



**Global
Partnership**

for Effective Development
Co-operation

Deliver Better Together to Drive Action for Sustainable Development

2023-26 WORK PROGRAMME





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PART I: STRATEGIC VISION AND OBJECTIVES

1. WHAT IS THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP AND WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

The Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC) is the primary multi-stakeholder platform for driving the effectiveness of all types of development co-operation to deliver sustainable development. It significantly changed the global architecture of development co-operation more than ten years ago when it was launched to sustain political momentum and improve policies and partnerships by promoting four shared effectiveness principles: *country ownership, focus on results, inclusive partnerships and transparency and mutual accountability*. The Global Partnership provides evidence that enables tracking progress and taking action on these principles and related commitments.

2. WHY IS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION MORE IMPORTANT THAN EVER?

Development co-operation is undergoing important changes and has to respond to new and complex realities, often in challenging contexts:

- **Multiple, overlapping challenges, including poverty and inequality, conflict and fragility, the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change are undermining progress** across the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and driving up countries' financing needs.
- **Official development finance providers, implementing entities and partnerships have proliferated** leading to a more fragmented and complex global development co-operation landscape, straining partner countries' capacities.
- **Stakeholders of the Global Partnership made only limited progress towards their commitments on effective development co-operation**, which erodes mutual accountability and trust. This undermines the open dialogue that would allow the forging of more effective partnerships in a constantly evolving development landscape.

These challenges are **deeply interlinked, context-specific and have profound effects** at global and country level. Political momentum to address them is critical. It is hard to forge consensus on priority actions at times of growing complexity and competing urgencies.

Development actors keep facing tough choices when adapting their policies, strategies and partnerships to respond to ever new realities and crises. Some of the tensions and dilemmas include adapting to and minimising fragmentation, prioritising the needs of the most vulnerable while tackling global challenges such as climate change, balancing support to public sectors while promoting whole-of-society approaches, and finding the right balance between short-term results and long-term capacity building and sustainability.

Political leadership around a shared agenda of more effective development at country and global level is more critical than ever to fast-track action and policy change. It is key to strengthen trust and to inform dialogue and decisions on how to get back on track with and accelerate achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Gender equality is a cross cutting priority.

Improving the effectiveness of development co-operation can take diverse forms:

- Supporting **evidence-based multi-stakeholder dialogue** on what is working and what is not working well, so partners can align and drive greater accountability and action on shared priorities:
- Continuously adapting to changing needs and conditions and responding in strategic ways that **harness partners' comparative strengths and build capacity for stakeholders** and
- Demonstrating the impact of co-operation in delivering on the SDGs through promotion of more **systematic learning** to foster innovation and scale up tested, locally-led solutions for greater development impact.

3. WHAT IS THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP OFFERING?

The [Geneva Summit Declaration](#) reaffirms that effective development co-operation is critical in addressing crises, supporting sustainable recovery and putting the world on track to deliver on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The 2023-26 work programme builds on this commitment, and the support and energy demonstrated at the highest political level in Geneva. It serves the purpose of mobilising all actors to deliver on the commitments made there, at all levels.

→ With overlapping challenges and crises, we must strengthen political momentum for and champion development co-operation that is country-owned, focused on results, inclusive, and transparent and mutually accountable – the four principles of development effectiveness to deliver on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. By bringing diverse development actors together, the Global Partnership fosters trust and policy action in countries. It provides new and relevant evidence that empowers country-level actors to understand and tackle challenges towards better development co-operation.

4. HOW WILL THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP OPERATE?

The GPEDC Steering Committee drives work programme implementation through all its **constituencies**. Each Co-Chair and Steering Committee member will mobilise their constituencies and peers, relevant bodies and partners¹ in support of driving all core activities to deliver the ambitions of the work programme in line with their roles and responsibilities. A priority is to continue to **strengthen engagement of partner country governments** and to support them in leading the new monitoring and related inclusive dialogues and identification of follow-up action at the country level. At the same time, it is also a priority to ensure that all other stakeholders live up to the commitments they have made in Geneva and take action, including at the global level, based on monitoring findings which provide evidence on the status of implementation of commitments. The OECD-UNDP Joint Support Team supports the monitoring and partnership functions, advocacy and strategic communication, subject to adequate resources.

¹ See Annex 3 Geneva Summit outcome document and [TORs](#) for more details.



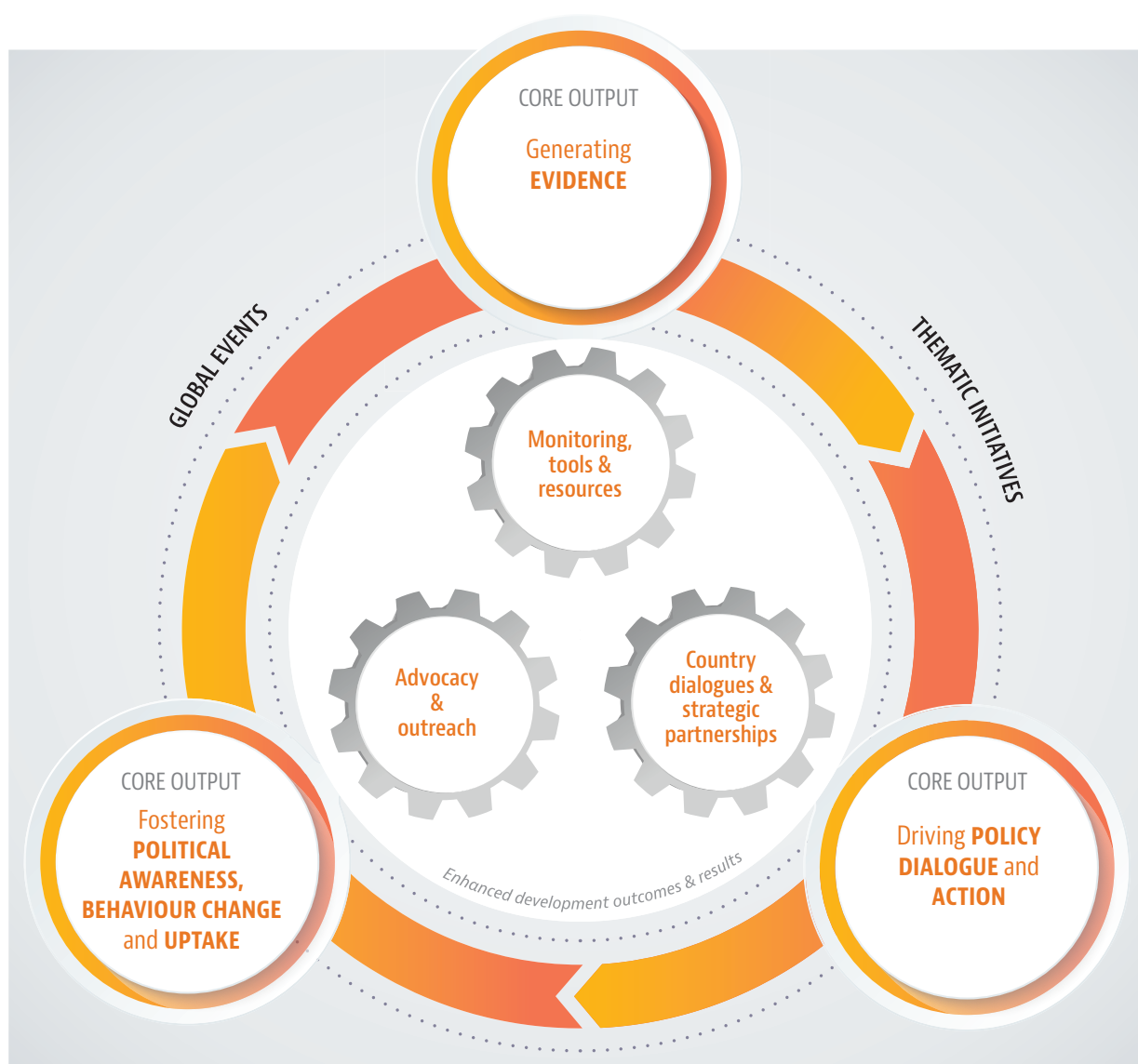
PART II. CORE OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES FOR 2023-26

Informed by the Geneva Summit Declaration and the recommendations of the 2021 GPEDC Review, the 2023-26 GPEDC Work Programme is centred on **three core outputs and related activities** to strengthen the effectiveness of development co-operation to achieve progress towards the SDGs:

- Generating **EVIDENCE**, through the new monitoring exercise, to be a basis for:
- Driving **INFORMED POLICY DIALOGUE & ACTION**, through country dialogues and strategic partnerships and
- Fostering **POLITICAL AWARENESS, BEHAVIOUR CHANGE & UPTAKE**, through targeted advocacy and outreach

Alongside these three core outputs and activities, members lead thematic initiatives on a limited set of shared priorities to enhance development outcomes and results. The core outputs and activities are also supported by advocacy and outreach in the context of a series of selected global events.

BETTER DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AND PARTNERSHIPS



1. Generating EVIDENCE: The New Monitoring Exercise

OUTPUT: Timely and enhanced evidence on the uptake and use of the effectiveness principles at the country level and a better understanding of context-specific political and operational challenges that delay progress on commitments.

This focuses on generating evidence, through the GPEDC monitoring, on the status of implementation of commitments to effective development co-operation. Products synthesising monitoring results will support dialogue and action (Output 2) as well as the political awareness required to fast track behaviour change (Output 3), at country, regional and global levels. It also includes greater use of other existing GPEDC knowledge resources and tools by stakeholders in countries that generate learning for improving the effectiveness of different types of partnerships or thematic priorities.

Implementation of the new monitoring exercise – launched at the Geneva Summit – will be the primary avenue for the Global Partnership to address the challenges of effective partnering and demonstrate its value and achievements at the country level, as well as to generate the evidence base to inform stakeholders' actions at global level. The exercise will continue to monitor progress on past commitments, including on the unfinished business of the aid effectiveness agenda,² and will generate new evidence on stakeholders' efforts to adhere to the four effectiveness principles.

With its continuous four-year global rolling round, the exercise enables countries to make linkages with and strengthen existing country-level processes. It includes an inclusive and strategically-oriented inception phase in countries to ensure multi-stakeholder engagement under government leadership.³ Data collection is streamlined with a new online data reporting tool, and through use of a new global dashboard providing an overview of progress on the application of the principles. Data generated during the round will be synthesised in various reporting products (see action plan), culminating in a global progress report produced ahead of the next high-level meeting. The exercise will continue to provide official data for global SDG follow-up and review processes.⁴ In addition to global SDG reporting, it remains critical to systematically link the monitoring with SDG follow-up and review processes at country level.

Support to country-led implementation of the monitoring exercise has the ambition to:

- Help generate **common understanding and broad-based ownership of development challenges and priorities** in participating partner countries through locally-led, inclusive and participatory dialogues;
- Identify key action points, through inclusive and country-led processes, on **how to improve the design and quality of partnerships** in participating partner countries;
- Ensure a more complete monitoring cycle – of **engagement, results, and action** – so the 4th monitoring round leads seamlessly into participation in forthcoming global rounds; and
- Demonstrate the contribution of the monitoring to **spur SDG achievement**.



² Accountability for progress on past commitments is a valid political ambition, and action in this connection is linked to the GPEDC monitoring exercise given that it generates evidence on commitments. The term "unfinished business" does not have an agreed definition or scope but many stakeholders understand it to refer to commitments made prior to Busan (2011).

³ The 2023-2026 Monitoring Guide, available [here](#), provides detailed guidance on the exercise. For instance, it includes guidance on roles for partner country governments and other stakeholders at country level, as well as on the timing/duration of the country-level process and for the issuance of reporting products.

⁴ The Global Partnership monitoring exercise provides official data for SDG indicators 5.c.1, 17.15.1, and 17.16.1

2. Driving INFORMED POLICY DIALOGUE & ACTION: Country Dialogues, Strategic Partnerships and the achievement of the SDGs

OUTPUT: Intensified national and global multi-stakeholder policy dialogue and action on effectiveness challenges at country level with all relevant stakeholders engaged, contributing to more informed policy decisions.

The monitoring results and other relevant sources of information will be the driver for such dialogue. It aims to generate insights, broad-based ownership and common understanding of how to address obstacles and harness opportunities for better development outcomes in countries. This requires the active engagement of all relevant stakeholders. Using reporting products and other results generated through the monitoring, an ambition is to link country-level results and action with relevant regional and global policy dialogue to scale up best practices and inform SDG follow-up (notably on SDG 5 and 17), with the priority placed on in-country action.

Data from the monitoring exercise enables multi-stakeholder engagement on effectiveness at the country level, global accountability, and should lead to behaviour change. The new monitoring process has an inclusive country-level dialogue phase to discuss findings – as reflected in the country results brief - and agree on joint actions among partners to improve effective development co-operation and to build in-country capacity.⁵ It aims to inform policy debate and change in countries where the monitoring is taking place, as an integral part of the monitoring exercise, in line with existing national dialogue processes and in pursuance of commitments made at the Geneva Summit that stakeholders uphold at country level.

This requires intense preparation with relevant actors in countries, regionally and globally. Strategic partnerships will help to adequately support multi-stakeholder and in-country action around the monitoring and foster political momentum, peer learning and dialogue at regional and global level.

Support to country dialogues and strategic partnerships has the ambition to:

- Mobilise relevant policy communities to **broaden the 'effectiveness ecosystem'**
- Enable country governments to **drive monitoring, dialogue, action and knowledge sharing**
- Foster learning, mutual understanding and trust, and **accelerate progress on commitments through policy and behaviour change** at country level and
- **Deepen strategic partnerships** at all levels based on priority needs (see bi-annual action plan).

⁵ Depending on country context, the challenges can include those for which the monitoring will provide evidence of state-of-play/progress, such as related to civic space, LNOB-related priorities, effectiveness of different modalities of co-operation such as private sector engagement, and long-standing effectiveness issues such as related to predictability, results frameworks and data/statistical systems, and untangling aid. Building on the monitoring findings, country action dialogues may also draw in additional evidence such as on effectiveness of financing for sustainable development (INFFs), effectiveness of climate finance and action, recovery and preparedness for pandemics, disaster recovery and preparedness, multilateral effectiveness and effectiveness of locally-led development.

3. Fostering POLITICAL AWARENESS, BEHAVIOUR CHANGE & UPTAKE: Targeted Advocacy and Outreach

OUTPUT: Raised political awareness to provoke behaviour change and uptake of effective development co-operation and systematic learning.

This includes showcasing good practices and results of the monitoring at country level. It will further focus on how to apply the effectiveness principles across partnerships and delivery models and on promoting increased policy focus on effectiveness in relevant national settings and regional and global fora. All actors are encouraged to share knowledge and good practices, which will in turn be made available to all through the GPEDC website.

The Global Partnership's advocacy work is centred around demonstrating the why, how, and what of the effectiveness agenda to enhance the impact of co-operation in delivering on the SDGs. With this being a collective agenda for learning and behaviour change, the advocacy work focuses on translating political commitments to action, notably advocating for the monitoring exercise to enable evidence-based dialogue, action and accountability on effectiveness commitments at all levels.

In support of dialogue and action at the country, regional and global levels, and under leadership of the Steering Committee:

- An **advocacy and outreach plan** will enable relevant stakeholders across the Global Partnership's constituencies – including new as well as less active partners – to lead targeted communication and knowledge-sharing efforts, raise awareness of and foster peer-learning, mobilize political buy-in for and promote the uptake of the findings of the monitoring exercise across countries and contexts, including global, regional, local and thematic settings.
- **Various communication and advocacy activities** are planned, including publishing Stories of Progress, articles, blogs, newsletters as well as updating a country dashboard and providing periodic updates on countries confirmed for the monitoring, the official website, and the Knowledge Sharing Platform (KSP).
- **High-level strategic engagements** will be made throughout the year in strategic global, regional and country-level fora, as well as working with a communications group to advance the agenda of the GPEDC and to deliver and reinforce key messages that resonate with external audiences.

Support for political awareness & uptake has the ambition to:

- **Mobilize political buy-in** for and promote uptake of monitoring findings across countries and contexts, as well as with new and less active partners;
- Promote the **benefits of more effective development co-operation** through communications and advocacy activities; and
- Engage '**champions of effectiveness**' through select global, regional and country-level fora and through an informal communications group so the Global Partnership can collectively deliver and reinforce effectiveness.





4. MEMBER-LED THEMATIC INITIATIVES

Steering Committee members will support ‘thematic initiatives’ to share insights and good practices and drive country-level action to foster policy change. They will incubate, test and share experiences on how to apply the effectiveness principles to relevant challenges and link up with different communities and thematic networks to shape the broader ‘effectiveness ecosystem’, i.e. the community of those promoting greater effectiveness of development co-operation as part of the broader policy and operational environment.

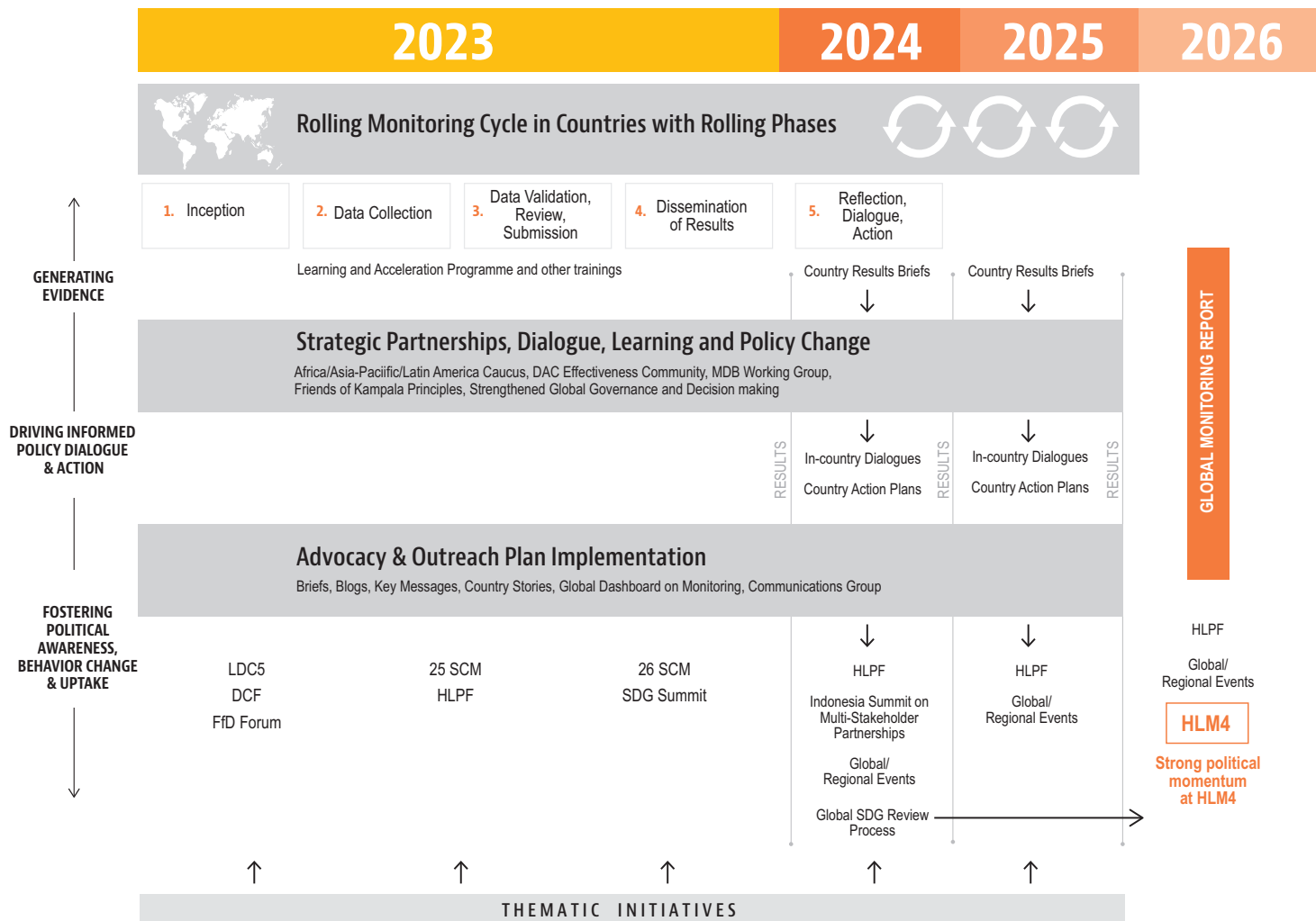
‘Thematic initiatives’ are informed by commitments of the Geneva Declaration, self-governed and -funded, and may, on a case-by-case basis, benefit from minimal JST support only.⁶ They can be annual or longer-term, depending on partners’ ambitions and support before they can get ‘a life of their own’ or dissolve again. Priorities of ‘thematic initiatives’ will be decided by and reported back to the Steering Committee and can include the uptake of existing thematic knowledge resources of the Global Partnership (see Annex 4 of the Geneva Declaration) to promote learning, knowledge sharing and policy action. They centre around development of guidance and tools, promoting dialogue, and/or piloting and collecting good practice to bring them to action at country level. Direct engagement of or feedback loops with countries will be critical to ensure relevance, and they should be driven by different partners to ensure a multi-stakeholder effort, and possibly led by at least two co-leads. Substantively they can include, but also go beyond issues covered in the monitoring.

The initiatives are a more horizontal way to follow through on some of the Action Areas that have been pursued during the [2020-2022 Global Partnership Work Programme](#) and provide opportunities for stakeholders to have their own learning spaces (e.g. within a constituency). Members are encouraged to also involve academic researchers to strengthen the policy-science interface and enhance greater inclusiveness in the Global Partnership.

Over thirty (30) Global Partnership Initiatives (GPIs) have contributed to the work of the Global Partnership over the course of its history. The new thematic initiatives do not aim to revive previous GPIs. Existing, independent Global Partnership Initiatives, such as the one on Triangular Co-operation, will continue their work in their current independent set-up.

⁶ This would require additional resources to the JST that could be mobilized once the full funding envelope for the core activities supported by the JST has been secured.

2023-2026 WORK PROGRAMME: AN OVERVIEW



PART III. INDICATIVE ACTION PLAN FOR 2023-24

The 2023-26 work programme is accompanied by biennial action plans. The below is an indicative plan of proposed activities for the years 2023 and 2024 (with planning for certain activities already started as early as January 2023). It includes timing, lead and support, and Joint Support Team roles. It will be updated over the four-year period of the work programme. Mid-way through the 2023-2026 work programme, stakeholders will take stock of the available findings from the monitoring and other evidence to inform global action and fine-tune work for 2025/26.

OBJECTIVE AND EXPECTED OUTCOME	ACTION	TIMING	LEAD AND SUPPORT	JOINT SUPPORT TEAM ⁷
OUTPUT 1: Generating EVIDENCE: The New Monitoring Expected Impact: Countries and partners contribute to strengthening the effectiveness of development co-operation through improvements in their 'effectiveness performance', based on the evidence from the monitoring exercise				
1. Ensuring a successful Launch/ Pre-inception <i>(Expected outcome: Identified country development effectiveness challenges and priorities)</i>	Formal outreach from Co-Chairs to political leadership of Partner Country Governments to kick-off the monitoring exercise at country-level	Continuous ⁸	Co-Chairs	UNDP
	Partner Country Governments confirm their commitment to conduct the exercise for the Global Rolling Round and initiate Institutional preparations, including the identification of the national coordinator	Continuous	Partner countries	UNDP
	Communications and advocacy products for the monitoring	Q1 2023 & continuous	Co-Chairs	UNDP
	Mobilisation of constituency representatives in each country	Q1 2023 & continuous	Partner Countries & SC members	
2. Delivering inclusive and strategic country-level inception phase <i>(Expected outcome: Assisted participating partner countries in improved design, quality and inclusivity of monitoring exercise)</i>	Monitoring guide published in English, French and Spanish	Q1 2023	OECD	OECD
	Virtual briefing sessions organised for national coordinators on inception phase, including institutionalisation of monitoring	Continuous	UNDP (lead), OECD (method. /reporting)	UNDP
	Country-specific monitoring roadmaps developed for each country	Continuous	Partner countries	UNDP
	Inclusive and strategic inception kick-off meetings organised in each country	Continuous	Partner countries	
	Engagement of constituency representatives in country-level inception activities/kick-off meeting	Continuous	SC members	

⁷ For clarity and simplicity, to the extent feasible only one of OECD or UNDP is listed, per the lead organisation in the JST Division of Labour. However, it should be understood that the non-listed organisation will, as relevant and feasible, contribute and provide inputs to activities and outputs.

⁸ Timing for all monitoring tasks is as per the new monitoring guidelines. Current status can be followed through the GPEDC monitoring dashboard.

OBJECTIVE AND EXPECTED OUTCOME	ACTION	TIMING	LEAD AND SUPPORT	JOINT SUPPORT TEAM ⁷
3. Ensuring rigorous <i>Data Collection</i>; producing actionable <i>Reporting Products</i> <i>(Expected outcome: Assisted partner countries to lead multi-stakeholder data collection, to produce results products, to be used as evidence base for dialogue and action at country, regional and global levels)</i>	New online data reporting tool developed and launched	Q2 2023	OECD	OECD
	Virtual briefing sessions organised with national coordinators, with attention to methodology and standardising data reporting across countries	Continuous, as countries enter data collection phase	OECD (lead), UNDP inputs as relevant	OECD
	Reporting from across relevant national government entities; coordinating data reporting and validation from relevant country-level stakeholders	Continuous	Partner countries	OECD
	Providing requested data to national coordinator	Continuous	Constituency focal points at country level	
	[Individual] Country results briefs developed and published	Continuous, after countries submit final data	JST, based on (OECD-led) results calculations	OECD
	Annual results summary (with collated results for countries which submitted final data within 2023)	Q1 2024	JST, based on (OECD-led) results calculations	OECD
	Data reporting to global SDG review process (with data for countries which submitted final data within 2023)	Q1 2024	OECD	OECD
OUTPUT 2: Driving INFORMED POLICY DIALOGUE & ACTION: Country Dialogues & Strategic Partnerships Expected Impact: Strengthened policy focus, dialogue and action on effective development co-operation across different constituencies				
1. Ensuring <i>Dialogue, Learning and Follow-up</i> in Countries <i>(Expected outcome: Increased understanding and broad-based ownership of development challenges and priorities to improve partnerships, engagement, and joint action)</i>	Inclusive and strategic-level country-level action dialogues organised; action plans prepared, including continuous ongoing JST support to national coordinators	Continuous	Partner countries	UNDP
	Engagement of [strategic-level] constituency representatives in country-level action dialogues; contribution to action plans and delivery on commitments made at the Geneva Summit	Continuous	SC members	
	Implementation of country-level action plans	Continuous	Partner countries	

OBJECTIVE AND EXPECTED OUTCOME	ACTION	TIMING	LEAD AND SUPPORT	JOINT SUPPORT TEAM ⁷
2. Strengthening <i>Global Governance & Decision-Making</i> <i>(Expected outcome: Improved functioning of the GPEDC Steering Committee and members' leadership roles)</i>	Mapping of Steering Committee members and their constituencies	Q1 2023, to be updated	Co-Chairs	OECD
	Confirm/renew membership based on proposals for rotation (cf. TORs)	Continuous	Co-Chairs	OECD
	Regular dialogue with individual Steering Committee members (induction session to new members upon demand)	Continuous	Co-Chairs	OECD/UNDP
	Non-executive SC members' priorities for 2023	Q1/2 2023	4 th Co-Chair and NE SC members	OECD
	Introducing the Knowledge Sharing Platform space for Steering Committee Members	Q1/2	Co-Chairs	UNDP
	25 th SC Meeting (virtual)	30-31 May 2023	Co-Chairs	OECD/UNDP
	26 th – 28 th SC Meeting (virtual or in-person tbc)	(tbc)	Co-Chairs	OECD/UNDP
3. Deepening existing or establishing new <i>Strategic Partnerships</i> <i>(Expected outcome: Strengthened engagement with relevant policy communities to broaden the 'effectiveness ecosystem' and strategic partnerships at all levels based on priority needs)</i>	Agree on UN development system country level support to monitoring	Continuous 2023-2024	SC members (incl. at country level)	UNDP
	Africa Caucus to identify priorities, discuss engagement and leadership questions, through regular inter-regional and regional meetings and with AU Executive Council and Heads of State (incl. ahead of Steering Committee Meetings)	Continuous, set up in Q1 2023	AUDA-NEPAD and DR Congo	OECD and UNDP
	DAC Effectiveness Community at HQ and country level to engage in GPEDC work programme and promote peer learning	Continuous	Sweden, DAC champions	OECD
	MDB Working Group on development effectiveness to inform dialogue and action	By Q3 2023	Sweden and IADB	OECD and UNDP
	Dual country engagement (e.g. ASEAN, G20, UNOSSC, Delhi Process, UNDESA etc.)	Continuous 2023-2024	Indonesia	OECD and UNDP
	Global private sector networks	By Q3 2023	Co-chairs, Private Sector SC member, BLC	OECD and UNDP
	Academia, Researchers and Think Tanks.	Continuous 2024	Co-Chairs, SC members	OECD
	Asia-Pacific Caucus	2024	Indonesia, Nepal, Philippines, PIFS	UNDP
	Latin American and Caribbean Caucus	2024	Colombia, El Salvador	UNDP

OBJECTIVE AND EXPECTED OUTCOME	ACTION	TIMING	LEAD AND SUPPORT	JOINT SUPPORT TEAM ⁷
4. Resourcing the GPEDC and its Secretariat	Outreach to SC members and constituencies to mobilize the required resources for the JST to deliver on its mandate.	As needed, continuous	Co-Chairs	OECD and UNDP
OUTPUT 3: Fostering POLITICAL AWARENESS, BEHAVIOUR CHANGE & UPTAKE: Targeted Advocacy and Outreach (For more details see 2023-2026 Advocacy and Outreach Plan) Expected Impact: Raised understanding of why, what, how of the effectiveness agenda, provoking political support, action and accountability on effectiveness commitments at all levels				
1. Developing a Comprehensive Advocacy & Outreach Plan and Engaging with Relevant Tools <i>(Expected outcome: Partners regularly, consistently and clearly communicated the benefits of more effective development co-operation)</i>	Developing an advocacy and outreach plan for 2023 - 2026, including through engagement with an external, informal communications experts' group	Q1, Q2, Q3 2023	Co-Chairs, Communications Group	UNDP
	Updating GPEDC tools including Trello Board, website, and the Knowledge-Sharing Platform	Continuous	JST	UNDP
	Ensuring consistent engagement with target groups through newsletters and a wide variety of popular social media platforms (Twitter, LinkedIn, YouTube)	Continuous	Co-Chairs, Steering Committee members	UNDP
2. Awareness raising on the importance of the effectiveness agenda , including on the effectiveness principles and their application in various contexts <i>(Expected outcome: Raised awareness of the effectiveness principles and promoted their application in various contexts and across different members, including through the monitoring exercise)</i>	Publishing key country stories of progress, articles, interviews, info flyers, and blogs to encourage action around effectiveness at country and global level on select topics (e.g., gender equality).	Continuous	JST, partner countries, academia, Co-Chairs, Steering Committee members	UNDP
	Reaching out to constituency members, including at ministerial level, with tailor-made narratives for constituencies, drawing connections between the GPEDC 'offer' (including, but not limited to the monitoring exercise) and constituencies' strategic objectives	Continuous, demand-driven	Co-Chairs, Steering Committee members	UNDP
	Updating partner country and development partner Global Dashboard pages based on latest monitoring progress and with monitoring results products, engaging more partners to join the monitoring and be featured on the Dashboard	Continuous	JST, partner countries, development partners	UNDP
3. Promoting the monitoring exercise and the uptake of monitoring findings <i>(Expected outcome:</i>	Engagement at multi-stakeholder strategic events at global, regional and country level including through side events, bilateral meetings, briefings, dialogue forums, and interviews (among others)	Continuous, demand-driven	Co-Chairs, Steering Committee members	UNDP

OBJECTIVE AND EXPECTED OUTCOME	ACTION	TIMING	LEAD AND SUPPORT	JOINT SUPPORT TEAM ⁷
(I) Engaged 'champions of effectiveness' through strategic global, regional and country level fora and (II) Promoted action and behavior change at country and global level, using country and context-specific monitoring findings captured in results products)	Peer learning on effective development co-operation in constituency-specific caucuses, working groups and networks, including through best practices identified in each country during the monitoring exercise	Q1/2 2023, with quarterly updates afterwards	Steering Committee members	UNDP
	Promoting findings from the monitoring exercise, including through inputs to global reports (e.g. IATF, SDG Summit Report)	Q4 2023/Q1 2024 onwards	JST	UNDP with input from OECD, Co-Chairs

Member-led Thematic Initiatives⁹

Civil Society	Enable civil society through trust building, and an informed implementation and monitoring of the effectiveness commitments	2023-2026	CPDE, WINGS, Sweden, Switzerland, International Center for Not-for-Profit Law (ICNL), CIVICUS, FORUS International, among others.
Data	Uptake of Bern Call to Action to guide effective support to national statistical systems and the use of data for development	2023-2024 (initially)	Switzerland, co-lead tbc. Bern Network including Norway, Canada, UK, Sweden, Germany, PARIS21, Development Initiatives, Somalia, Madagascar (tbc) and others
Private Sector engagement	Use of Kampala Principles Assessment & Toolkit to drive effective policies, practices and partnerships with the private sector funded by public aid at country level to deliver the SDGs.	2023-2024 (initially)	Group of friends of the Kampala Principles including Indonesia and Sweden, former members of the Business Leader Caucus, private sector working group and networks and a range of other governments, development partners and non-state actors
Enhancing subnational data to localize the SDGs	Enhance transparency and accountability in decentralized co-operation through better reporting and support to local actors through research, training and advocacy.	2023-2026	ORU-FOGAR and UCLG, together with the European Union, Switzerland, Spain (FEMP), Canada (FCM), Development Partners Network on Decentralisation and Local Governance (DeLoG), UNDP/IATI and OECD
South-South Co-operation	Improving policy frameworks and practices for South-South Co-operation in Global South countries, by promoting the implementation of the Self-Assessment Tool for Effective South-South Co-operation	2023-2026	Colombia and Indonesia, together with a third partner from Africa (tbd)

⁹. Fully led by Steering Committee members, with possible and light support by the JST, depending on funding additional to the full resourcing of the JST core budget (see OECD/UNDP division of labour). The status of each initiative will be reviewed and discussed by those leading them and in the Steering Committee regularly and in a light and pragmatic way. Steering Committee members are also encouraged to develop and support other thematic initiatives to as part of this work programme. They can build on existing tools and instruments (as mentioned in Annex 4 of the Geneva Summit Declaration) and other initiatives and activities that focus on the effectiveness of development co-operation. Such initiatives can be proposed to the Steering Committee on a rolling basis in line with the requirements to ensuring they are contributing to the delivery of this work programme, multi-stakeholder and fully member-led.

Annex 1: Budget

An indicative bi-annual budget will be developed to accompany the Action Plans, indicating the resource needs of the Joint Support Team for the different strands of the core activities, complemented by an indicative budget for member-led activities such as thematic initiatives, as well as GPEDC-member financed ad-hoc contributions for High Level Meetings and other activities that directly contribute to the core activities of the GPEDC work programme.

JST Resource Need¹⁰

Core function	OECD (EUR)		UNDP (USD) ¹¹	
	2023 ¹²	2024	2023	2024
OUTPUT 1: Generating EVIDENCE: The New Monitoring	884,705	884,705	1,066,440	878,021
OUTPUT 2: Driving INFORMED POLICY DIALOGUE & ACTION: Country Dialogues & Strategic Partnerships	530,823	530,823	717,592	781,383
OUTPUT 3: Fostering POLITICAL AWARENESS & UPTAKE: Targeted Advocacy and Outreach	88,470	88,470	414,622	465,412
TOTAL	1,504,000	1,504,000	2,198,654	2,124,816

The above JST resource needs are the minimum upfront financial needs to implement the GPEDC Work Programme in 2023 and 2024. In addition to financial or in-kind (e.g. secondments) to JST, implementing the Work Programme successfully will draw on each GPEDC member providing in-kind contributions. The below contributions are indicative and not exhaustive and for illustrative purposes only.

GPEDC stakeholder contributions and support

Core function	GPEDC stakeholder contributions
OUTPUT 1: Generating EVIDENCE: The New Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead monitoring exercise and convene partners (partner countries) Mobilise constituency representatives at country level to engage in the monitoring (development partners, non-state actors) Engage and contribute to monitoring inception phase and data collection (development partners, non-state actors) Organize and support monitoring trainings (Co-Chairs)
OUTPUT 2: Driving INFORMED POLICY DIALOGUE & ACTION: Country Dialogues & Strategic Partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead inclusive follow-up country dialogues (partner countries) Engage in and contribute to country dialogues (development partners, non-state actors) Coordinate and consult across constituencies (all SC members) Host and organize in-person SC meetings (Co-Chairs and SC members) Lead Regional Caucuses and foster peer learning (NEPAD, Asia, LAC, etc.) Develop and nurture strategic partnerships (UNDS, DAC, MDBs, Dual Countries, Private Sector, Researchers etc.)
OUTPUT 3: Fostering POLITICAL AWARENESS & UPTAKE: Targeted Advocacy and Outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead and engage in events (including e.g. Busan Forum, UN Events, regional events) (Co-Chairs, all SC members) Raise awareness on effectiveness issues in global policy arena (Co-Chairs, all SC members) Host and engage in preparations of upcoming senior-level meetings (SLM) and high-level effectiveness meetings including potentially a HLM4 Summit towards the end of the work programme.
Thematic Initiatives	Thematic Initiatives are fully member-led and financed. Financial and in-kind requirements depend on the work plans of each thematic initiative. Each lead or coalition of actors is responsible for mobilising resources. JST does not budget for supporting thematic initiatives but will assist by ensuring synergies with the core activities of the work programme.

¹⁰ The budget covers the Indicative Action Plan 2023-2024. An updated budget will be prepared for the 2025-2026 period. For further background information, see [SCM25 budget note](#).

¹¹ Figures as of May 2023. Numbers are inclusive of GMS.

¹² All OECD figures are indicative based on the funding ceiling set under the OECD/DAC 2023-2024 Programme of Work and Budget (PWB). They consist of a mix of assessed contributions to OECD and non-earmarked and earmarked voluntary contributions that need to be mobilized from DAC members. The agreed funding envelope under the 2023-2024 OECD/DAC represents the minimum amounts for the OECD/JST to support the core areas of work.



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