Co-chairs’ proposal for a GPEDC Review Ahead of HLM3

20th Steering Committee Meeting

Objectives

This document outlines the co-chairs’ proposal for the GPEDC review, and aims to facilitate discussion on:
(1) Base assumptions;
(2) Objectives and scope;
(3) Methodology and process; and
(4) How the Steering Committee can use the review to engage stakeholders and help deliver a successful HLM in 2022.
1. Introduction

At the second High-Level Meeting (HLM2) in Nairobi 2016, Global Partnership stakeholders adopted the new vision of the Global Partnership - “to maximise the effectiveness of all forms of cooperation for development for the shared benefit of people, planet, prosperity and peace”, and approved a renewed GPEDC mandate, including governance and working arrangements:

- The renewed, 2016 mandate of the Global Partnership is to contribute to the achievement of the Agenda 2030 through effective development co-operation and by promoting mutual accountability through a country-focused approach, generating data and evidence and inclusive dialogue at all levels (see Annex).
- The Partnership’s main instruments are the four principles of effective development co-operation – country ownership, focus on results, inclusive partnerships, transparency and mutual accountability – and a framework of mutual accountability to those principles, through the Global Partnership monitoring.

A new focus of the Global Partnership’s work since Nairobi has been to contextualize the effectiveness principles to the changing development landscape of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Members have initiated and advanced work on engagement with the private sector, foundations, sub-national governments, South-South and Triangular Cooperation and other actors in order to deepen and strengthen the multi-stakeholder nature of the Global Partnership. The Steering Committee and the Co-Chairs, including the fourth Co-Chair representing the non-executive Steering Committee members since 2019, have guided the work of the Global Partnership, supported by the OECD-UNDP Joint Support Team. Members have led the implementation of the previous Global Partnership Work Programme (2016-19), and an even more inclusive effort is driving implementation of the action areas of the current Work Programme (2020-22). Members also engaged in and supported three rounds of the Global Partnership monitoring (2014, 2016 and 2018) and are providing inputs to a comprehensive reform of the monitoring exercise in 2020/21. In 2021, a specific focus will be on the implementation of actions based on the most recent monitoring results as well as the reflection on effectiveness priorities, also in light of the COVID-19 pandemic, through Action Dialogues at country level.

To further strengthen effective development co-operation as a key enabler of the 2030 Agenda, Global Partnership stakeholders agreed to review the way the Global Partnership operates, including its ability to contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Alongside the substantive priorities of the 2020-2022 Global Partnership Work Programme, a dedicated ‘GPEDC review’ will be an important element to foster political engagement in the run up to the next High-Level Meeting (HLM3) in 2022. Any adjustment to the way the Global Partnership operates will be adopted at the HLM 3.

2. Base assumptions to guide the GPEDC Review

It is proposed that the GPEDC review starts from the understanding that:

- The existing Global Partnership mandate from 2016 remains valid, with its focus on supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda by maximizing the effectiveness of all forms of cooperation for development. This mandate does not require review or renegotiation at HLM3. However, the implementation of this mandate, with its focus on country level action and learning–can benefit from continued improvements and innovations.
- The four effectiveness principles and monitoring progress continue to be the foundation of the Global Partnership. However, the implementation of the effectiveness principles needs to be better contextualized to the complex and evolving development landscape and to new needs and realities unfolding as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- The multi-stakeholder nature of the Global Partnership remains fundamental. For it to permeate all aspects of the Global Partnership’s work, intensify outreach, open an inclusive dialogue with all relevant actors (including those not yet fully engaged), as well as practical solutions to strengthen the Global Partnership’s multi-stakeholder governance structure, should be considered.
- While the Global Partnership depends on the inclusive, member-driven implementation of its Work Programme, there remains a need for structured institutional support. The way this
support is managed and resourced can benefit from improvements to ensure a more stable, responsive and well-capacitated support structure to implement the Global Partnership’s core functions, supporting and coordinating members’ efforts and responding to changing development co-operation contexts.

3. Proposed objectives and scope

The Co-Chairs propose a two-fold objective for the GPEDC review:

- To explore how implementation of the Global Partnership's mandate can be improved; and
- To strengthen the Global Partnership’s ways of working, focusing on practical solutions to fast track the Global Partnership’s contributions to the 2030 Agenda.

The following two sections outline proposed guiding questions for the review to address.

3.1. Review of the implementation of the Global Partnership Mandate: How can the Global Partnership better contribute to the ‘Decade of Action’ to deliver the 2030 Agenda?

- What are stakeholders’ perceptions and expectations of the GPEDC’s contribution to the 2030 Agenda? What are perceived challenges to implementing the GPEDC’s mandate and practical solutions to address them?
- What approaches can be explored to:
  - Further leverage the Global Partnership’s multi-stakeholder nature to mobilize engagement and leadership among key actors?
  - Strengthen linkages between political dialogue and decision-making and technical efforts to implement effectiveness principles at country level, bringing experiences from partner countries and constituencies to global policy dialogue?
  - Support successful (peer) learning and behavioral change, based on relevant evidence and with a view to deliver impact at country level?
  - Sharpen the Global Partnership’s links to Agenda 2030 and the SDGs, with clearer messages on its contribution?
- In light of the changing context of international cooperation, which adjustments may be needed to how the Partnership delivers its core functions to fulfil the Partnership’s mandate?

3.2. Review of the Global Partnership’s ways of working: How can the Partnership strengthen its own structures and working modalities?

- Reinforcing the governance approach: How can the functioning of the GPEDC governance structure – with four co-chairs, a Steering Committee, and a Joint Support Team – and the relationships among its parts – be improved?
  - Co-Chairs: How can the constituency model for Co-Chairs be improved, including aspects related to mobilizing, representing and upholding accountability for their constituencies? How does the leadership, collaboration, conflict resolution and working model function? How could succession be better organized? What resources and conditions are needed for an equitable and efficient leadership model and ensuring smooth transitions and continuity during co-chair rotations?
  - Composition and functions of the Steering Committee: How can the constituency model be strengthened to bring voices and evidence across diverse stakeholders to the Steering Committee’s deliberations? How can Steering Committee members be better capacitated to exert leadership and oversight, as well as represent and mobilize their constituencies, for championing effectiveness efforts and implementing the Work Programme? How can the working arrangements to support the Steering Committee be improved, including by using more virtual/digital tools?
Questions for Steering Committee members:
- Do you agree with the proposed objective and scope of the review?
- Do you have any suggestions on the proposed guiding questions for the review?

4. Methodology and process

It is proposed to undertake the review through a mix of political outreach and stakeholder consultations, as well as elements of independent technical reviews.

4.1. The review of the implementation of the mandate

This component of the review is proposed to build on a series of Co-Chair-led outreach efforts and consultations, supported by members of the Steering Committee. As basis for such consultations, it is proposed to commission an independent study on perceptions and expectations:

1. **Independent study on perception and expectations** (January – March 2021). The study seeks to gather stakeholder perspectives on what they perceive as the GPECD’s current contribution to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, how they see the Global Partnership working, and what they expect from the Global Partnership as concrete contribution to the 2030 Agenda.

2. **Co-Chair and member-led virtual (or in-person) consultations** (April – Sept 2021). Given the prolonged COVID-19 impact, the consultation/outreach is likely to take place mostly virtually. Building on the outcomes of the perception study, specific topics of discussion will be further determined, but the following proposals can already be considered:
   a) **Consultation 1:**
      Theme: Investing in national capacities to leverage and mobilize partnerships for the 2030 Agenda
      Possible Leads: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Switzerland, supported by NEPAD,
      Focus: Africa
   b) **Consultation 2:**
      Theme: Learning from South-South and Triangular Cooperation
      Possible Leads: Colombia, The Republic of Korea, and Canada, supported by the Seoul Policy Centre and the BRICS Policy Center,
      Focus: Latin America, Asia and MENA region
   c) **Consultation 3:**
Theme: Whole-of-society approach to development – how to mobilize and enable contributions from the wide array of non-executive stakeholders, including but not limited to the private sector and civil society, to development co-operation?

Possible Leads: Bangladesh, together with the 4th Co-chair, Germany, Sweden, E.U., supported by relevant partners, such as the GPEDC Business Leaders Caucus, Focus: Asia, Africa, LAC.

It is proposed to use the occasion of the Busan Partnership Forum 2021 to bring the findings together and draw conclusions. In addition, other thematic specific consultations could be envisaged (i.e. focus on multilateral themes, etc.).

4.2. Review of the Partnership’s ways of working:

It is proposed that the review of the ways of working will be undertaken through an independent review, supported by a team of consultants sensitive to the regional contexts and a good institutional/political knowledge. The governance review will be undertaken through interviews and desk studies. It should result in a range of recommendations and options, for consideration by the Steering Committee, on how ways of working can be improved. The results of the findings would inform further discussion within the Steering Committee.

Timeframe: May-September 2021.

Questions for Steering Committee members:

- Do you agree with the proposed methodology and process? How can inclusive and open engagement of all relevant Global Partnership stakeholders in the review be ensured?
- Are there any other process elements that need to be considered? If so, what are they?
- Do you agree with the themes for the consultations?
- Where do you want to participate or take the lead?
- How can you, as a Steering Committee member, contribute to the review process? How do you envisage organizing your constituency to actively engage in the process?
1. **VISION.** The vision of the Global Partnership is to maximise the effectiveness of all forms of cooperation for development for the shared benefit of people, planet, prosperity and peace.

2. **MANDATE.** The Global Partnership shall contribute to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and regional strategies for sustainable development by promoting effective development co-operation geared towards ending all forms of poverty and reducing inequality, advancing sustainable development and ensuring that no-one is left behind. The Global Partnership shall promote mutual accountability to hold each other responsible for more effective development co-operation through (i) a country-focused approach that helps developing countries make the best use of development co-operation to realise their national development goals with support of regional platforms; (ii) generating data and evidence on development stakeholders’ progress in meeting their commitments to more effective development co-operation; and (iii) inclusive dialogue amongst development stakeholders at local, country, regional and global levels. In delivering its mandate, the Global Partnership will promote modalities of development cooperation that contribute to the universal objective of leaving no-one behind.

3. **CONSTITUENCY.** The Global Partnership brings together, on an equal footing, key stakeholders of the development co-operation agenda from developing countries (countries receiving development co-operation, as well as countries of dual character that both receive and provide development co-operation); developed countries (countries providing development co-operation); multilateral and bilateral institutions; civil society; academia; parliaments; local governments; regional platforms and organisations; trade unions; the business sector; and philanthropy. The partnership is founded on the recognition that sustainable results and impact of development co-operation depend on joint efforts and investments. The partners are united by their shared commitment to inclusive partnership founded on common principles and goals and building on the comparative advantage of each. Regional platforms and organisations provide input regarding region-specific issues and approaches.

4. **FUNCTIONS.** The Global Partnership has five core functions:

   (a) Supporting effectiveness at the country level.
   (b) Generating evidence for accountability and SDG follow-up
   (c) Sharing knowledge and lessons
   (d) Facilitating specialised dialogue
   (e) Building political momentum for effective development co-operation

5. **DELIVERING FOR A NEW TRANSFORMATIVE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA.**

   (a) Mutual Accountability: Unblocking bottlenecks and sustaining commitments to effective development co-operation
   (b) Shared Benefits: Unleashing the potential of development co-operation to attract inclusive private investment
   (c) Mutual Learning: Learning from different approaches to strengthen the effectiveness of development co-operation

6. **GOVERNANCE AND WORKING ARRANGEMENTS**

   (a) Roles and Responsibilities:
   - Co-chairs: Governmental Co-chairs and their main functions, duration of term and appointment procedures, Establishment of a non-Executive Co-chair
- Steering Committee: Main decision making body, core responsibilities, nomination and membership (structure and composition)
- Joint Support Team: Institutional set-up in OECD and UNDP, funding needs and main responsibilities

(b) Operational Changes:
- Meetings: High-Level and Senior-Level Meetings, Steering Committee meetings, national and regional dialogues.
- Programme of Work: Biennial, costed programme of work, facilitation of its implementation, including through working groups, and resourcing matters.

Steering Committee members:

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<th>Co-chairs</th>
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<tr>
<td>H.E. Ms. Elysée Munembwe Tamukumwe, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Planning, Democratic Republic of Congo</td>
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<td>H.E. Mr. Mustafa Kamal, Minister of Finance, Bangladesh</td>
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<td>H.E. Mr. Thomas Gass, Ambassador, Assistant Director General, Swiss Agency for Development and Co-operation, Switzerland</td>
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<td>Mr. Vitalice Meja, Executive Director, Reality of Aid Africa</td>
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Representatives of recipients of development co-operation

| Mr. Philippe Lasmel – Director General of Strategy and Aid Coordination, Ministry of Planning and Development, Côte d'Ivoire |
| Dr. Ibrahim Assane Mayaki – Chief Executive Officer, African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD) |
| Ms. Salma Alokozai – Aid Management Director, Ministry of Finance, Afghanistan (representing the g7+ group of fragile and conflict-affected states) |
| Mr. Victor Manuel Lagos Pizatti – Vice-Minister of Development Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, El Salvador |
| Mr. Shreekrishna Nepal – Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Nepal |
| Mr. Henry Cocker – Engagement Advisor - Sustainable Development, Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat |

Representative of recipients and providers of development co-operation

| Ms. Angela Ospina – Director, Presidential Agency for International Cooperation, Colombia |
| Mr. Rolando Tungpalan – Undersecretary, National Economic and Development Authority, Philippines |

Representatives of providers of development co-operation

| Mr. Yeong-moo Cho – Director General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Korea |
| Mr. Drew Smith – Director General for International Assistance Policy at Global Affairs, Canada |
| Ms. Marjeta Jager – Deputy Director-General, Directorate-General for Development and Co-operation, EuropeAid, European Commission |

Representative of the business sector
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<td>Representative of parliaments</td>
<td>Mr. Martin Chungong – Secretary-General, <strong>Inter-Parliamentary Union</strong></td>
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<td>Representative of civil society</td>
<td>Ms. Monica Novillo – Co-Chair of <strong>CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness</strong></td>
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<td>Representative of multilateral development banks</td>
<td>Mr. Hugo Florez Timorán – General Manager, Office of Strategic Planning &amp; Development Effectiveness, <strong>Inter-American Development Bank Group (IADB)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Representative of the UNDP/UNSDG</td>
<td>Ms. Ulrika Modéer – Assistant Administrator and Director, Bureau of External Relations and Advocacy, <strong>UNDP</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Representative of the OECD/DAC</td>
<td>Ms. Susanna Moorhead – Chair of <strong>Development Assistance Committee, OECD</strong></td>
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<td>Representative of Arab providers of development co-operation</td>
<td>Mr. Fuad Albassam – Assistant Director-General, Public Sector Operations, OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Representative of trade unions</td>
<td>Ms. Paola Simonetti – Co-ordinator Development Policy, International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC)</td>
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<td>Representative of foundations</td>
<td>Mr. Benjamin Bellegy – Executive Director, <strong>WINGS</strong></td>
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<td>Representative of sub-national governments</td>
<td>Mr. Berry Vrbanovic – Mayor of Kitchener and Treasurer of United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ex-officio member</td>
<td>Dr. Uta Bölhoff – Deputy Director-General, Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development, <strong>Germany</strong></td>
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Supported by the OECD-UNDP Joint Support Team
What does the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC) do?

The GPEDC is a multi-stakeholder platform that brings together all types of development actors to advance the effectiveness of their development efforts, to deliver long-lasting results that are contributing to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The GPEDC and its partners support the practical implementation of the internationally-agreed effective development cooperation principles:

- Transparency and mutual accountability
- A multi-dimensional approach
- Inclusive development partnerships
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Strengthening of the private sector through development cooperation
- Monitoring progress, learning from all types of development co-operation

How is the GPEDC supporting achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?

The 2030 Agenda, with the need to mobilize more resources, use them more effectively and bring in more partners to drive sustainable development, the GPEDC supports more effective development co-operation by:

- Contributing to "One UN"
- Promoting knowledge-sharing and peer-learning on effective approaches
- Supporting engagement of the private sector through development cooperation
- Strengthening of the private sector through development cooperation
- Monitoring progress, learning from all types of development co-operation
The GPEC’s multi-stakeholder network

Our Global Reach:

The GPEC is now known in 109 countries and 56 cities. It’s work is guided by the new European Consensus for Development and its programme of operational cooperation frameworks and systems. The goal is to support countries in developing and implementing their own development strategies. The GPEC is led by a network of stakeholders from different sectors, including governments, civil society organizations, private businesses, and the United Nations. The GPEC is committed to promoting inclusive and sustainable development, and its activities are supported by a diverse range of partners. The GPEC is also working to promote the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and to ensure that the voices of marginalized communities are heard. The GPEC’s work is guided by the principle of the right to development, which recognizes the rights of all people to determine their own development paths and to participate in the shaping of their own future. The GPEC is working to ensure that the voices of marginalized communities are heard, and that their needs are taken into account in the development process. The GPEC’s work is guided by the principle of the right to development, which recognizes the rights of all people to determine their own development paths and to participate in the shaping of their own future. The GPEC is working to ensure that the voices of marginalized communities are heard, and that their needs are taken into account in the development process.

The Journey from Paris to Nairobi and beyond: Towards more inclusive development cooperation

2005: Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness

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

2007: ACP Action Agreed

Embraced country ownership. Embraced country ownership.

2010: GPECD Outcomes

Coaching the development cooperation work of the GPECD.

2014: Nairobi Outcome Document (High-Level Meeting of the GPECD)

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