THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP AT A GLANCE

What does the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC) do?
The Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC) is the primary multistakeholder vehicle for driving development effectiveness, to maximize the effectiveness of all forms of co-operation for development for the shared benefits of people, planet, prosperity and peace. It brings together governments, bilateral and multilateral organizations, civil society, the private sector and representatives from parliaments and trade unions among others, who are committed to strengthening the effectiveness of their partnerships for development. The GPEDC supports practical implementation of effective development co-operation principles, promotes mutual accountability, and works to sustain political momentum for more effective co-operation and partnerships.

How is the GPEDC supporting achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?
The 2030 Agenda – as well as the short time remaining in which to deliver it – highlights 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 focusing its work on 3 strategic priorities and 9 action areas. You can find more information here.

GPEDC monitoring provides evidence to SDG follow-up and review on:
- Respecting countries’ policy space and leadership (SDG 17.15)
- Multi-stakeholder partnerships for development (SDG 17.16)
- Gender equality and women’s empowerment (SDG 5c)

Using monitoring data
- Monitoring Round Participation
- Progress Reports
- Country and Territory Profiles
- Interactive Dashboard

By supporting a voluntary, country-led and multi-stakeholder process to track implementation of effective development co-operation commitments at the national level through ten key indicators.
- By using monitoring results for dialogue and action
- Through the Global Partnership monitoring reform
How is the GPEDC helping drive more effective development co-operation?

Helping countries and development partners to use results to inform dialogue and action around increasing the effectiveness of their co-operation at the country level.

Feeding evidence into international dialogue and relevant fora, including through SDG follow-up and review.

The GPEDC is led by 3 minister/ambassador-level Co-Chairs and a 4th Co-Chair representing all non-executive constituencies. Bangladesh, Germany, Indonesia, Malawi, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Uganda and the United Kingdom have all served as Co-Chairs.

The GPEDC's multi-stakeholder network

Our Global Reach:
The GPEDC brings together 161 countries and 56 organizations around the four principles that form the foundation of effective development co-operation, as agreed in the 2011 Busan Partnership Agreement. The GPEDC is jointly supported by the OECD and UNDP.

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A Steering Committee:
The GPEDC’s governing body includes 25 representatives of national and local governments, civil society, the private sector, trade unions, parliaments and philanthropy. It meets biannually to guide the work of the GPEDC.

The journey from Paris to the present: Towards more inclusive development co-operation

2005
Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness
Established an action-oriented roadmap to improve the quality of aid

2008
Accra Action Agenda
Embraced country ownership and stressed the fundamental role of civil society in development

2011
Busan Partnership Agreement
Established the agreed development co-operation principles and the GPEDC

2014
Mexico Communiqué
1st High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC
Anchored effective development co-operation in the post-2015 agenda

2016
Nairobi Outcome Document
2nd High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC
Charted a path for all development actors to realise their complementary contributions to achieving the SDGs

2019
First Senior-Level Meeting at UN HQ in New York
Reaffirmed the crucial role of effectiveness to achieve the 2030 Agenda

2030
Charted a path for all development actors to realise their complementary contributions to achieving the SDGs

Countries and their partners are committing to more effective development co-operation

The European Union and its member states are guiding the new European Consensus for Development to align programming with the four effectiveness principles.

Bangladesh carried out a national public-private dialogue.

The Dominican Republic is strengthening its policy framework and institutional systems for development planning.

Costa Rica developed a national strategy for the effectiveness of development co-operation.

Ethiopia’s development partners are committed to increasing use of their partners’ own systems and processes.

Many development partners are adapting their results frameworks and systems, and supported partner countries in their efforts to align to the SDGs.

Honduras drafted a new development co-operation policy and held its first-ever national effectiveness forum.

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