Performance evaluation mechanisms could also be established, scoring partners on development effectiveness. The rankings could be based on individual performance and total volume of development cooperation.

Multilateralism needs to be further strengthened, rather than diffused. At the level of global governance, the reform of the Bretton Woods Institutions and of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) will be key aspects of strengthening multi-lateral decision-making conducive to development.

The global partnership for development has to be located in a global forum where all voices can be heard. The DCF and ECOSOC can play an important role in monitoring and accountability of the post-2015 development agenda. The DCF has extensive knowledge on how the different elements of monitoring and accountability in international development cooperation may fit together. It could support efforts to establish and implement a coherent system within ECOSOC to review progress by different partners in honouring commitments made under a renewed global partnership for development.

For further information, please also visit the DCF Ethiopia website at:
<http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/newfunct/DCFethiopia.shtml>

[Aide Memoire](#)

Final Symposium [Programme](#)

Final [List of participants](#)

3. PRE-MEETINGS AND SIDE EVENTS

- Meeting of civil society organizations ([background note](#) and [summary](#))
- Outreach event of the Busan Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation ([background note](#) and [summary](#))
- Caucus of Least Developed Countries ([background note](#) and [summary](#))
- Side event on South-South Cooperation and think tanks ([background note](#) and [summary](#))

- Meeting of the Directors-General of Southern Partners in Development Cooperation ([programme](#) and [background note](#))