

## 2022 Effective Development Co-operation Summit Outcome Document: Zero Draft

### **Preamble.**

As the world is facing multiple crises, we need to come together to address and resolve competing priorities. Underscoring the crucial role of effective development cooperation in addressing the crises, supporting sustainable recovery and putting the world on track towards attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals, we recognize the need of our united efforts towards more effective response.

Ten years ago the establishment of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC) significantly changed the architecture of development co-operation – institutionalizing a platform to promote the implementation and monitoring of the principles of effective development co-operation, negotiated at the Fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan in 2011. The Principles were upheld at the subsequent High Level Meetings (Mexico City, Nairobi) and the Senior Level Meeting (in New York). The GPEDC is a unique global multi-stakeholder platform to maximize the effectiveness of all forms of development co-operation.

Currently, the global architecture of development cooperation is undergoing disruptive changes. In accordance with the provisions of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, development co-operation is increasingly expected to unlock, catalyse and leverage multiple sources of finance, including from the private sector. In view of its multi-stakeholder nature, as well as rich evidence on the use of tried and tested common principles, the GPEDC is uniquely positioned to address tensions and complexities in this regard and build trust among its many stakeholders.

The Busan Outcome Document highlighted that the “nature, modalities and responsibilities that apply to South-South co-operation differ from those that apply to North-South co-operation” and underscored the involvement of all stakeholders. While respecting this difference, we acknowledge that the processes of the Global South in the last decade, including BAPA+40, also fostered convergence towards the Principles and strengthened the need for dialogue and mutual learning.

We, the stakeholders of the GPEDC, met in Geneva, Switzerland on 12-14 December 2022 for the Effective Development Co-operation Summit. We took stock of the implementation of the principles of effective development co-operation since 2011. Building on past achievements and experiences, and in view of the multiple challenges facing the international community, we underscore the relevance of development co-operation and its effectiveness in order to deliver results on global public goods and country priorities, and commit to contribute to the Decade of Action to deliver on the SDGs and to solving the multiple crises the world is facing.

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## Key messages

### The “how” of development cooperation matters

**#1: Countering climate change and environmental degradation, tackling the current economic and social challenges and building resilience require cooperation across boundaries and stakeholders. The principles of effective development co-operation (country ownership, focus on results, inclusive partnerships, transparency and mutual accountability) remain relevant and crucial to ensure that our common efforts support national plans and policies and contribute to the Decade of Action to deliver the SDGs. We recognize the urgency of implementing the SDGs and commit to using the Principles to shape and gauge our co-operation in financing global public goods and strengthening synergies and policy coherence at all levels, national, regional and global.**

Rationale: Development cooperation needs to play a significant role in supporting implementation of national plans and policies to counter climate change, environmental degradation and building resilience. Despite the patchy progress in the implementation of the principles, we learnt that their consistent application is important to deliver results. Evidence also shows that the urgency to secure global public goods and the complexity of financing mechanisms have made it difficult to walk the talk on principles, such as country ownership, or transparency and mutual accountability. At the same time, the space where strategic development co-operation decisions are taken has become more exclusive, and trust among development actors has weakened.

#### Practical implications & commitments:

- Members will mainstream the principles in their policies, strategies and their actions and institutional arrangements related to achieving the SDGs.
- They will use the principles in monitoring progress, including that of development co-operation for financing global public goods such as climate action.
- **Please add your commitments here**

<p><b><u>Who is sitting at the table matters</u></b></p>	
<p><b>#2: Open and inclusive action dialogues at the country level including all relevant actors, such as national and local governments and their parliaments, civil society, trade unions, philanthropy, private sector, and development partners, are essential to build a common understanding and enable each to make their best contribution to the national development effort. We will support and engage in such multi-stakeholder dialogues at the country level through existing and new fora to build broad ownership of development priorities, foster cooperation and synergies, build trust, and enable mutual learning and behavior change.</b></p>	<p><u>Rationale:</u> The space where strategic development co-operation decisions are taken has become more exclusive, and trust among development actors has weakened.</p> <p>Development actors' willingness to invest in coordination and dialogue has declined due to lack of systematic follow up to the monitoring results, the reduction of country programmable aid, the increasing complexity of financing mechanisms, competition for funds, and in some cases, restrictions on civic space.</p> <p><u>Practical implications &amp; commitments:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Members will make sure such discussion platforms and <i>action dialogues</i> at the country and sector level are an important piece of the development co-operation architecture and commit to convene and participate in them accordingly, and to promote enabling environments for the participation of all development actors.</li> <li>• <b>Please add your commitments here</b></li> </ul>
<p><b><u>In-country capacity matters</u></b></p>	
<p><b>#3: Strengthening capacity of all actors and institutions at country level remains a high priority if countries are to take charge of their own development. Stronger capacities are a prerequisite for sound development processes that build resilience, leave no-one behind and ensure accountability to the people; they are also essential to make best use of the full range of available co-operation modalities and financing flows. We will invest in in-country capacities of all stakeholders, duty bearers and rights holders and make use of country systems and align with country priorities.</b></p>	<p><u>Rationale:</u> Monitoring rounds show a weakening of alignment with country-level priorities and systems and reduced willingness to support national capacity development of national stakeholders. Leveraging new forms of development financing and mobilizing private sector and civil society investments, and engaging varied actors towards achieving the SDGs through a whole-of-society approach requires stronger political commitment and specific capacities at all levels.</p> <p><u>Practical implications &amp; commitments:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Give more attention to develop the capacity of in-country development actors to leverage new forms of development</li> </ul>

	<p>financing and mobilize private sector investments, and engage varied actors; strengthen capacity of various stakeholders to ensure policy coherence for development using the country evidence in the global dialogue; make use of country systems and align with country-level priorities and national sustainable development strategies including through Integrated National Financing Frameworks (INFFs).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen the role of the UN Development System at the country level in support of country capacity.</li> <li>• <b>Please add your commitments here</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>Everyone matters</b></p>	
<p><b>#4: Despite all our efforts, people are sliding back into poverty and extreme poverty, and the levels of inequality continue to increase. The most vulnerable people continue to be invisible. This is further exacerbated by the severe and unequal socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and violent conflicts including the war in Ukraine. Social protection systems and social safety nets are inadequate to build resilience to shocks and ensure that no one is left behind.</b></p> <p><b>We recognize that while the responsibility for social protection lies primarily with duty bearers, the voice of rights holders is critical in strengthening these systems.</b></p> <p><b>We will focus the attention and efforts of our co-operation on leaving no one behind. We will build a better evidence base, take into account the vulnerabilities and drivers of inequality in our strategies and programmes, and give specific attention to delivering progress on the SDGs for all.</b></p>	<p><u>Rationale:</u> Despite all our efforts, the world is facing dangerous trends in inequality, as well as severe and unequal socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Data systems are insufficiently disaggregated and updated to reveal vulnerabilities, and social safety nets are inadequate to build resilience to shocks and ensure that no one is left behind.</p> <p><u>Practical implications &amp; commitments:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multi-stakeholder partnerships at the country level must contribute to a reduction of vulnerabilities, the strengthening of targeted solutions and the systematic monitoring of LNOB.</li> <li>• <b>Please add your commitments here</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>Data matters</b></p>	
<p><b>#5: Results-orientation, inclusive partnerships, country ownership and mutual accountability are only as good as the data that supports them.</b></p>	<p><u>Rationale:</u> Timely, complete and reliable data are essential for effective policies and strategies to achieve the SDGs and leave no one behind.</p>

<p><b>Many countries continue to lack data systems that are fit for policymaking and accountability to the people. Robust and user-friendly national statistical systems, including citizen-generated data and reporting, are therefore a critical enabler for effective development co-operation. We will support the capacity of the national statistical systems and their ability to improve data quality, disaggregation and timely access and increase our use of data as a basis for policy making, shared ownership and mutual accountability.</b></p>	<p>According to recent monitoring, only one third of the developing countries have the necessary data to track progress on the implementation of their national development strategy.</p> <p><u>Practical implications &amp; commitments:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Targeted and coordinated support is needed to statistical capacity at country level, aiming at open, accessible, reliable and better disaggregated data, including by integrating a variety of innovative data sources.</li> <li>• Support is also needed to improve data literacy of development actors and the use of data in policy dialogue and evidence-based policy making.</li> <li>• <b>Please add your commitments here.</b></li> </ul>
<p><b><u>A GPEDC that matters...</u></b></p>	
<p><b>#6: Eleven years after Busan, we reviewed the ways of working and the governance of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC). We found that despite important contextual changes the underlying principles remain relevant. Nevertheless, to better fulfill its mandate of supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda by maximising the effectiveness of all forms of cooperation for development, the GPEDC needs to improve its demonstrated achievements at the country level.</b></p> <p><b>In order to make it fit for purpose of delivering the SDGs, we have reformed the global monitoring and our own governance and we will further adapt our working modalities.</b></p> <p><b>We will therefore further promote the Principles at global and the country level by implementing and supporting accordingly the revised monitoring framework that will also address additional issues such as effectiveness of private sector engagement, data and LNOB, and provide continuous evidence on all partners' efforts to apply the principles.</b></p> <p><b>We commit to undertake at least one monitoring before the next High Level meeting.</b></p>	<p><u>Practical implications and commitments:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The monitoring methodology has been modernized. It builds on and supports country level dialogues and country led development mechanisms. It addresses key challenges such as LNOB or data quality, and takes into account the changing development co-operation architecture, as well as important actors such as the private sector, civil society and South-South Co-operation providers.</li> <li>• The Governance Reform aims at making the GPEDC fit for purpose by revitalizing the different constituencies and enabling their active participation to the GPEDC work. It also reviews the underlying assumptions for the current Steering Committee composition.</li> <li>• Working modalities will be further reformed to ensure that the GPEDC stakeholders deliver at the country level.</li> <li>• <b>High Level political commitments are summarized here and details are referred to in the annex.</b></li> <li>• <b>Please add your commitment here</b></li> </ul>

<b>We commit to support the monitoring through dedicated resources and capacity support to all actors at country level.</b>	
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## **Annexes**

The Summit Outcome Document will include a series of short Annexes in two sections. The first section will provide an overview of the revised monitoring framework and of agreed follow-up actions related to the 2021 GPEDC Review, including changes to working modalities and working arrangements with a view to deliver better at the country level. The second section will include working instruments guiding future actions, including communication tools and technical products (guidance, principles, toolkits) from the 2020-22 GPEDC Work Programme, and an overview of Action Areas and stakeholder initiatives.

