Delivering the GPEDC Work Programme in run up to HLM3

20th Steering Committee Meeting

Objectives

This document aims to facilitate discussion at the 20th Steering Committee on:

(1) Experiences to date related to GPEDC work programme implementation, and how the Steering Committee can use products and engagement opportunities across the action areas to mobilize key actors in run up to HLM 3 (for discussion on day 1, 3:00-4:00 pm); and

(2) How to build a shared vision and align expectations around the political achievements of HLM3, and how Steering Committee members can support this and align ongoing work behind this ambition (for discussion on day 2, 2:00-3:30 pm, part 1)

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Introduction

The **2020-22 Global Partnership Work Programme** guides the work of the Steering Committee and its constituencies in run up to the next Global Partnership High-Level Meeting in 2022.

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a profound impact on development co-operation globally, with the full effect yet to be determined. However, it is clear that achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will require, now more than ever, scaling up effective co-operation and partnerships across public, private, international and national stakeholders. Development actors are expected to adapt their approaches and priorities, including at the country level, in the medium- to long-term.

Since the 19th meeting of the Steering Committee in May 2020, implementation across the **nine action areas** of the 2020-22 Work Programme (plus monitoring) has begun. Leads of action areas have begun to work with diverse actors in implementing their action areas’ respective work plans (all available in the Global Partnership Knowledge Sharing Platform). They have also initiated coordination across action areas, to harness synergies in thematic areas or at country level.

This document provides an overview of the activities that support the implementation of the 2020-2022 Work Programme and its ‘foundational elements’.\(^1\) Part 1 focuses on the activities planned for the year 2021 – the ‘year of delivery’ for the Global Partnership, including the role of the Steering Committee members (advancing the Global Partnership Work Programme, its substantive products and advocacy, outreach and learning opportunities). Part 2 captures some essential considerations related to the preparation of the next High-Level Meeting (HLM3). This could include a first discussion on the shared vision and desired political outcomes and deliverables of HLM3 and how Steering Committee members can jointly realize this ambition in times of COVID-19 and its recovery.

**Part 1. 2021 – the ‘Year of Delivery’ for the Global Partnership Work Programme**

*Country-level anchoring of Action Areas*

With the next Global Partnership High-Level Meeting expected to take place during the second half of 2022, the substantial technical engagement driven by stakeholders at country level to produce high quality outputs is expected to be prioritized in 2021. Thereafter, focus will shift to political engagement across countries and stakeholders, drawing on the technical outputs produced in 2021 to build momentum and ensure high-level engagement at HLM 3.

During this ‘year of delivery’, 2021, the Steering Committee will provide executive guidance to the implementation and monitoring of the Work Programme, review and approve products of action areas, and mobilise and facilitate the engagement of their constituencies in the Work Programme, as well as resources and support for its implementation. Members will support and regularly review progress on country-level work in different action areas (see Annex 1 for details) by:

- Supporting the production of planned knowledge products, such as guidelines, toolkits, reports, case studies, etc. and related communications and outreach and advocacy strategies;
- Supporting inclusive in-country dialogues, pilots and consultations; and
- Across all strategic priorities and the ‘action areas’ that will drive them, Global Partnership activities must: (i) be firmly anchored at the country level; (ii) foster constituency engagement by building on existing efforts, including active Global Partnership Initiatives (GPIs) but also crowding in and engaging new players; (iii) enable an informed exchange of knowledge and learning; and (iv) invest in coherent advocacy and outreach by communicating efforts and expected outcomes in a strategic and unified way.

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Coordinating efforts to anchor work and outputs in an appropriate mix of countries (‘check list’) and by exploiting substantive synergies across action areas.

**Action Dialogues and country action plans**

At the time of HLM3, at midpoint of the SDG implementation efforts, the Global Partnership needs to demonstrate that efforts to translate effectiveness principles into action are delivering faster and better development results at the country level.

The Co-chairs have therefore launched multi-stakeholder ‘Action Dialogues 2021’ to discuss and design collective actions to strengthen partnerships and build back better together in different country contexts. In the spirit of a ‘whole-of-government’ and ‘whole-of-society’ approach, these dialogues will bring together relevant parts of partner country governments, development partners, and other stakeholders at country level. These dialogues can be a stand-alone workshop or organised as part of ongoing efforts and embedded in existing dialogue mechanisms relating, for example, to national development planning, financing for development discussions, development co-operation and multi-stakeholder partnerships (more information can be found in the background document for Session 3). With this, country-level experiences and priorities will be placed at the center of global efforts to improve the effectiveness of international development co-operation.

The Action Dialogues will be conducted in ways that maximize strategic links to existing dialogue and coordination processes at the country level. They will draw on Global Partnership monitoring evidence and complement ongoing work across the action areas.

**Monitoring reform**

During 2021, the monitoring reform will advance based on critical foundations laid during the 2020 conceptual phase. Building on insights from a series of stakeholder consultations led in 2020, as well as on further inputs from members and additional consultations to come, detailed proposals will be developed for improving the monitoring process. In parallel, review of the indicator framework will begin in earnest immediately following the 20th Steering Committee meeting. This review will be guided by the Co-Chairs’ proposal to aim for a revised indicator framework which more accurately and fully mirrors the multi-stakeholder make-up of the Partnership. Review of the indicator framework will thus be led by constituencies themselves (a process led by respective Steering Committee member[s]), who will be asked to reflect on their priorities and commitments to the four effectiveness principles, as the basis for iterative work to eventually develop/drop/refine indicators. (More details on the status and way forward of the reform can be found in the background document for Session 1.)

**Part 2. Preparing for HLM3**

**Political Engagement and Alliance Building beyond the country level**

Whilst the full impact of COVID-19 on development co-operation remains unclear, it is challenging to begin planning for the third High-Level Meeting (HLM3). Irrespective of this uncertainty, HLM3 success will, at least in part, be measured by the Global Partnership’s ability to demonstrate how an increasingly diverse group of actors at the country level are making better use of scarce development resources and strengthening trust and collaboration to deliver the SDGs. It will be essential that all relevant actors, beyond governments, recognize themselves in, and relate to, the international effectiveness agenda. Inclusive approaches to dialogue and evidence from the country level, including through the Action Dialogues, and piloting of the new monitoring approach, will be needed to build diverse stakeholders’ engagement towards the HLM3.
The third High-Level Meeting should strike a balance between promoting political engagement and accountability and facilitating (peer) learning to promote behavior change. The Steering Committee will have to reflect on what appeals to relevant actors at the highest level within the context of existing effectiveness commitments in order to rally in partner country governments and the DAC members, but also BRICS, other providers and Southern partners as well as the private sector. It should discuss the level of ambition for HLM3 outcomes, including the future mandate of the Global Partnership and potential new commitments, while also reconciling technical outputs and evidence with a compelling, simple and action-oriented political narrative that appeals to Ministers and Heads of State. It should consider, in particular, how to seize new opportunities for the effectiveness agenda that may arise as stakeholders adapt their approaches in a post-COVID world. This should also be informed by ongoing work on the monitoring reform and the GPEDC review.

The Global Partnership Co-chairs and Steering Committee should jointly define and pursue building blocks for a strategy for HLM3 preparations, some elements of which are already taking shape and include:

- A HLM3 report or deliverable, in lieu of a monitoring report, to capture the outcomes of the monitoring reform process and stakeholder actions at country level across the work programme’s strategic priorities and action areas;
- The GPEDC review, which aims to engage relevant actors in making proposals to enhance the implementation of the GPEDC mandate and improve its governance and working arrangements;
- Various strategic outreach and advocacy activities, to improve visibility and awareness, engage stakeholders in substantive dialogue, knowledge sharing and learning efforts, including:
  - Engagement with governments and organisations across the Work Programme through constituency-based engagement led by Steering Committee members;
  - Engagement at the global level (including the LDC V conference in Doha, Qatar in March 2021, and the UN HLPF and FFD Forum),
  - Action area-specific activities (e.g. BAPA+40 follow-up/High-Level Committee on South-South Co-operation, Private Finance Week at the OECD and UNGA Business Forum, etc.); as well as
  - The Global Partnership’s own public events, including GPEDC webinars.

The logistics planning for HLM3 preparations will also have to start soon. Co-chairs are already exploring venue and timing of the next HLM, with a preference for the second half of 2022. The COVID-19 pandemic may also have implications on the contours of organizing large, ministerial-level meetings, even if only planned for two years from now.

**Guiding questions for discussion:**

1. Based on the experience with previous HLMs and the SLM in 2019, what is your (and your constituency’s) expected ambition for HLM3? What defines success for the next HLM for you?
2. What type of substantive deliverable(s) should the Committee aim for at HLM3 (a ‘report’, country specific deliverables, interactive or online tools, etc.)? What products should be captured and which ones could you, as Steering Committee members, or any of your constituencies aim for?
3. How can Steering Committee members co-lead preparations, building on country level engagement through 2021 (Action Dialogues, technical work and monitoring) as well as the
GPEDC review, to arrive at a compelling, simple and action-oriented HLM3 narrative that mobilizes high-level participation for 2022?
**Annex 1: Action Area Register**
(as per 25 November 2020, for further updates, please refer to the 20th Steering Committee meeting webpage)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action Areas</th>
<th>Priorities until 21st SC meeting (Q2/2021)</th>
<th>Key deliverables for HLM3</th>
<th>Synergies across action areas (Suggestions to AA Leads)</th>
<th>Potential countries for AA engagement</th>
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| AA 1.1 **Demonstrating the impact of effectiveness** | ✓ Effectiveness to Impact Initiatives design and implementation (3 planned for 2021)  
✓ Implementation of the research project  
✓ Implementation of Accompanying Study  
✓ In-country outreach and dissemination | **Effectiveness to Impact Initiatives:**  
✓ Medium to long term Effectiveness to Impact initiatives  
✓ Evidence and Good Practice Guidance products  
**Research, Learning and Outreach:**  
✓ Core research study with final report  
✓ Interim working papers and focused specific studies  
✓ Accompanying study with series of reports | ✓ Awareness raising or seminar/webinar for each initiative  
✓ Media articles, blogs videos on initiatives  
✓ Individual research reports to be workshopped in the study countries  
✓ A research conference held before or in the margins of the 2022 HLM. | ✓ AA 1.2: Explore interlinking with the initiatives at sectoral level in regard to data and statistical elements.  
✓ AA 2.1: Explore interlinkages with KP advocacy, outreach and the engagement of the private sector in Effectiveness to Impact initiatives at sectoral level.  
✓ AA 2.4: Interlinkage with CSOs for the Impact initiatives with inclusive approach and engagement of various stakeholders.  
✓ SP 3: Co-ordinate on country engagement. |
| AA 1.2 **Support to statistical capacity and data** | Scoping paper and framework for country pilots:  
✓ Develop paper “A Development Effectiveness Perspective on Support to Statistical Systems”  
✓ Start country pilots in countries where a process of statistical capacity building is under way. | **Guidelines** on “Effective Support to Statistical Systems and Capacity”  
**Operational guidelines** and support to specific data instruments (e.g. “data compacts”, data clearing house). | ✓ Communication outreach on the Guidelines  
Outreach to the GPI Results and Mutual Accountability  
World Data Forum 2020 (virtual)  
World Data Forum 2021 (Bern)  
Learning and Acceleration Program (LAP) on development effectiveness 2020-2021 (Korea) | ✓ AA 1.1: Explore synergies between results/impact measurement and data measurement.  
✓ AA 2.4: Explore social accountability data and citizen driven data.  
✓ AA 2.6: Explore sub-national data and systems to support sub-national data collection (TBD).  
**SP 3:** Effective private sector partnerships as part of monitoring reform; Collaborate on use of Indicator 3 results. | Madagascar  
Columbia  
Ghana  
Benin  
Nepal |
### GPEDC Action Area Progress Updates ‘Register’

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| **AA 2.1 Private sector partnerships** | Guidance:  
✓ Agreed approach for guidance development  
✓ Identifying partner countries for ‘deep dives’ (Peru, Indonesia, African country TBD)  
✓ Begin guidance work at country level  
**Case Studies and BLC:**  
✓ Case studies  
✓ ‘Explainer’ videos and social media campaign around launch of case studies  
✓ Launch process to identify KP champions | ✓ Toolkit with guidance to apply the Kampala Principles (KPs), based on ‘country deep dives’  
✓ KP champions from private sector and governments.  
✓ Case studies to illustrate KPs (prepared by the BLC members) | ✓ Innovative BLC comms and outreach strategy to broaden reach of KPs  
✓ Expanded engagement with business platforms (BLC network devp.) | ✓ All AAs coordinate country engagement.  
✓ AA 1.1: Explore interlinking with the initiatives at sectoral level in regard to data and statistical elements.  
✓ AA 2.2: Investigate how can KPs bring businesses to TrC projects and inform implementation of the VGs.  
✓ AA 2.4: Contribute jointly to a proposal for a new SDG 17.17 target on MSH Partnerships.  
✓ AA 2.5: Explore effectiveness considerations of foundations engaging with the private sector at country level.  
✓ SP 3: Reflect Private sector partnerships as important modality in updated GPEDC monitoring framework. |
| **AA 2.2 Triangular development co-operation** | Guidance:  
✓ Develop methodology and implementation strategy of the Voluntary Guidelines (VG).  
✓ Identify countries and/or projects to pilot implementation of the VGs | ✓ Practical guidance on how to implement the VGs in collaboration with the GPI  
✓ Case studies | ✓ Contributing to the GPEDC Knowledge Platform on TrC such as publishing blogs and developing videos to increase visibility and momentum on TrC, in consultation with the GPI.  
✓ Survey GPEDC network on use and knowledge of TrC and disseminate findings. | ✓ AA 2.1: Explore how to bring businesses to TrC projects and promote use of VGs.  
✓ AA 2.3: Investigate how the SSC-related indicators relevant for practical guidance; check interest of countries already engaged in 2.3. Keep AA 2.3 closely informed on outcomes.  
✓ AA 2.4: Clarify role of civil society in TrC; Identify TrC projects with CSOs for the pilot exercises.  
✓ AA 2.5: Explore relevance of planned toolkit to TrC.  
✓ SP 3: Explore synergies in terms of stakeholder-led approach/systemic issues approach to reform of monitoring framework. |
| **AA 2.3 South-south co-operation** | Country pilots:  
✓ Colombia and several other pioneering countries have begun developing their own | ✓ SSC effectiveness monitoring frameworks produced and tested by a number of countries in all  
✓ Communication and outreach on how aspects of effectiveness can be/are being applied in the context of SSC | ✓ AA1.3: Promote the participation of Colombia’s National Department of Statistics (DANE). |
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<td>AA 2.4 Civil society partnerships</td>
<td>✓ Global meeting/webinar on CSO topic ✓ Advocacy alongside key global meetings ✓ Country outreach ✓ Multi-stakeholder dialogues at country level ✓ Mapping of good practices, success stories and country evidence</td>
<td>✓ Individual AA members plan different outputs for HLM3 and will collaborate within the group to produce and disseminate these ✓ Publish a policy note or statement including specific or targeted policy recommendations ✓ Convene a global dialogue in the lead up to HLM3</td>
<td>✓ AA 1.1: Interlinkage with CSOs for the Impact initiatives with inclusive approach and engagement of various stakeholders. ✓ AA 1.2: Explore social accountability data and citizen driven data. ✓ AA 2.1: Contribute jointly to a proposal for a new SDG 17.17 target on MSH Partnerships. ✓ AA 2.2: Clarify role of civil society in TrC; Identify TrC projects with CSOs for the pilot exercises. ✓ AA 2.5: Collaboration on challenges related to enabling environment for civil society, which includes philanthropic organizations. ✓ SP 3: Support the use of indicator 2 results through multi-stakeholder dialogues and guidance; Feedback relevant learnings for monitoring reform and contribute to review of indicator 2; Contribute to proposal for new SDG 17.17 indicator.</td>
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| **AA 2.5 Reinforcing foundations’ engagement** | Guidance: Initiate research to identify effectiveness challenges foundations face in development partnerships. Initiate development of methodology and agreed approach for a toolkit on effective philanthropic engagement. Identify partner countries for in-country consultations and activities. | ✓ Publish policy paper identifying effective philanthropic engagement.  
 ✓ Create toolkit with tailored guidance for development agencies, partner country governments and foundations to ensure effective partnering with the philanthropic sector at country level.  
 ✓ Outreach strategy to promote toolkit and multi-stakeholder collaboration.  
 ✓ Hosting and participating in global events on philanthropic engagement in multi-stakeholder partnerships.  
 ✓ Increased engagement with foundations from across sectors through WINGS and other global networks. | ✓ All AAs coordinate country engagement.  
 ✓ AA 2.1: Explore effectiveness considerations of foundations engaging with the private sector at country level.  
 ✓ AA 2.2: Explore relevance of planned toolkit to TrC.  
 ✓ AA 2.4: Collaboration on challenges related to enabling environment for civil society, which includes philanthropic organizations.  
 ✓ SP 3: Effective philanthropic partnerships as part of monitoring reform. | |
 ✓ Publish a policy note or statement with targeted policy recommendations (TBD). | ✓ AA 1.2: Explore sub-national data and systems to support sub-national data collection (TBD).  
 ✓ SP 3: Contribute to monitoring reform by bringing perspective of subnational authorities about effectiveness at subnational level. | |
| **AA 2.7: Effective multilateral support** | Guidance: Develop a working paper on “Multilateralism in the time of COVID-19: Country Perspectives”. Develop more targeted approach for the working group to bring GPEDC partners to the forefront. Connect with DAC to enrich perspectives on development effectiveness and financing. | ✓ Identify and recognize multilateral ‘champions’.  
 ✓ Overview of accountability mechanisms and current efforts toward an effective multilateral system.  
 ✓ Assess multilateralism’s contributions to the SDGs.  
 ✓ Produce guidance on effective donorship in the context of the multilateral system (TBD).  
 ✓ Publish findings on what the multilateral system does well and how it operates on the ground (TBD).  
 ✓ Communication and outreach on the power of the 4 principles for effective development cooperation to push partnership policies forward.  
 ✓ Media coverage of award / ‘champions’  
 ✓ Evolve the work plan to center on effective donorship (TBD).  
 ✓ Reference findings and recommendations in donor reviews of their multilateral undertakings. | ✓ SP 3: Effective support for the multilateral system as part of monitoring reform. | |
### GPEDC ACTION AREA PROGRESS UPDATES ‘REGISTER’

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<td><strong>Strategic Priority 3: Leveraging Monitoring for Action</strong></td>
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<td>Monitoring Reform:</td>
<td>✓ Framework: Conceptual approach for framework review agreed and initiated with constituency-based consultations; Co-Chairs’ proposal for outlines of revised indicator framework, based on constituency priorities/commitments, brought to SCM21</td>
<td>✓ New monitoring proposal, inclusive of revised indicator framework and improved process</td>
<td>✓ AA 1.1: Co-ordinate on country engagement.</td>
<td>✓ All AAs coordinate country engagement.</td>
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<td>✓ Process: Stakeholder consultations on the monitoring process to identify key issues for further consultation and work at strategic and technical levels; Co-Chairs’ proposal on improved monitoring process for SCM21</td>
<td>✓ Inputs to HLM3 Global Report (demonstration of value of monitoring evidence): To include monitoring inputs such as deeper reflections on key effectiveness challenges at the country-level; action taken on 2018 monitoring results, including highlighting the Action Dialogues (Stakeholder specific data tools and guides to facilitate action on 2018 monitoring results)</td>
<td>✓ Stakeholder consultations and engagement throughout the monitoring reform</td>
<td>✓ AA 2.1: Effective private sector partnerships as part of monitoring reform; Collaborate on use of Indicator 3 results.</td>
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<td>✓ At SCM21 guidance will be sought on refinement of framework and process; piloting and testing approach</td>
<td>✓ Country piloting/testing</td>
<td>✓ Development of monitoring approaches tailored to specific country contexts, effectiveness issues and topics</td>
<td>✓ AA 2.4: Collaborate on review of Indicator 2 for monitoring reform; Facilitate use of indicator 2 results; Explore synergies with new SDG 17.17 indicator.</td>
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<td>Use of Results: ✓ Action Dialogues to facilitate country reflections on key effectiveness challenges. Multi-stakeholder approach to involve country-level stakeholders in completing the effectiveness cycle in the country.</td>
<td>✓ Country-level engagement and advocacy through Action Dialogues and Use-of-Results support</td>
<td>✓ Country-level engagement and advocacy through Action Dialogues and Use-of-Results support</td>
<td>✓ AA 2.7: Collaborate on reform of monitoring framework and how it captures effectiveness of bilateral support to the multilateral system.</td>
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<td>✓ AA 2.5, 2.6, 2.2, 2.3, 1.2: Explore synergies in terms of stakeholder-led approach/systemic issues approach to reform of monitoring framework.</td>
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