

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

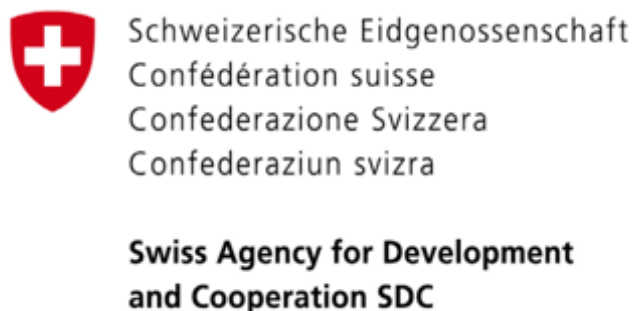


Annual Status Report 2022

Global Project for Managing
Development Cooperation Effectively

UNDP Global Project Contribution Partners

In 2022, the Global Project on Managing Development Co-operation Effectively received support from Canada, the European Commission, Germany, the Republic of Korea, Sweden and Switzerland to implement the priorities outlined in the Global Project document and in line with the 2020-2022 Work Programme of the Global Partnership for Effective Development.



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Acknowledgements

This Annual Status Report 2022 aims to provide an overview of UNDP's work as the OECD-UNDP Joint Support Team for the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation and its progress in 2022 on the Global Project on Managing Development Co-operation Effectively to improve the effectiveness of development co-operation. The report is prepared by the Effective Development Co-operation team of UNDP's Bureau for Policy and Programme Support.

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Acronyms

APC-Colombia	Colombian Presidential Agency of International Co-operation
BCTA	Business Call to Action
CSOs	Civil Society Organization
E2I	Effectiveness to Impact In
Global Partnership/GPEDC	Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation
IATF	Inter-Agency Task Force
JST	Joint Support Team
KSP	Knowledge Sharing Platform
ODA	Official Development Assistance
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
Summit	2022 Effective Development Co-operation Summit (Third High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC)
UNSDG	United Nations Sustainable Development Group

Reaffirming the relevance of effectiveness of development co-operation in times of crisis



Photo above from left to right: Mr. Vitalice Meja, Executive Director of Reality of Aid Africa; H.E. Ms. Maia Sandu, President of Moldova; H.E. Mr. Ignazio Cassis, President of the Swiss Confederation; H.E. Mr. Paul Kagame, President of Rwanda and Chair of New Partnership for Africa's Development; and Ms. Amina J Mohammed, Deputy Secretary-General, United Nations.

Today we are facing multiple crises and challenges that are more complex, more interconnected and more global than ever before. There is an urgent need for collective action to address our shared priorities and pressing needs by revitalising the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development (Sustainable Development Goal: SDG 17) and revamping development effectiveness. In addition to this urgency, the landscape surrounding development and partnership has changed significantly in the last decade and different types of finance and partnerships have emerged as new forms of development co-operation. In this context, the Principles of Effective Development Co-operation hold true and increase in relevance in terms of public finance, effective domestic resource mobilisation together with efficient and coherent allocation as well as use of resources.

About the GPEDC

The Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (Global Partnership or GPEDC) is the primary multi-stakeholder vehicle for driving development effectiveness. It supports the practical implementation of the effective development co-operation principles: country ownership, focus on results, inclusive partnerships and transparency and mutual accountability. It also provides evidence to track progress on the principles at country level and related commitments of development stakeholders. In addition, the GPEDC works to sustain global political momentum for more effective co-operation and partnerships.

Country ownership over the development process



All partners work together under government leadership to maximize 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, recognizing their specific and complementary roles.

Transparency and mutual accountability



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

About the UNDP Global Project

UNDP with OECD as the OECD-UNDP Joint Support Team (JST) strengthens effective development co-operation by providing institutional support for the GPEDC. Functions supported by UNDP in the JST focuses significantly on its country-level support around institutional and capacity strengthening for development co-operation management and monitoring of development effectiveness as well as knowledge sharing support for anchoring the Global Partnership monitoring in country-led efforts for achieving the 2030 Agenda. These core functions have been delivered through the Global Project on Managing Development Co-operation Effectively (the Global Project) with the following strategic components in line with the GPEDC 2020-2022 Work Programme.

Strategic Component 1: Support to policy and institutional reforms and capacity strengthening for advancing the effectiveness of co-operation at country level

Output I. The Global Partnership monitoring framework is refined, strengthened and implemented to support global accountability and mutual learning on effective development co-operation.

Output II. An increased number of countries strengthen, or are taking action to strengthen, policy and institutional arrangements that support integrated approaches to planning; more efficient management of diverse development co-operation flows; enhanced coordination and stronger multi-stakeholder partnerships.

Strategic Component 2: Global evidence-based policy dialogue and partnerships

Output III. A strengthened mutual learning and knowledge exchange platform, facilitating the sharing of country-level evidence and learning from different modalities of development co-operation.

Output IV. High-level and inclusive engagement and visibility of the Global Partnership strengthened through advisory, secretariat and communication support services to the Steering Committee and the Co-Chairs of the Global Partnership.

Output V. Support to High-Level Meeting and/or Senior-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation.

Key Results Achieved by the Global Project in 2022

Strategic Component 1: Support to policy and institutional reforms and capacity strengthening for advancing the effectiveness of co-operation on the ground

Output 1: The Global Partnership monitoring framework is refined, strengthened and implemented to support global accountability and mutual learning on effective development co-operation

Completion of the Global Partnership monitoring reform

The Global Partnership monitoring exercise and its global progress report are a flagship instrument of the GPEDC that provide a critical snapshot of progress on upholding the effectiveness principles and development actors' commitments at country and global levels. In addition, data generated from the monitoring exercise provide official country and global level data to report on the three SDG indicators: 5.c.1, 17.15.1 and 17.16.1.

To date, three Global Partnership monitoring rounds have taken place in 2014, 2016 and 2018; and 99 partner countries and territories have led the monitoring exercise in collaboration with hundreds of bilateral and multilateral development partners and other key development actors. The [4th Global Partnership monitoring round](#) is currently underway and will run from 2023 to 2026.

Figure 1: Global Partnership monitoring and SDG reporting

The Global Partnership monitoring reform strengthened the exercise, and it will continue to serve as the official data source for three SDGs indicators:



5.c.1: Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment



17.15.1: Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation

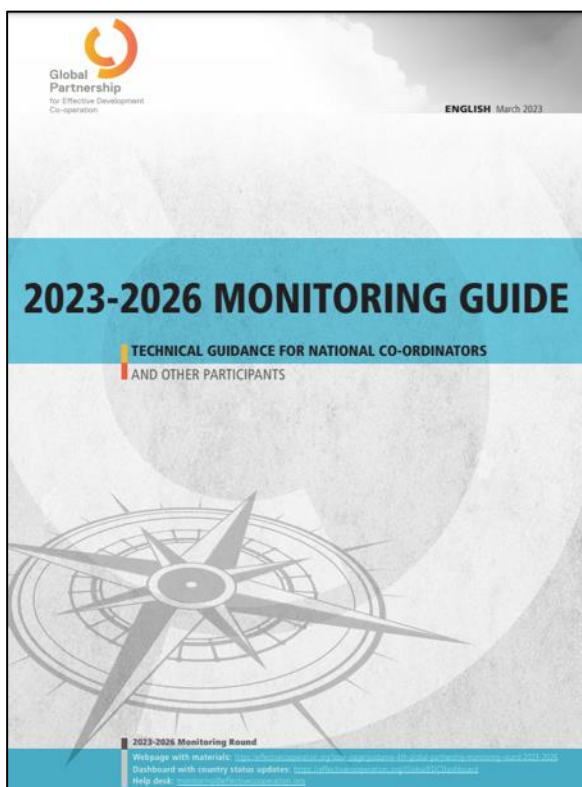


17.16.1: Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals

From 2020 to 2022, the GPEDC undertook [a comprehensive reform of the Global Partnership monitoring](#) based on collective reflection by GPEDC stakeholders on the challenges and achievements of the monitoring exercise following the 2018 Global Partnership monitoring round. UNDP, together with OECD as the JST, provided substantive support to the reform, which covered the monitoring process (how it is measured) and its framework (what is measured).

During the first quarter of 2022, following a new and strengthened monitoring proposal that was tabled in the [22nd GPEDC Steering Committee meeting](#), the OECD-UNDP JST conducted technical work based on the feedback received from virtual consultation in 2021. In May and June 2022, the revised monitoring proposal was again made available online for stakeholders' feedback. In addition, JST supported the GPEDC Co-Chairs in organising an [in-person multi-stakeholder workshop in the Republic of Benin](#) to gather further input. In July 2022, [the 23rd GPEDC Steering Committee meeting](#) approved the Global Partnership monitoring proposal for launch at the Summit in December 2022.

In addition, [the Kampala Principles Assessment was](#) developed as a new component of the monitoring framework that focuses on effective engagement with the private sector in partnerships. UNDP, together with OECD, provided technical inputs for the development of the Kampala Principles Assessment and facilitated outreach activities to collect country-level inputs from partner countries for the Assessment. The Kampala Principles Assessment component was approved at [the 24th GPEDC Steering Committee meeting](#) in October 2022.



Following the approval of the new Global Partnership monitoring proposal, JST drafted a [Monitoring Guide for National Coordinators](#). In order to verify whether the necessary information on its process for national coordinators, who are the main government focal points to take the lead in implementing the monitoring exercise at country level, was sufficiently captured in the monitoring guide, JST conducted pilot calls with Egypt, Kenya and Samoa in November 2022.

With more than 30 consultations throughout the 2020-2022 monitoring reform process across GPEDC constituencies under the leadership of the GPEDC Co-Chairs, the new Global Partnership monitoring process and framework was officially launched at the [2022 Effective Development Co-operation Summit](#) (Summit), also known as the 3rd High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership, and formally adopted through the Geneva Summit Declaration in December 2022.

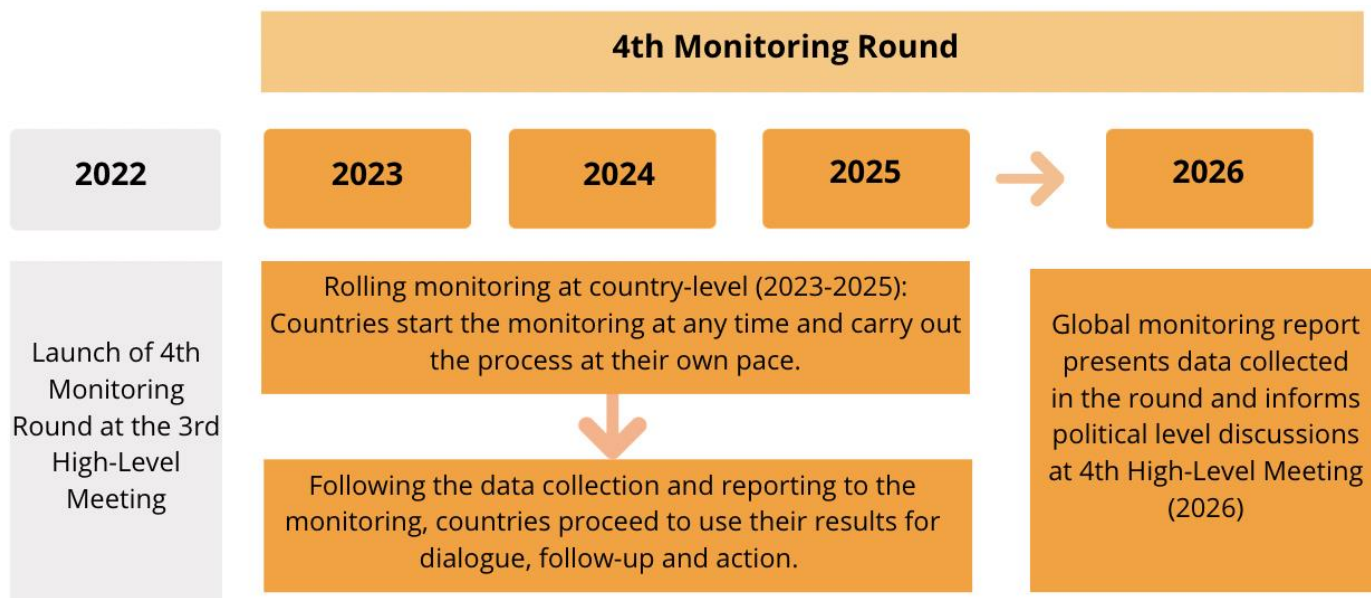


New features of the Global Partnership monitoring

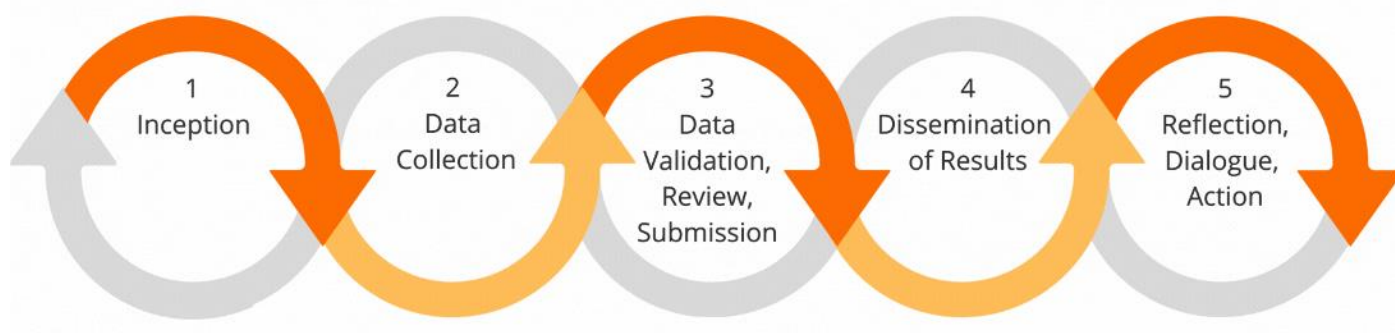
The 2023- 2026 Global Partnership monitoring round has been launched with new features to address challenges identified by stakeholders in previous Global Partnership monitoring rounds and respond to the changing landscape of development co-operation.

The 2023-2026 Global Partnership monitoring round allows for flexibility for participating partner countries to choose when they undertake the Global Partnership monitoring exercise within this period. Compared with a previously rigid timeframe when all countries would undertake the monitoring at once, partner countries can now begin the monitoring exercise at a time when it is best suited to the national context during the four-year global rolling round. In addition, countries are able to complete the monitoring exercise in a shorter or longer timeframe, as best suits their needs. This flexibility provides the possibility to anchor and institutionalise the monitoring exercise within other relevant country processes.

A further new element is the development of a user-friendly online reporting tool. Moving away from static spreadsheets, the online tool will facilitate the collection and reporting of data by National Coordinators and stakeholder focal points with a reporting role in the Global Partnership monitoring exercise.



The revised monitoring process has **a more robust Inception Phase** at the beginning of the process, during which a roadmap is prepared to guide country-level implementation and stakeholders are convened to launch the exercise in country. Another innovation in the Global Partnership monitoring process is the inclusion of **the Reflection, Dialogue and Action Phase**. In this phase, countries are encouraged to organise a multi-stakeholder dialogue and develop an action plan based on the results of the monitoring exercise, to spur behaviour change that leads to development co-operation that is more effective. This new phase builds on the lessons and successes of the 2021-2022 Country-led Action Dialogues, which were initiated in December 2020.



The new monitoring framework promotes collective accountability through the lens of the four effectiveness principles by measuring progress around four thematic dimensions. These are:

Four Dimensions:

- **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 co-operation and how development partners align and use them?

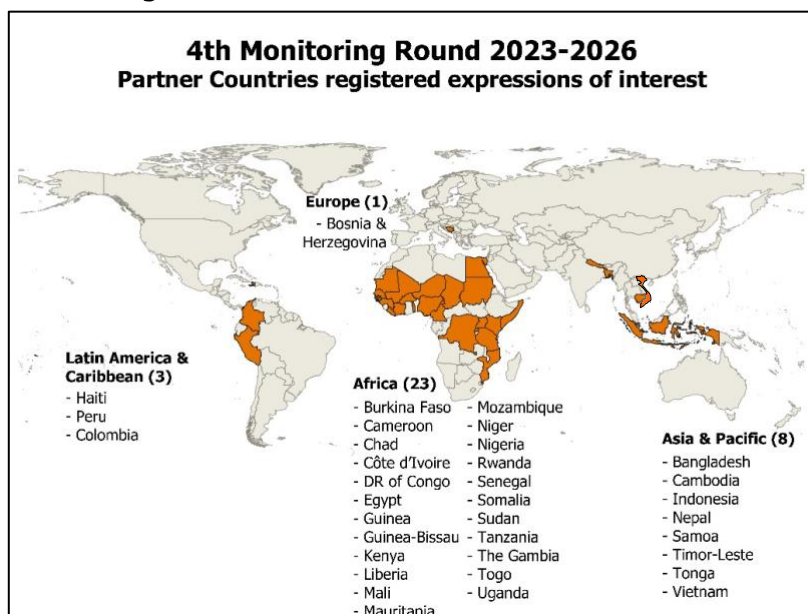
- **Transparency:** What actions are partner countries and development partners taking to make development co-operation transparent?
- **Leaving No One Behind:** How is everyone consulted and targeted in development co-operation? And is disaggregated data available to monitor progress?

The content of the new monitoring framework preserves comparability and continuity of trends by retaining all past measurements, with the exception of the previous Indicator 3 on public-private dialogue which was replaced by the Kampala Principles assessment.

	Principles	Dimension	Component	
Collective accountability	Country ownership – Focus on results – Inclusive partnerships – Transparency and mutual accountability	Whole-of-society	Engagement and dialogue	SDG 17.16.1
			Parliamentary oversight	
			Enabling environment for civil society organisations	
			Private sector engagement in development co-operation [Kampala Principles Assessment]	
		State and use of country systems	Planning	
			Respect country's policy space – SDG 17.15.1	
			Public financial management	
			National budget	
			Gender budgeting – SDG 5.c.1	
			Accountability mechanisms	
			Information management	
		Transparency	Procurement	
			Countries' action	
		Leaving no one behind	Development partners' action	
			Consultation	
			Targets and results	
		Data and statistics		

Outreach to partner countries to prior registration for the new Global Partnership monitoring round

Prior to the Summit, UNDP JST reached out to partner countries to gauge their interest in participating in the 4th Global Partnership monitoring round 2023-2026. Through this outreach more than 35 partner countries expressed their interest in leading the monitoring exercise in their countries around the world, helping to build momentum for the official launch of the 2023-2026 Global Partnership Monitoring Round at the Summit.



GPEDC's inputs to Global Reports and Voluntary National Reviews

UNDP, together with OECD, contributed to the [Inter-Agency Task Force Report on Financing for Sustainable Development in 2023](#), as the GPEDC is one of the development co-operation platforms which can help actors to navigate the changed landscape and accelerate behaviour change in line with the development effectiveness agenda. GPEDC's input highlighted that the new Global Partnership monitoring will provide evidence to governments and partners on the effectiveness of their joint actions to achieve the SDGs, including evidence on private sector engagement through development co-operation, which would contribute to scaling up blended finance through the Integrated National Financing Framework.

The OECD-UNDP JST produced a GPEDC brief for 20 partner countries' Voluntary National Reviews, based on previous country results from the Global Partnership monitoring, facilitating reporting on the three SDG indicators. This resulted in partner countries, such as Cameroon and Senegal, referring to the results of the Global Partnership monitoring in their Voluntary National Review reports.

Strategic Component 1: Support to policy and institutional reforms and capacity strengthening for advancing the effectiveness of co-operation on the ground

Output 2: An increased number of countries strengthen, or are taking action to strengthen, policy and institutional arrangements that support integrated approaches to planning; more efficient management of diverse development co-operation flows; and enhanced coordination and stronger multi-stakeholder partnerships

Support to Country-led Action Dialogues

During 2022, to promote the effectiveness of development co-operation at country level, UNDP JST provided technical support to partner countries to hold country-led, multi-stakeholder Action Dialogues. The 2021-2022 Country-led Action Dialogue initiative was instigated by the Co-Chairs of the GPEDC in December 2020, with the aim of bringing together diverse development stakeholders at the country level to build a shared understanding of why effectiveness matters and how to urgently scale up effective partnerships to maximise development impact for the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

UNDP provided substantive support to partner country governments in the preparation of their Action Dialogue. This included input to concept notes to ensure that the discussion addressed national development issues through a development effectiveness lens and encouraged active engagement from different development stakeholders to discuss challenges or opportunities for more effective development co-operation. UNDP JST also liaised with UNDP country offices and UN Resident Coordinator Offices to mobilise UN support for the Action Dialogues at country level.

As a result, by the end of 2022, 17 Action Dialogues had been completed in 15 countries, including two Action Dialogues in both Colombia and Honduras (see Table 1).

Table 1: Summary of countries conducted Action Dialogues

Country	Date	Action Dialogue Theme
Bangladesh	8 Aug 2022	SDGs localisation
Cameroon	8 Dec 2022	Better partnerships on development at the national and sectoral levels
Colombia	7 Dec 2021	South-South co-operation
Colombia	10 Feb 2022	Private sector engagement
Côte d'Ivoire	21 Nov 2021	Development partnership coordination
Dominican	3 Dec 2021	Effective use of available resources to address challenges caused by the

Republic		pandemic and climate change
Honduras	2 Oct 2021	Sustainable development and covid recovery
Honduras	22 Nov 2022	Addressing current national and global challenges, and presenting the objectives and priorities of their updated National Policy on Development Co-operation
Indonesia	9 Mar 2022	Private sector engagement
Lao PDR	17 Nov 2021	Mid-term review of national framework on the effectiveness and way forward to 2025
Liberia	16 Mar 2022	DP Coordination Mechanisms
Paraguay	27 Sep 2022	Follow-up and Monitoring of Development Co-operation: The case of the Co-operation Framework between the Republic of Paraguay and the United Nations
Peru	9 June 2022	COVID recovery and private sector engagement
Rwanda	24 Mar 2021	Review of Donor's Performance Assessment Framework, revitalization of coordination platform and Aid Information Management System
Tanzania	26 Nov 2021	Bridging the partnership gap between the central and local levels
Togo	30 Dec 2021	Potential approach to address challenges associated with the principles
Tunisia	3 Feb 2022	Private sector engagement

New evidence generated from Action Dialogues in 2022: nine country highlights

Bangladesh

To achieve the SDG targets at the local level, the government of Bangladesh has prioritised 39 SDG indicators, with some modifications for the national context, and an additional indicator that was selected to advance the commitment to leave no one behind including at the local level. During the Action Dialogue in Bangladesh, the government's activities to implement SDG localisation, including pilot projects supported by UNDP, were presented and participants

discussed how to strengthen SDGs localisation through the lens of development effectiveness. Various stakeholders including local authorities, private sector actors, civil society organisations and development partners highlighted key issues for further strengthening partnerships at the local level, including the importance of ensuring community engagement to understand context and issues at the local level.

Cameroon

The Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Development organised for their Action Dialogue to explore how to align development activities at sectoral level with the implementation of the National Development Strategy 2020-2030 by organising a series of sectoral workshops. After reflecting on challenges and necessary actions through the sectoral workshops, a roadmap for improving the effectiveness of development co-operation in Cameroon was developed. The Ministry organised a high-level multi-stakeholder dialogue titled “Validation Workshop on the Roadmap of the Action Dialogue for Effective Development Co-operation”, where participants agreed on the roadmap and recommendations that were developed through the Action Dialogue.

Colombia

During Colombia’s second Action Dialogue for Effective Development Co-operation, the private sector was recognized as having a crucial role to play in building and implementing effective multi-stakeholder partnerships for development co-operation. The Colombian Presidential Agency of International Co-operation (APC-Colombia) presented its strategy for multi-stakeholder partnerships for sustainable development, highlighting its aim to bring together different actors, including the private sector, around high-impact projects that contribute to Colombia’s national priorities and achieve progress in sustainable development. The discussion highlighted the need for the government to create more spaces for training, socialisation and networking with private sector actors. Enabling spaces for connection and co-creation could potentially lead to platforms to develop synergies between private entities and

development actors, generating multi-stakeholder partnerships with the power to deliver solutions to the most pressing and contextualised challenges focusing on subnational territories and communities most in need.

Honduras

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation of Honduras convened representatives from local and central governments, CSOs, the private sector and academia, as well as international development co-operation actors with the support from United Nations in Honduras, for the third Forum on the Effectiveness of Development Co-operation. The Action Dialogue in Honduras provided a multisectoral space for reflection on key development effectiveness issues, allowing participants to address current national and global challenges. The government presented its vision of effective development co-operation in Honduras and highlighted the main elements to be included in the “National Co-operation Policy for Sustainable Development with a Solidarity, Feminist and Effective Approach”. The Forum also contributed to the creation of a roadmap that will guide the multisectoral and multi-stakeholder policies and actions that need to be taken to improve and strengthen the effectiveness of development co-operation.

Indonesia

The Government of Indonesia recognises that non-state actors, particularly from the private sector, have an important role to play in development to achieve national development priorities. Given the limited availability of public resources and increasing development needs,

the Government aims to optimise the use of the existing sources of financing and to seek additional sources of financing for development. Against this backdrop, the scope of the Action Dialogue in Indonesia focused on private sector engagement in development co-operation by inviting various development stakeholders including the government, the private sector, CSOs, and bi-lateral/multi-lateral donors, among others. Key issues highlighted by several participants were about a participatory approach to engage stakeholders, especially local actors and beneficiaries in the planning and implementation of activities, and regarding a monitoring and evaluation mechanism with clear indicators to measure the progress of a project to ensure transparency of activities.

Liberia

The Government of Liberia, through the Aid Management and Coordination Unit at the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, organized a high-level field visit and Action Dialogue. The high-level field visit was a joint supervision mission between the Government of Liberia, development partners and stakeholders from civil society, with the aim to assess first-hand the results and impact of development assistance in the country.

The Action Dialogue in Liberia followed the high-level field visit, aimed at strengthening development co-operation and improving the effectiveness of aid management for results, in line with national development goals and priorities as set out in Liberia's national development plan, Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development. The Action Dialogue concluded with a draft Action Resolution to improve the management and transparency of development co-operation.

Paraguay

The Action Dialogue in Paraguay was held under the theme of "Multi-stakeholder Partnerships for Sustainable Development", with the aim of showcasing good practices in the multi-stakeholder process of building the framework for co-operation between the Government of Paraguay and the United Nations. The Government of Paraguay highlighted the importance of building multi-actor co-operation frameworks to identify challenges and take action to address them collectively. As recognised by the Government, this type of coordination between key development actors will strengthen co-operation and also serve as an impetus to further strengthen multi-stakeholder partnerships in the country to maximise development impact for recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and the implementation of the SDGs.

Peru

The Peruvian International Co-operation Agency organized an Action Dialogue with the aim of reflecting and sharing experiences on the role of multi-stakeholder partnerships, in particular the role of the private sector in the context of sustainable recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and in line with the commitments of the 2030 Agenda and the Principles of Effective Development Co-operation. During the Action Dialogue, the participants acknowledged the importance and benefits of the Kampala Principles for effective private sector engagement for sustainable development, and discussed practical ways for development co-operation actors working in the field to adopt the Kampala Principles in their future

engagement with the private sector, contextualized to the priorities and realities of Peru.

Tunisia

The Action Dialogue in Tunisia focused on how to better engage the private sector in development activities and on the implementation of the Kampala Principles, which aim to improve the effectiveness of

development partnerships with the private sector at country level. The Dialogue brought together stakeholders from the private sector, CSOs and bilateral and multilateral donors. Participants discussed key elements for successful stakeholder engagement, including efforts to improve the business environment, simple processes to facilitate private sector engagement, and ensuring communication channels between the private sector and governments.



Coordination support to Action Areas

Within the 2020-2022 GPEDC Work Programme, there were 10 thematic Action Areas implemented by multi-stakeholder groups. UNDP, together with the OECD, provided light coordination support to the Action Areas to enhance synergies among them and to anchor their activities at the country level.

Action Area 1.1 on demonstrating the impact of effectiveness

The Action Area 1.1 is one of the focus areas under the strategic priorities set out in the GPEDC 2020-2022 Work Programme. This Action Area, led by EU, was established in recognition of the need for the work of the Global Partnerships to demonstrate that effective development co-operation can achieve and sustain development impact and accelerate progress towards the SDGs.

UNDP JST provided support to informal consultations between the Action Area lead and partner country governments, including communicating the main elements of the Effectiveness to Impact (E2I) initiative with partner country governments and exploring their interest to potentially

implement a E2I project in their countries.

From 17 to 18 November 2022, the [International Research Conference on the Effectiveness of Development Co-operation](#) took place as one of the activities of the Action Area 1.1. with the aim to strengthen evidence for the effectiveness of development co-operation, in particular, the relationship between upholding the development effectiveness principles and better development impact. More than 80 researchers discussed research on aid effectiveness and its policy implications. These include both country and regional cases, mainly from Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and Asia, and analyses from thematic perspectives such as fragile contexts, private sector engagement, health, ownership, migration and evaluation, among others.

Action Area 2.1 on effective private sector engagement in development Co-operation

This Action Area works to raise awareness and support the implementation of the Kampala Principles on Effective Private Sector Engagement in Development Co-operation.

UNDP JST, in collaboration with Germany and the UNDP Business Call to Action (BCtA), supported the Action Area to explore good practices and realities on the ground, including challenges and opportunities, for private sector engagement in development co-operation. BCtA launched the Kampala Principles Community of Practice and organised a series of Community of Practice sessions with various stakeholders to support the uptake of the Kampala Principles. BCtA also supported the organisation of Action Dialogues focusing on effective private sector engagement in development co-operation in Colombia, Indonesia and Tunisia. Based on the key findings and lessons learned from the Community of Practice sessions and the country-level Action Dialogues on effective private sector engagement, BCtA developed the [Kampala Principles Private Sector Implementation Guidance Note](#).

In addition, the Action Area has developed the [Kampala Principles Toolkit](#) to provide stakeholders with practical guidance on how to design, implement and review policies to engage the private sector in development co-operation.

Action Area 2.3 on supporting country-led development effectiveness of South-South co-operation

This Action Area, led by APC-Colombia, supported global south partners to explore ways to define, monitor and assess the effectiveness of their South-South co-operation.

As one of the products, Colombia developed the [Pilot Self-Assessment Framework on the Effectiveness of South-South Co-operation](#) to capture different dimensions of South-South co-operation effectiveness based on a framework first developed by Mexico in 2017. Colombia piloted the Self-Assessment Framework within Colombia and six more countries: Bangladesh, Cape Verde,

El Salvador, Indonesia, Kenya and Mexico.

The Action Area also conducted research, with the lead of APC-Colombia and support by UNDP JST and UNDP Seoul Policy Centre, on how academia and southern partners understand and have views on assessing effectiveness of South-South co-operation, which was published as the [Assessing Development Effectiveness for South-South Co-operation \(SSC\): Perspectives from the Global South](#).

Action Area 2.7 on effective multilateral support

This Action Area, led by UNDP and coordinating views from the UN Sustainable Development Group, aimed to make a substantive multi-stakeholder contribution to the global discourse on an effective multilateralism based on the effectiveness principles, and how bilateral development partners can provide their support in an effective way through the multilateral system.

In 2022, the Action Area published the report "[Space for Change: Partner perspectives on an effective multilateral system](#)", which examines how bilateral development partners support the multilateral system, how consistent this is with the effectiveness principles, and options for the future to promote greater effectiveness and stronger partnerships around multilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA). This analysis was conducted across different types of partners, including development partners (including traditional bilateral partners), partner countries, multilateral partners (drawn from UN Development System agencies, but also development banks) and non-governmental partners.



effectiveness of South-South co-operation

The Global Partnership supports country-led efforts to strengthen the development effectiveness of South-South co-operation by promoting inclusive dialogue and sharing successful experiences.

[Detailed Work Plan](#) [Browse Resources](#)

PROMOTING COUNTRY-LED EFFORTS TO ENHANCE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SOUTH-SOUTH CO-OPERATION

Paragraph 11 of the Report of the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Co-operation (BAPA+40) calls for enhancing the development effectiveness of South-South co-operation (SSC), as a means to maximise its development impact. In this context, this action area brings together relevant stakeholders to examine how the effectiveness principles can apply in the context of SSC. It supports Southern partners as they undertake work to enhance the effectiveness of their co-operation efforts

Strategic Component 2: Global evidence-based policy dialogue and partnerships

Output 3: A strengthened mutual learning and knowledge exchange platform, facilitating the sharing of country-level evidence and learning from different modalities of development co-operation

One of the fundamental elements of the GPEDC's 2020-2022 Work Programme is to raise awareness of the work of the GPEDC, the results and impact of its achievement at country level, and to promote knowledge sharing. UNDP supports the GPEDC's efforts to deepen and broaden its knowledge base on good practices and innovative approaches to development effectiveness challenges through the [Global Partnership website](#) and its [Knowledge Sharing Platform](#) (KSP).

Support to Management of the KSP

In 2022, UNDP, together with the OECD, facilitated online consultations through the KSP to enable the GPEDC to engage with key working-level experts and development actors within and outside of the GPEDC community to produce relevant materials. The following consultations were conducted.

- Kampala Principles Toolkit
 - for [Development Partners](#) from 8 February to 31 March 2022
 - for [Civil Society](#) from 2 May to 7 June 2022
 - for [Trade Unions](#) from 2 May to 7 June 2022
 - for [the Private Sector](#) from 10 May to 7 June 2022
 - for [Partner Country Governments](#) from 14 to 28 September 2022
- [Bern Principles](#) on effective support to national statistical systems and the use of data for development. from 26 April to 20 May 2022.
- [The revised monitoring proposal](#) from 20 May to 3 June 2022
- [Partner country engagement on the Summit](#) from 19 May to December 2022
- [The draft Summit outcome document](#) from 15 September to 30 November 2022

Support to Management of the GPEDC Website

Throughout 2022, UNDP supported the maintenance and management of the GPEDC website, including through sourcing and mainstreaming original content for “[Stories of Progress](#)” and “[Blogs](#)”, which showcase the activities of partner country governments and highlight progress made in building key policies, processes and plans for more effective development co-operation at the country level. The following stories and blogs have been published on the GPEDC website:



Stories of Progress

- [An Effective Partnership for Development in Lao PDR](#)
- [Dominican Republic's Action Dialogue: Towards an Effective, Multi-Year Plan for International Co-operation](#)
- [Five Tools for More Effective Partnerships to Achieve the SDGs in the Democratic Republic of Congo](#)
- [How do Countries Manage their South-South Co-operation Activities?: The Cases of Mexico, Colombia and Indonesia](#)

Blogs

- [Invest in Development as an Effective Antidote for Future Crisis](#)
- [Managing 'Aid Bombardment Syndrome'](#)
- [Country Coordinating Mechanisms and Country Ownership: A Ghanaian Case Study](#)
- [Inclusive National Data to Leave No One Behind](#)
- [Is it Time to Renew the Development Effectiveness Agenda?](#)
- [Responding to Discontent in Latin America and the Caribbean: A Case for More Inclusive Ownership](#)
- [Scale & Digital Public Goods: Realizing the Effectiveness Principles for Longer-Term Development](#)
- [The Health Impacts of Development Effectiveness](#)
- [This Year's Summit could be a Game-Changer for Untying Aid](#)
- [What is BOT, and what makes it effective in promoting transparency and good governance?](#)
- [17 years of aid effectiveness: Where are we on 'effective' gender mainstreaming?](#)
- [GPEDC Summit: New monitoring framework gives hope for better development Co-operation](#)

To enhance the visibility of country-led development effectiveness actions, UNDP developed the [Global Dashboard](#), an interactive country activity map linked to the GPEDC website and the KSP, in the run-up to the Summit. The dashboard provides country-level information on development co-operation including relevant policies, development coordination mechanisms, status of implementation of the Global Partnership monitoring exercises, and others for more than 100 partner countries.



Partner Country Snapshot: **DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO**

Please click here if the information below needs to be updated

COUNTRY CONTEXT

Region: *Sub-Saharan Africa*
 Population size (2021): *92.4 million*
 World Bank income classification: *Low income country*
 GNI (2021): *\$1.99 billion*
 Human Development Index (2021): *0.479 (rank: 179)*
 Net ODA received in 2020: *3,377.6 million (USD)*
 Net ODA received (% of the GNI) 2020: *6.9%*
 Top 10 donors (2019-2020 average): *United States, International Development Association, Global Fund, EU, Institutions, United Kingdom, IMF, Germany, Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization, African Development Fund, Belgium.*

PARTICIPATION IN GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP MONITORING

2014 ✓ 2016 ✓ 2018 ✓ 2023 ✓

KEY GOVERNMENT ENTITY ON DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION

Ministry of Planning

COUNTRY MEMBERS ON THE PLATFORM

Partner Country Snapshot: **INDONESIA**

Please click here if the information below needs to be updated

Our Monitoring | Our Tools & Evidence | Partner Voices | Events

COUNTRY CONTEXT

Region: *East Asia and Pacific*
 Population size (2021): *276.6M*
 World Bank income classification: *Lower Middle Income*
 GNI (2021): *67.56 Billion (USD)*
 Human Development Index (2021): *0.705 (rank: 116)*
 Net ODA received in 2020: *1,232.9 Million USD*
 Net ODA received (% of the GNI) 2020: *0.1%*
 Top 10 donors (2018-2019 average): *Japan, Germany, Australia, France, United States, Global Fund, Norway, Korea, United Kingdom, Saudi Arabia.*

PARTICIPATION IN GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP MONITORING

2014 2016 2018 2023 ✓

KEY GOVERNMENT ENTITY ON DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION

The National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS)

COUNTRY MEMBERS ON THE PLATFORM

Ministry of

GPEDC Strategic Communication Products

Through the country-led Action Dialogues initiative, the evidence and lessons learned at the country level from these Dialogues highlighted the important role of effective development co-operation. In particular, that it is critical to engage relevant development stakeholders in national dialogues and mobilise all development resources to address the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic and recent crises, and to achieve the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda. Building on these learnings, UNDP, in collaboration with the OECD, developed a report that took stock of global and country efforts to make development co-operation more effective. The [GPEDC Special Summit Report](#) (PDF and an [online interactive](#) version) also informed decision-makers and their political commitments during the Summit.



▶ ABOUT THIS REPORT

This special report seeks to provide information for the Effective Development Co-operation Summit in Geneva, Switzerland, in December 2022. It considers the 2020-2022 Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC) work programme, including action, learning and debate at the country, regional and global levels. This programme has provided important information on development co-operation trends and a firm basis for reforming the GPEDC monitoring exercise, which is set to resume in 2023.

More specifically, it draws on evidence from a series of Action Dialogues, supported by the GPEDC and held at the country level across Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean in 2021 and 2022. Led by partner countries, these dialogues brought together stakeholders from across the development landscape to strengthen co-operation to urgently scale up partnerships for COVID-19 recovery and implement the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

This report explores the state of the debate on key development co-operation issues in different country contexts in relation to challenges faced. It presents evidence that validates the relevance of the Principles for Effective Development Co-operation (Effectiveness Principles) in today's dynamic and volatile global context. It illustrates progress towards mobilizing sources of development finance beyond official development assistance (ODA) through stronger development co-operation partnerships. Finally, it explains how the new monitoring exercise is expected to help strengthen effectiveness at the country level through a virtuous circle that reinforces collective accountability. Ultimately, this report consolidates the key evidence from the GPEDC to support country-level actions. It seeks to inform decision makers' political commitments during the Effective Development Co-operation Summit and advise practitioners in their response to the multiple shocks and challenges facing the world.

Box 1 ▶ The Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation

The GPEDC was established following the adoption of the Busan Partnership Agreement, with the aim of advancing the effectiveness of development efforts by all actors. The agreement was endorsed in 2011 by 161 governments and heads of multilateral and bilateral institutions, representatives of civil society and the private sector, parliamentarians and other stakeholders committed to strengthening the effectiveness of their development efforts.

Building on the aid effectiveness commitments made in Rome (2003), Paris (2005) and Accra (2008), Busan marked a fundamental shift in the effectiveness agenda, moving beyond a focus on traditional aid to a focus on development co-operation, which recognizes the important roles of diverse development actors, including civil society, the private sector, philanthropists and parliaments.

▶ PRINCIPLES FOR EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION

COUNTRY OWNERSHIP

Countries set their own national development priorities...

Development partners align their support to national priorities using country systems...

FOCUS ON RESULTS

Development co-operation is directed to achieving measurable results and progress is monitored...

INCLUSIVE PARTNERSHIPS

Development partnerships are inclusive, recognizing and building on the different and complementary roles of all actors.

TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY

Countries and development partners are jointly responsible for achieving set goals and ensuring that information is available to partners, citizens and beneficiaries.

UNDP also developed communication products on GPEDC activities for the following key global fora such as [5th UN Least Developed Countries Conference](#), [Financing for Development Forum 2022](#), [High-Level Political Forum 2022](#), [77th Session of UN General Assembly](#), 27th Climate Change Conference as well as for constituency-specific events such as IPU Assembly, UCLG World Congress and the [Business Call to Action Forum](#).

This also included organising four high-level side events at Financing for Development Forum 2022, High-Level Political Forum 2022, and 77th UN General Assembly, including coordinating content, speakers and interpretation, as well as drafting and disseminating media advisories, communication campaigns and press releases:

- [Global Stakeholders Call for 'Effective' Financing to Better Respond to Multiple Global Crises](#)
- [Principles-based Partnerships in Fragility and COVID: A Compass for Greater Development Impact](#)
- [Development Practitioners from 100 Countries Gather at the UN High-Level Political Forum to Strengthen National-Local Partnerships ahead of the 2022 Summit](#)
- [Facing Global Challenges in A New Era – UNGA Side Event Launches Report on Effective Multilateral Partnerships](#)
- Official Summit Press Release: [Geneva Summit Declaration Launches a New Way of Monitoring the Effectiveness of Partnerships](#)

In addition, UNDP disseminated various content through four newsletters through the UN SDG (Sustainable Development Group) Action Campaign networks and the following 12 GPEDC newsletters in 2022:

- [April 2022](#)
- [Special Edition: UN Financing for Development Forum 2022](#)
- [May 2022](#)
- [Special Edition: UN High-Level Political Forum 2022](#)
- [Special Edition: the GPEDC side event at UN High-Level Political Forum 2022](#)
- [August 2022](#)
- [September 2022](#)
- [Special Edition: the GPEDC side event at 77th Session of UNGA](#)
- [Special Edition: New Global Partnership monitoring](#)
- [Special Edition: Virtual registration for 2022 Effective Development Co-operation Summit – vol.1](#)
- [Special Edition: Virtual registration for 2022 Effective Development Co-operation Summit – vol.2](#)
- [Special Edition: Special Summit Report for 2022 Effective Development Co-operation Summit](#)



Strategic Component 2: Global evidence-based policy dialogue and partnerships

Output 4: High-level and inclusive engagement and visibility of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation strengthened through advisory, secretariat and communication support services to the Steering Committee and the Co-Chairs of the GPEDC

Output 5: High Level Meeting (HLM) organised to provide a forum for political dialogue and decision-making within the GPEDC

Support to Steering Committee Meetings

UNDP with OECD provided substantive and operational support for the GPEDC Co-Chairs and the Steering Committee members to organise two GPEDC virtual Steering Committee meetings in 2022.

The [23rd Steering Committee meeting](#) from 6 to 7 July 2022, approved the new monitoring framework and process for endorsement at the Summit and initiated a consultation process on the draft of the Summit outcome document within the Steering Committee constituencies.

The [24th Steering Committee meeting](#) from 18 to 19 October 2022, welcomed Indonesia and Sweden as the new GPEDC Co-Chairs, reviewed progress of the Summit outcome document towards the Summit, and approved the key metrics and main process of the Kampala Principles Assessment as part of the new Global Partnership monitoring. The Steering Committee members also agreed that a next GPEDC work programme would focus on the new Global Partnership monitoring round with concrete and practical activities at the country level.

2022 Effective Development Co-operation Summit



Photo above upper left: Ms. Amina J Mohammed, Deputy Secretary General, United Nations. **Upper right:** H.E. Mr. Christian Mwando Nsimba Kabulo, State Minister, Minister of Planning, Democratic Republic of Congo, and H.E. Mr. Thomas Gass, Ambassador, Assistant Director General, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation. **Lower left:** Mr. Vitalice Meja, Executive Director of Reality of Aid Africa. **Lower right:** Mr. Abdul Kalam Azad, Deputy Secretary, Economic Relation Division, Ministry of Finance, Bangladesh.

The GPEDC convened the Summit from 12 to 14 December 2022, with the aim to provide a platform for leaders to advance the thinking and collective action needed to apply the principles of effective development co-operation to address emerging challenges.

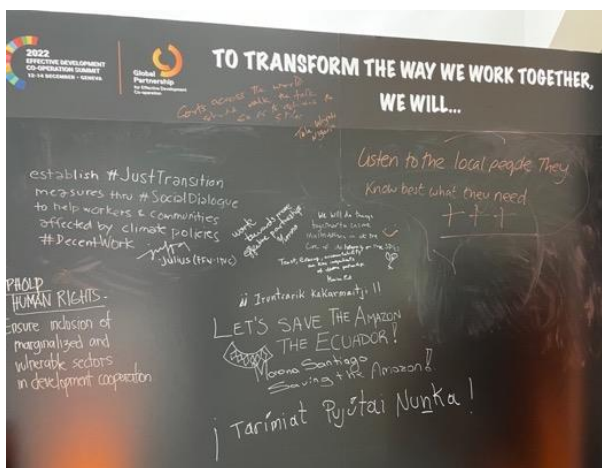
The Summit was attended by 664 participants from over 111 countries and 1,530 online. The high-level programme included opening by Ms. Amina Mohammed, UN Deputy Secretary General, H.E. Mr. Ignacio Cassis, President of the Swiss Confederation, H.E. President Sandu of Moldova and H.E. President Paul Kagame of Rwanda. Participants included 20 Ministers and 13 Vice-Ministers from Finance, Planning, Development Co-operation and Foreign Affairs ministries, five State Secretaries, and 12 Directors-General from OECD Development Assistance Committee member countries, eight CEOs and Senior Managers from the private sector, 29 foundations, 10 parliamentarians and over 60 civil society organisations, local governments, and other stakeholders.

Through discussions conducted with various key development co-operation stakeholders, the Summit adopted the [Geneva Summit Declaration](#), which reaffirms the need for effective development co-operation and its critical role in responding to crises, supporting sustainable recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and putting the world on track to achieve the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development. This Geneva Summit Declaration will serve as the basis for the development of the next GPEDC work programme, covering the period from 2023 to 2026.

In addition, the Summit launched the [4th Global Partnership monitoring round 2023-2026](#) which will provide the main data source of evidence to measure progress and take action on the commitments made by development actors and the shared principles of effective development co-operation.

At the closing session of the Summit, Indonesia and Sweden were announced as the new GPEDC Co-Chairs. The outgoing GPEDC's Co-Chairs, Bangladesh and Switzerland, reflected on the key successes and achievements of the past term. The incoming Co-Chairs, Indonesia and Sweden, as well as the remaining Co-Chairs, Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Non-Executive Co-Chair provided an outlook on the implementation of the Summit's outcomes and future priorities.

Photo below Upper left: Ms. Marie Ottosson, Deputy-Director General, Sida, Sweden. **Upper right:** Deputy Minister for Political Affairs, Law, Defence and Security, Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency, Indonesia and Ms. Claire Doole, Founder and Director, Claire Doole Communications. **Lower right (from left to right):** Ms. Sisomboun Ounavong, Director General of Department of International Cooperation, Ministry of Planning and Investment, Lao PDR, H.E. Ms. Phonevanh Outhavong, Vice Minister, Ministry of Planning and investment, Lao PDR, Ms. Suphatra Srimaitreephithak, Ambassador and Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Thailand to United Nations in Geneva, Ms. Ureerat Chareontoh, Director-General of Thailand International Cooperation Agency.



Preparation for the 2022 Effective Development Co-operation Summit

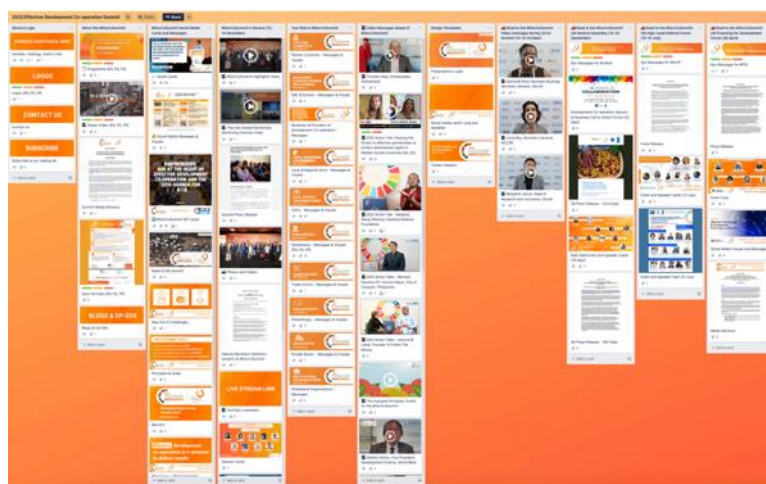
UNDP, together with OECD as JST, provided support to the GPEDC Co-Chairs and the Steering Committee members to prepare for the organisation of the Summit, in particular for the host country, Switzerland. There were two main tracks supporting the preparatory work, namely the Communication Track and the Organisational Track.

1. Communication Track

UNDP worked with external partners, mainly the UN SDG Action Campaign but also Atypica and Devex, to develop a range of products and deliverables during key events and work with key partners leading up to the Summit to promote a clear and politically engaging narrative before, during and after the Summit.

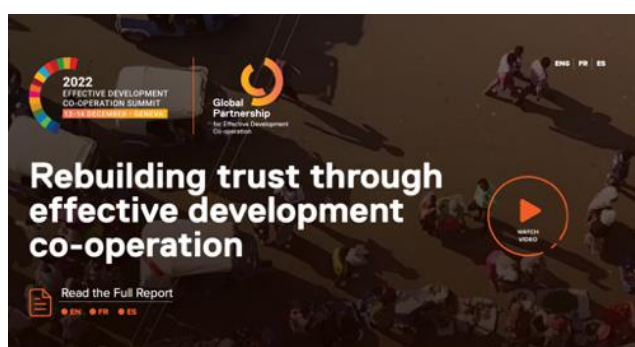
Building an Overall New Narrative:

UNDP developed a [Summit Communications Strategy and Plan](#) with the UN SDG Action Campaign. The Plan highlighted key deliverables and outcomes from January to December 2022 and set out official Summit branding, including for logos, flyers, the official hashtag #DevCoSummit and other communication product templates in three languages for consistency and impact throughout the Summit. In addition, the key messages on the who, what, why and when of the Summit were developed in consultation with the host, Switzerland, and OECD and UN SDG Action Campaign, and the messages were disseminated through a 'Save the Date' flyer. More than 350 files were made publicly available through an official Trello Board. A full impact report can be found [here](#). The collaboration also included the full branding of the virtual engagement platform as well as all signage and backdrops at the Summit.

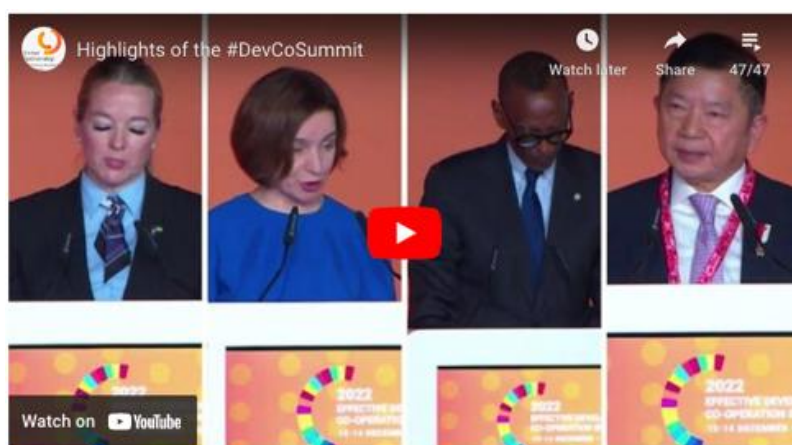


Promoting New Stories and Innovative Learning

UNDP launched a user friendly and visually-appealing Summit report webpage titled "[Rebuilding Trust through Effective Development Co-operation](#)", which summarised the current state of development co-operation, the key outcomes of the GPEDC Work Programme (e.g. Monitoring, Action Dialogues, private sector engagement). This Summit report webpage aimed to build new political momentum and narrative for the Summit. UNDP also worked with the UN SDG Action Campaign to develop the script and Atypica to build the website. The webpage had 124,211 website hits with 25,367 highest hits on 14 December 2022.



In addition, mass social media video content was developed in the run up to the Summit, including two videos, one on the [Summit](#) (who, what, why, when) and another on the [new way of monitoring](#) that was promoted before and during the Summit. Additionally, 17 video assets were developed with stakeholders. After the Summit, [13 interviews](#) and a [Summit highlights video](#) were also produced.



UNDP co-created 10 constituency-specific messages in collaboration with 25 Steering Committee members. The goal of these messages was to provide Steering Committee members with a strong pitch for why their constituency matters and what they hope to achieve at the Summit. The messages were made in consultation with the UN SDG Action Campaign to ensure they were easy to understand and tailored to each constituency. Steering Committee members, such as CPDE, IPU,

WINGS and UCLG, shared these messages with their constituencies to increase their understanding of the Summit and encourage them to attend and actively participate in the Summit.

UNDP together with the UN SDG Campaign also enhanced media engagement ahead and during the Summit with 29 media mentions in the year 2022 around GPEDC and the Summit. These media mentions included media from a wide array of countries including Canada, Indonesia, Qatar, Rwanda Switzerland, Sierra Leona, Thailand, Viet Nam. During the Summit, through the host, UNDP also become the main liaison with a new media partnership with Devex which held 6 interviews that will be disseminated in 2023.

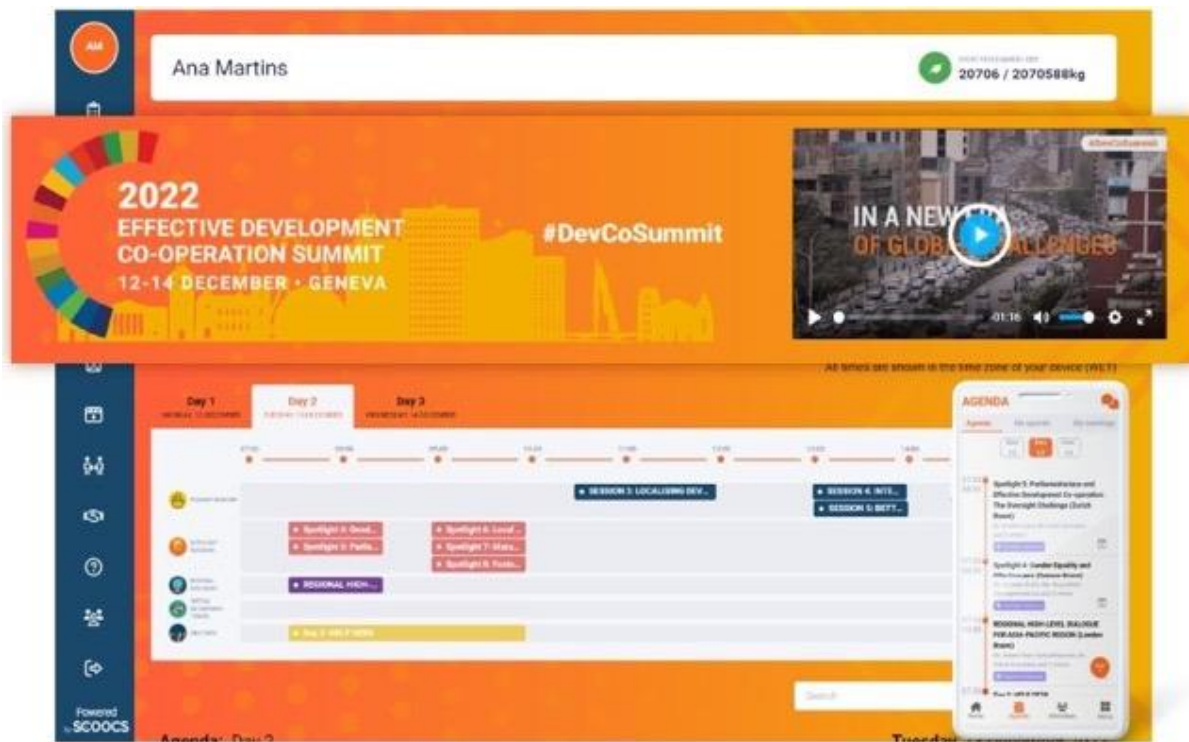
2. Organisational Track

UNDP together with OECD supported the GPEDC to develop a hybrid programme for the Summit with 27 engaging sessions, including nine plenary sessions, opening, and closing session as well as 13 spotlight sessions and three regional dialogues.

At the Summit, the UNDP with OECD also led the overall coordination and management of the Summit onsite, working closely with the host, production, interpretation, and virtual teams. An SDG Zone, as well as a media zone, was organized for interactive activities outside of the official programme. The UN SDG Action Campaign and Devex, as official media partners, with 7 onsite members, set up and managed the SDG and media zones where various interviews, sound bites, photos were captured from Summit participants. These videos and photos were uploaded in real time on a [shared online Google portal](#) to engage online audiences and give them a behind the scenes view of the Summit.



UNDP coordinated and managed the virtual engagement platform vendor 'SCOOCs', a junior consultant and the UN SDG Action Campaign to develop a fully customized, interactive virtual platform for the Summit that used GPEDC branding and an easy-to-use interface for online attendees to have the same experience as those attending in-person.



UNDP was responsible for the entire procurement process for the virtual engagement platform provider and to ensure smooth running of the platform. UNDP also worked with SCOOCs to develop and launch a corresponding Android and Apple app for the 2022 Summit's onsite attendees. The app and platform ensured that all could easily follow the programme and the Summit's activities.

The Way Forward

Building on the momentum of the 2022 Effectiveness Summit and the Geneva Summit Declaration, in 2023 it will be critical to formulate a new GPEDC 2023-2026 Work Programme that can drive action in behaviour change at country level towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the SDG half-way point. In parallel, it will also be essential to ensure that the GPEDC Joint Support Team has access to adequate, balanced and predictable resources to support implementation of the 2023-2026 Work Programme.

In the Geneva Summit Declaration, the GPEDC stakeholders reconfirmed that the principles of effective development co-operation remain relevant in responding to crises, supporting sustainable recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and achieving the 2030 Agenda. The Declaration commits GPEDC stakeholders to further promote the principles at the global, regional and country levels and to support the renewed Global Partnership monitoring exercise.

The 4th Global Partnership monitoring round will kick off in 2023 and will be a central element of the GPEDC 2023-2026 Work Programme. Strong partner country uptake to lead the exercise will be critical to maintain political momentum of the 2022 Effectiveness Summit and generate new data on the effectiveness of partnerships. Partner countries that previously conducted an Action Dialogue will be able to link follow-up processes from the Dialogue to the monitoring exercise in order to continue national dialogue on effectiveness issues. Anchoring the monitoring exercise within relevant national systems and processes will be key in terms of ensuring that the exercise informs national priorities, enables evidence-based policy making, while also reducing transaction costs for partner countries. To this end, UNDP Country Offices as well as UN Resident Coordinator Offices can support National Coordinators to explore how the monitoring exercise can be best aligned with other country activities, as well as in ensuring that the required support is mobilised and availed. Furthermore, the new, more robust monitoring process provides the groundwork for countries to ensure that the exercise is inclusive and multistakeholder throughout, and for all stakeholders to better translate the Global Partnership monitoring results into practical action for behaviour change at country level for more effective partnerships.

Going forward, in 2023 and beyond, the Global Project will support the preparation and implementation of the GPEDC 2023-2026 Work Programme. Through the roll out of the monitoring exercise, including strong uptake from partner countries and engagement with a diverse range of development actors, together with strategic communications and knowledge products, the team will push ahead with this next chapter for the GPEDC.

Annex I. Financial Project Execution in 2022 (Provisional)

The table below is a provisional financial report of available resources and expenditures under the *Global Project for Managing Development Co-operation Effectively* in 2022. Please note that figures in this report are provisional and that UNDP certified donor reports will be produced in mid-2023 for contributing partners.

The expenditure totals reflect the actual expenses disbursed in 2022. The total '*Resources Available for 2022*' is the total amount of resources for 2022 from the roll over balance from 2021 and contributions received in 2022 excluding the amount intended for the 2023 workplan.

The total resources available for 2022 is for a workplan that included the recruitment of a Programme Coordination Analyst and Policy Programme Specialist on Service Contracts. A Travel Associate and Junior Programme Coordination Analyst was also recruited to provide support for the Summit in Geneva in for which full payroll funds needed to be secured at the initiation of the recruitment in 2021 to be filled in 2022. The table below shows the commitments for renewal of current personnel contracts that extend to several months in 2023.

I. Resources Available for 2022 (USD)		2,593,124.12	
Third Party Cost Sharing Donor Contribution		2,216,023.88	
In-Kind Contribution (UNDP) ¹		377,100.24	
Output	(USD)	Budget	Expenditures
Output 1: Monitoring of Effective Development Co-operation		342,871.83	334,759.53
Output 2: Global policy dialogue, country implementation initiatives, improved knowledge sharing, and learning for more effective development Co-operation solutions		372,469.34	370,201.15
Output 3: Visibility of the Global Partnership strengthened through events and communication initiatives		388,600.00	367,844.51
Output 4: Secretariat and advisory services to the Steering Committee and co-chairs, including travel facilitation for Steering Committee meetings		169,084.50	120,876.01
Output 5: Third High Level Meeting (HLM) organised to provide a forum for political dialogue and decision-making within the GPEDC		667,987.00	411,147.25
Total		1,941,012.67	1,604,828.45
II. Contractual Obligations (USD)		1,113,918.86²	

¹ UNDP Support In-Kind; Effectiveness Group GPEDC Project Manager and Effectiveness Group Team Leader (20%)

² Contractual obligations consist of personnel costs for staff contract extensions and HLM3 specific activities.

Annex II. List of Donors in 2022

Listed below is a breakdown of donor contributions under the *Global Project for Managing Development Co-operation Effectively* in 2022. The figures in this report are provisional. The official certified donor reports will be released to all contributing partners around June 2023.

The table below indicates the total amount of contributions received in 2022 including earmarked funding for the GPEDC Third High Level Meeting from the following donors: Germany (BMZ), European Commission (EC) and Korea (ROK). The total available resources indicated below will be utilized for the 2022 workplan of the Global Project as well as activities that carry over to 2023.

Opening Cash Balance/Rollover from 2021 (USD)	1,652,657.04
Contributions received in 2022 (USD)	1,677,286.00
CANADA	264,706
SWEDEN (SIDA)	491,304
EUROPEAN COMMISSION (EC)	202,440
SWITZERLAND (SDC)	200,000
GERMANY (BMZ)	221,836 ³
KOREA (ROK)	297,000
Total Resources Available for 2022 and 2023 (USD)	3,529,943.04⁴

³ Includes BMZ contribution with the second tranche 53,248 USD expected in 2023.

⁴ This includes 200,000 USD expected additional income from SDC to be received in 2023.

Annex. III Log-Frame Summary

Strategic Component and Output	Planned Activities/Indicators	Baseline in 2021 (If applicable)	Results in 2022
Support to policy and institutional reforms and capacity strengthening for advancing the effectiveness of co-operation at country level			
Output I The Global Partnership monitoring framework is refined, strengthened and implemented to support global accountability and mutual learning on effective development co-operation.	1.1. Support the strengthening of the Global Partnership monitoring framework including support for comprehensive reform of the Global Partnership monitoring framework	A new monitoring proposal developed and its key elements were endorsed at the Global Partnership's Steering Committee meeting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The monitoring reform was completed. The new Global Partnership monitoring was launched at the 2022 Effective Development Co-operation Summit.
	1.2 Production of Global Partnership monitoring report	The last monitoring report published in 2019.	The GPEDC Special Summit report was published.
	1.3 Support country-led monitoring through demand-driven advisory and helpdesk	-	Not applicable (the monitoring was under the reform process in 2022)
Output II An increased number of countries strengthen, or are taking action to strengthen, policy and institutional	2.1 Global scanning/scoping and synthesis of analytical work, good practices, and case studies through supporting the Action Dialogues	No written summary available on findings from an Action Dialogue.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 summary reports of the Action Dialogues were published on the GPEDC website. Good practices, case studies etc. shared on KSP (see the Output III)

arrangements that support integrated approaches to planning; more efficient management of diverse development co-operation flows; enhanced coordination and stronger multi-stakeholder partnerships	2.2 Demand driven and pilot support to country-led initiatives of implementation through support to the Action Dialogues	8 countries hosted the Action Dialogue in 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9 countries organised the Action Dialogues in 2022 (including Honduras which conducted in 2021 as well). The cumulative number of the Action Dialogue countries is 15.
	2.3 Provision of policy and programme guidance and support on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coherent policy frameworks and institutional mechanisms for managing diverse co-operation for development Integrated development finance information management systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidance and support through the outreach of Action Dialogues provided. Context-specific Global Partnership monitoring profiles and inputs for Voluntary National Review developed. Inputs for a global report (the Inter- Agency Task Force: IATF Report) provided. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidance and support through the outreach of Action Dialogues provided. Inputs to a global report (the Inter-Agency Task Force: IATF Report) were provided. GPEDC input document for Voluntary National Review based on the Global Partnership monitoring data was developed and shared with partner countries.
Global evidence-based policy dialogue and partnerships			
Output III A strengthened mutual learning and knowledge exchange platform, facilitating	3.1 Extent/reach of fully functional demand-driven Knowledge Sharing Platform (KSP) where knowledge products and innovative solutions are shared and exchanged ⁵	3	3

⁵ Scales 0 to 3 (3=knowledge platform with more than 7 stakeholder-led community spaces actively sharing knowledge and solutions, more than 350 knowledge products and solutions shared, and with more than 150 KSP members; 2=knowledge platform with more than 4 stakeholder-led community spaces actively sharing knowledge and solutions, more than 250 knowledge and solutions shared, and with more than 50 KSP members; 1=knowledge sharing platform with 2 stakeholder-led community spaces actively sharing knowledge and solutions, more than 200 knowledge products and solution shared, and with more than 50 KSP members; 0=knowledge platform with more than 200 knowledge and solutions shared)

the sharing of country-level evidence and learning from different modalities of development co-operation.	3.2 Number of substantive online dialogues or, webinars organised (cumulative)	8	8
	3.3. Number of Stories of Progress and blogs published (cumulative)	8	12
Output IV High-level and inclusive engagement and visibility of the Global Partnership strengthened through advisory, secretariat and communication support services to the Steering Committee and the Co-Chairs of the Global Partnership.	4.1. Number of inclusive and substantive Steering Committee meetings concluded with key decisions or agreements	2	2
	4.2. Number of strategic policy briefs produced annually to inform global and regional policy dialogue	8	8
	4.3. A series of high-profile substantive side events and facilitation of Member States led consultation	4	4
Output V Support to High-Level Meeting and/or Senior-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation.	5.1 Number of participants in the Summit virtually and in-person, and adoption of the political outcome document	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 664 physical participants and 1,530 online participants from 111 countries. • The Geneva Summit Declaration was adopted.



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For more information: www.undp.org

Image: Cover, <https://stock.adobe.com>; page 6, 7, 8, 12 and 31, [GPEDC Photo Library for 2022 Effective Development Co-operation Summit](#).