



# BUSINESS AS A PARTNER IN DEVELOPMENT

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GPEDC HLM 2 Business Forum

**Aberdares Room, 29<sup>th</sup> November 2016**

**Notes: The Business Forum is a multi-sector event open to all HLM2 participants. No separate registration is required. The event will be held in English and interpretation will unfortunately not be available.**

**Business Call to Action, Global Compact Local Network Kenya, ICC, KEPSA, The Partnering Initiative, UN Global Compact**

**With support gratefully received from: UK Aid and Diageo**

The Busan meeting in 2011, and the GPEDC that arose out of it, shifted the traditional Aid Effectiveness Agenda towards a more holistic, more systemic concept of development effectiveness. In particular, for the first time the Busan meeting recognised the private sector as both a key development actor and a key cooperation partner in delivering sustainable development.

Business doing business, as long as it is sustainable, responsible and inclusive, is the most significant contribution companies can make as a development *actor*. Business becomes a *partner* in development when it looks beyond immediate short-term financial gain towards building longer-term business and societal value: by aligning its investments and core business activities with a country's development priorities; or by investing resources of all kinds to support the development of the social, economic and environmental fabric in which it operates. In both cases, business does this to ensure its own long-term prosperity, while simultaneously building societal value.

**The Business Forum is open to all HLM2 participants, and will create a vibrant, interactive space to demonstrate, explore, and discuss critical issues around the role of business as an essential partner in delivering the SDGs, and provide an opportunity for networking across sectors.**

## Programme

Note: The programme is subject to change.

<b>10.00</b>	<b>Welcome and introduction</b> Charlotte Petri Gornitzka, DAC Chair Carole Kariuki, CEO, Kenya Private Sector Alliance
<b>10.20</b>	<b>Setting the scene:</b> Introduction to business as a partner in development; How can the GPEDC become more relevant to the private sector? Darlan Stibbe, The Partnering Initiative
<b>10.30</b>	<b>Collective action against corruption</b> (convened by UN Global Compact / Global Compact Local Network Kenya) Corruption remains one of the greatest impediments to social, economic and political development across the world. This session will explore how the private sector can be partners with governments, investors, international organizations, civil society and others through Collective Action to strengthen and sustain anti-corruption infrastructures.
<b>11.30</b>	<b>Coffee break and networking</b>
<b>12.00</b>	<b>Debate: Engaging business as a partner in development</b> (convened by The Partnering Initiative) The SDGs require a level of engagement with business far in excess of current efforts. What can governments and donors do to drive more systematic and transformational partnership with the private sector?
<b>13.15</b>	<b>Lunch break and networking</b>
<b>14.15</b>	<b>Debate: Business and development cooperation principles</b> The shift from 'aid effectiveness' to 'development effectiveness' reflects the essential roles of all sectors of society and introduced four development effectiveness principles by which they should cooperate. To what extent do private sector investors/businesses understand and abide by those principles? What could the principles mean in a business context? Can the principles be interpreted and articulated in a way that makes good business sense as well as good development sense?
<b>15.00</b>	<b>Showcase: Business partnership action for sustainable development</b>
<b>15.30</b>	<b>Coffee and networking</b>
<b>16.00</b>	<b>Debate: How can governments encourage and support inclusive business to scale and contribute to the SDGs?</b> (convened by Business Call to Action) Inclusive businesses make a targeted effort to include the most vulnerable within their value chains, as employees or as customers of essential, affordable products and services. What are the biggest obstacles faced by companies to more inclusive business? How can inclusive businesses achieve greater scale of operations and therefore impact? What can governments do to help?
<b>17.00</b>	<b>Wrap up: How can the GPEDC become more relevant to the private sector?</b> What have we learned so far today?
<b>17.25</b>	<b>Remarks:</b> Dr. Mukhisa Kituyi, Secretary-General of UNCTAD
<b>17.30</b>	<b>Close</b>

Companies or partners wishing to showcase a business model or partnership contributing to sustainable development at the 15.00 session, please go to: <http://tr.im/showcasebiz>.

10.30-11.30

## Collective Action Against Corruption

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### Advancing Anti-Corruption Collective Action to achieve the Sustainable Development Agenda – The role of Business

**Co-hosts:** UN Global Compact, Global Compact Local Network Kenya

#### Speakers

- **Phyllis Wakiaga**, Representative, Global Compact Local Network, Kenya
- **Nicholas Mulila**, Director, Risk Management, Safaricom
- **Edward Mungai**, Chief Executive Officer, Kenya Climate Innovation Center
- **Olajobi Makinwa**, Chief Africa, UN Global Compact

#### About this event

Corruption remains one of the greatest impediments to social, economic and political development across the world. It is a cross-cutting issue that can prevent the achievement of the Sustainable Development Agenda as well as Africa's Agenda 2063.

According to the World Bank, corruption adds up to 10% to the total cost of doing business globally and up to 25% to the cost of procurement contracts in the South. OECD studies indicate that the costs of corruption accounts for as much as 5 per cent of global GDP. Corruption translates into increased costs of doing business, loss of public money, and reduced trust in the public and private sectors.

A transparent and ethical society fosters an enabling environment for advancing key societal issues like environmental stewardship, health and education, and is essential for achieving an inclusive, sustainable economy for all. The public and the private sectors, along with civil society, can engage in collaborative efforts to stem the tide against corruption, overcome systemic barriers and build transparent and accountable systems. By working together, all stakeholders can increase their impact and ensure the credibility of their individual actions.

This session will explore ways in which the private sector can be partners in the implementation of the SDGs (including target 16.5 on corruption) and Africa's Agenda 2063 through engagement with governments, investors, international organizations, civil society and others to combat corruption.

The session will also explore how the private sector – together with other stakeholders - can contribute to capacity building in order to increase transparency at the local and global levels and showcase examples of local initiatives that are working to facilitate cross-sector dialogue on corruption and create joint action to advance the anti-corruption agenda.

12.00-13.15

## Debate: Engaging Business as a Partner in Development

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**Host:** The Partnering Initiative; moderated by Darian Stibbe, Executive Director

#### Panel:

- **H.E. Mr. Aisake Valu Eke**, Minister of Finance and National Planning, Tonga
- **Hon. Joseph Njang Mbah Ndam**, Member, Parliament of the Economic Community of Central African States (CEMAC); Member of Parliament, Cameroon
- **Geoffrey Sakulanda**, Chair, Zambia Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry
- **David Croft**, Global Sustainable Development Director, Diageo
- **Paula Kermfors**, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)
- **Dave Prescott**, Senior Associate, The Partnering Initiative

#### About the event

The move from MDGs to the SDGs marks a fundamental shift in how we think about and undertake development. The MDGs were a series of clear targets to be delivered by governments with development agencies and NGOs, mainly through linear development approaches. The SDGs are a set of interconnected goals which require much more systemic and transformational approaches that engage all sectors of society.

While the rhetoric is there, progress is still slow. Some development actors remain sceptical about the role of business, and business in general still finds it challenging to engage in the development agenda. While there are excellent individual examples of partnerships, the level of collaboration and engagement of business required to achieve the SDGs dwarfs current efforts.

This session will look at what it will take to scale up that essential level of collaboration and shift the development system towards more systemic approaches. It will examine questions such as 'are existing donor approaches fit-for-purpose to achieve lasting, sustainable, country-led development', 'are our institutions ready and capable for partnering', 'what mechanisms can governments put in place to systematically engage business', 'what does business need from others to play its role to the full'.

Finally, the session will consider what is the role of the GPEDC in supporting the engagement of business as a partner in development.

**14.15-15.00:**

## Debate: Business and Development Cooperation Principles

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**Moderator:** Momodou Touray, Africa Director, Development Initiatives

**Panel:**

- **Jennifer Smith**, UK Department for International Development
- **Haje Schutte**, Head of Division, Statistics and Development Finance, OECD
- **Olajobi Makinwa**, Chief Africa, UN Global Compact
- **Peter McAllister**, Director, Ethical Trading Initiative
- **Jonathan Glennie**, Director of Sustainable Development, Ipsos MORI

**About the event**

The GPEDC was created to take account of the fact that successful, sustainable development depends on well-coordinated action by a diverse range of actors, not just the governments of the developed and developing world. The shift from 'aid effectiveness' to 'development effectiveness' at the Busan Forum sought to reflect this broader scope and agreed four development cooperation principles:

- **Ownership of development priorities by developing countries.** Countries should define the development model that they want to implement.
- **A focus on results.** Having a sustainable impact should be the driving force behind investments and efforts in development policy making.
- **Partnerships for development.** Development depends on the participation of all actors, and recognises the diversity and complementarity of their functions.
- **Transparency and shared responsibility.** Development cooperation must be transparent and accountable to all citizens.

While many companies have signed up to codes of conduct and other principles, for example with the UN Global Compact, are companies even aware of the development cooperation principles?

This session will look to understand to what extent the principles resonate with companies, explore what the principles might mean in a business context, and whether there is a way to interpret and articulate the principles in a way that makes good business sense as well as good development sense.

**15.00–15.30**

## Business partnership action for sustainable development

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1. Access to Energy: Clean Cook Stoves BioEnergy (Green Energy & Biofuel – Femi Oye)
2. Sustainable Development at Diageo - from Grain to Glass (David Croft)
3. New Mobile Models for the SDGs (GSMA – Ilana Cohen)

**16.00-17.00**

## Debate: How can governments encourage and support inclusive business to scale and contribute to the SDGs?

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**Host:** The Business Call to Action; moderated by Minja Nieminen, Lead for Country Work

**Speakers**

- **David Kuria**, CEO and Founder, AfricAqua
- **Faith Muigai**, Chief Medical Officer, Jacaranda Health
- **Racey Muchilwa**, Country Group Head – EEA, Novartis
- **Torbjörn Petterson**, Director of Africa Department, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)

**About the event**

Inclusive businesses provide goods, services and livelihoods on a commercially viable basis to people living at the base of the economic pyramid (BOP) and make them part of the value chain of companies' core business as suppliers, distributors, retailers or customers. Such businesses can play a key role in accelerating the achievement of the SDGs through providing access to essential goods and services and livelihoods.

Inclusive business models build on companies' core business and provide new market opportunities while creating concrete development impacts and the potential for scaling up. Yet, it can take decades for companies to hone their business models to the point where they achieve profitability and reach scale. Fostering the scale and impact of inclusive business requires collaboration of multiple stakeholders to build the enabling environment and ecosystems that effectively address common challenges and constraints faced by inclusive businesses – including lack of information, incentives, finance and capacities.

This session will provide perspectives from inclusive businesses and experts on the key obstacles faced by inclusive businesses, how inclusive businesses can achieve greater scale and impact on the SDGs and how governments and other key actors could further encourage and empower inclusive business.