

2022 Effective Development Co-operation Summit Outcome Document: Draft Two

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 our joint priorities and urgent needs. A rule-based international framework built on the respect for human rights, democracy, national sovereignty, and planetary boundaries will guide our actions. Quality, impact, and effectiveness of development co-operation are critical in addressing these crises, supporting sustainable recovery, and putting the world on track towards successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development together with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, Busan Partnership Agreement and the 2015 Paris Agreement.

We acknowledge that the Secretary General's Our Common Agenda calls for global solidarity, underpinned by a renewed social contract adapted to current challenges and anchored in human rights and collective actions that are multi-stakeholder and multilateral in nature.

We reiterate the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Addis Ababa Action Agenda to support nationally owned development plans, by increasing development finance quality, including the realization of the 0.7% ODA/GNI target committed to by many developed countries - including 0.15-0.20% for the LDCs - and increasing finance from all sources.

No country has fully achieved gender equality, and significant levels of gender inequality persist globally. Progress on empowerment of women and girls is a prerequisite for inclusive development, democratic governance, social and economic justice, and peace. We can only address the multiple, intersecting challenges facing the world and establish a meaningful social contract when we fully engage women and girls in all their diversity at all levels of society 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 by institutionalizing a global multistakeholder platform to promote the implementation and monitoring of the Principles of Effective Development Co-operation, namely country ownership, focus on results, inclusive partnership, and transparency and accountability, which were endorsed at the Fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan in 2011 in all forms of development co-operation. We reaffirm all previous commitments made in Rome (2003), Paris (2005), Accra (2008). The Principles were upheld at the subsequent High-Level Meetings in Mexico City (2014), in Nairobi (2016) and at the Senior Level Meeting in New York (2019). These commitments continue to guide our action.

Currently, the global architecture of development co-operation is undergoing important changes. In accordance with the provisions of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, development co-operation has the potential to unlock and catalyze other sources of finance, including pro-poor sustainable private investments, aid for trade, and domestic resource mobilization from equitable taxation, as well as philanthropy. Moreover, the landscape of development partners has expanded as have the delivery approaches, such as vertical funds, blended finance and other innovative instruments, and reliance on local leadership has become an even more important priority.

As development co-operation increasingly mobilizes different types of finance, the Principles of Effective Development Co-operation hold true and increase in relevance. In terms of public finance, effective domestic resource mobilization together with efficient and coherent allocation of resources are crucial. Integrated National Financing Frameworks are a powerful instrument in this context.

Country resilience must be supported to address multiple and interconnected development challenges, while leaving no one behind, cognizant of country-specific development challenges and co-operation architecture. In view of its multi-stakeholder nature, as well as rich evidence on the use of the tried and tested common Principles, the GPEDC is uniquely positioned to address those challenges and build trust among its many stakeholders.

The Busan Partnership agreement 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 the Second United Nations High-Level Conference on South-South Co-operation outcome document (BAPA+40), also signaled compatibility between Southern practices and the Principles, and the need for strengthened dialogue and mutual learning, including through multi-stakeholder partnerships, as well as non-state actors’ engagement in South-South and triangular Co-operation.

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 progress in implementing the Principles of Effective Development Co-operation since 2011. We reassert the relevance of development co-operation and the four Principles, in order to deliver results on country-owned development plans and global scale challenges, and will build on past commitments, achievements and experiences, as well as the unfinished business of the aid effectiveness agenda. The impact for the intended beneficiaries of development co-operation, as well as transparency and accountability to citizens of all stakeholder countries are at the heart of our action. In doing so, we will contribute to the Decade of Action to deliver on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), while tackling the multiple crises the world is facing.

Leaving no one behind matters

Despite all our efforts, people are sliding back into all forms of poverty, including extreme poverty and inequality has continued to increase. Those who are marginalized and in vulnerable situations, continue to be disregarded and deprived of the enjoyment of their rights. Authoritarian regimes are rolling back decades of gains made on gender equality and democracy. This is further exacerbated by the severe and unequal socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, rising costs of living and declining fiscal space, climate change and severe weather events, food and nutrition insecurity, energy insecurity, growing restrictions on civil society wars and conflicts, and the increasing risk to life and safety faced by many persons along migratory routes.

While social protection systems play an important catalytic role across all SDGs, social safety nets and public services are currently inadequate to provide resilience to shocks and ensure the right to social security and the enjoyment of economic social and cultural rights, as enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Discrimination excludes people from working and prevents them from becoming self-sufficient to provide for themselves and their families.

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. We are committed to further developing these in order to provide universal social protection in line with the relevant ILO recommendations on national floors and with the UN Secretary General’s initiative for a Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions.

Women and girls play a vital role as agents of change for sustainable development and their full, equal and meaningful participation and leadership at all levels of decision-making are critical for making sustainable development efforts more effective. 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. In all of our development efforts, we will systematically strengthen gender equality in all aspects of society and as a norm include target results, resources and monitoring on progress of gender equality in our policies and programmes.

We will focus the attention and efforts of our co-operation on leaving no one behind, including through strengthening intersectional and gender-transformative approaches to development that respects human rights. We will build a better evidence base, taking into account the vulnerabilities of systems and drivers of poverty, fragility and inequality in our strategies and programmes, and give specific attention to delivering progress on the SDGs for all.

Development Co-operation matters

Eradicating poverty and hunger, countering climate change and environmental degradation, tackling the current economic and social challenges and growing inequality, including in education and health, access to technology, in social protection, and building peace and security, require co-operation across borders and stakeholders.

With the date for achieving the 2030 Development Goals fast approaching, we will put forward concrete efforts towards ensuring effective development co-operation that contributes to the realization of the 2030 Agenda commitments and the Paris Agreement, including by promoting investments in high-quality, resilient infrastructure and adaptation, the reduction of inequalities, and in decent and sustainable, green jobs.

While recognizing the specific roles and responsibilities of various development actors, including multilateral institutions, 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 ensuring that our common efforts support national plans and policies and contribute to the Decade of Action to deliver the SDGs.

We commit to using the Principles to assess and inform our co-operation and to strengthen synergies and enhance policy coherence at all levels, local, national, regional and global, including in South-South and triangular co-operation. In this regard we acknowledge the importance of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and its seven action areas as guiding financial framework to situate and continue to develop the implementation of the Principles within the broader Financing for Sustainable Development agenda. We will support and use country-led integrated national financing frameworks where they exist.

We recognize the importance of increasing effectiveness in climate adaptation financing. We commit to addressing existing challenges related to fragmentation, high transaction costs and lack of long-term planning by strengthening coordination, inclusive national and sub-national ownership and by applying the principles in all climate-financing efforts.

We commit to support a gender-transformative just transition, to ensure that no one is left behind in the fight against climate change, particularly women and indigenous communities, who are disproportionately affected by climate shocks. We commit to continue to upscale and deliver climate finance, especially as grants from public sources, in order to meet the urgent need for sustainable and effective climate response, including through blended finance.

We commit to make significant progress on supporting locally led humanitarian, development and

peace building co-operation and take a nexus approach based on the WHS2016 Commitments to Action and the OECD DAC Recommendation on the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus. When we shift towards locally led development, the results are more likely to be sustained by local entities and maximize ownership, results, inclusivity, transparency, and accountability at the local level. Development co-operation providers commit to maximizing their efforts to strengthen the leadership of civil society actors in Partner Countries, consistently with global commitments including the three pillars of the OECD DAC Recommendations on enabling civil society in development co-operation and humanitarian assistance.

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 stronger partnerships, enabling each to make their best contribution to the national and other commonly agreed development goals. These dialogues should include all relevant actors and build on their plurality and diversity.

We will support and engage in multi-stakeholder, multi-level dialogues at the global, national and local level, to strengthen partnerships and build broad democratic ownership of development priorities and plans, foster co-operation, synergies and coherence, including among humanitarian, development and peace initiatives. We will build trust, safeguard stakeholders' enabling environment, increase equality and the empowerment of women and girls and other marginalized communities, uphold human rights and fundamental freedoms, and enhance mutual learning and behavior change.

The space for the participation of non-executive stakeholders has further suffered from growing challenges. We commit to reversing the trend negatively impacting civic space and to improving the enabling environment for CSOs and Trade Unions as development actors in their own right, in the face of on-going, widespread restrictions, through the promotion of meaningful participation in social dialogue as well as of the rights to freedom of assembly and association, and collective bargaining.

We commit to designing inclusive, transformative development priorities and plans with the active leadership and engagement of girls, women, men and boys, feminist activists and women's rights organizations, so that development co-operation is fully responsive to the rights, intersectional needs and priorities of women and girls.

We will actively involve all actors in the national development planning processes, including development co-operation forums, action dialogues, national sustainable development plans and Integrated National Financing Frameworks.

We recognize the critical role of partner country governments to lead these country-processes. Within this, we acknowledge an important role for the UN development system, with its UN Country Teams, under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinators in supporting government's efforts in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as called for in General Assembly resolutions 72/279, as well as the respective mandates of the entities of the UN development system. To this end, we recognize the importance of continuous progress for the implementation of the Funding Compact between Member States and the UN development system.

In-country capacity matters

Strengthening the capacity of all actors and institutions at the country level remains a high priority if partner countries are to take charge of their own development and achieve a whole of government and a whole-of-society approach. Stronger capacities, including robust and transparent systems, are a prerequisite for sound, democratic development processes that build resilience, leave no-one behind, achieve gender equality, and ensure accountability to the people. They are also essential to

make the best use of the full range of available co-operation modalities and financing flows, including from domestic resource mobilization and those from the private sector and capital markets.

We will build on existing in-country capacities and continue to invest in institutions and stakeholders, including duty bearers and rights holders. We will use country systems as the default approach, align with country priorities and localize development co-operation to enhance the implementation of national sustainable development plans.

We recognize the crucial and complementary role of regional and global development co-operation to effectively manage transboundary challenges and foster shared norms and goals, as well as its benefits for advancing sustainable development where no one is left behind at the local level. We will support and strengthen national capacity to participate in the multilateral system and international fora for development.

We will increase access to financing, knowledge, and technology co-operation with partner countries. We will step-up our efforts to improve transparency, predictability, and flexibility of development co-operation to support countries' capacities to manage their development, mitigate risks and build resilience to future shocks.

Combating corruption and illicit financial flows is equally at the core of development efforts and determines whether development co-operation will be able to effectively contribute to peace, prosperity, planet and people. We will redouble our efforts to build honest, accountable, transparent public institutions, and justice to address illicit activities. Country governments and development partners alike will strive for transparent and accountable procurement, and development partners will accelerate formal and informal untying of aid.

Data matters

Results-orientation, inclusive partnerships, country ownership and transparency and mutual accountability are only as good as the data that supports them. Timely, secure, transparent, 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 national statistical systems, including their digitalization efforts, and their ability to improve data quality and disaggregation (including by sex, age, race or ethnic origin, disability, forced displacement, geography and income/wealth, climate impact, etc.). We will also support appropriate education and training measures for the collection and processing of information for statistics in the field of development co-operation.

We will increase our use of data as a basis for policy making, and to build shared ownership and mutual accountability in a transparent way.

We will support national statistical systems to show development co-operation impact in order to build the evidence base for increasing financing for sustainable development including by the private sector.

We will strengthen and use national aid data management systems, inter alia to contribute to and

complement other data management platforms such as those from which data for SDG 17.3.1. such as Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD) are sourced, as well as the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI), and UNCTAD for South-South Co-operation data.

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 effectiveness principles remain relevant. To better fulfill its mandate of supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda by maximising the effectiveness of all forms of co-operation for development, the GPEDC needs to better demonstrate its achievements at the country level.

In order to make it fit for purpose of delivering the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, we have reformed the Partnership's Global Monitoring and our own governance, and we will further adapt our working modalities.

We will further promote the Principles at the global and the country level and provide continuous evidence on partners' progress to apply them, by implementing and supporting the revised monitoring accordingly.

We will also commit to providing evidence on and address issues such as private sector engagement through adherence to the Kampala Principles, climate financing, aid for trade, South-South and triangular co-operation, data and the commitment to leave no one behind through GPEDC Monitoring and other sources of information.

We commit to participating in the monitoring process as a contribution to the next global progress report, to inform the next GPEDC High -Level Meeting in 2026, and provide substantive inputs to the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, Financing for Development and UN Development Co-operation Forum as complementary partnership initiatives. We commit to addressing the monitoring findings through the inclusive Action Dialogues at the country level and translate these findings into appropriate actions. We commit to support the monitoring through adequate resources and support for capacity development for all actors at country level.

We will continue our efforts to build political momentum surrounding the development effectiveness agenda.

(Draft) Annexes of the Outcome Document

Preamble

All actors with a stake in development are eager to translate the proposed country-focused approach to work better together into practical steps to engage and incentivise all relevant constituencies and partners to engage. This is vital to realise the vision of the Global Partnership – to maximise the effectiveness of all forms of co-operation for development for the shared benefits of people, planet, prosperity and peace – and the ambition to accelerate action at the country level in line with the agreements from Nairobi and the Geneva Outcome Documents.

The Global Partnership has launched a series of innovative instruments and multi-stakeholder processes to fast-track the delivery of commitments on effective development co-operation, including of those made in the 2022 Effective Development Co-operation Summit. The new GPEDC monitoring and related dialogue at country level is at the heart of this effort, generating evidence for inclusive dialogue and action in countries alongside greater accountability and informing SDG follow-up (annex 1). This is linked to a new, member-led and multi-stakeholder ‘delivery model’ (annex 2), GPEDC’s own working arrangements (annex 3), and an increasing uptake of a range of tools and instruments to provide guidance, share lessons and build momentum for all key actors to engage in practical ways to contribute to the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, through more effective partnerships and co-operation (annex 4). [Engaging in these activities remains voluntary by nature for all stakeholders.]

Effective development co-operation remains a collective learning agenda. Many good practices and innovative development solutions exist and are inspiring adaptation to different contexts, but systemic bottlenecks and hindrances undermine bringing effectiveness to scale as well as the impact this agenda can have. Bringing this agenda to bear requires adequate and predictable resourcing, to embed it systematically at country level while also driving learning and accountability at regional and global level.

Annex 1: The New Monitoring

The Global Partnership monitoring is our recognized source of evidence to track progress on our commitments and shared principles. It informs global follow-up and review of the SDGs, including as an official data source for SDGs 5 and 17.

Based on our decisions at the High-Level Meeting in Nairobi in 2016 and the Senior-Level Meeting in New York in 2019, we have reformed the Global Partnership monitoring framework and process to make it fit for purpose to contribute to the pressing challenges of the 2030 Agenda. It strengthens multi-stakeholder engagement on effective development cooperation at the country and global levels and generates political momentum and behaviour change towards more effective partnering to deliver the SDGs.

The new **monitoring framework** (*what we measure*) retains existing measurements, including those which track progress on the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005) and it is able to track trends and to promote transparency and accountability among all stakeholders at country level. Additional evidence will also be generated on leaving no one behind, and on strengthening data and statistical systems as part of efforts to meet that pledge. As private sector engagement through development co-operation is a key enabler of the 2030 Agenda 2030, the framework now includes an assessment of the Kampala Principles on Private Sector Engagement in Development Co-operation.

The reformed **monitoring process** (*how we measure*) remains a *global process* and contributes to global evidence. It recognizes the need to strengthen country-level processes, accountability, learning and actions amongst all actors. In response to the four-year cycle of HLMs, biennial monitoring will be replaced by a *four-year global rolling round*. This means that, during each round, countries have flexibility to conduct the monitoring at a time that allows for optimally embedding the exercise in country-level processes. Hence, the *four-year global rolling round* allows adequate preparation and stakeholder mobilisation, and provides the opportunity for a dedicated phase of reflection, dialogue and action on results.

Implementation of the renewed monitoring will address challenges of effective partnering in the evolving development co-operation landscape. The Global Partnership will provide timely and relevant evidence to inform dialogues, policies and practices, and garner political traction, at both global and country levels.

This requires political will and actions of all countries and GPEDC stakeholders. This means that:

- We will resume the monitoring exercise from 2023 and will complete data collection by 2026. This will also allow us to contribute with country level data to the global report and provide evidence on progress for the next High-Level Meeting.
- We emphasise the multi-stakeholder nature of the monitoring exercise and the need to engage all relevant stakeholders at appropriate levels and through all phases, from the inception to dialogue, to action on results.
- We will engage in an inclusive follow-up and country-level dialogue to reflect on results, facilitate learning and jointly formulate plans to translate findings into actions.
- We will use the built-in flexibility of the new monitoring and endeavour to integrate and support its institutionalization into relevant national systems and instruments.
- We support addressing accountability and transparency through a dashboard that will be updated on a rolling basis (as countries complete the monitoring phases and provide information) to track countries' progress, including on key metrics and action plans. We will also provide monitoring results profiles for partner countries and development partners, to be also routinely made available to parliaments for awareness raising and dialogue.
- We welcome the partner countries which have already committed to the next [4th] monitoring round, including those which will begin the exercise from 2023. [List of countries].

Annex 2: Delivering More Effectively at Country Level for the 2030 Agenda

Effective partnerships require country-led and country-owned processes with adequate political backing to tackle blockages and better deliver on development in line with realities in different country contexts. The **2021 GPEDC Review recommended practical steps to increase the uptake and application of the effectiveness principles where they matter most**: at country and local level, in direct relation to key and emerging priorities, and driven by all stakeholders under inclusive government leadership.

Therefore, through the GPEDC work programmes, we will promote and support effective development co-operation through a more localized, member-led approach and make strategic investments to drive action at country level, guided by global strategic programmatic priorities and by using the offers made available by the Global Partnership (Annex 4), and by applying this new approach in GPEDC work programmes.

The success of the Global Partnership hinges on its ability to drive global progress and momentum through the institutionalization of the principles of effective cooperation at the country level. This will require government and stakeholder's leadership and ownership.

Institutionalizing effectiveness at country level to drive action and learning:

We will use the monitoring and related in-country dialogue to 'institutionalise effectiveness' and generate action plans that drive learning and action across all stakeholders (see annex 1)

We will identify and strengthen an existing or, if necessary, support the setting up of a new **structure at country level** to facilitate the monitoring and drive country learning and plan follow up actions based on evidence.

*In line with the **multi-stakeholder nature** of the Global Partnership, such country-level structures and processes are open to all stakeholders, including development partners and all relevant non-executive actors. Such structures help to identify priorities and opportunities and serve as country inter-face with the Global Partnership as well as existing national and sectoral coordination structures. In a number of country contexts, such structures are often supported by the UN Resident Coordinator System, UNDP, and other UN Development System entities. We will work with the UN Resident Coordinator System, UNDP and relevant members of the UN country team.*

We will support and **build dedicated and sustainable capacities of all stakeholders at country level** to engage in related dialogue and action, taking into account differences in their capacity and availability.

We will **engage actively at senior Government levels**, with Ambassadors and/or Heads of Development Co-operation, and senior officials of local and locally operating international CSOs and other non-executive stakeholders to facilitate participation of all relevant constituencies in dialogue at country level.

Generating Evidence for the Follow Up of the 2030 Agenda and Leaving No One Behind:

We will use the effectiveness evidence from the monitoring to inform and seek synergies with relevant processes and existing platforms related to the 2030 Agenda. This includes Voluntary National Reviews of the SDGs, Integrated National Financing Frameworks, National Strategies for the Development of Statistics, as well as national and regional priorities.

We will use the evidence from the monitoring to **inform and sharpen our approach to Leaving No One Behind**.

We will strengthen the implementation of effectiveness of development co-operation in **sectorial and thematic processes at country level**.

We will broker partnerships at all levels, including with vertically operating thematic actors, such as for climate action.

Using country evidence for regional and global action

We will support regional platforms that bring together stakeholders from across the region and aggregate available evidence. Regional platforms can be a partner in building capacity of national stakeholders, facilitating the exchange of knowledge and experiences and helping sustain or enhance the political momentum for greater effectiveness of all types of development co-operation.

We will ensure systematic global and regional sharing of lessons from the national level across relevant UN and regional processes. We will drive global momentum for the agenda by enabling national actors to bring their experience to global and regional fora.

Annex 3: Working Arrangements: Roles and Responsibilities

The ambition to accelerate country level action **calls for strengthened leadership with clarity on roles and responsibilities**. This must be balanced with an effort to maintain a strategic learning and accountability function at global level led by Co-chairs.

As such, **GPEDC Co-Chairs and Steering Committee members commit to supporting the transition to greater country action whilst focusing on global learning and accountability to accelerate action at country level**. This includes efforts by members to coordinate across their constituencies to initiate country action, share lessons, broker partnerships and support dialogue at global level, including through GPEDC high- and senior-level meetings. The transition to greater country action will also be a priority for future GPEDC work programmes, which will focus on impact, required resources, and be assessed more systematically.

The constituency-based representational model of the GPEDC and the composition of Co-Chairs and the Steering Committee remain intact in line with the Nairobi Agreement¹. However, roles and responsibilities of Co-Chairs and Steering Committee members will be amended as follows to ensure greater clarity on representational and substantive functions:

1. Representational roles and responsibilities of Co-Chairs and Steering Committee members, including composition, rotation patterns and timelines, initiatives to strengthen partner country voices in the GPEDC governance, as well as improved coordination functions to ensure a member-driven platform that prioritises monitoring and country dialogues, learning spaces and thematic initiatives, and stronger engagement with regional organisations and constituency groups are clarified in this **Terms of References** ([See background document for the SC meeting](#)). It also outlines corresponding JST global functions.

2. Co-Chair substantive functions:

Each of the four Co-Chairs (provider, dual, recipient countries; non-executive) continues to have the following agreed responsibilities to drive engagement and outreach at political level and foster greater attention to in-country action on effectiveness:

- a) **Represent the Global Partnership and drive its strategic positioning and orientation**. This includes convening steering committee meetings and liaising with members to ensure they understand their roles and responsibilities and are enabled to actively engage and encourage progress on agreed priorities in the work programmes, including on monitoring and efforts to accelerate dialogue and action at country level. This would also include leading technical and policy work related to relevant aspects of the work programme itself.
- b) **Strengthen political momentum among all partners at strategic levels**, including building and sustaining partnerships at the highest political level with all stakeholders, leading the organisation of HLMs/SLMs, providing substantive steer and incentivising partner country governments to lead the new monitoring and dialogues to promote action at country level and lead outreach and advocacy to amplify the reach of the GPEDC at country level, regionally and thematically.
- c) **Lead resource mobilisation efforts to meet needs of all partners, including the Joint Support Team, to fulfil their functions and implement work programmes**, ensuring engagement of all stakeholders in the Partnership, regularly appraising the Steering Committee and meeting with OECD and UNDP senior leadership to jointly assess progress on the implementation of work programmes.

3. Steering Committee substantive functions:

- a) **Coordinate with and ensure appropriate leadership of constituencies** (see TORs)
- b) **Lead and provide guidance to advance the implementation of GPEDC Work Programmes**, notably supporting partner country governments in leading the new monitoring and related action dialogues and implement proposed actions arising, co-leading learning spaces and thematic initiatives and supporting relevant action at the country level and
- c) **Lead advocacy, outreach and engagement work**, including by raising awareness and promoting a common understanding of the GPEDC's work within and beyond their own constituency, serving as advocates and ambassadors at all levels, and encourage their own constituency to lead/contribute to

¹ For details on representational responsibilities see TORs → LINK.

the new monitoring and participate actively in action dialogues and regularly report to the Committee about action they support at country and regional levels.

4. Support by the Joint Support Team ([Link to ToRs](#))

The ambitions of the GPEDC to shift action to drive behavioural changes and deliver impact at country level requires a strong support structure in the form of the Joint Support Team, which will continue to be co-hosted by UNDP and OECD. Both organisations will continue to draw on their respective mandates, existing structures, and corporate expertise, networks and areas of comparative advantage to work together in an efficient and complementary manner based on an agreed division of labour.

The core functions of the JST, subject to adequate, balanced and predictable resources of both OECD and UNDP, will include:

1. **Management of the Monitoring Process and Framework**, notably technical support to countries undertaking the monitoring exercise, including the demand driven advisory support during the inception phase, and mobilization for the monitoring, including data collection and validation, production and related results analysis and reporting (including SDG reporting) and use of results in support of country-level multi-stakeholder dialogues and action planning.
2. **Secretariat and Advisory Services to Co-Chairs and Steering Committee**, including High Level Meetings, technical and policy guidance, support to the design and implementation of the GPEDC work programmes, support to political outreach, stakeholder engagement and partnership building.
3. **Advocacy and Strategic Communication**, and Learning and Knowledge Management.

Additional roles and support of the JST will require additional resources beyond what is needed to deliver on the above core functions.

Annex 4: Tools and Initiatives to Rally Future Effectiveness Action

The challenges to ensure development co-operation supports the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs require significant efforts from all actors with a stake in development. The Global Partnership stakeholders and the broader development co-operation community developed a set of tools and initiatives to support policymakers and practitioners directly involved in development co-operation projects and programmes at country level across a range of thematic issue areas.

A Dashboard to facilitate the use of monitoring results through transparency

The monitoring and its generated evidence remain the central tool to drive action around the effectiveness agenda. To facilitate the use of results and support institutionalization and country level dialogue, evidence and information on institutional settings at country level are made available through the **Monitoring Dashboard**. The Dashboard features essential country-level information and data from the monitoring and will be updated after every country monitoring round to track countries' progress, results and related processes and institutional anchoring. It will also feature profiles for development partners. Partners can also upload information such as their latest country plans, strategies and frameworks to the Dashboard, ensuring it serves as an open information platform for relevant complementary data and information from all.

With additional resources and investments, in the future a real-time platform can be developed where back-end access is given to key partners to update data and display information regarding their country plans and performance.

Knowledge-Sharing Platform

The Global Partnership brings together, on an equal footing, key stakeholders of the development co-operation agenda from partner countries, development partners, multilateral and bilateral institutions, civil society, academia, parliaments, local governments and regional platforms and organisations, trade unions, the business sector and philanthropy. The stakeholders are united by their shared commitment to the effectiveness principles. The Global Partnership continues to be a learning space for its stakeholders to live up to their commitments jointly, to develop and share guidance, good practice as well as practical tools to advance effective cooperation, supported by global and regional initiatives. The Knowledge-sharing Platform as well as facilitated dialogues will support stakeholders' efforts.

Thematic Knowledge Resources

Building on the 2020-22 GPEDC Work Programme, we welcome **available knowledge resources and tools** and encourage all stakeholders to make use of, and engage, in their efforts to improve the design and quality of partnerships and accelerate related action at country level.

- The online **Kampala Principles Toolkit** for improving the effectiveness of private sector engagement in developing co-operation, based on the [Kampala Principles](#) (*enshrined also in the Kampala Principles Assessment of the new GPEDC Monitoring*).
- The [Bern Call to Action](#) to guide effective support to national statistical systems and the use of data for development
- An Effective **South-South Co-operation self-assessment** developed by countries interested in improving the quality and effectiveness of South-South Co-operation → [LINK](#)
- The Voluntary **Guidelines for effective Triangular Co-operation including the case studies** → [LINK](#)

We commit to making these tools and initiatives publicly available at the Global Partnership online platform to facilitate their usage and uptake by all interested actors.

GPEDC Programme of Work

The Global Partnership will continue to base its priorities on a costed programme of work.

The Global Partnership will address new and upcoming challenges through its next programme of work. These challenges can include effectiveness of financing sustainable development, including links to the Integrated National Financing Frameworks, effectiveness of climate action, recovery and preparedness as well as effectiveness of the multilateral system in the context of “Our common Agenda”.

We also look forward to continuing knowledge exchange on action at country level at the Busan Forum and KOICA Learning and Acceleration Programme