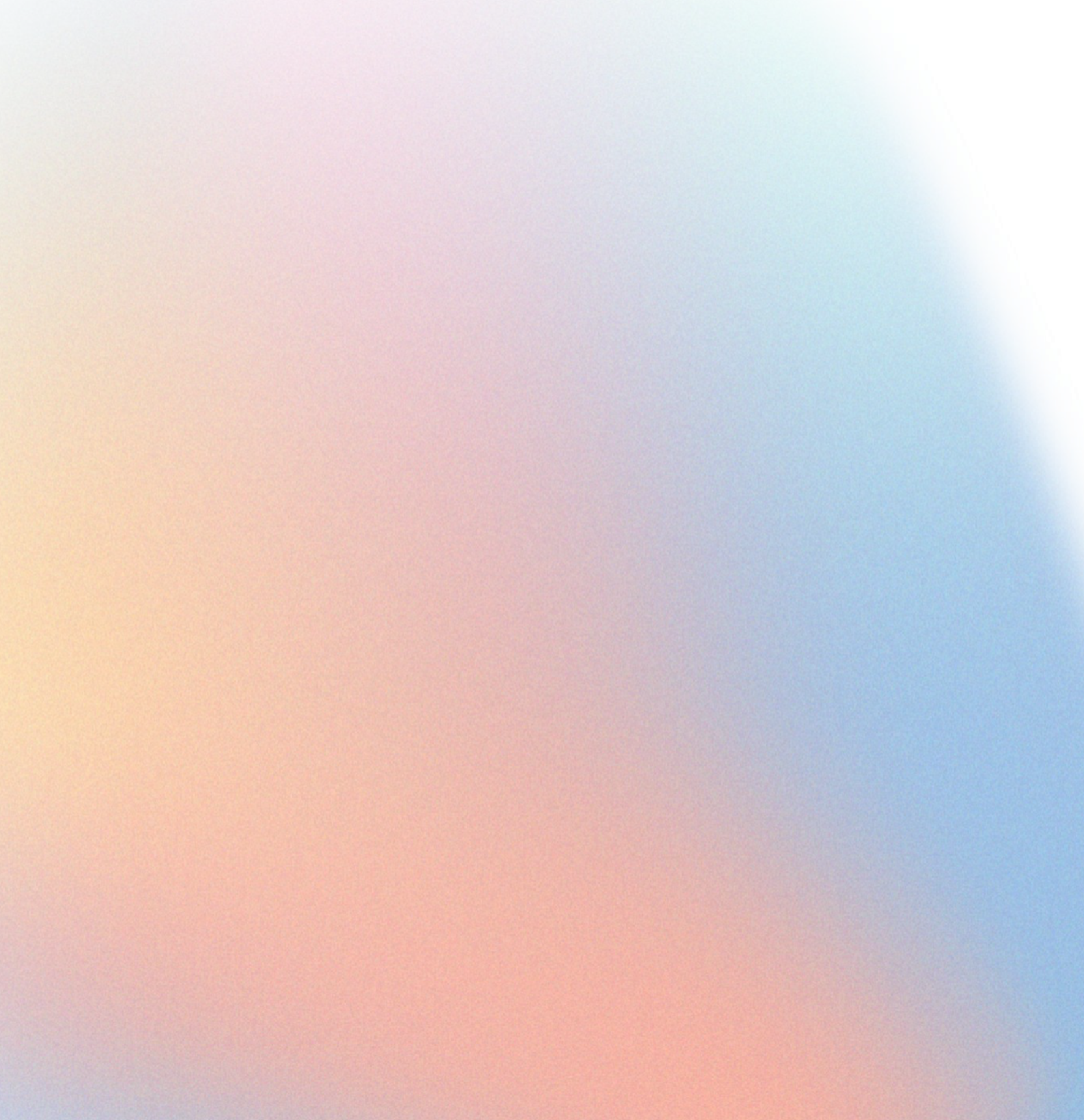




ANNUAL STATUS REPORT 2025

Global Project for Managing Development
Co-operation Effectively

JULY 2026



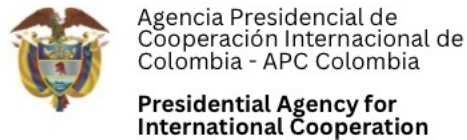
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UNDP GLOBAL PROJECT CONTRIBUTION PARTNERS:

In 2025, the Global Project on Managing Development Co-operation Effectively was financially supported by Canada, Colombia, the European Commission, the Republic of Korea, Sweden and Switzerland to implement the priorities outlined in the Global Project document that are in line with the 2023-2026 Work Programme of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation.



ACRONYMS

- **ABAS:** Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States
- **AUDA-NEPAD:** African Union Development Agency - New Partnership for Africa's Development
- **Bappenas:** Indonesian Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency
- **BERA:** UNDP's Bureau for External Relations and Advocacy
- **CPDE:** CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness
- **CSO:** Civil Society Organization
- **DCO:** Development Coordination Office
- **FfD4:** Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development
- **g7+:** Group of Seven Plus
- **GPEDC:** Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation
- **HLD:** High-Level Dialogue
- **JST:** Joint Support Team
- **KOICA:** Korea International Co-operation Agency
- **LAP:** Learning and Acceleration Programme
- **OECD:** Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
- **PIFS:** Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
- **SCM:** Steering Committee Meeting
- **SDGs:** Sustainable Development Goals
- **SSC:** South-South co-operation
- **UNDP:** United Nations Development Programme
- **VNR:** Voluntary National Review

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The year 2025 marked a pivotal moment for international development co-operation. As countries approach the deadline for the 2030 Agenda, intersecting global crises—including geopolitical tensions, constrained fiscal space, declining Official Development Assistance, rising debt burdens, and mounting climate impacts—continued to shape development priorities. At the same time, the **Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development (FfD4)** in Seville and growing momentum around a **2030 Pact for Effective Development Co-operation (2030 Pact)** demonstrated renewed political attention to the quality, impact, and effectiveness of development co-operation.

It is in this context that the UNDP carried out its work on the **Global Project on Managing Development Co-operation Effectively** in 2025, delivering on three strategic components in line with the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation's (the 'Global Partnership') 2023-2026 Work Programme. This 2025 Annual Status Report provides an overview of these key results achieved by the UNDP JST for the UNDP Global Project over the past year in the areas of **1) monitoring, 2) policy action, and 3) advocacy**. The UNDP team that undertook this work is part of the Global Partnership's OECD-UNDP Joint Support Team (UNDP JST hereafter).

The rollout of the Global Partnership's 4th **monitoring round** entered a critical phase in 2025, with the start of the year marking the deadline for partner countries to commence data collection. UNDP JST provided intensive support to partner countries in the pre-inception and inception phases, enabling several countries to overcome bottlenecks and transition to data collection. By the end of 2025, **44 countries completed data collection**. UNDP JST supported countries entering the final reflection, dialogue and action (phase 5) stage of the monitoring exercise. In parallel, the team delivered a **dedicated training module for middle-income countries** through the Korea International Co-operation Agency's (KOICA) Learning and Acceleration Programme, supporting peer learning and discussions on how to assess the effectiveness of South-South co-operation (SSC).

UNDP JST also achieved results in the area of **policy action** in 2025, supporting eight countries – **Dominican Republic, Honduras, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Uganda, and Zambia**—to complete inclusive, country-led Action Dialogues as part of the final phase (phase 5) of the monitoring exercise. In these Action Dialogues, governments and other country-level stakeholders came together to interpret monitoring results, identify underlying challenges and opportunities, and translate evidence into concrete policy commitments on development effectiveness. In addition, **Burkina Faso and Yemen** took action on their monitoring results by adapting phase 5 to their national contexts and taking steps toward strengthening policy frameworks and institutional mechanisms for development co-operation. UNDP JST also prepared a growing cohort of countries expected to advance to phase 5 in 2026. Finally, UNDP JST provided substantive support to **two Steering Committee Meetings** in 2025, facilitating partner

country engagement and contributing to decisions on the **2030 Pact**, preparations for a **5th monitoring round**, and deliberations around a **potential 4th High-Level Meeting** (hereafter referred to as a **High-Level Dialogue** or ‘HLD’).

In 2025, UNDP JST led major **advocacy and communications** efforts, ensuring that evidence from the monitoring exercise informed global dialogue on financing for development. This included organising high-level events and informal meetings during the FfD4 preparatory process, supporting the Global Partnership’s substantive engagement at FfD4, and producing communications packages, key messages and coordinating partner country interventions. UNDP JST also led substantive preparations for the **2025 Busan Global Partnership Forum**, which convened more than 400 participants and strengthened global momentum for effective development co-operation. Another major milestone was the launch of the Global Partnership’s **new website**, designed to enhance the accessibility of monitoring results and effectiveness resources. Throughout the year, UNDP JST continued to produce news articles, blogs, stories of progress, videos, newsletters in three languages, and targeted social media campaigns to amplify effectiveness messages globally.

As reflected in this report, throughout 2025, significant progress was made to advance the Global Project on Managing Development Co-operation Effectively. Looking ahead to 2026, UNDP JST will continue to advance the Global Project through ongoing support to the **finalization of the Global Partnership’s 2023-2026 Work Programme** and development of a new work programme. In 2026, UNDP JST will also support the **finalization of the 2023-2026 monitoring round** and **preparations for the 5th monitoring round (2027-2030)**, the launch of the **Global Partnership 2026 Progress Report**, the integration of a **new data visualization tool** into the Global Partnership’s website, and continued support to global political processes, including a **High-Level Dialogue**.

This report is prepared by the Effective Development Co-operation team. The team constitutes the UNDP JST and is part of UNDP’s Bureau for External Relations and Advocacy (BERA).

ABOUT THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP AND THE UNDP GLOBAL PROJECT

About the Global Partnership

The Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation ('Global Partnership' or 'GPEDC') is the primary multi-stakeholder vehicle for driving the effectiveness of all types of development co-operation to deliver sustainable development. By convening partners around the four effectiveness principles – *country ownership*, *focus on results*, *inclusive partnerships*, and *transparency and mutual accountability* – the Global Partnership is helping countries catalyze their SDG progress by:

- Bringing partners together in a **principle-led** approach, fostering trust, and by
- Generating data for an **evidence-based** approach, empowering policy action.

Figure 1: Graphic explaining the four principles of effective development co-operation



Source: Global Partnership website (effectivecooperation.org)

At the heart of the work of the Global Partnership is its monitoring exercise. The monitoring is a partner country-led exercise to promote collective accountability on the effectiveness of development co-operation. Guided by the four principles, the monitoring tracks progress of partner countries, development partners and other actors in implementing their agreed commitments to more effective development co-operation. The monitoring exercise drives behaviour change by focusing on *how* stakeholders partner at the country level for better development results.

In 2025, the work of the Global Partnership, and support provided by UNDP JST, continued to be guided by the [2023-2026 Work Programme](#). The overall vision of the Work Programme is to strengthen the effectiveness of development co-operation to spur progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The UNDP JST delivers on its core functions through the Global Project on Managing Development Co-operation Effectively ('Global Project') in line with the three core outputs of the Work Programme, which are to:

1. **Generate evidence through the new monitoring exercise:** The Global Partnership monitoring framework is refined, strengthened, and implemented to

support global accountability and mutual learning on effective development co-operation.

2. **Drive informed policy dialogue & action through country dialogues, strategic partnerships and the achievement of the SDGs:** 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.
3. **Foster political awareness, behaviour change and uptake through targeted advocacy and outreach:** A strengthened mutual learning and knowledge exchange platform, facilitating the sharing of country-level evidence, and learning from different modalities of development co-operation.

About the UNDP Global Project

As part of the OECD-UNDP JST, UNDP JST works to strengthen effective development co-operation by supporting the work of the Global Partnership. Within the JST, UNDP brings to the Global Partnership its substantive and operational footprint, network, and infrastructure at global, regional, and country levels as well as collaboration across the UN development system. Functions supported by UNDP as part of the JST center around policy work related to effective development co-operation, support to country-level implementation, particularly to anchor the Global Partnership monitoring in country-led efforts to spur implementation of the 2030 Agenda, as well as knowledge sharing, communications and advocacy on development effectiveness. Moreover, UNDP cultivates a robust effectiveness community through management of strategic communication and knowledge sharing solutions in coordination with the UN development system.

Specifically, the following tasks are **carried out by UNDP JST**:

- **Co-Chairs:** UNDP, together with OECD, provides strategic advisory support and guidance for Co-Chairs to take decisions and forge consensus.
- **Steering Committee and Work Programme:** UNDP, together with OECD, provides strategic advisory support to facilitate Steering Committee decision making.
- **Senior- and High-level Meetings and inputs to other meetings** (Financing for Development Forum, High-Level Political Forum, etc.): UNDP and OECD provide substantive support based on membership and type of event.
- **Monitoring:**
 - *Pre-inception and inception phases:* UNDP leads on partner country outreach and is the main responsible actor for this phase.
 - *Data collection and review:* UNDP contributes on specific pre-agreed tasks.
 - *Country-level dialogue, action planning and follow-up phases:* UNDP leads and is the main responsible actor to support partner countries with country level action during this phase of the monitoring exercise.
 - *Results analysis and reporting:* Joint responsibility of OECD and UNDP.

- **Advocacy and strategic communication, learning and knowledge management:** UNDP leads advancement of the effectiveness agenda through strategic communications, advocacy and knowledge management by positioning the Global Partnership and country-level engagement within the broader global development co-operation discourse.

KEY RESULTS ACHIEVED IN 2025

Output 1: Monitoring

The Global Partnership [monitoring exercise](#) is the main source of evidence that tracks stakeholders' commitments on effectiveness, empowering partners and building trust in an era of global challenges. The data from the exercise helps countries and their partners to assess the progress they have made, while also being the official source of country and global level data on three SDG indicators: [5.c.1](#), [17.15.1](#) and [17.16.1](#).

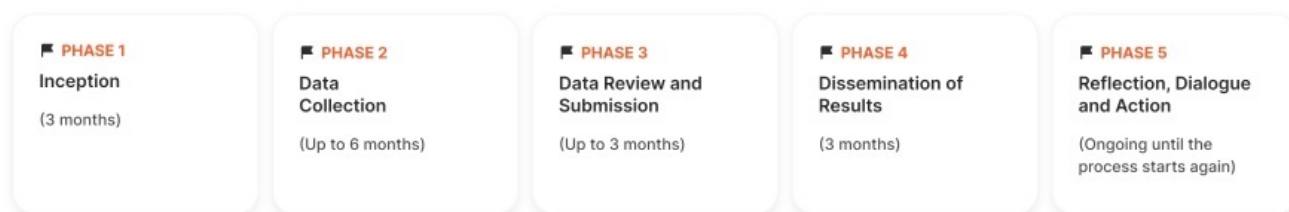
Since 2011, more than 100 partner countries have led the monitoring exercise in collaboration with hundreds of development partners and other actors. The first three global monitoring rounds took place in [2014](#), [2016](#), and [2018](#). From 2020-2022, a inclusive and comprehensive reform of the monitoring exercise – both what is collected (the *framework*) and how (the *process*) – aimed to ensure that the exercise continues to remain relevant and meet the evolving needs of stakeholders.

Finalization of the 2023-2026 Monitoring Round

The 4th Global Partnership monitoring round was launched in January 2023 and 60 partner countries committed to leading the exercise. By the end of 2025, 44 countries completed data collection. The results for those countries that completed data collection in 2025 were reflected by UNDP JST on the Global Partnership's website so interested parties could follow the progress of participating countries in real time.

At the country level, the monitoring exercise entails the following five phases:

Figure 2: The five phases of the Global Partnership monitoring exercise



Source: Global Partnership website (effectivecooperation.org)

Throughout 2025, UNDP JST provided ongoing support to participating partner countries through regular written outreach and virtual meetings with National Coordinators to track progress, identify bottlenecks, and facilitate the ongoing rollout of the monitoring exercise.

In all participating partner countries, UNDP JST liaised regularly with UN country level staff, including UNDP Country Offices and UN Resident Coordinator Offices to provide ongoing technical and coordination support to partner countries on request. This follow-up helped triangulate perspectives on implementation challenges and explore how UN country representatives could further support and follow up with partner country governments to accelerate preparations.

Despite the support provided, almost two years into the monitoring round, many of the participating countries had stalled progress in rolling out the exercise. Partner countries in the inception phase were notified in November 2024 that the deadline for commencing the data collection phase for the 2023-2026 monitoring round was 1 January 2025. For a variety of reasons, there were a more than a dozen countries that did not meet the deadline to start data collection in early 2025; however, while the deadline had passed, for a handful of these, UNDP JST was able to support them in early 2025 to continue to data collection.

Therefore, in 2024 and continuing into early 2025 the UNDP JST worked closely with National Coordinators and UN country level teams to unblock delays in the inception phase and accelerate countries' transition into data collection. This included many virtual meetings to support the partner country governments with tailored guidance and troubleshoot challenges. UNDP JST held at least one such meetings with Bangladesh, Chad, Dominican Republic, Madagascar, Mozambique and Viet Nam in 2025. While 16 countries ultimately discontinued participation, this targeted assistance enabled several others to resume progress, complete national kick-off meetings (in the Dominican Republic, Madagascar, and Mozambique) and successfully move to the data collection phase.

Image 1: Kick-off meeting held in Madagascar in January 2025



Source: Government of Madagascar, Ministry of Economy and Finance

Following data collection, the UNDP JST leads on supporting partner countries with the reflection, dialogue and action phase of the monitoring (phase 5). More information on UNDP JST's support to phase 5 can be found in the section of the report on Policy Action (p. 12).

Key progress in 2025:

- 22 countries entered data collection
- 32 countries finished data collection

- 25 countries entered phase 5
- 22 Country Results Briefs published in the Global Partnership's website
- 9 countries took action as part of phase 5

Effective Development Co-operation Training for Middle-Income Countries

UNDP led the delivery of a one-day training module within a two-week Learning and Acceleration Programme (LAP) on 26 September 2025 in Seoul to a group of representatives from 10 middle-income countries. The LAP was organized as part of KOICA's capacity-building programme for officials from middle-income countries providing development co-operation. The theme of the Global Partnership's module was ["Effective Development Co-operation, GPEDC and the Effectiveness of South-South Co-operation: Driving Impact and Effectiveness of our Systems, Policies and Practices."](#)

The LAP was well attended by a wide range of middle-income countries, with 19 participants representing Argentina, Colombia, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Peru, Thailand, and Türkiye. At the conclusion of the training, KOICA and participants thanked UNDP JST and expressed satisfaction with the training and enthusiasm for bringing learnings from the exchanges within the Global Partnership's module of the LAP back to their countries.

Drawing on their valuable and varied country-level experience, participants in the LAP provided input to and feedback on the development of Colombia's draft framework for assessing the effectiveness of SSC. Colombia, together with UNDP JST, utilised the feedback to inform and revise the draft framework with the intention to invite additional countries to help shape the framework through an online survey leading to a pilot implementation in 2026.

Image 2: Participants from 10 countries attended the training



Source: UNDP JST

Output 2: Policy Action

Reflection, Dialogue and Action on Monitoring Results

The final **reflection, dialogue and action phase (“phase 5”)** of the Global Partnership monitoring exercise is a unique opportunity for all actors to reflect on the monitoring results, discuss underlying explanations of the monitoring findings, and collectively identify and agree on ways to make development co-operation more effective. It is a **crucial feature of the Global Partnership monitoring exercise** that aims at generating behaviour change for stronger development impact through inclusive follow-up and country-level dialogue, learning, and joint action.

UNDP JST supported partner country governments to use evidence and results from the Global Partnership monitoring exercise to drive inclusive, action-oriented policy dialogue in phase 5 of the monitoring exercise. This centred around the provision of technical advisory support and tailored guidance for planning and convening multi-stakeholder Action Dialogues. UNDP JST encouraged partner country governments to lead this phase of the monitoring exercise with strong political leadership, whole-of-government and whole-of-society engagement, and where possible alignment or integration with national processes such as development co-operation forums, national development plans, Integrated National Financing Frameworks and SDG-/Voluntary National Review (VNR) processes. UNDP JST also facilitated peer learning among participating partner countries and produced targeted knowledge products to support the rollout of phase 5. Detailed guidance notes and presentations were made available in [English](#), [French](#) and [Spanish](#), complemented by a [phase 5 flyer](#) to support national outreach and planning.

In addition, where needed, UNDP JST disbursed seed funding to partner country governments, channelled through UNDP Country Offices, to enable inclusive and well-coordinated national dialogue processes that convert monitoring insights into concrete commitments for more effective development co-operation. In 2025, such seed funding for a total amount of 111,588 USD was provided to Cambodia, Ghana, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Madagascar, Nigeria, Paraguay, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Vietnam, and Zambia.

Additionally, in 2025 UNDP developed a [Compendium of Tools and Templates for Phase 5](#) offered in English, French and Spanish to support National Coordinators in preparing for reflection on the monitoring results and planning for multi-stakeholder Action Dialogues. The Compendium provides adaptable templates for concept notes, outcome documents, planning calendars, invitations, power point presentations, and other pre-designed tools. Designed to avoid a one-size-fits-all approach, the Compendium allows countries to tailor tools to their national priorities and monitoring findings.

In 2025, 8 countries – Dominican Republic, Honduras, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Uganda, and Zambia – completed an inclusive Action Dialogue to reflect on the monitoring results. The following table shows examples of outcomes resulting from these Action Dialogues. Please consult country outcome documents ([Dominican](#)

[Republic](#), [Honduras](#), [Indonesia](#), [Lao PDR](#), [Nigeria](#), [Sierra Leone](#), [Uganda](#), [Zambia](#)) for more details.

Table 1: Countries that completed an Action Dialogue in 2025 and examples of select resulting outcomes

Country	Period / Format	Select commitments from the outcome document discussed/agreed at the Action Dialogue
Dominican Republic	November 2025 / Held a technical multi-stakeholder workshop and a high-level roundtable on international co-operation.	- Strengthen the national statistical system and the production of disaggregated data through inter-institutional co-ordination and a national framework of indicators. - Integrate all co-operation flows and actors into the National System of International Development Co-operation through an updated regulatory framework that clarifies institutional functions and incorporates all flows and non-governmental stakeholders.

Image 3: Participants in the Dominican Republic's multi-stakeholder Action Dialogue on 24 November 2025



Source: Ministry of the Presidency of the Dominican Republic

Honduras	August–September 2025 / Hosted online technical workshops and a multi-stakeholder Action Dialogue.	- Strengthen the existing Co-operation Management Platform as the official registry for international co-operation programmes and projects. - Strengthen the Honduran Sustainable Development Co-operation Effectiveness Roundtable as the central dialogue and co-ordination platform for managing, monitoring and evaluating international co-operation flows.
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Image 4: Participants gathered for Honduras' Action Dialogue on 23 September 2025



Source: UNDP Honduras Country Office

Indonesia	December 2025 / Hosted a multi-stakeholder Action Dialogue.	- Establish a formal multi-stakeholder platform for development co-operation and institutionalise predictable, inclusive civil society engagement guidelines. - Establish a national development co-operation regulation defining roles for the planning, budgeting, procurement, reporting, and monitoring of externally financed projects.
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Image 5: Participants gathered for Indonesia's high-level multi-stakeholder Action Dialogue on development effectiveness in Jakarta on 17 December 2025

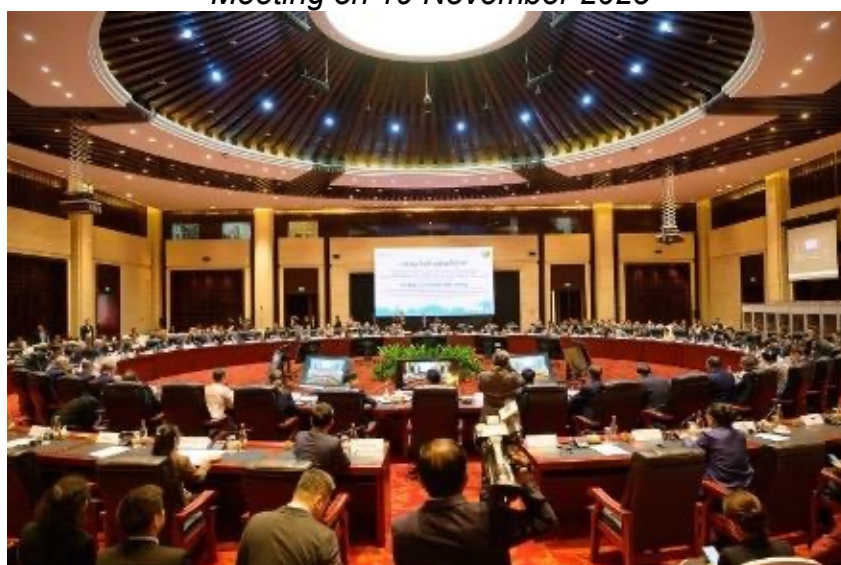


Source: UNDP Indonesia Country Office

Lao PDR	November 2025 / The dialogue process was integrated into the 14th High-	Strengthen country systems and institutional capacity by streamlining administrative procedures for Official Development Assistance and improving public financial
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	Level Round Table Meeting in November 2025, which adopted the Third Vientiane Declaration on Partnerships for Effective Development Cooperation.	management, audit and procurement systems. • Modernise transparency and accountability systems by upgrading the aid management platform to capture all forms of development finance, reviving the Official Development Assistance Management Information System, digitalising procurement and ensuring regular publication of financial reports.
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Image 6: Over 300 participants gathered for Lao PDR's 14th High-Level Round Table Meeting on 19 November 2025



Source: Lao PDR Round Table Process Secretariat

Nigeria	August 2025 / Held a multi-stakeholder Action Dialogue.	• Institutionalise a bi-annual multi-stakeholder development dialogue to engage the government, parliament, civil society, the private sector, academia and communities in co-creating development initiatives. • Integrate development co-operation reporting into parliamentary budget sessions by 2026 to ensure stronger legislative oversight. • Jointly agree on country-level performance targets for each development partner by December 2025 to improve alignment and accountability.
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Image 7: Participants from government, development partners, civil society, and the private sector gathered at Nigeria's multi-stakeholder Action Dialogue in Abuja on 29 August 2025



Source: Federal Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning of Nigeria

Sierra Leone

June–July 2025 / Held a technical dialogue in June and a high-level Action Dialogue in July.

- Strengthen national statistical systems and data infrastructure by mobilising resources for household surveys, SDG monitoring, and the medium-term review of the National Development Plan, in co-ordination with Statistics Sierra Leone, the National Monitoring and Evaluation Agency, and the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development.
- Improve parliamentary oversight by enhancing technical capacity and ensuring a fully functional information management system.
- Develop and operationalise a mutual accountability framework that includes joint assessments of development co-operation.

Image 8: Participants gathered at Sierra Leone's high-level reflection dialogue in July 2025



Source: Government of Sierra Leone

Uganda	February–November 2025 / Led a series of meetings, including a high-level presentation at the National Partnership Forum in February and stakeholder-specific consultations in November.	• Finalise and validate the Joint Accountability Results Framework by refining indicators, baselines and targets, and aligning them with National Development Plan programme structures. • Strengthen national systems by prioritising the use of public financial management, procurement and monitoring and evaluation systems.
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Image 9: Participants in Uganda's November 2025 stakeholder consultations with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), private sector actors, and government entities



Source: Office of the Prime Minister of Uganda

Zambia	April–October 2025 / Organized a series of consultations culminating in a high-level Action Dialogue.	• Prepare an Annual Development Co-operation Report consolidating development partner support, submit it to parliament, and publish it online. • Engage development partners to develop effective mechanisms to track support provided outside the national budget. • Collaborate with development partners to support the development of a comprehensive Development Co-operation Information Management System.
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Image 10: Representatives from the Government of Zambia, development partners and stakeholders gathered in October 2025 to reflect on the monitoring results, identify priority actions, and prepare an action-oriented outcome document to guide follow-up actions



Several other countries also advanced in the reflection, dialogue and action phase of the monitoring exercise. **Burkina Faso and Yemen adapted the reflection, dialogue and action phase to their country contexts.** While the National Coordinators in these countries reported that a multi-stakeholder dialogue to discuss the results was not possible, both took action to reflect on the results.

Burkina Faso published a detailed country report in June 2024 following an inclusive technical consultation on the monitoring results.¹ Dissemination of the monitoring results focused on translating findings into policy measures, including a presentation to the Council of Ministers, public sessions, and follow-up workshops with government, development partners, civil society, and the private sector. These activities aimed at promoting joint reflection and peer learning in line with effectiveness principles of mutual accountability and inclusive partnerships.

Yemen conducted technical and bilateral consultations in 2025 with over 12 ministries and 19 development partners to identify priority actions based on the monitoring results. Despite ongoing political challenges and fragmentation, this inclusive process aimed at fostering shared ownership of the findings and helped establish a formal coordination architecture with clear terms of reference.

Beyond the abovementioned countries, UNDP JST also provided **technical support to a wider group of partner countries as they prepared for phase 5.** These preparatory activities — including briefings, coordination workshops and advisory sessions — helped national teams interpret their monitoring results, plan inclusive Action Dialogues, and align forthcoming events with national planning and coordination frameworks.

¹ Burkina Faso's technical consultation was held in 2024, however, information on Burkina Faso's dialogue, reflection and action process was not received in time to be included in the 2024 Annual Status Report and is therefore included in the 2025 Annual Status Report. The log-frame summary (Annex III) has been retroactively updated accordingly.

UNDP JST will continue supporting the growing pipeline of countries expected to hold Action Dialogues in 2026.

Global Reporting on Monitoring Results

In 2025, UNDP JST, together with OECD, contributed to the following global reporting processes:

- The [Sustainable Development Goals Report 2025](#): UNDP JST provided the most recent data and related storylines on SDG indicators 5.c.1, 17.15.1 and 17.16.1 using emerging results from the 2023-2026 monitoring round, for inclusion in the 2025 SDG report. UNDP JST also provided success stories on SDG areas of focus.
- Funding Compact: UNDP JST provided inputs to Funding Compact indicator 6.2 using emerging results from the 2023-2026 monitoring round.
- Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for SIDS (ABAS) Framework: UNDP JST provided inputs towards finalization of the ABAS, which led to inclusion of indicator 6.1.1 that uses results from the 2023-2026 monitoring round.

Support to Steering Committee Meetings

UNDP, together with OECD, provided substantive and operational support to the Global Partnership Co-Chairs and the Steering Committee members in organising two Steering Committee Meetings in 2025. Within the JST, UNDP leads on engagement with **partner country Steering Committee members**, as well as the following members: **Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS), African Union Development Agency - New Partnership for Africa's Development (AUDA-NEPAD), and the Group of Seven Plus (g7+).**

The [29th Steering Committee Meeting](#) was held virtually from 14-15 May. In attendance were **20 representatives from 10 partner countries**, including the g7+ represented by Somalia, as well as a representative from AUDA-NEPAD. At a time of unprecedented pressures on aid budgets and changes in the international development co-operation landscape, Steering Committee members discussed key priorities for the Global Partnership in preparation for FfD4, the 2025 Busan Forum and a potential 4th High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership. Members **agreed with a Co-Chair proposal to consider launching the [2030 Pact for Effective Development Co-operation](#)** as a Seville Platform for Action Initiative. With support from UNDP JST, Yemen, Sierra Leone, the UN Resident Coordinator Office in Indonesia, and a representative for the Zimbabwean CSO 'NAYO' shared their experiences in a multi-stakeholder discussion as part of the Steering Committee Meeting session on using evidence and dialogue to drive learning and actionable outcomes at the country level.

The [30th Steering Committee Meeting](#) took place on the margins of the Busan Global Partnership Forum in Seoul, Republic of Korea on 1 October. In attendance were **14 representatives from 7 partner countries**, including the g7+ represented by Somalia. Meeting in person for the first time since 2023, Steering Committee members reflected on using momentum from FfD4 to drive effectiveness action, **agreeing to leverage the**

2030 Pact to drive country-level action and knowledge sharing. Furthermore, members **agreed to prepare for a 5th monitoring round to generate fresh evidence** to feed into post-2030 deliberations. Finally, members discussed a possible High-Level Dialogue of the Global Partnership.

Image 11: Global Partnership Co-Chairs (Indonesia, Sweden, Democratic Republic of Congo and the CSO Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (CPDE)) welcome members to the 30th Steering Committee Meeting



Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Korea

Image 12: The representative of Somalia/g7+ makes remarks at the 30th Steering Committee Meeting



Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Korea

UNDP JST provides ongoing support to the representative of the UN development system in the Steering Committee, a seat currently held by the **UN Development Coordination Office (DCO)**. For both Steering Committee Meetings held in 2025, UNDP JST provided preparatory support, including briefing notes and substantive

materials, for DCO participation in Steering Committee Meetings. UNDP JST works closely with DCO to fulfill their role on the Steering Committee, and to provide support to UN Resident Coordinators, UNDP Resident Representatives and UN Country Teams in countries undertaking the monitoring exercise.

Engagement with PIFS and AUDA-NEPAD was challenging in 2025 due to institutional changes and shifting priorities in both organizations. UNDP JST broadened outreach beyond PIFS and AUDA-NEPAD's Steering Committee representatives to reboot engagement. Furthermore, UNDP JST ensured that representatives were invited and briefed for the 2025 Busan Global Partnership Forum. In 2026, consideration will be needed on how to increase engagement of members at Steering Committee Meetings and more broadly to advocate for effectiveness agenda champions.

Output 3: Advocacy and Communications

Within the JST, UNDP leads the Global Partnership's advocacy and outreach activities. This includes, among other things, the implementation of the 2023-2026 Advocacy & Outreach Plan. The objective of the Global Partnership's advocacy and outreach is to foster political awareness to provoke behaviour change and uptake of effective development co-operation and systematic learning, in turn promoting action towards implementation of the SDGs.

Engagement in Strategic Events

Preparatory Process for the 4th International Conference on Financing for Development (January – June 2025)

FfD4 was a major advocacy opportunity for development effectiveness and the Global Partnership in 2025. Throughout 2025, UNDP JST was therefore involved in supporting Global Partnership Co-Chairs and Steering Committee members to raise the profile of development effectiveness on the road to FfD4.

During the preparatory process for FfD4, UNDP JST – jointly with OECD JST – supported and convened a series of high-level knowledge-sharing and policy events to amplify policy messages from Global Partnership monitoring results and strengthen global political momentum for effective development co-operation. These engagements on the margins of the FfD4 outcome document negotiations and preparatory committees ('PrepComs') ensured that evidence from the 2023–2026 Global Partnership monitoring round informed global policy processes.

Ahead of the FfD4 conference in July 2025, UNDP JST organised and supported **two informal meetings** (one additional meeting was held in 2024), **one side event**, and a **Member State briefing** to build alignment across constituencies on the importance of development effectiveness. As part of these advocacy efforts, UNDP JST drafted background notes and inputs, prepared high-level talking points, coordinated partner-country interventions, and supported communications and post-event follow-up. These meetings include the following:

- On the margins of the 3rd PrepCom (10-14 February 2025), UNDP JST led the organization of the “[Second Informal Meeting on Development Effectiveness and FfD4](#)” for the Global Partnership on 11 February. Hosted by the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations, the informal meeting convened representatives interested in development effectiveness to discuss how to raise the profile of the effectiveness agenda on the road to FfD4. It was an opportunity to exchange views and reflect on the [Zero Draft of the FfD4 Outcome Document](#), which had circulated prior to the meeting.
- Building on the second informal meeting and strong collaboration with the Republic of Korea on effectiveness issues in the run up to FfD4, UNDP JST led preparations for a Global Partnership side event on 13 February, with support from Sweden and the Republic of Korea, entitled “[Development Effectiveness and the Quality of Financing: Looking Towards 2030 and Beyond](#).” The side event convened stakeholders to explore effectiveness progress made so far and discuss the challenges the global community must overcome to ensure progress in development effectiveness and the quality of financing beyond 2030.

Figure 3: Flyer developed by UNDP JST for the side event at PrepCom3



Source: UNDP JST

Image 13: Panelists at the Global Partnership's PrepCom3 side event



Source: UNDP JST

Image 14: Participants in the Second Informal Meeting on Development Effectiveness and FfD4 hosted by the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations



Source: UNDP JST

- UNDP JST delivered a briefing to 23 participants from 20 Member States on the Global Partnership and development effectiveness at UN headquarters in New York on 28 March. The purpose of the briefing was to ensure that Member States had adequate background information on the development effectiveness agenda and the Global Partnership, and to answer any related questions they might have. Subsequently, UNDP and OECD JST jointly drafted and distributed a

[background document on development effectiveness and the Global Partnership](#) which was used by Member States in the context of the FfD4 negotiations.

- On the margins of the 4th PrepCom (28-29 April 2005), UNDP JST led the organisation of the “[Third Informal Meeting on Development Effectiveness and FfD4](#)” for the Global Partnership on 28 April. The informal meeting was an opportunity to exchange views and reflect on the [First Draft of the FfD4 Outcome Document](#) that was circulated prior to the meeting.

Image 15: Participants in the Third Informal Meeting on Development Effectiveness and FfD4



Source: UNDP JST

These engagements gathered partner country governments, development partners, civil society, parliamentarians, and private sector actors to:

- Elevate the importance of development effectiveness in the FfD4 outcome document;
- Share early insights from the Global Partnership monitoring exercise;
- Coordinate messaging and advocacy across stakeholders; and,
- Highlight progress and challenges at country level, including through emerging Country Results Briefs.

Working closely with UN Member States, particularly the Republic of Korea, UNDP JST advocated for the inclusion of development effectiveness commitments in the FfD4 outcome document. UNDP JST supported this through the informal meetings and public side events elaborated upon above.

These efforts were rewarded with the explicit recognition of the Global Partnership and the four core principles of development effectiveness in the FfD4 final outcome document, the [Compromiso de Sevilla](#). Furthermore, “development effectiveness” was prominently added to the title of the section on international development co-operation, signaling a renewed urgency to drive action on the effectiveness of all types of

development co-operation, including North-South, South-South and Triangular co-operation, the effectiveness of multilateral development banks and climate finance.

4th International Conference on Financing for Development (July 2025)

Beyond the preparations and lead-up to FfD4, UNDP JST also supported the Global Partnership's substantive engagements at FfD4 in Seville. UNDP JST contributed to drafting background materials and messages that were delivered at FfD4, coordinated partner country interventions, and facilitated the organization of a high-level side event and a press launch event, which highlighted the role of whole-of-society partnerships, transparency, and evidence in driving more effective development co-operation.

Organized by UNDP JST, the side event on 1 July 2025 held in Sevilla at the FfD4 conference and entitled "[Using Evidence and Dialogue to Drive Action: Towards a '2030 Pact for Effective Development Co-operation'](#)," celebrated the FfD4 outcome document and its strong statements on the importance of upholding long-standing effectiveness principles. The side event was sponsored by Sweden with support from other Co-Chairs: the Democratic Republic of Congo, Indonesia, and CPDE. With participation from three ministers and other high-level speakers, the side event launched the [2030 Pact for Effective Development Co-operation](#), a [Seville Platform for Action Initiative](#) that marks a step change in collective ambition to realize the promise of effective co-operation in the wake of a new development paradigm.

Furthermore, on 2 July 2025, UNDP JST supported the official press launch event of the 2030 Pact by drafting talking points and coordinating partner interventions. UNDP JST also supported partner country mobilization, and together with OECD support, helped secure 13 partner countries as signatories to the 2030 Pact.

Figure 4: Flyer developed by UNDP JST for the side event at FfD4



Source: UNDP JST

Image 16: Panelists at the Global Partnership's FfD4 side event



Source: UNDP JST

The *Compromiso de Sevilla* was successfully adopted at FfD4 in July 2025, and as noted above, explicitly recognizes the Global Partnership and the four core principles of development effectiveness. Further information can be found in the Global Partnership's [news article](#) on the FfD4 outcome document.

Busan Global Partnership Forum (October 2025)

Hosted by the Republic of Korea, UNDP JST led the substantive and organizational preparations for the 2025 Busan Global Partnership Forum. Bringing together over 400 participants from governments, civil society, business and international organizations, the Forum focused on translating FfD4 outcomes into practice, reviewing progress based on emerging Global Partnership monitoring results, and showcasing country-led reforms inspired by evidence.

UNDP JST led all substantive aspects, including developing the programme, drafting session concept notes, identifying speakers, coordinating key communication messages and communication products, and preparing the [Forum Summary](#). The Forum strengthened global political commitment, promoted knowledge exchange, and laid the groundwork for a potential High-Level Dialogue in 2026, reinforcing the role of monitoring evidence in shaping more effective development co-operation globally.

Image 17: Photo of panelists and participants at the 2025 Busan Forum



Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Korea

Image 18: A speaker addresses the crowd during the 2025 Busan Forum



Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Korea

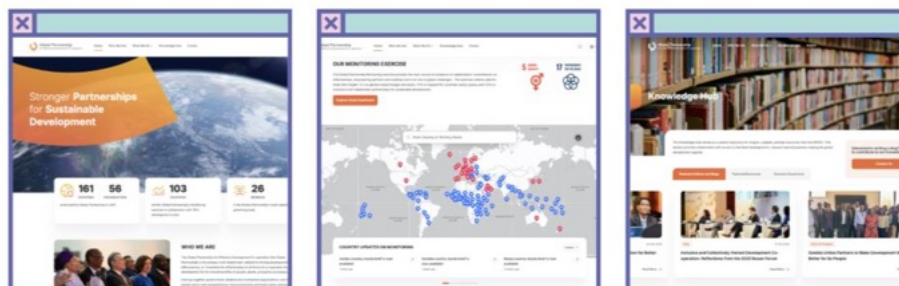
Development and Dissemination of Communications and Advocacy Products

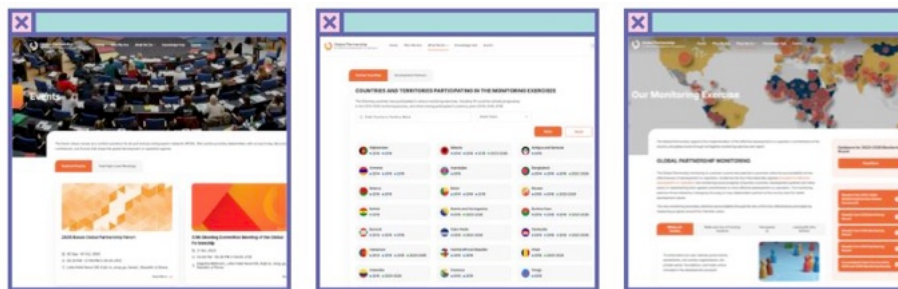
Launch of New GPEDC Website

A major deliverable for UNDP JST's communications work in 2025 was the development and deployment of the new Global Partnership website (www.effectivecooperation.org), which was launched in September 2025. UNDP JST led on the development of terms of reference for the procurement of a developer and worked closely with the developer to design, troubleshoot and test the new website before its launch.

The new website highlights the Global Partnership's country-level monitoring results and impact while continuing to compile global effectiveness resources in a visually appealing and accessible way. In 2025, UNDP JST developed over 130 partner country and development partner pages for the revamped [Global Monitoring Dashboard](#), and implemented a resource-tagging system to support a new and robust search engine for country resources. A data visualization tool for the results from the 2023-2026 monitoring round is planned to be integrated into the new website in mid-2026.

Figure 5: A selection of pages on the Global Partnership's new website





Source: Global Partnership website (effectivecooperation.org)

News Articles, Co-Chair Statements, and Key Messages for Strategic Events

In 2025, UNDP JST drafted and published the following news articles on the Global Partnership website:

- [“A Call to Action: Prioritizing Development Effectiveness & the Quality of Financing at Seville”](#) (15 February)
- [“A Crucial Moment for Global Development: Insights From the 2025 Development Co-operation Forum”](#) (20 March)
- [“Sevilla must be ‘A New Chapter in Financing for Development’: Insights from the Fourth FfD4 Preparatory Committee and FfD Forum”](#) (5 May)
- [“An ‘Effectiveness Pact for 2030’: Revitalising Development Effectiveness at FfD4 and Beyond”](#) (16 May)
- [“GPEDC and Development Effectiveness in the FfD4 Outcome Document”](#) (25 June)
- [“Global Actors Launch 2030 Pact for Effective Development Co-operation at the Financing for Development Conference”](#) (2 July)
- [“GPEDC Steering Committee Charts Path Forward at 30th Meeting in Seoul”](#) (21 October)
- [“Ministers and Policymakers Convene in Seoul for the 2025 Busan Global Partnership Forum to Advance Development Effectiveness”](#) (22 October)
- [“Advancing the Effectiveness of South-South Co-operation through the GPEDC Learning and Acceleration Programme”](#) (6 November)

During the FfD4 Preparatory Process, UNDP and OECD JST supported Co-Chairs with the development of the following responses to various phases of the negotiation of the FfD4 Outcome Document:

- [Co-Chair Response to the FfD4 Zero Draft Outcome Document](#) (22 February)
- [Co-Chair Response to the FfD4 First Draft Outcome Document](#) (11 April)
- [Co-Chair Response to the FfD4 Intersessional Negotiations](#) (22 May)

In 2025, UNDP JST developed and disseminated key effectiveness messages for the following events:

- [Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development](#) (22 February)

- [Finance in Common Summit](#) (22 February)
- [30th UN Climate Change Conference](#) (6 November)

Figure 6: Screenshots of key messages published in 2025



Source: Global Partnership website (effectivecooperation.org)

Blogs, Stories and Videos

UNDP JST develops and publishes “stories of progress” that highlight the advances that countries have made in building key policies, processes and plans for more effective development co-operation at the country level. In 2025, stories of progress were published for the [Democratic Republic of Congo](#), [Somalia](#), and [Honduras](#).

UNDP JST also supports the outreach, editing, publication and promotion of opinion pieces and articles from expert practitioners working on effective development co-operation. The following blogs were published on the Global Partnership website in 2025 (cross-posted content is *italicized*):

- [“Development Effectiveness & the Quality of Financing: Towards a More Holistic Approach at Seville”](#) by Ms. Annika Otterstedt and Mr. Luca De Fraia (15 February)
- [“The Impacts of Earmarked Aid on Development Effectiveness and Ownership”](#) by Dr. Bernhard Reinsberg and Dr. Jack Taggart (17 February)
- [“How Debt for Climate and Nature Swaps Can Be Effective Financing Instruments”](#) by Ms. Laura Kelly and Ms. Sejal Patel (17 April)
- [“Philanthropy in Nepal: Opportunities and Challenges”](#) by Mr. Rewati Dhakal (7 May)

Newsletters and Social Media

UNDP JST disseminates key messages and news articles, information on upcoming events, and monitoring updates in English, French and Spanish through its newsletter. In 2025, the following 9 Global Partnership newsletters were shared with an audience of over 8,000 subscribers:

- [February](#)
- [March](#)
- [May](#)
- [June \(I\)](#)
- [June \(II\)](#)
- [September](#)
- [October](#)
- [November](#)
- [December](#)

Through its social media channels on X and LinkedIn, the Global Partnership reaches a wide audience of policymakers and development practitioners. In 2025, UNDP JST, developed and disseminated the following video products, capitalizing on the growing popularity of short-form video:

FfD4-related videos:

- <https://x.com/DevCooperation/status/1896960509901156545?s=20>
- <https://x.com/DevCooperation/status/1903128356989681844?s=20>
- <https://x.com/DevCooperation/status/1910294973229990140?s=20>
- <https://x.com/DevCooperation/status/1912898183757234235?s=20>
- <https://x.com/DevCooperation/status/1937849796577923509?s=20>
- <https://x.com/DevCooperation/status/1939953940382036457?s=20>

Figure 7: Screenshots from the Global Partnership's FfD4-related videos published in 2025



Source: @DevCooperation on X

Monitoring results videos:

- [Bosnia and Herzegovina](#)
- Democratic Republic of Congo ([English](#) / [French](#))
- [Indonesia](#)
- [Lao PDR](#)
- [Nepal](#)
- [The Philippines](#)
- [Uganda](#)
- [Yemen](#)
- [Zambia](#)

Figure 8: Key Metrics on UNDP JST communications from 2025



CONCLUSIONS AND WAY FORWARD

As showcased in this report, 2025 was an eventful year for UNDP JST, the Effective Development Co-operation team in BERA, with tangible outputs in support of the development effectiveness agenda. Significant progress was made to advance the Global Project on Managing Development Co-operation Effectively (see the results log frame in Annex III) alongside implementation of the 2023-2026 Global Partnership Work Programme.

To summarise, the key achievements and work supported by UNDP JST in 2025 included: all countries moved into the data collection phase of the 2023-2026 monitoring round, delivery of a training module on SSC effectiveness, nine countries took action as part of phase 5 of the monitoring exercise (whether through Action Dialogues or other country-adapted processes), two Global Partnership Steering Committee Meetings, successful policy advocacy on the road to and at FfD4, the development of a new Global Partnership website, the 2025 Busan Global Partnership Forum, and the development and distribution of a variety of targeted advocacy and communications materials.

In terms of resourcing the team to achieve the abovementioned results, the work undertaken in 2025 was made possible through generous contributions from Canada, Colombia, the European Commission, the Republic of Korea, Sweden and Switzerland (see Annex II). The table set out in Annex I provides the financial report of available resources and expenditures under the Global Project for Managing Development Co-operation Effectively in 2025. With many thanks to the team's current donors, funding has been secured for the team to continue its work through 2026. In 2026, resources will need to be secured for the team to continue its work in 2027.

Looking ahead to 2026, UNDP JST will continue to advance the Global Project through support to the finalization of the Global Partnership's 2023–2026 Work Programme and the development of a new work programme that responds to evolving development effectiveness priorities. A core focus in 2026 will be the completion of the 2023–2026 monitoring round, including support to partner countries still progressing through data collection and phase 5 action dialogues. In parallel, UNDP and OECD JST will begin preparations for the 5th monitoring round (2027–2029).

In 2026, UNDP JST, together with OECD JST, will also draft and launch the Global Partnership 2026 Progress Report—a flagship product that will synthesize results from the 4th monitoring round and provide a global picture of development co-operation effectiveness. Using data from the Global Progress Report, UNDP JST will develop and launch a data visualization tool to be integrated into the Global Partnership website in mid-2026.

At the global level, UNDP JST will continue to engage strategically in key political processes, including preparations for a potential High-Level Dialogue. This will involve coordinating with partner countries, supporting Co-Chairs, developing political

messaging, and helping ensure that the momentum generated in 2025 through FfD4 and the Busan Forum is channelled into concrete commitments and action.

ANNEX I: FINANCIAL PROJECT EXECUTION IN 2025

I. Resources Available for 2025 (USD)	
Third Party Cost Sharing Donor Contribution	4,995,704

Output (USD)	Budget	Expenditures
Output 1: The Global Partnership monitoring framework is refined, strengthened, and implemented to support global accountability and mutual learning on effective development co-operation.	736,443	716,261
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.	693,175	679,093
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.	518,265	427,016
Total	1,947,883	1,822,370

II. Committed Resources and Contractual Obligations for 2026	3,173,334
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Notes:

- The information contained in the above table is consistent with the figures reported in the 2025 Certified Financial Report issued by the UNDP Bureau of Management Services.
- Committed resources and contractual obligations consists of resources that have been received, are to be received and committed to certain contractual obligations including personnel costs for staff contract extensions and monitoring activities but not fully expended in 2025.

ANNEX II: LIST OF DONORS IN 2025

Listed below is a breakdown of donor contributions under the Global Project for Managing Development Co-operation Effectively in 2025. The table below indicates the total amount of contributions received in 2025 from the following donors: APC Colombia, Republic of Korea (ROK), Sweden and Switzerland (SDC). The total available resources indicated below will be utilized for the 2025 workplan of the Global Project as well as activities that carry over to 2026.

Opening Cash Balance/Rollover from 2024(USD)	3,324,028
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Contributions received in 2025(USD)	1,671,676
APC Colombia	100,000
ROK	643,500
SDC	80,000
SIDA	848,176
I. Total Resource Available for 2025 & 2026 (USD)	4,995,704

ANNEX III: LOG-FRAME SUMMARY

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE & COLLECTION METHODS	BASELINE		RESULTS	NOTES ON IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS & RISKS
			Value	Year	2025 Results	
Output 1 <i>Global Partnership monitoring framework refined, strengthened and implemented to support global accountability and mutual learning on effective development co-operation</i>	1.1 Number of countries that have been engaged to undertake the new monitoring with technical support and guidance from UNDP including virtual briefing sessions	GPEDC Website and Global Dashboard, Annual Progress Report	59	2024	46	The deadline for countries to commit to the monitoring exercise was established by GPEDC Co-Chairs as November 2024 and therefore no new countries were engaged to undertake the monitoring exercise in 2025. Of the 60 countries¹ that provided a Ministerial letter confirming their participation in the exercise during the 4th round; 46 were actively progressing and 22 started data collection in 2025.
	1.2 Number of countries that hold an inception meeting	GPEDC Website and Global Dashboard, Annual Progress Report	11	2024	1	Almost all participating countries were already briefed and transitioning to the data collection phase in 2025, therefore UNDP JST only held one inception meeting (with Viet Nam). Similarly, only three partner countries (Dominican Republic, Madagascar, and Mozambique) held multi-stakeholder kick-off meetings in 2025 because all other countries were encouraged to have moved into data collection by the start of 2025.
	1.3 Number of countries developing a country roadmap that is made publicly available	GPEDC Website and Global Dashboard, Annual Progress Report	12	2024	0	For similar reasons, no countries produced draft roadmaps in 2025. This was due to a June 2024 decision by Co-Chairs to remove the organization of kick-off meetings and the production of roadmaps as mandatory requirements, to simplify the inception phase of the monitoring and move countries into data collection.

¹ In 2025, a decision was taken to include, in the total figure of countries that had committed to undertaking the 2023-2026 monitoring round, all countries that confirmed participation. Therefore, one additional country (Antigua and Barbuda) that had previously not been counted was added for a total of 60. For a list of countries actively progressing in the monitoring round, consult the [GPEDC Global Dashboard](#). |

Output 2 <i>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, enhanced coordination and stronger multi-stakeholder partnerships.</i>	2.1 Number of countries hosting an inclusive, action dialogue with technical support and guidance from UNDP/UN	GPEDC Website and Global Dashboard, Annual Progress Report	2 ²	2024	9	32 partner countries completed data collection in 2025, 9 countries translated monitoring results into concrete commitments through a multi-stakeholder dialogue and 6 produced an action-oriented outcome document made publicly available in 2025. ³
	2.2. Number of countries developing an action plan that is made publicly available	GPEDC Website and Global Dashboard, Annual Progress Report	0	2024	6	
	2.3 Number of partner countries or representative groups of partner countries that participate in the bi-annual GPEDC Steering Committee Meetings	Steering Committee Meeting attendance lists	22	2024	18	Partner country representatives present at SCM 29: DRC, Indonesia, Côte d'Ivoire, g7+/Somalia, Nepal, Colombia, Bangladesh, Kenya, Sierra Leone, Yemen, AUDA-NEPAD. Partner country representatives present at SCM 30: DRC, Indonesia, g7+/Somalia, Colombia, Philippines, Bangladesh, Cameroon.
Output 3 <i>Strengthened evidence-based knowledge exchange and mutual learning on effective development co-operation, including on emerging modalities of co-operation.</i>	3.1. Number of country pages updated with monitoring progress on the Global Dashboard	GPEDC Global Dashboard	59	2024	60	Pages for all 60 countries that committed to undertaking the monitoring exercise were updated on the Global Dashboard as needed and when new monitoring results were made available. 16 countries that committed to undertaking the 2023-2026 monitoring round ultimately discontinued their participation, and their country pages were updated accordingly.
	3.2 Number of internal and external strategic event engagements to promote the effectiveness agenda	GPEDC Website	7	2024	8	Effectiveness events and engagements in 2025 included: 2 informal meetings on development effectiveness and FfD4, a briefing for member states on development effectiveness, a side event on the margins of FfD4 PrepCom3, a side event and press briefing at FfD4 in Seville, a training for middle-income countries on the effectiveness of South-South Co-operation, and the Busan Global Partnership Forum.
	3.3 Number of country-level stories and thought pieces on effectiveness	GPEDC Website	9	2024	15	The 15 pieces reflect original content developed by UNDP JST (and excludes cross-posted content). It includes 3 stories of progress, 2 original blogs, and 10 monitoring results videos. A full list of this content can be found on pages 29-31 of this report.

	3.4. Number of strategic products developed in consultation with partner countries, Steering Committee members and informal communication group and uploaded to the Knowledge-Sharing Platform	GPEDC Website	14	2024	21	This includes 9 news articles, 3 Co-Chair responses, 3 effectiveness messages for key events, and 6 FfD4-related videos. A complete list of products developed in 2025 can be found on pages 28-31 of this report.
	3.5 Number of active Knowledge-Sharing Community Groups and Discussions	GPEDC Website	2	2024	0	No online discussions among Steering Committee members were held in 2025, following the transition of the GPEDC website from a "community-based" platform to a fully public-facing website in August 2025. Since its launch, the website has received over 1000 unique visitors a week.

² Burkina Faso was retroactively added for 2024.

³ Dominican Republic, Honduras, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Uganda and Zambia completed Action Dialogues in 2025, while Yemen adapted the reflection, dialogue and action phase to its country context. Dominican Republic, Honduras, Lao PDR, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, and Zambia produced an action-oriented outcome document that was made publicly available in 2025.



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