

**2022 Effective Development Co-operation Summit Outcome Document: Zero Draft****Preamble.**

As the world is facing multiple crises with devastating consequences on people, prosperity, peace and planet, it is urgent that we take collective action to address and resolve competing priorities. The effectiveness of development cooperation is critical in addressing these crises, supporting sustainable recovery and putting the world on track towards attainment of the Paris Agreement on climate change and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

In response to the UN Secretary General's call for global solidarity, in Our Common Agenda, we reiterate/*stand by* the imperative to support nationally owned development plans, by increasing development finance volumes, in particular the realization of the 0.7% ODA/GNI target by developed countries - including 0.15-0.20% for the LDCs - and increasing donors' share of concessional resources.

No country has fully achieved gender equality, and significant levels of inequality persist globally. Our Common Agenda recognizes that we can only address the multiple, intersecting inequalities facing the world and establish a meaningful social contract when we fully engage women and girls at all levels and in all decisions]

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). These commitments continue to guide our action. 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. Country resilience must be supported to address multiple and interconnected development challenges, while leaving no one behind, cognizant of country-specific development challenges and cooperation architecture. 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 signaled compatibility between Southern practices and the Principles and strengthened the need for dialogue and mutual learning.

We, the stakeholders of the Partnership, met in Geneva, Switzerland on 12-14 December for the 2022 Effective Development Co-operation Summit. We took stock of the implementation of the Principles of Effective Development Co-operation since 2011.

Building on past commitments, 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 country priorities and global public goods. We commit to contribute to the Decade of Action to deliver on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), while solving the multiple crises the world is facing.

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## Key messages

### #1 Everyone Matters

**Despite all our efforts, people are sliding back into poverty and extreme poverty, and the magnitude of inequality continues to increase. The most vulnerable people continue to be disregarded and deprived of their rights. This is further exacerbated by the severe and unequal socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, severe climatic events, food and fuel insecurity, the forcible displacement of people from their homeland, wars and conflicts.**

**Current social protection systems and social safety nets are inadequate to build resilience to shocks and ensure the right to social security as enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.**

**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, which we are committed to safeguarding and enhancing. The space for the participation of non-executive stakeholders has further suffered from old and new challenges. We will work in coordination to strengthen social protection in partner countries in line with the UN Secretary General's initiative for a Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions. A Global Social Protection Fund could lead to coordinated responses between GPEDC stakeholders to consolidate social protection in countries most in need.**

**Women and children remain the most vulnerable to these natural and anthropogenic disasters.**

**Progress towards gender equality, the empowerment of women and girls and the full realisation of their human rights, is a prerequisite for inclusive development, democratic governance, social and economic justice, and peace for all. For development co-operation to be most effective, it must catalyze political commitment and action to address persistent gender gaps and ensure policies and programmes respond to the needs and rights of all women and girls.**

**We will focus the attention and efforts of our co-operation on leaving no one behind, including through strengthening human rights-based and gender-responsive approaches to development. We will build a better evidence base, taking into account the vulnerabilities of systems and drivers of fragility and inequality in our strategies and programmes, and give specific attention to delivering progress on the SDGs for all. Given the increasing of catalytic role of ODA, development cooperation providers commit to set clear quantitative targets for support to local actors to ensure that the furthest behind can be reached.**

**#2: The “how” of development cooperation matters**

**Eradicating poverty and hunger, countering climate change and environmental degradation, tackling the current economic and social challenges and growing inequality, and achieving just resolutions to ongoing wars and conflicts, require cooperation across boundaries and stakeholders.**

**While recognizing the specific roles and responsibilities of various development actors, we underscore that the Principles of Effective Development Co-operation (country ownership, focus on results, inclusive partnerships, transparency and mutual accountability) are of equal importance and interdependent, and 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 achieving the SDGs by 2030 and commit to use the Principles to assess and inform our co-operation to strengthen synergies and enhance policy coherence at all levels, local, national, regional and global, including through country-led voluntary South-South and triangular cooperation assessment frameworks.**

**With the agreed global development commitments’ deadlines fast approaching, we will put forward concrete efforts towards ensuring effective development cooperation contributes to the realization of the Agenda 2030 and the Paris Agreement’s commitments, including by promoting investments in decent and sustainable, climate-friendly jobs and promoting a gender-responsive. Just Transition to ensure that no one is left behind in the fight against climate change, particularly indigenous communities, in line with the development effectiveness principles.**

**We commit to localising humanitarian, development and peace building cooperation and take a nexus approach in line with the *Grand Bargain* agreement and “*Commitment to Action*” by 2025 and to upscale and deliver on climate finance commitments in order to meet the urgent need for sustainable and effective climate response.**

**#3: Who is sitting at the table matters**

At a time when trust has eroded, open, inclusive and participatory action dialogues at the country level are essential to build a common understanding and enable each to make their best contribution to the *shared* development goals. These dialogues should include all relevant actors, such as national and local governments and their parliaments, civil service, civil society, trade unions, philanthropy, research and academia, private sector (including micro, small and medium-scale enterprises, social enterprises and the informal sector), forcibly displaced and host communities, as well as development partners.

We will support and engage in such multi-stakeholder dialogues to build broad ownership of development priorities and plans, foster cooperation, synergies and coherence, including among humanitarian, development and peace initiatives, build trust, safeguard stakeholders' enabling environment, uphold all fundamental rights and freedoms and enhance mutual learning and behavior change.

We will actively involve all actors in the national development planning processes, including development cooperation forums, Action Dialogues and INFFs. We commit to improving the enabling environment for CSOs and Trade Unions in the face of on-going, widespread restrictions, through the promotion of social dialogue and the rights to freedom of association, and collective bargaining.

We will ensure that there are suitable spaces for all relevant actors including humanitarian and peace actors and engage in multi-stakeholder dialogues that aimed at building a common understanding and addressing people's rights, risks, priorities and vulnerabilities through closer humanitarian, development and peacebuilding cooperation.

For development cooperation to address persistent gender gaps, it needs to be fully responsive to the rights, needs and priorities of all women and girls. This requires inclusive, multi-stakeholder partnerships and strong systems of mutual accountability, designed with the active leadership and engagement of women and women's organizations.

**#4: In-country capacity matters**

We will use country systems and localize development cooperation to enhance the implementation of national sustainable development plans.

Strengthening capacity of all actors and institutions at the country level remains a high priority if countries are to take charge of their own development and achieve a whole of government and a whole of society approach. Stronger capacities, including strong and transparent systems, are a prerequisite for sound development processes that build resilience, leave no-one behind, achieve gender equality, 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, including those from the private sector.

We will invest in in-country capacities of all institutions, stakeholders, including duty bearers and rights holders, while making use of country systems and align with country priorities.

We will increase access to financing and technology transfers for Partner countries.

**In the current context where countries are faced with numerous shocks, we will step-up our efforts to improve predictability of development cooperation to support country's capacity to absorb shocks and manage risks.**

**#5: Data matters**

**Results-orientation, inclusive partnerships, country ownership and mutual accountability are only as good as the data that supports them. Timely and high-quality disaggregated data is necessary to understand the complexity of sustainable development issues.**

**Many countries continue to lack data systems that are fit for policymaking and accountability to the people. Robust, age- and gender-responsive and user-friendly national statistical and information management 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, including their digitalization efforts, and their ability to improve data quality and disaggregation (including gender, age, disability, forced displacement, geography and income/wealth, etc). We will increase our use of data as a basis for policy making, and to build shared ownership, transparency and mutual accountability.**

**We will strengthen and use national aid data management systems, inter alia to contribute to and complement other data management platforms such as those on SDG 17.3.1. (TOSSD), International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI), etc.**

**We will support national statistical systems to show development cooperation impact in order to increase financing for sustainable development including by the private sector.**

**#6: A GPEDC that matters...**

**Eleven years after Busan, we reviewed the ways of working and the governance of the Partnership. 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.**

**In order to make it fit for purpose of delivering the SDGs, we have reformed the global monitoring framework and our own governance and we will further adapt our working modalities.**

**We will therefore further promote the Principles at the global and the country level and provide continuous evidence on all partners' efforts to apply them by implementing and supporting accordingly the revised monitoring framework.**

**We will also address additional issues such as the accountability and impact of private sector engagement through adherence to the Kampala Principles, climate financing, south-south cooperation, data and the commitment to leave no one behind.**

**Building on this, we will support country-level actions and promote global learning and accountability, including through the provision of substantive inputs to the High-Level Political Forum, Financing for Development and UN Development Cooperation Forum as complementary partnership initiatives.**

**We commit to participating in the monitoring process as a contribution to the next global progress report and to inform the next High-Level meeting. We also commit to addressing the monitoring findings through the inclusive Action Dialogues at the country level.**

**We commit to support the monitoring through dedicated resources and capacity support to all actors at country level.**

**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.