



Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation

Launch of the 4th Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation Monitoring Round in Nepal

Mr. Narayan Dhakal

Under Secretary

International Economic Cooperation Coordination Division

Ministry of Finance

Multi-Stakeholder Development Dialogue

7 March 2023

The Everest Hotel

Kathmandu, Nepal

Introduction

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- The Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) was established in 2011 by 163 countries in Busan, Korea.
- The GPEDC aims to maximise the effectiveness of all forms of cooperation for development for the shared benefits of people, the planet, prosperity, and peace.
- The partnership brings together various stakeholders, including governments, development partner entities, civil society, the private sector, and representatives from parliaments and trade unions.
- The GPEDC supports the practical implementation of effective development cooperation principles, promotes mutual accountability, and works to sustain political momentum for more effective cooperation and partnerships.



National & Local Governments



Civil Society



Private Sector



Bilateral & Multilateral Organisations



Trade Unions



Parliaments



Philanthropy

Introduction

The GPEDC supports the practical implementation of the internationally-agreed effective development cooperation principles:



Country Ownership over the Development Process

All partners work together under government leadership to maximise the impact of development resources and achieve national priorities.



A Focus on Results

Development efforts have a lasting impact on eradicating poverty and enhancing partner countries' capacities.



Inclusive Development Partnerships

All partners are engaged in development planning and implementation, recognising their specific and complementary roles.



Transparency & Mutual Accountability

Stakeholders are transparent in their co-operation and hold each other accountable for delivering on mutually-agreed outcomes.

GPEDC Leadership

Co-Chairs



H.E. Mr. Christian Mwando
Nsimba Minister of Planning
(Democratic Republic of
Congo)



Ms. Marie Ottosson
Deputy Director General,
Swedish International
Development Co-operation
Agency (Sweden)



H.E. Mr. Suharso Monoarfa
Minister of National
Development Planning and
Head of Bappenas
(Indonesia)



Mr. Vitalice Meja
Executive Director of Reality
of Aid Africa (Non-Executive
Co-Chair)

GPEDC Leadership

Steering Committee

Recipients of Development Cooperation

- Mr. Philippe Lasmel, Director General of Strategy and Aid Coordination, Ministry of Planning and Development, Côte d'Ivoire
- Mrs. Nardos Bekele-Thomas, Chief Executive Officer, African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD)
- Ms. Adriana Mira, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, El Salvador
- Mr. Ishwori Prasad Aryal, Joint Secretary and Chief, International Economic Cooperation Coordination Division (IECCD), Ministry of Finance, Nepal
- Mr. Henry Cocker, Engagement Advisor - Sustainable Development, Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat

Recipients and Providers of Development Cooperation

- Ms. Viviana Manrique Zuluaga, Director, Presidential Agency for International Cooperation, Colombia
- Mr. Jonathan L. Uy, OIC-Undersecretary, National Economic and Development Authority, Philippines

Providers of Development Cooperation

- Mr. Won Do-yeon, Director General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Korea
- Mr. Drew Smith, Director General for International Assistance Policy at Global Affairs, Canada
- Ms. Marjeta Jager, Deputy Director-General, Directorate-General for International Partnerships, European Commission

The Business Sector

- Mr. Andrew Wilson, International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Parliaments

- Mr. Martin Chungong, Secretary-General, Inter-Parliamentary Union

Civil Society

- Ms. Monica Novillo, Co-Chair of CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness

Multilateral Development Banks

- Mr. Hugo Florez Timorán, General Manager, Office of Strategic Planning & Development Effectiveness Inter-American Development Bank Group (IADB)

The UNDP/UN Development System

- Ms. Ulrika Modéer, Assistant Administrator and Director, Bureau of External Relations and Advocacy, UNDP

The OECD/Development Assistance Committee

- Ms. Susanna Moorhead, Chair of Development Assistance Committee, OECD

Arab providers of development co-operation

- Mr. Fuad Albassam, Assistant Director-General, Public Sector Operations, OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID)

Trade Unions

- Ms. Paola Simonetti, Co-ordinator Development Policy, International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC)

Foundations

- Mr. Benjamin Bellegu, Executive Director, WINGS

GPEDC Leadership

Joint Support Team



The GPEDC and the SDGs

The 2030 Agenda requires mobilising more resources and effective partnerships for sustainable development. How is the GPEDC supporting achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?



PRIORITY 1

**Accelerating
implementation of the 2030
Agenda**

1. Demonstrating the impact of effectiveness
2. Strengthening effective support to statistical capacity and data



PRIORITY 2

**Building better
partnerships**

3. Private sector engagement
4. Effective Triangular cooperation
5. Effective south-south cooperation
6. Civil society engagement
7. Foundations' engagement
8. Effective cooperation at subnational level
9. Effective multilateral support



PRIORITY 3

**Leveraging monitoring for
action**

- By supporting a voluntary, country-led and multi-stakeholder process to track implementation of effective development co-operation commitments at the national level through ten key indicators.
- Using monitoring results for dialogue and action
- Through the Global Partnership monitoring reform

The GPEDC and the SDGs

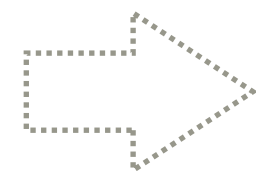
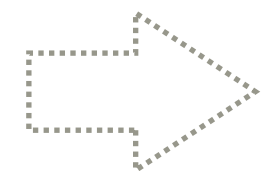
The 2030 Agenda requires mobilising more resources and effective partnerships for sustainable development. How is the GPEDC supporting achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?

- The Global Partnership monitoring is the official source of data for three SDG targets:
 - **SDG 17.15:** Respect each country's policy space and leadership
 - **SDG 17.16:** Multi-stakeholder partnerships for development
 - **SDG 5.c:** Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls



From Paris to the Present

Towards more inclusive development cooperation and the SDGs



2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness

Established an action-oriented roadmap to improve the quality of aid

2008 Accra Agenda for Action

Embraced country ownership and stressed the fundamental role of civil society in development

2011 Busan Partnership Agreement

Established the agreed development co-operation principles and the GPEDC

2014 Mexico Communiqué (1st High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC)

Anchored effective development co-operation in the post-2015 agenda

2016 Nairobi Outcome Document (2nd High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC)

Charted a path for all development actors to realise their complementary contributions to achieving the SDGs

2019 First Senior-Level Meeting at UN HQ in New York

Reaffirmed the crucial role of effectiveness to achieve the 2030 Agenda

2022 Effective Development Co- operation Summit, Geneva, Switzerland

Action-oriented declaration and launch of the 4th GPEDC monitoring round to commence in early 2023

“Nepal believes that a robust multilateral system remains in our best interest, and indeed, the best interest of all countries, in today's increasingly interdependent, polarised, and uncertain world.

In these uncertain times, there remain many areas in which we can, and therefore must, work better together – in cooperation rather than competition.”



Transforming the way
we work together

#DevCoSummit

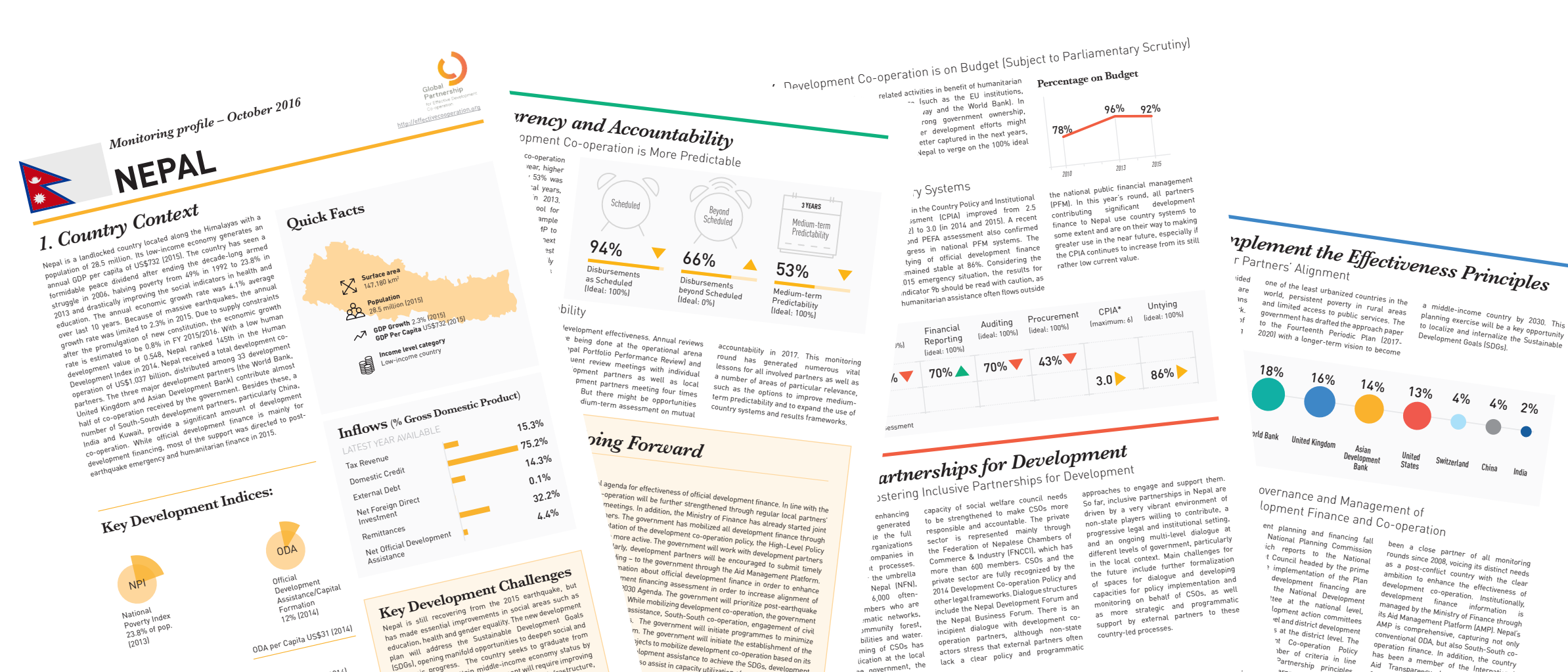


The GPEDC & Nepal

- The Government of Nepal has been an active member of the GPEDC since its inception.
- Nepal has also been a past member of the GPEDC Steering Committee
- Through our participation in the GPEDC, Nepal has had the opportunity to learn from other countries and stakeholders, to share our experiences and best practices, and contribute to the global dialogue on effective development cooperation.

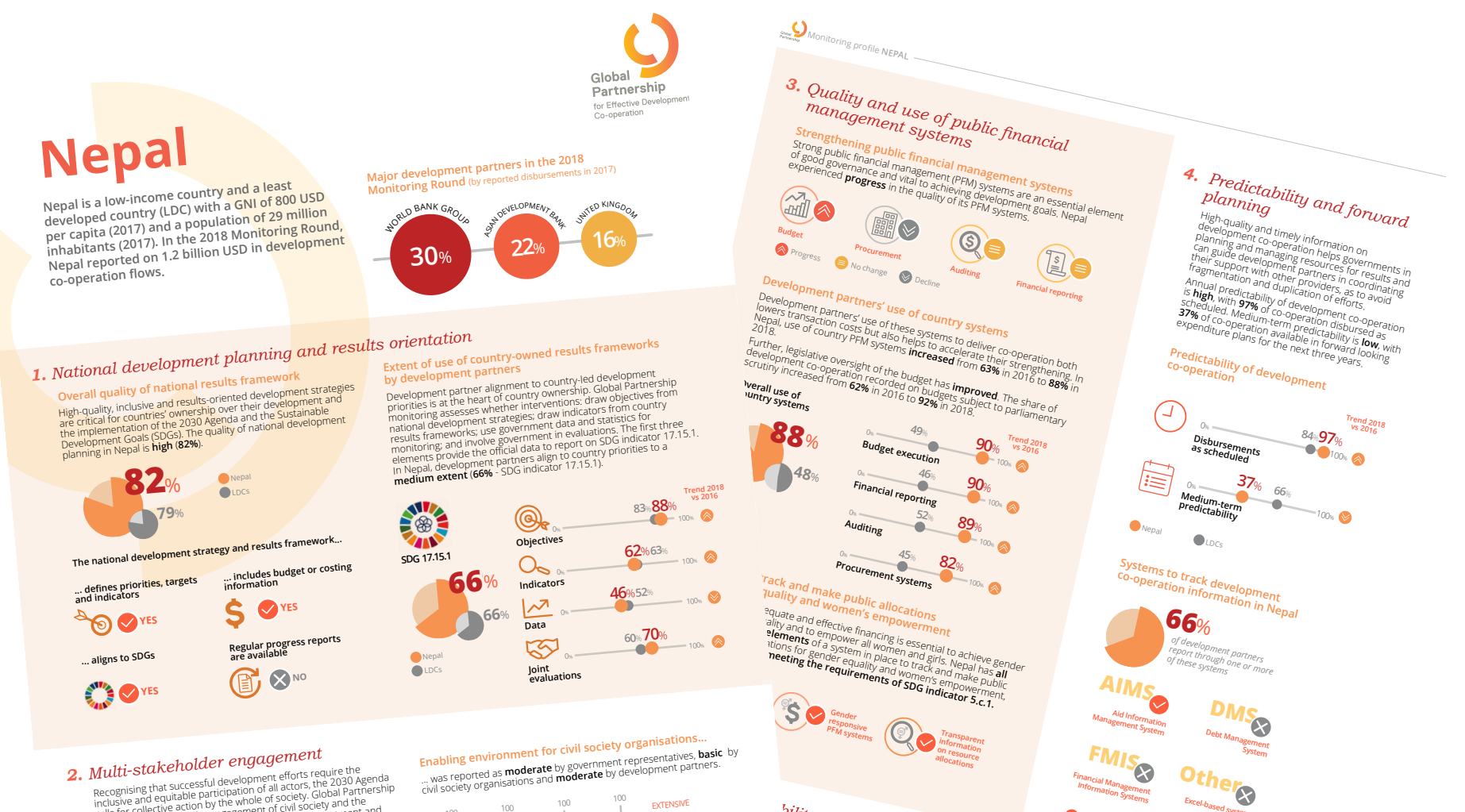
2016

Nepal Country Profile



2019

Nepal Country Profile



The GPEDC Monitoring Framework

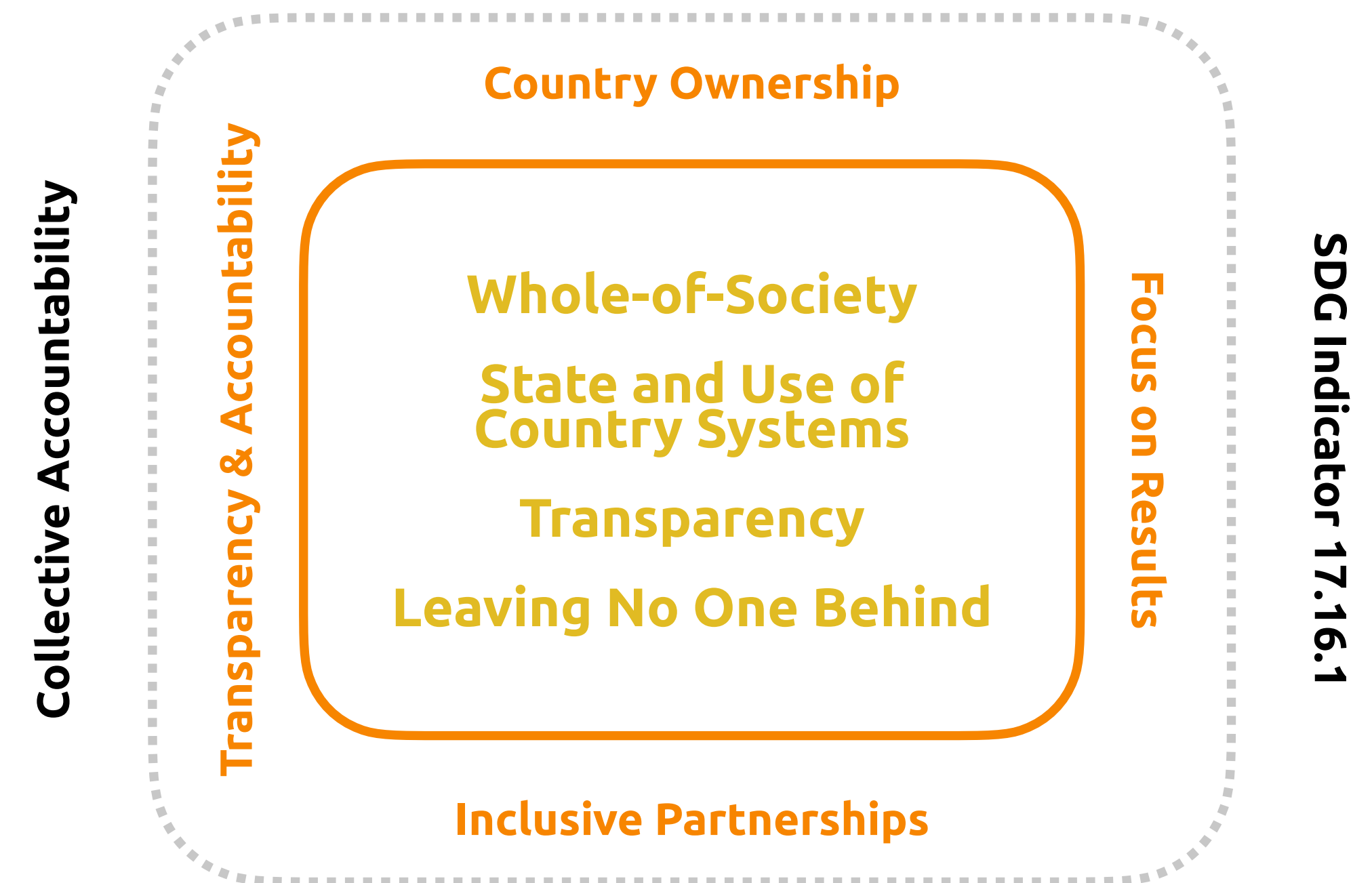
GPEDC Monitoring & Nepal

- Participation in the monitoring exercise allows Nepal to share our country-led progress on global development cooperation commitments, track our progress, benchmark against other partner countries, and learn from other countries' experiences.
- The monitoring exercise results will reflect Nepal's progress in strengthening our national results framework, development partners' use of our country systems, enabling environment for civil society, quality of public-private dialogue, and level of transparency and mutual accountability.
- Nepal's participation in the monitoring exercise ensures that our country's context is reflected in the global analysis and informs ongoing global policy dialogue on effective development cooperation.
- The Global Partnership monitoring process is a partner country-led initiative to promote collective accountability on the effectiveness of development cooperation.
- The exercise drives behaviour change by focusing on how stakeholders partner at the country level for better development results.
- 99 partner countries have led the monitoring exercise since 2011, in collaboration with hundreds of development partners and other actors.
- The first three global monitoring rounds took place in 2014, 2016, and 2018.
- The monitoring exercise underwent a participatory and comprehensive reform to ensure it continues to meet its original aims and evolving needs of stakeholders.

The GPEDC Monitoring Framework in 2023

The new monitoring promotes collective accountability through the lens of the four effectiveness principles by measuring progress around four thematic areas:

- **Whole-of-Society:** To what extent are sub-national governments, parliaments, civil society organisations, the private sector, foundations, and trade unions included in the development process?
- **State and Use of Country Systems:** What is the state of countries' core systems for development cooperation and how do development partners' align and use them?
- **Transparency:** What actions are partner countries and development partners taking to make development cooperation transparent?
- **Leaving No One Behind:** How is everyone consulted and targeted in development cooperation? And is disaggregated data available to monitor progress?



Monitoring Framework 3.0

Whole-of-Society

To what extent are sub-national governments, parliaments, civil society organisations, the private sector, foundations, and trade unions included in the development process?

Engagement and Dialogue

- Countries and development partners engage diverse stakeholders in preparing their national development strategies
- Countries include diverse stakeholders in:
 - dialogues on development priorities and results
 - joint assessments towards development cooperation targets

Parliamentary Oversight

- Countries regularly provide information on development cooperation to parliaments
- Development cooperation is recorded on the national budget

CSO Enabling Environment

- Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) report improvement to their enabling environment due to:
 - the government
 - development partners
 - their own effectiveness

Private Sector Engagement

- Kampala Principles Assessment
 - Countries and development partners:
 - have a policy framework that builds on a consultative process to identify priorities for private sector engagement (PSE) in development cooperation and the role of PSE stakeholders
 - organise inclusive and relevant multi-stakeholder dialogues
 - facilitate PSE partnerships in development cooperation
 - PSE partnerships delivery development outcomes that are transparent and accountable

Monitoring Framework 3.0

State and Use of Country Systems

What is the state of countries' core systems for development co-operation and how development partners' align and use them?

Planning

- Countries have quality national development planning

Respect for Country's Policy Space

- Development partners use country-owned results frameworks and planning tools (SDG 17.5.1)

Public Financial Management

- Countries have quality public financial management (PFM) systems (PEFA)
- Countries strengthen their PFM systems
- Development partners use partner country PFM systems of funding channelled to the public sector

National Budget

- Development cooperation is predictable
- Development cooperation is recorded on the national budget

Gender Budgeting

- Countries have systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment (SDG 5.c.1)

Accountability Mechanisms

- Countries have inclusive regular transparent, result-focused accountability mechanisms captured in a policy framework

Information Management

- Countries have information management systems for development cooperation
- Development partners report to these information management systems

Procurement

- Aid is untied

Monitoring Framework 3.0

Transparency

What actions are partner countries and development partners taking to make development co-operation transparent?

Countries' Action

- Countries make publicly available:
 - information on development cooperation, national development plans and their progress reports
 - results of joint assessments towards development cooperation targets

Development Partners' Action

- Development partners:
 - report to global systems and standards (OECD CRS, OECD FSS, IATI)
 - make publicly available their country-level strategies

Monitoring Framework 3.0

Leaving No One Behind

How is everyone consulted and targeted in development co-operation? And is disaggregated data available to monitor progress?

Consultation

- Countries and development partners engage vulnerable and marginalised groups in preparing national development strategies and country-level strategies
- Countries include vulnerable and marginalised groups in:
 - Dialogue on development priorities and results,
 - joint assessments towards development co-operation targets

Target and Results

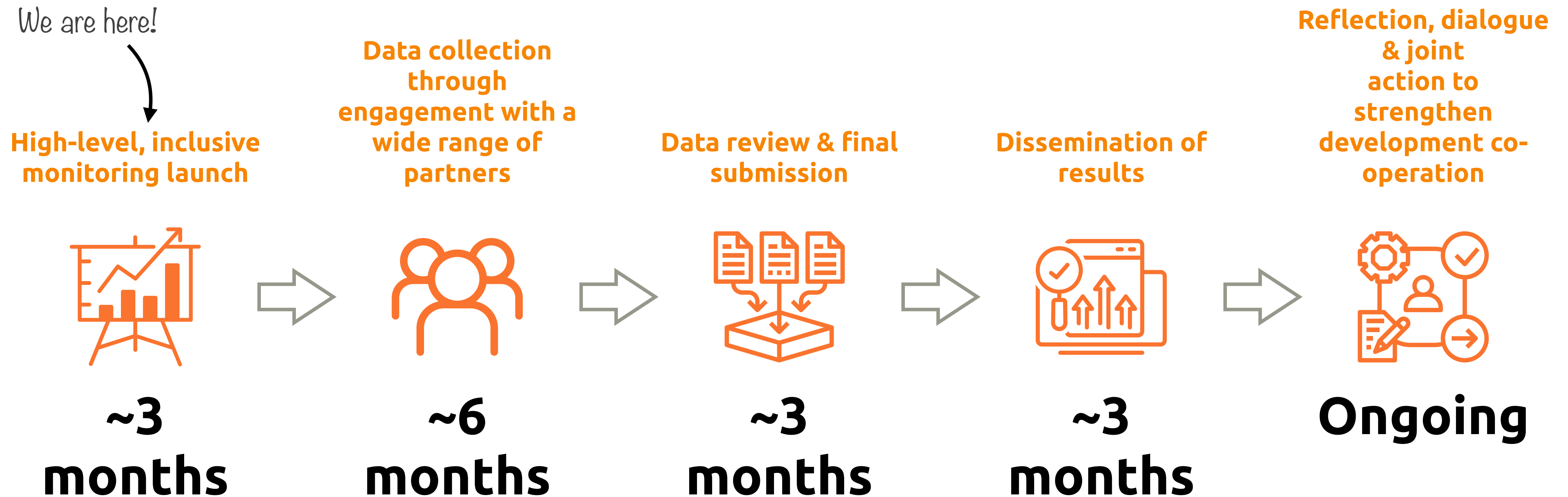
- National development strategies and development partners' country-level strategies include development priorities for vulnerable and marginalised groups
- National development strategies include disaggregated targets and results indicators
- Development partners use distributional analysis to define targets and results indicators for beneficiaries of interventions

Data and Statistics

- Data-based assessments inform national development plans/ development partners' country-level strategies
- Disaggregated data and statistics are available to monitor progress on targets and results indicators

Next Steps

Way Forward





THANK YOU

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