

Global Partnership's Action Area Register

(Updated 30 June, 2021)

Action Areas	Priorities for remainder of 2021 (until 22 nd SC meeting, Q4/2021)	Key deliverables for HLM3		Synergies across action areas All AAs coordinate country engagement	Potential countries for AA engagement
		Substantive outputs (e.g. case studies, toolkits)	Advocacy, outreach and learning efforts to promote use at country level and stakeholder engagement		
<u>AA 1.1 Demonstrating the impact of effectiveness</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Effectiveness to Impact Initiatives needs assessment and design (4 envisaged in 2021-22) ✓ Launch of the research project 	<p><u>Effectiveness to Impact Initiatives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Medium to long term ✓ Effectiveness to Impact initiatives ✓ Evidence and Good Practice Guidance products <p><u>Research, Learning and Outreach:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Initiation of the main research study with final report ✓ Interim working papers from the main study 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Research webinar (roundtable, June 2021) ✓ Media articles, blogs from webinars, communication package and videos on initiatives ✓ A research conference held before or in the margins of the 2022 HLM. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ AA 1.2: Explore interlinking with the initiatives at sectoral level in regard to data and statistical elements. ✓ AA 2.1: Explore interlinkages with KP advocacy, outreach and the engagement of the private sector in Effectiveness to Impact initiatives at sectoral level. ✓ AA 2.4: Interlinkage with CSOs for the Impact initiatives with inclusive approach and engagement of various stakeholders. ✓ SP 3: Co-ordinate on country engagement; possible coordination to draw on external expertise for the revision of the monitoring framework ✓ Linkages with ADs 	<p>Nepal Haiti Honduras DRC</p>
<u>AA 1.2 Support to statistical capacity and data</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Scoping paper/compendium of best practices and lessons from partner countries ✓ Multi-stakeholder discussions/consultations/workshops with partner countries and other actors on data and statistical issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Guidelines on “Effective Support to Statistical Systems and Capacity” ✓ Operational guidelines and support to specific data instruments (e.g. “data compacts”, data clearing house). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Partner country workshop on sharing best practices on data for development (roundtable, June 2021) ✓ World Data Forum 2021 (Bern) ✓ Learning and Acceleration Program (LAP) on development effectiveness 2020-2021 (Korea) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ AA 1.1: Explore synergies between results/impact measurement and data measurement. ✓ AA 2.4: Explore social accountability data and citizen driven data. ✓ AA 2.6: Explore sub-national data and systems to support sub-national data collection (TBD). ✓ SP 3: Effective private sector partnerships as part of monitoring reform; Collaborate on use of Indicator 3 results. 	<p>Madagascar Ghana Rwanda Mali Burkina Faso</p>

<p><u>AA 2.1</u> <u>Private sector partnerships</u></p>	<p><u>Guidance:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Initial draft toolkit for development partners, partner countries and other actors endorsed by the working group and under consultation with country-level stakeholders. <p><u>Country-level work</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Multi-stakeholder dialogue on the implementation of the KPs in 2-3 partner countries <p><u>Community of Practice (CoP)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Establishment of CoP on the KPs among member companies of the Business Call to Action (BCtA) and potentially beyond <p><u>Case Studies and BLC:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Case studies used as means to engage new actors and illustrate the KPs in action. <p><u>Contribution to monitoring:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Proposal to incorporate the KPs in the renewed monitoring framework. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Toolkit with guidance to apply the Kampala Principles (KPs) ✓ Indicator(s) on KP monitoring integrated in the GPEDC monitoring framework ✓ KP endorsed by stakeholders from private sector, governments, civil society and parliamentarians. ✓ Case studies to illustrate KPs (prepared by the BLC members) ✓ KPs fully integrated in the GPEDC monitoring framework. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Innovative BLC comms and outreach strategy to broaden reach of KPs ✓ Workshop on the KPs at the 2021 Annual Forum of the Business Call to Action (BCtA) in the margins of the UN General Assembly ✓ Community of Practice on the Kampala Principles and KP stories and case studies ✓ Expanded engagement with business platforms (BLC network devp.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ AA 1.1: Explore interlinking with the initiatives at sectoral level in regard to data and statistical elements. ✓ AA 2.2: Investigate how can KPs bring businesses to TrC projects and inform implementation of the VGs. ✓ AA 2.4: Contribute jointly to a proposal for a new SDG 17.17. target on MSH Partnerships. ✓ AA 2.5: Explore effectiveness considerations of foundations engaging with the private sector at country level. ✓ SP 3: Reflect Private sector partnerships as important modality in updated GPEDC monitoring framework. 	<p>Egypt Indonesia Pacific Islands Colombia Tunisia Rwanda</p>
<p><u>AA 2.2</u> <u>Triangular development co-operation</u></p>	<p><u>Guidance:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Develop methodology and implementation strategy of the Voluntary Guidelines (VG). ✓ Identify countries and start interview process for case study on implementation of the VGs, with a particular focus on the beneficiary angle. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Practical toolkit on how to implement the VGs building on GPEDC Case studies 	<p><u>Communication:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Contributing to the GPEDC Knowledge Platform on TrC such as publishing blogs and developing videos to increase visibility and momentum on TrC, in consultation with the GPI. ✓ Survey GPEDC network on use and knowledge of TrC and disseminate findings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ AA 2.1: Explore how to bring businesses to TrC projects and promote use of VGs. ✓ AA 2.3: Investigate how the SSC-related indicators relevant for practical guidance; check interest of countries already engaged in 2.3. ✓ Keep AA 2.3 closely informed on outcomes. ✓ AA 2.4: Clarify role of civil society in TrC; Identify TrC projects with CSOs for the pilot exercises. ✓ AA 2.5. Explore relevance of planned toolkit to TrC. ✓ SP 3: Explore synergies in terms of stakeholder-led approach/systemic issues approach to reform of monitoring framework. 	<p>South Africa (confirmed)</p> <p>Colombia (confirmed)</p> <p>Indonesia/Bangladesh</p>

<p><u>AA 2.3 South-south co-operation</u></p>	<p><u>Country pilots:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Colombia and several other pioneering countries design their own SSC effectiveness monitoring approach ✓ Connection established with academia to enrich perspectives on effectiveness of SSC, including through publication of a paper ✓ Advocacy alongside key global meetings <p>Monitoring SSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Stakeholder consultation on monitoring SSC ✓ Indicator(s)/main elements of SSC monitoring integrated in the GPEDC monitoring framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ SSC effectiveness monitoring frameworks produced and tested by a number of countries in all regions (confirmed countries: Bangladesh, Indonesia, Kenya, Rwanda, Cape Verde, Mexico, El Salvador, Colombia). ✓ Key elements integrated in the reformed GPEDC monitoring framework. ✓ Indicator(s) on SSC monitoring integrated in the GPEDC monitoring framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Communication and outreach on how aspects of effectiveness can be/are being applied in the context of SSC (including in the context of the BAPA+40 follow up process and the High-level Committee on SSC) ✓ Organize events related to SSC effectiveness issues. ✓ Publish a synthesis report on the status of the effectiveness of SSC and lessons learnt from the piloting exercise in different countries. ✓ Create learning opportunities for other countries interested in assessing the effectiveness of SSC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ AA1.3: Promote the participation of Colombia's National Department of Statistics (DANE) ✓ AA 2.2: Keep AA 2.2 closely informed, explore joint publications, outcomes from both AAs that could be fed jointly into the BAPA+40 follow up process. ✓ SP 3: Reflect SSC as important modality in updated GPEDC monitoring framework; SSC effectiveness frameworks developed and piloted in pioneering countries to inform the inclusion of SSC elements in the updated GPEDC monitoring framework. 	
<p><u>AA 2.4 Civil society partnerships</u></p>	<p>Country-level activities & advocacy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Members outreach to partner countries to initiate country-level initiatives in form of multi-stakeholder dialogues, producing advocacy materials, mapping of good practices, success stories and country evidence. ✓ Linkages with ADs. <p>Events:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Executed webinar, in the margins of the 2021 DCF (May 2021), on Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue in a Digital Time: Strengthening CSOs' Enabling Environment with civil society members from 45 countries in attendance. ✓ Global dialogue showcasing evidence of best policy, practices and funding modalities for supporting civil society from country-level work. Results will also be brought to HLM 3 in 2022. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Country-level initiatives carried out by individual AA members will include multi-stakeholder dialogues, advocacy material and mapping of other good practices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Publish a policy note or statement including specific or targeted policy recommendations; ✓ Convene a Global dialogue in the lead up to HLM3 to promote and improve the enabling environment for CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ AA 1.1: Interlinkage with CSOs for the Impact initiatives with inclusive approach and engagement of various stakeholders. ✓ AA 1.2: Explore social accountability data and citizen driven data. ✓ AA 2.1: Contribute jointly to a proposal for a new SDG 17.17. target on MSH Partnerships. ✓ AA 2.2: Clarify role of civil society in TrC; Identify TrC projects with CSOs for the pilot exercises. ✓ AA 2.5: Collaboration on challenges related to enabling environment for civil society, which includes philanthropic organizations. ✓ SP 3: Support the use of indicator 2 results through multi-stakeholder dialogues and guidance; Feedback relevant learnings for monitoring reform and contribute to review of indicator 2; Contribute to proposal for new SDG 17.17 indicator. 	

<p><u>AA 2.5</u> <u>Reinforcing foundations' engagement</u></p>	<p><u>Guidance:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Initiate research to identify effectiveness challenges foundations face in development partnerships ✓ Initiate development of methodology and agreed approach for a toolkit on effective philanthropic engagement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Toolkit with tailored guidance for development agencies, partner country governments and foundations to ensure effective partnering with the philanthropic sector at country level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Outreach strategy to promote toolkit and multi-stakeholder collaboration Hosting and participating in global events on philanthropic engagement in multi-stakeholder partnerships ✓ Increased engagement with foundations from across sectors through WINGS and other global networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ AA 2.1: Explore effectiveness considerations of foundations engaging with the private sector at country level. ✓ AA 2.2: Explore relevance of planned toolkit to TrC. ✓ AA 2.4: Collaboration on challenges related to enabling environment for civil society, which includes philanthropic organizations. ✓ SP 3: Effective philanthropic partnerships as part of monitoring reform. 	
<p><u>AA 2.6</u> <u>Development effectiveness at subnational level</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Initiate the design of country level pilot on effectiveness at subnational level ✓ Communication and advocacy around country level pilot 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Guidelines and/or toolkit from the country level pilot 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Publish a policy note or statement with targeted policy recommendations (TBD) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ AA 1.2: Explore sub-national data and systems to support sub-national data collection (TBD). ✓ SP 3: Contribute to monitoring reform by bringing perspective of subnational authorities about effectiveness at subnational level. 	
<p><u>AA 2.7: Effective multilateral support</u></p>	<p><u>Guidance:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Develop more targeted approach for the working group to bring GPEDC partners to the forefront ✓ Connect with DAC to enrich perspectives on development effectiveness and financing (TBC) <p><u>Case Studies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Survey work of bilateral donors needs and expectations of the multilateral system ✓ Case studies on the value addition of multilateralism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Identify and recognize multilateral 'champions' ✓ Overview of accountability mechanisms and current efforts toward an effective multilateral system ✓ Assess multilateralism's contributions to the SDGs ✓ Produce guidance on effective donorship in the context of the multilateral system (TBD) ✓ Publish findings on what the multilateral system does well and how it operates on the ground (TBD) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Communication and outreach on the power of the 4 principles for effective development cooperation to push partnership policies forward. ✓ Media coverage of award / 'champions' Evolve the work plan to center on effective donorship (TBD) ✓ Reference findings and recommendations in donor reviews of their multilateral undertakings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ SP 3: Effective support for the multilateral system as part of monitoring reform. 	

<p><u>Strategic Priority 3: Leveraging Monitoring for Action</u></p>	<p><u>Monitoring Reform:</u></p> <p>Framework:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 17 constituency-based consultations on monitoring framework have been concluded and informed the CCs' proposal on the contours of the new framework to be brought to SCM21. ✓ Following SCM21, technical work on the contours will commence with the aim to 1) scope feasibility of methodological approaches; 2) engage technical experts and; 3) develop technical papers. <p>Process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Update on Issues A & B will be provided by CCs in in SCM21, following stakeholder consultations (Issues A) and analytical papers (Issues B) prepared by the JST. ✓ Insights and emerging directions on the monitoring process will be taken into consideration as technical work on the indicators advances ahead of SCM22. <p><u>SCM 22:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Indicative new monitoring proposal with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Indicative indicator framework; update on ongoing technical work ○ Decision point(s) on monitoring process ○ Proposal for piloting in 2022 <p><u>Action Dialogues:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ ADs to facilitate country reflections on key challenges. Multi-stakeholder approach to involve local stakeholders in completing the effectiveness cycle in the country. Participating countries and resources can be found here. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ New monitoring proposal, inclusive of revised indicator framework and improved process ✓ Inputs to HLM3 Global Report (demonstration of value of monitoring evidence): ✓ To include monitoring inputs such as <u>deeper reflections on key effectiveness challenges at the country- level; action taken on 2018 monitoring results, including highlighting the Action Dialogues</u> (Stakeholder specific data tools and guides to facilitate action on 2018 monitoring results) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Stakeholder consultations and engagement throughout the monitoring reform ✓ Country piloting/testing ✓ Development of monitoring approaches tailored to specific country contexts, effectiveness issues and topics ✓ Country-level engagement and advocacy through Action Dialogues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ AA 1.1: Co-ordinate on country engagement. ✓ AA 2.1: Effective private sector partnerships as part of monitoring reform; Collaborate on use of Indicator 3 results. ✓ AA 2.4: Collaborate on review of Indicator 2 for monitoring reform; Facilitate use of indicator 2 results; Explore synergies with new SDG 17.17 indicator. ✓ AA 2.7: Collaborate on reform of monitoring framework and how it captures effectiveness of bilateral support to the multilateral system. ✓ AA 2.5, 2.6, 2.2, 2.3, 1.2: Explore synergies in terms of stakeholder-led approach/systemic issues approach to reform of monitoring framework. 	
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