

## **2022 Effective Development Co-operation Summit Declaration**

### **Preamble**

(1) As the world is facing multiple crises with devastating consequences on people, prosperity, peace, and the planet, it is urgent that we take collective action to address our joint priorities and pressing needs. A rules-based international framework with a reinvigorated multilateral system that responds successfully to global challenges and contributes to peace and prosperity across the world, built on the respect for human rights, democracy, and national sovereignty 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 toward successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development together with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, and the goals of the 2015 Paris Agreement as well as the Busan Partnership agreement.

(2) We take note of the United Nations Secretary General's Our Common Agenda calling 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.

(3) We reiterate our commitment to the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda to support country-owned development plans, by increasing development finance quality and quantity including the realization of the target of 0.7% of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15-0.2% of ODA/GNI to the least developed countries, committed to by many developed countries, as well as increasing finance from all sources.

(4) 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 at all levels of society and in all decisions.

(5) Ten years ago, the establishment of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation – GPEDC (the Global Partnership) significantly changed the architecture of development co-operation by institutionalizing a global multi-stakeholder platform to promote the implementation and monitoring of the Principles of Effective Development Co-operation, namely country ownership, focus on results, inclusive partnerships, and transparency and mutual accountability, which were endorsed at the Fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan in 2011. We reaffirm all previous commitments made in Rome (2003), Paris (2005), and 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 actions.

(6) 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 catalyse other sources of finance, including pro-poor sustainable private investments, aid for trade, and domestic resource mobilization, as well as philanthropy. Moreover, the landscape of development partners has expanded, and delivery approaches diversified, to include vertical funds, blended finance and other innovative instruments. Reliance on country ownership and local leadership has become an even more important priority.

(7) As development co-operation increasingly mobilises different types of finance and partnerships,

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 as well as use of resources are crucial. Integrated National Financing Frameworks are a powerful instrument in this regard.

(8) Country resilience must be supported to address multiple and interconnected development challenges and fragility, cognizant of country-specific development challenges and vulnerabilities. In view of its multi-stakeholder nature, as well as rich evidence on the use of the tried and tested common Principles, the Global Partnership is well positioned to address those challenges and strengthen trust among its many stakeholders.

(9) 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 relevance of all stakeholders for sustainable development. While respecting this difference, we acknowledge that the processes of the Global South in the last decade, including the Second High-Level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation outcome document (BAPA+40), also signalled compatibility between Southern practices and the Principles, and the need for strengthened dialogue and mutual learning, including through multi-stakeholder partnerships and non-state actors’ engagement in South-South and triangular co-operation.

(10) We, the stakeholders of the Global Partnership, met in Geneva, Switzerland on 12-14 December 2022 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, international partnerships and the four Principles in order to deliver results on country-owned development plans and addressing global-scale challenges. We will build on past commitments, achievements and experiences as well as the unfinished business of the aid effectiveness agenda, which we agree to address in preparing the next work programme. The impact on 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 actions. 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**

(11) 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 marginalised 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, disruptions in education and a deepening learning crisis, shrinking space for civil society, wars and conflicts, and the increasing risk to life and safety faced by many persons along migratory routes.

(12) 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, amongst other causes, excludes people from working and prevents them from becoming self-sufficient to provide for themselves and their families.

(13) We recognise that, while the responsibility for social protection lies primarily with duty bearers,

the voices of rights holders are critical in strengthening these systems. We are determined to develop social protection systems further, in order to pursue universal social protection in line with the relevant ILO recommendations on national floors of social protection and with the UN Secretary General's initiative for a Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions.

(14) Women and girls play a vital role as agents of change and their full, equal and meaningful participation and leadership at all levels of decision-making is critical for sustainable development. For development co-operation to be most effective, it must catalyse 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 our development efforts, we will continue to systematically integrate gender analysis in our policies and programmes by establishing measurable targets, allocating resources for implementation and monitoring progress towards the achievement of gender equality.

(15) We will focus the attention and efforts of our co-operation on leaving no one behind, including through strengthening gender-responsive approaches to development that respect 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. We will be guided by the Human Rights Based Approach, which requires human rights principles (universality, indivisibility, equality and non-discrimination, participation, accountability) to guide development co-operation.

#### **Development co-operation matters**

(16) 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, as well as social protection, and building peace and security, require co-operation across borders and stakeholders.

(17) With the date for achieving the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals fast approaching, we will put forward concrete efforts towards ensuring effective development co-operation that contributes to the realisation of the commitments of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement, including by ensuring a people-centred, gender-responsive approach to development and promoting quality infrastructure investment, and adaptation, the reduction of inequalities, accessible and quality education for all, as well as decent and sustainable, green jobs.

(18) 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 inter-dependent, 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.

(19) Committed to the Principles, we are determined to use them to assess and inform our co-operation and to strengthen synergies and enhance policy coherence at all levels – local, national, regional, global, including in South-South and triangular co-operation and among all actors. In this regard, we acknowledge the importance of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda as a guiding framework to situate and continue to develop the implementation of the Principles within the broader Financing for Sustainable Development agenda. In partner countries, we will support the use of country-led Integrated National Financing Frameworks where they exist.

(20) We recognise the importance of increasing effectiveness in climate adaptation financing. We will

address 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 climate-financing efforts, as appropriate.

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

(22) We are determined to continue to support locally-owned and -led humanitarian, development and peace building co-operation, and to take a nexus approach based on the World Humanitarian Summit 2016 Commitments to Action and the OECD DAC Recommendation on the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus. Locally-owned and -led development may lead to results that are more likely to be sustained by local entities, if we maximise ownership, results, inclusivity, transparency, and accountability at the local level. Development co-operation providers are determined to strengthen the capacity of civil society actors in partner countries in support of local ownership, 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**

(23) 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. National multi-stakeholder participation policies can be a useful instrument in this regard.

(24) We will support and engage in multi-stakeholder, multi-level dialogues, including social dialogue, at the global, national and local levels, 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, youth and marginalised communities, including Indigenous peoples, uphold human rights and fundamental freedoms, and enhance mutual learning and behaviour change.

(25) We reaffirm in particular the Nairobi Outcome commitment and the 2030 Agenda's pledge to *leave no one behind*, recognising that development co-operation must do so to be effective. We recognise the importance of civil society, trade unions, foundations and other relevant non-executive actors in sustainable development and in leaving no one behind; in engaging with governments to uphold their commitments; and in being development actors in their own right. We are determined to reverse the trend of shrinking of civic space wherever it is taking place, and to build a positive environment for sustainable development, peaceful societies, accountable governance and the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. We are determined to accelerate progress in providing an enabling environment for civil society, including in legal and regulatory terms, in line with internationally agreed rights. In this context, we encourage inclusive multi-stakeholder dialogues at country level, supported by capacity building measures and trust-building behaviour.

(26) We are determined to design inclusive and transformative development plans and set priorities, with the active leadership and engagement of girls, women, men and boys, youth organizations, feminist

activists and women's rights organizations, so that development co-operation is fully responsive to the rights, needs and priorities of women and girls.

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

(28) We recognise 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 governments' efforts in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda as called for in General Assembly resolution 72/279, as well as the respective mandates of the entities of the UN development system. To this end, we recognise the importance of continuous progress for the implementation of the Funding Compact between the member states of the UN and the UN development system.

### **In-country capacity matters**

(29) 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 through a whole-of-government and a whole-of-society approach. Stronger capacities, including robust and transparent systems that work in a cohesive manner towards sustainability pathways, are a pre-requisite 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 public resources, and those from the private sector and capital markets.

(30) 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 in support of activities managed by the public sector and align with country priorities.

(31) We recognise 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. We will support and strengthen national capacity to participate in the multilateral system and international fora for development.

(32) We will improve access to financing, knowledge, and technology co-operation with partner countries, including on fast-moving frontier technologies. 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.

(33) 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 people, planet, prosperity and peace. We will redouble our efforts to build honest, accountable, transparent public institutions, and support justice to address illicit activities. Partner country governments and development partners alike will strive for transparent and accountable procurement, and development partners will accelerate untying of aid.

## **Data matters**

(34) Results-orientation, inclusive partnerships, country ownership and transparency and mutual accountability are only as good as the data that support them. Timely, secure, transparent, and high-quality disaggregated data are necessary to understand the complexity of sustainable development issues.

(35) Many countries continue to lack data systems that are fit for policymaking and accountability to the people. Furthermore, data systems of partner countries are underutilised by development partners. Robust, age- and gender-responsive and user-friendly national statistical and information management systems, including citizen-generated data and reporting, and respect for privacy rights, are therefore a critical enabler for effective development co-operation.

(36) We will support the capacity of national statistical systems, including efforts for their digital transformation, and their ability to improve data quality and disaggregation (including by sex, age, race or ethnic origin, disability, migratory status, geography and income/wealth, as well as climate impact and other context-specific issues). We will also support appropriate education, capacity building and training measures for the collection and processing of information, data management and use for statistics in the field of development co-operation as well as data, media and information literacy efforts.

(37) We will increase our use of data, including data generated in partner countries, as a basis for policy making, and to build shared ownership and mutual accountability in a transparent way.

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

(39) We will strengthen and use national aid data management systems, and data from Integrated National Financing Frameworks where they exist, inter alia to contribute to and complement other data management platforms such as Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD) and UNCTAD's support to global reporting on South-South Cooperation data, used for the monitoring of SDG 17.3.1, as well as the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI).

## **A Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation that matters**

(40) Eleven years after Busan, we reviewed the ways of working and the governance of the Global Partnership. We found that despite important context changes, the Principles of Effective Development Co-operation remain relevant. To better fulfill its mandate of supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda by maximising the effectiveness of all forms of development co-operation, the Global Partnership needs to better demonstrate its achievements at the country level.

(41) In order to make it fit to contribute to delivering the 2030 Agenda, we have reformed the Global Partnership Monitoring and our own governance, and we will further adapt our working modalities.

(42) We will further promote the Principles at the global and the country levels and regularly provide evidence on GPEDC stakeholders' progress to apply them, by implementing and supporting the revised monitoring framework and process accordingly.

(43) We are determined to provide evidence on and address issues such as: private sector engagement in development co-operation through adherence to the Kampala Principles; climate finance; statistical

capacity and availability of SDG data; the pledge to leave no one behind; and enabling environment for civil society through the Global Partnership Monitoring and other sources of information.

(44) We are determined to participate in the monitoring exercise as a contribution to future global progress reports, to inform upcoming Global Partnership Senior- and High-Level Meetings and provide substantive inputs to and benefit from the United Nations High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, the Financing for Development Forum, and the Development Co-operation Forum as complementary partnership initiatives. We are determined to address the monitoring findings through inclusive action dialogues at the country level and translate these findings into appropriate actions.

(45) We are determined to support the new GPEDC delivery model and the monitoring through adequate resources, and support for capacity development for all actors at country level. We welcome the partner countries<sup>1</sup>, which have already committed to participating in the next (4th) monitoring round, including those beginning the exercise from 2023, and development partners are encouraged to support these efforts.

(46) This Declaration includes a series of short non-binding Annexes.

(47) We mandate the GPEDC Steering Committee to develop a Work Programme in response to the ambitions outlined in these Summit conclusions.

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

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<sup>1</sup> As of December 2022, the following partner countries have committed to carrying out a monitoring round in 2023: Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Mauritania, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, The Gambia, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Uganda, Viet Nam

## **Annexes**

### **Preamble**

All actors with a stake in development are eager to translate the proposed country-focused approach into practical steps to engage and incentivise all relevant constituencies and partners. 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.

**The Global Partnership has launched several innovative instruments and multi-stakeholder processes to accelerate the delivery on commitments**, including those made at the 2022 Effective Development Co-operation Summit. The new Global Partnership Monitoring is at the heart of the global effort of generating evidence for inclusive dialogue and action at the country level while contributing to greater accountability and informing SDG follow-up internationally (Annex 1). This is linked to a new, member-led and multi-stakeholder ‘delivery model’ (Annex 2), the Global Partnership’s own working arrangements (Annex 3), and a range of instruments to provide guidance, share lessons and build momentum for all key actors to engage in more effective partnerships and co-operation (Annex 4).

**Effective development co-operation remains a collective learning agenda.** Many good practices and innovative development solutions exist and inspire adaptation of the Principles to different contexts. Adequate and predictable resourcing is required to implement this agenda and embed it systematically at country level while also driving learning and accountability at regional and global levels.



### **Annex 1: The New Monitoring**

The Global Partnership Monitoring is the main source of evidence to track progress on the Partnership's 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 them fit to contribute to the pressing challenges of the 2030 Agenda. Robust data strengthen multi-stakeholder engagement on effective development cooperation at the country and global levels, and generate political momentum and behaviour change.

The new **monitoring framework** (*what we measure*) retains existing measurements, including those which track progress on the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005), and thus promotes 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, 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 *global* and contributes to global evidence. It recognises the need to strengthen country-level processes, accountability, learning and actions amongst all actors. In response to the four-year cycle of High-Level Meetings, 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 optimal embedding in country-level processes. Hence, the *four-year global rolling round* allows adequate preparation and stakeholder mobilisation and provides opportunity for a dedicated phase of reflection, dialogue and actions on results.

Implementation of the new Global Partnership 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, at both global and country levels.

This requires political will and actions of all countries and Global Partnership stakeholders.

(49) We will resume the monitoring exercise from 2023 and will complete data collection by 2026. This will also allow us to contribute to the Global Partnership's global reports with country level data and provide evidence on progress for the forthcoming Senior- and High-Level Meetings.

(50) 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 actions on results.

(51) 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.

(52) We will use the built-in flexibility of the new monitoring and endeavour to gradually integrate and support its institutionalization into relevant national systems and instruments.

(53) We will promote accountability and transparency through a dashboard that will be updated regularly (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 inform parliaments and other stakeholders for awareness raising and dialogue.

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

The [2021 Global Partnership Review](#) recommended practical steps to increase the uptake and application of the Principles of Effective Development Co-operation where they matter most, i.e. at country and local levels. Therefore, through the Global Partnership's work programmes, we will promote investments to drive action at country level, guided by global strategic priorities and based on the available offers of the Global Partnership (Annex 4).

### ***Institutionalising effectiveness at country level to drive action and learning***

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

We will identify and strengthen existing or, if necessary, support the setting up of new structures at country level to facilitate the monitoring, 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 supported by the UN Resident Coordinator System, UNDP, and other UN development system entities.

We will support and build dedicated and sustainable capacities of stakeholders at country level to engage in related dialogues and actions, taking into account differences in capacity and availability.

We will engage actively at senior Government levels, including 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 such dialogues at the country level.

### ***Generating Evidence for the Follow-Up of the 2030 Agenda and Leaving No One Behind***

We will use the evidence from the Global Partnership 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, and other relevant processes and platforms.

We will use the evidence from the monitoring to inform and sharpen our approach to *Leaving No One Behind*, including to address data gaps.

We will strengthen the implementation of effectiveness of development co-operation in sectoral 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 regions and aggregate available evidence. Regional platforms can be a partner in building capacity of national stakeholders, facilitating the exchange of knowledge and experiences, conducting analyses at regional level (e.g., preparing regional effectiveness reports) 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 United Nations 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: Global Partnership Working Arrangements, Roles and Responsibilities**

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

As such, Global Partnership Co-Chairs and Steering Committee members are determined to support greater country action whilst focusing on global learning and accountability. This includes efforts by members to coordinate across their constituencies, share lessons, broker partnerships and support dialogue at global level, including through the Global Partnership's High- and Senior-Level Meetings. The transition to greater country action will also be a priority for the Global Partnership's future work programmes, which will focus on impact, required resources, and will be assessed more systematically.

The constituency-based representational model of the Global Partnership, the appointment of the Co-Chairs and the composition of the Steering Committee remain as they are, in line with the Nairobi Outcome Document. 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<sup>2</sup>.

**1. Representational roles and responsibilities** of Co-Chairs and Steering Committee members, including their composition, rotation patterns and timelines are clarified in the Terms of Reference. These also include initiatives to strengthen partner country voices in the Global Partnership's governance, as well as improved coordination functions to ensure a member-driven platform, learning spaces and thematic initiatives, stronger engagement with regional organisations and constituency groups, and the corresponding global functions of the Joint Support Team (JST).

#### **2. Co-Chair substantive functions:**

Each of the four Co-Chairs, continues to have the following 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 includes leading technical and policy work related to relevant aspects of the work programme.
- b) **Strengthen political momentum among all partners,** including building and sustaining partnerships at the highest level with all stakeholders, leading the organisation of Senior- and High-Level Meetings, providing substantive steer and incentivising partner country governments to lead the new monitoring and dialogues, to promote actions at country level and lead outreach and advocacy to amplify the reach of the Global Partnership; and
- c) **Lead resource mobilisation efforts for the functioning of the Global Partnership,** including its 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.

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<sup>2</sup> Detailed Terms of Reference for the functions 1-4, can be found at: <https://effectivecooperation.org/ToRCCSC>.

### **3. Steering Committee substantive functions:**

- a) **Coordinate with and ensure the required engagement of constituencies.**
- b) **Provide leadership and assist in advancing the implementation of Global Partnership's work programmes**, including supporting partner country governments in leading the new monitoring and related action dialogues and implement proposed actions arising from them, co-leading learning spaces and thematic initiatives and supporting relevant actions at the country level.
- c) **Engage in advocacy and outreach**, including by raising awareness and promoting a common understanding of the Global Partnership'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 the new monitoring and participate actively in action dialogues, and regularly report to the Committee about actions they support at country and regional levels.

### **4. Support by the Joint Support Team**

The ambitions of the Global Partnership to drive behaviour change 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 the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). 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 Joint Support Team, subject to adequate, balanced and predictable resources of both OECD and UNDP, will include:

1. **Management of the Monitoring Process and Framework**, such as technical support to countries undertaking the monitoring exercise, including the demand-driven advisory support during the pre-inception and the inception phases; mobilisation for the monitoring, including data collection and validation, results analysis and reporting (including relevant SDG reporting and updating the Dashboard); 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 Senior- and High-Level Meetings, technical and policy guidance, support to the design and implementation of the Global Partnership's work programmes, support to political outreach, stakeholder engagement and partnership building, including by leveraging the host organisations' comparative advantages.
3. **Advocacy, Strategic Communication, Learning and Knowledge Management.**

Additional roles and support of the Joint Support Team beyond the three core functions described above will have to be discussed by the Steering Committee and will require additional resources.

#### **Annex 4: Tools and Initiatives to Promote Effectiveness of Development Co-operation**

Ensuring that development co-operation supports the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs requires significant efforts from all actors with a stake in sustainable 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.

##### **A Dashboard to facilitate the use of monitoring results**

The monitoring and its generated evidence remain the central tool to drive actions 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 **GPEDC Dashboard**. The Dashboard features essential country-level information and data from the monitoring and will be regularly updated 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 stakeholders.

In the future a real-time platform will be developed where back-end access is given to key partners to update data and display information regarding their country plans and performance. This will, however, require additional resources.

##### **Knowledge Sharing**

The Global Partnership brings together on an equal footing, partner country governments, 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 Principles of Effective Development Co-operation. 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 practices as well as practical tools to advance effective development co-operation, supported by global and regional initiatives. The Knowledge-Sharing Platform as well as facilitated dialogues will support stakeholders' efforts. We also look forward to continuing knowledge exchange on actions at country level at the Busan Forum and through the KOICA GPEDC Learning and Accelerating Programme.

##### **Thematic Knowledge Resources**

Building on the 2020-22 Global Partnership Work Programme, we welcome **available knowledge resources and tools** and encourage all stakeholders to engage in their efforts to improve the design and quality of partnerships and accelerate related actions at country level. We are determined to facilitate their usage and uptake by all interested actors.

- The online [Kampala Principles Toolkit](#) for improving the effectiveness of private sector engagement in developing co-operation, based on the [Kampala Principles](#).
- 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.
- The [Voluntary Guidelines for Effective Triangular Co-operation](#)
- The **Principles for Improved Impact in Small Island Developing States (SIDS)** ([ENG](#), [FR](#))

**Global Partnership's Work Programme**

The Global Partnership will continue to base its priorities on a costed work programme, which will address new and upcoming challenges. These challenges may include effectiveness of financing sustainable development, including links to the Integrated National Financing Frameworks, effectiveness of climate action, recovery and preparedness for pandemics, disaster recovery and preparedness, as well as effectiveness of the multilateral system.