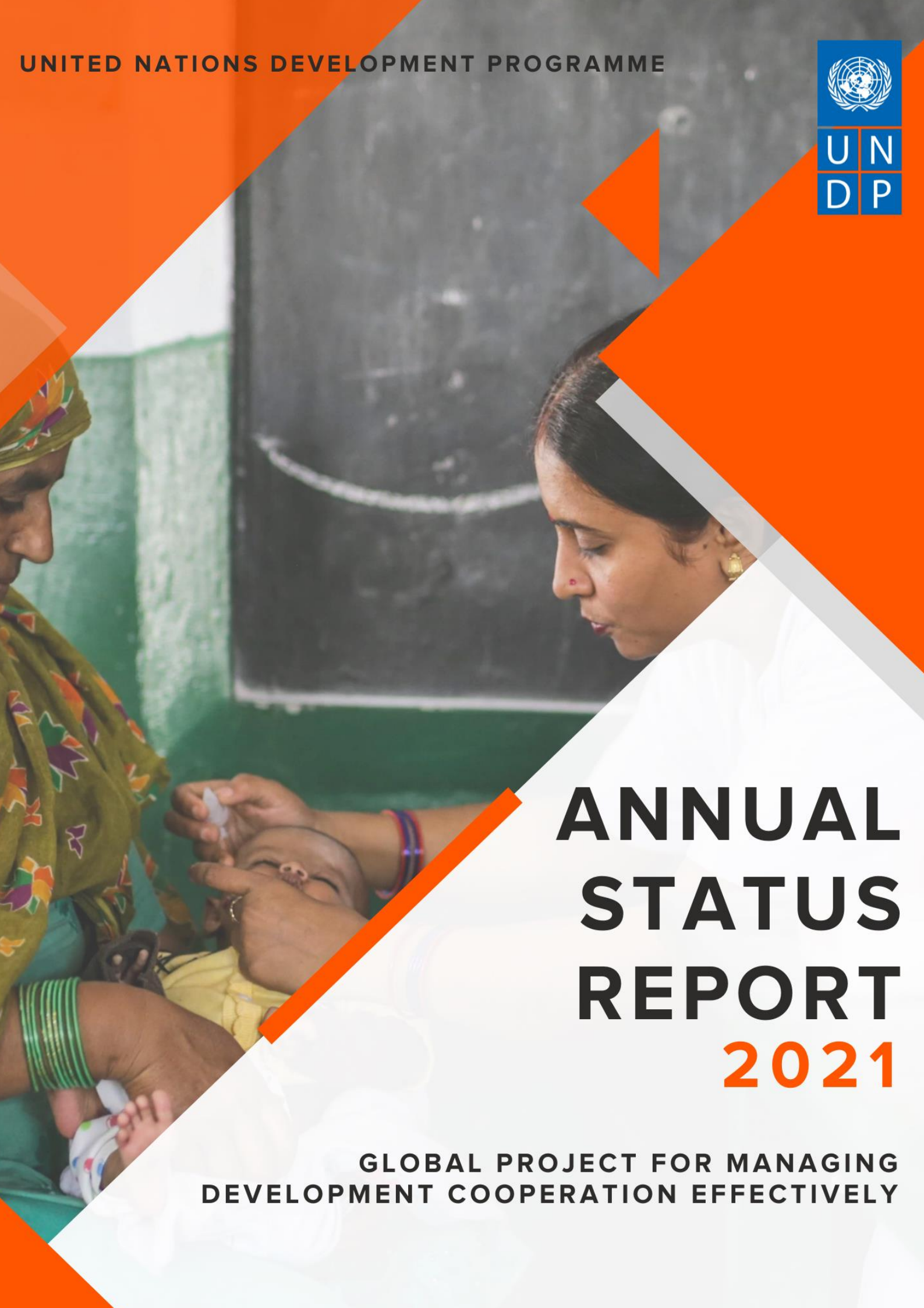


UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



ANNUAL STATUS REPORT 2021

GLOBAL PROJECT FOR MANAGING
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION EFFECTIVELY

UNDP Global Project Contribution Partners

During 2021, the Global Project on Managing Development Cooperation Effectively received support of Canada, European Commission, Republic of Korea, Sweden and Switzerland to implement the priorities outlined in the Global Project document and in line with the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation's 2020-2022 Work Programme.



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Acknowledgements

This 2021 Annual Status Report aims to provide an overview of UNDP's work as the OECD-UNDP Joint Support Team for the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation and its progress in 2021 on the Global Project on Managing Development Cooperation Effectively to improve the effectiveness of development cooperation. The report is prepared by the Effective Development Cooperation Team from UNDP's Bureau for Policy and Programme Support (BPPS), led by Ms. Yuko Suzuki Naab, with the guidance of Ms. Faiza Effendi, Chief, Effectiveness Group.

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Acronyms

AAAA	Addis Ababa Agenda for Action
AIMS	Aid Information Management System
APC-Colombia	Colombian Presidential Agency of International Cooperation
BAPA+40	Second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation
BCTA	Business Call to Action
BPPS	Bureau for Policy and Programme Support
CSOs	Civil Society Organization
COP26	26th UN Climate Change Conference
DFA	Development Finance Assessment
DPAF	Donor Performance Assessment Framework
FfD	Financing for Development
Global Partnership/GPEDC	Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation
HLM3	Third High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC (2022 Effective Development Cooperation Summit)
HLPF	High-Level Political Forum
IATF	Inter-Agency Task Force
INFF	Integrated National Financing Framework
JST	Joint Support Team
KPs	Kampala Principles on Effective Private Sector Engagement in Development Cooperation
KSP	Knowledge Sharing Platform
LDC	Least Developed Country
LDC5	5th UN Conference on the Least Developed Countries
ODA	Official Development Assistance
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SSC	South-South Cooperation
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UNSDG	United Nations Sustainable Development Group
VNR	Voluntary National Review

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Effectiveness in a new era of global challenges

In this complex era of challenges - the pandemic, economic crisis, and climate change - partnerships, now more important than ever, are essential to align all development resources and activities with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and build better forward. To make the 2030 Agenda a reality and accelerate the '[Decade of Action](#)', we need to act on and rethink **how** we partner and work together based on [the principles of effective development cooperation](#) – Country Ownership, Focus on Results, Inclusive Partnerships, and Transparency and Mutual Accountability.



The Effectiveness Principles



The shared principles, which provide a basis to advance effectiveness of development efforts by all development stakeholders, were endorsed in Busan in 2011 and reconfirmed in Nairobi in 2016 by 161 countries and 56 international organizations.

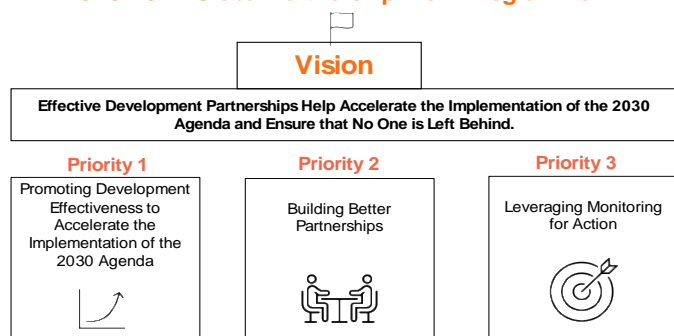
The commitment to 'effective' partnerships – that are inclusive, equal and empowered – is enshrined as a global goal in itself, as well as a means of implementation. This is clearly set out in SDG 17 and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) which highlights the importance of improving the quality, impact and effectiveness of development cooperation.

These global commitments recognize the centrality of the effectiveness principles to the achievement of long-lasting development results.

In 2021, UNDP together with OECD as the Joint Support Team, under the banner of the 'year of delivery', provided substantive knowledge sharing, communication and secretariat support to the [Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation](#) (Global Partnership or GPEDC) leadership through the Global Project on Managing Development Cooperation Effectively.

Leadership

2020-2022 Global Partnership Work Programme



Foundational Elements of Effective Partnerships across All Strategic Priorities:

1. Anchoring Effectiveness Efforts at Country Level
2. Strengthening Consistency / GPI Engagement
3. Mainstreaming Learning
4. Enhancing and Leveraging Stakeholder-led Political outreach and Advocacy

The [Global Partnership](#) is an important multi-stakeholder vehicle for driving development effectiveness.

It aims to 'maximize the effectiveness of all forms of cooperation for development for the shared benefits of people, planet, prosperity and peace' through implementing the [2020-2022 Work Programme](#) that focuses on the following three strategic priorities:

- Promoting development effectiveness to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda
- Building better partnerships
- Leveraging monitoring for action

The Work Programme is implemented by multi-stakeholder groups through nine Action Areas.

Strategic Priorities	Action Areas
1. Promoting development effectiveness to accelerate implementation of 2030 Agenda	1.1 Demonstrating the impact of effectiveness
	1.2 Strengthening effective support to statistical capacity and data
	2.1 Private sector partnerships for sustainable development: Translating the Kampala Principles to action
2. Building better partnerships	2.2 Triangular development co-operation for sustainable development
	2.3 Supporting country-led development effectiveness of south-south co-operation
	2.4 Civil society partnerships: enabling civil society participation and addressing shrinking civic space
	2.5 Reinforcing foundations' engagement for co-designing and sharing solutions through new ways of working
	2.6 Strengthening development effectiveness at subnational level to achieve the SDGs
3. Leveraging monitoring for action	2.7 Effective multilateral support
	Accelerating use of results and reforming the monitoring framework

Key Results Achieved in 2021

Global Partnership Monitoring

The Global Partnership Monitoring remains a key flagship instrument of the Global Partnership. The comprehensive reform of the monitoring framework (what is measured) and the process (how it is measured) has greatly advanced in 2021.

- **Extensive consultations with all stakeholders paved the way towards a revised monitoring framework.** Together with OECD, UNDP supported the organization of 19 virtual [constituency-based consultations](#) on the monitoring indicator framework in the first half of 2021. The OECD-UNDP JST also produced two analytical papers: '[Occurrence of the monitoring exercise](#)' and '[Linkages between the monitoring process and SDG reporting](#)'. These led to the development of a strategic vision and the contours of the new indicator framework.
- **The Steering Committee agreed on key elements of a new monitoring proposal and the way forward.** UNDP with OECD developed a new monitoring proposal, and organized [an online consultation](#) through the GPEDC [Knowledge Sharing Platform \(KSP\)](#). After obtaining insights from 37 stakeholders at the consultation, the proposal was submitted to [the 22nd Steering Committee Meeting](#) in December 2021. Building on the agreed contours, the Steering Committee endorsed key elements of the proposal linked closely with the four effectiveness principles, to shift the occurrence of the monitoring exercise from once in two years to an 'open-waves' approach, and to integrate Action Dialogues as part of the monitoring process.

Use of Results

UNDP with OECD supported the use of results generated from the Global Partnership monitoring. The results continued to provide inputs for global reports such as [the Inter-Agency Task Force \(IATF\) Report on Financing for Sustainable Development in 2022](#). In addition, the JST produced context-specific and regional-specific briefs, and provided specific country results and inputs from the monitoring exercise for partner countries' Voluntary National Review (VNR) processes.

Country-led Action Dialogues for Effective Development Cooperation

In December 2020, the GPEDC's Co-Chairs launched country-led, multi-stakeholder Action Dialogues to shed light on effectiveness issues faced at country level and to make development cooperation more effective to build forward better and get back on track to achieving the SDGs.

- **Partner country outreach:** Throughout 2021, UNDP encouraged all partner countries that participated in the 2018 Global Partnership monitoring to undertake Action Dialogues, in close communication with UNDP Country Offices and UN Resident Coordinator Offices.
- **Technical support to country-led Action Dialogues:** [Various tools](#) on Action Dialogues, such as [a guide for partner countries](#), were developed. UNDP closely liaised with UNDP Country Offices and UN Resident Coordinator Offices to support partner countries to undertake their Action Dialogues. By the end of 2021, seven partner countries completed an Action Dialogue ([Colombia](#), [Dominican Republic](#), [Honduras](#), [Lao PDR](#), [Rwanda](#), [Tanzania](#), and [Togo](#)).

Light coordination support to Action Areas

UNDP together with OECD provided light coordination support to Action Areas to enhance synergies among them and anchor their activities at country level. The OECD-UNDP JST developed an 'Action Area Register' that outlined expected deliverables, synergies with other Action Areas and potential countries for Action Areas' engagement at the country level.

Support to Management of the KSP and the GPEDC Website

UNDP has intensified its support to increase the use of KSP and vamped up country-level content on the Global Partnership website. In 2021, the KSP saw a significant increase in traffic with 540 new users joined. UNDP has provided stakeholders with training to increase the use of the KSP, and supported to maintain the website through sourcing original content such as '[Stories of Progress](#)', '[Blogs](#)' and papers/case studies that were published on the KSP's 'Resource Library'.

Global Webinars, Practitioner's Corner & Communication Products

UNDP supported a series of eight webinars in 2021 with different stakeholders. All recordings were published on the webpage titled '[Global Webinar Series](#)'. Also, seven strategic policy briefs on the GPEDC were developed and disseminated through 12 newsletters and during key global fora.

Support to Steering Committee Meetings

UNDP with OECD supported two Steering Committee meetings in 2021. The [21st Steering Committee meeting](#) in July set the motion towards the third High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC (HLM3) and how the work of the GPEDC 2020-22 Work Programme would help make it a success. The [22nd Steering Committee meeting](#) in December stressed the relevance of the effectiveness principles for global efforts at rebuilding back better and achieving the SDGs in a new era of global challenges.

GPEDC Review

In 2021, the Co-Chairs started the GPEDC review [process](#). The OECD-UNDP JST supported the review team through giving access to relevant documents and helping engage with stakeholders to finalize the [GPEDC review report](#). The Co-Chairs are now leading the process to propose changes in GPEDC's implementation approach based on recommendations brought by the review. This will be linked to the preparation of the HLM3 and presented in the meeting's outcome document.

Looking Forward: The 2022 Effective Development Cooperation Summit

- The [HLM3](#), also known as the 2022 Effective Development Cooperation Summit, will take place from 12 to 14 December 2022 in Geneva, Switzerland in a hybrid format. The Summit will underscore that the effectiveness principles are key to building trust between partners and achieving the SDGs at the country level. The Summit aims to shape a bold political commitment for making development cooperation more effective, and revitalize the Global Partnership to drive better partnerships.
- UNDP with OECD supported the preparation of [a roadmap for the Summit](#) which allows actors to engage in key events and develop the political narrative on effectiveness ahead of the Summit.

UNDP SUPPORT TO GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

UNDP Global Project

UNDP with OECD as the OECD-UNDP Joint Support Team (JST) supports strengthening effective development cooperation in line with the [Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation](#) (Global Partnership or GPEDC) [2020-2022 Work Programme](#). Functions supported by UNDP center around substantive and technical advisory support especially around anchoring the work of the GPEDC and the Global Partnership monitoring exercise in country-led efforts for achieving the 2030 Agenda; strengthened synergies with the UN intergovernmental processes; and cultivating knowledge sharing and a community of practice for more effective development cooperation. The Global Project on Managing Development Cooperation Effectively (the Global Project) is the primary instrument of UNDP to support GPEDC with the following strategic components and corresponding outputs:

Strategic Component 1: Support to policy and institutional reforms and capacity strengthening for advancing the effectiveness of cooperation at country level

Output I. The Global Partnership monitoring framework is refined, strengthened and implemented to support global accountability and mutual learning on effective development cooperation.

Output II. An increased number of countries strengthen, or are taking action to strengthen, policy and institutional arrangements that support integrated approaches to planning; more efficient management of diverse development cooperation flows; enhanced coordination and stronger multi-stakeholder partnerships.

Strategic Component 2: Global evidence-based policy dialogue and partnerships

Output III. A strengthened mutual learning and knowledge exchange platform, facilitating the sharing of country-level evidence and learning from different modalities of development cooperation.

Output IV. High-level and inclusive engagement and visibility of the Global Partnership strengthened through advisory, secretariat and communication support services to the Steering Committee and the Co-Chairs of the Global Partnership.

Output V. Support to High-Level Meeting and/or Senior-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation.

KEY RESULTS ACHIEVED IN 2021

Support to policy and institutional reforms, and capacity strengthening for advancing the effectiveness of cooperation on the ground

Output I: The Global Partnership monitoring framework is refined, strengthened and implemented to support global accountability and mutual learning on effective development cooperation

Global Partnership monitoring reform

The Global Partnership monitoring exercise and its reports are a flagship instrument of the Global Partnership that provides a critical snapshot of progress on effectiveness commitments at the country and global levels. Data generated from the exercise are used to report on the three Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators: 5.c.1, 17.15.1, and 17.16.1 (See more in Box 1).

Since 2020, the Global Partnership monitoring has gone through a comprehensive reform, consisting of reviewing what is measured (indicator framework) and how it is measured (the process of the exercise). The primary aim of this monitoring reform is to strengthen multi-stakeholder engagement, further driving behaviour change, and generating increased political momentum, while addressing the challenges that were raised by stakeholders based on the past monitoring exercises in the context of a rapidly changing cooperation landscape.

The new monitoring proposal will be submitted to the Steering Committee Meeting in 2022 for a final review, and endorsed at the third High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC (HLM3).

Box 1: Global Partnership monitoring and SDG reporting

The Global Partnership monitoring exercises were conducted in 2014, 2016 and 2018 after the Busan Partnership Agreement. The last one in 2018 was led by 86 partner countries and territories, in collaboration with more than 100 development partners and served as the official data source for three SDG indicators:



5.c.1: Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment



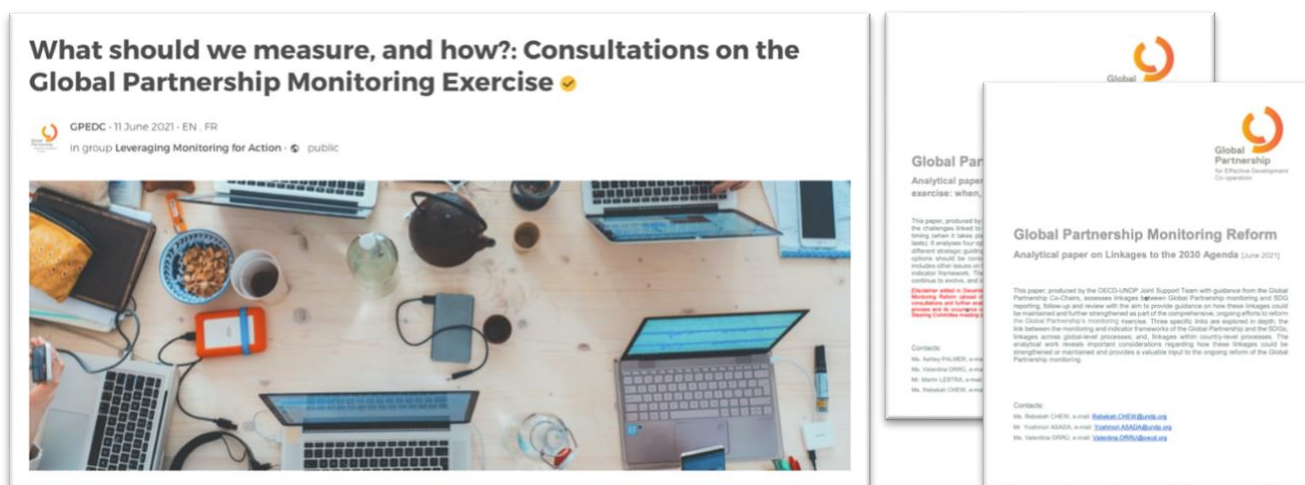
17.15.1: Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation



17.16.1: Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals

UNDP together with OECD as the JST delivered the following results on the monitoring reform in 2021:

- **Extensive consultations with all stakeholders paved the way toward a revised monitoring framework.** UNDP with OECD supported the organization of 19 virtual [constituency-based consultations](#) in the first half of 2021 on the monitoring indicator framework. These constituency-based consultations built on a series of consultations held in 2020 that discussed ways to strengthen the monitoring process; engaging over 420 stakeholders in total in the monitoring reform process. In addition, the JST produced two analytical papers on '[Occurrence of the monitoring exercise](#)' and '[Linkages between the monitoring process and SDG reporting](#)'. These led to the development of a strategic vision for the new monitoring exercise; that it would be centered on collective accountability through inclusive dialogue, more relevant by recognizing changes in the development and partnership landscape, and more strategic by aiming to be leaner with strengthened linkages to the 2030 Agenda. It also informed the identification of the contours of the new indicator framework; namely, around: collective accountability, transparency, leaving no one behind, data and statistical systems, revitalizing and upholding pre-Busan commitments, South-South cooperation and private sector engagement in development cooperation.



- **The Steering Committee agreed on key elements of a new monitoring proposal and the way forward.** Together with OECD, UNDP developed a new monitoring proposal, and organized [the online consultation](#) on proposed changes to the monitoring from 25 Oct. – 12 Nov. 2021 through the GPEDC [Knowledge Sharing Platform \(KSP\)](#). The harvest of insights provided by 37 stakeholders through the online consultation informed a proposal submitted to [the 22nd Steering Committee Meeting](#) in December 2021. Building on the contours agreed in the first half of the year, the Steering Committee broadly endorsed the four proposed focus areas of evidence/results to be generated from a new monitoring framework linked closely with the four effectiveness principles, to shift the occurrence of the monitoring exercise to an open-waves approach, and to integrate Action Dialogues as part of the monitoring process.

- **Use of Results of the Global Partnership monitoring**

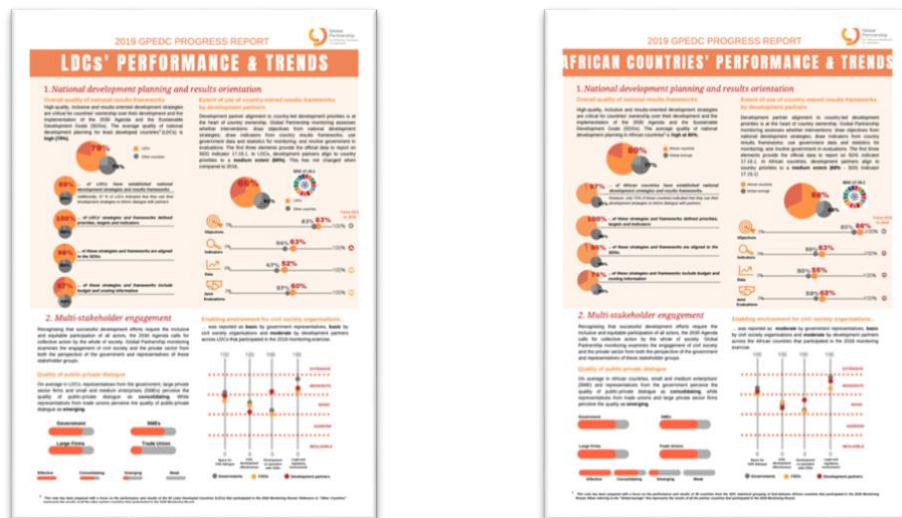
UNDP with OECD have supported GPEDC stakeholders to use the data generated from the Global Partnership monitoring to inform global and country level discourse/dialogue on development cooperation. This includes:

Inputs for global reports

The results of the Global Partnership monitoring exercises continued to provide inputs for global reports such as [the Inter-Agency Task Force \(IATF\) Report on Financing for Sustainable Development in 2022](#).

Context-specific Global Partnership monitoring profiles to inform high level partnerships

The OECD-UNDP JST produced various context-specific and regional-specific briefs, based on the 2018 Monitoring Round results, such as: [g7+](#), [LDCs](#) (Least Developed Countries), [SIDS](#) (Small Island Developing States), [African Countries](#), [Asian Countries](#) among others. These were used by GPEDC stakeholders to inform their engagement in relevant global and regional dialogue, such as preparatory meetings relating to the 5th UN Conference on the Least Developed Countries (LDC5).



GPEDC’s input to Voluntary National Reviews

The OECD-UNDP JST, based on country results from the Global Partnership monitoring, produced GPEDC’s input document for partner countries’ Voluntary National Review (VNR), facilitating reporting on the three SDG indicators¹.

Support to partner countries on SDG reporting: UNDP as the JST, together with the UNDP Country Office in Bangladesh, has supported training workshops on strengthening capacity and promoting better understanding in Bangladesh regarding two SDG indicators².

¹ SDG indicators of 5.c.1 (Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment), 17.15.1 (Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation), and 17.16.1 (Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals).

² SDG indicators of 17.15.1 and 17.16.1.

Support to policy and institutional reforms and capacity strengthening for advancing the effectiveness of cooperation on the ground

Output II: An increased number of countries strengthen, or are taking action to strengthen, policy and institutional arrangements that support integrated approaches to planning; more efficient management of diverse development cooperation flows; and enhanced coordination and stronger multi-stakeholder partnerships

Anchoring effectiveness efforts at country level

Embodying partner countries' realities and anchoring activities at country level is one of the crucial foundational elements highlighted in the 2020-2022 GPEDC Work Programme. UNDP supports this approach by focusing on the following activities:

1. Country-led Action Dialogues for Effective Development Cooperation

In December 2020, GPEDC's Co-Chairs launched country-led, multi-stakeholder Action Dialogues as the key initiative to shed light on issues faced at country level for making development cooperation more effective to build forward better and get back on track towards achieving the SDGs.

- **Partner country outreach in support of the Co-Chairs of the Global Partnership.** Throughout 2021, UNDP has reached out to all partner countries that participated in the 2018 Global Partnership monitoring on behalf of the Co-Chairs, encouraging them to undertake Action Dialogues. In addition, working with UN Development Coordination Office and UNDP Senior Management, the team supported outreach to all UN Resident Coordinators and UNDP Resident Representatives on the Global Partnership and its Action Dialogues.
- **Technical support to country-led Action Dialogues.** [Various materials and tools](#) were developed, including a detailed brief on the Action Dialogues and guides for partner country government and other stakeholders. UNDP has closely liaised with UNDP Country Offices and UN Resident Coordinator Offices to support partner country governments to conceptualize, plan and undertake their Action Dialogues. By the end of 2021, 20 partner countries have committed to organize an Action Dialogue including seven partner countries that have already hosted their Dialogue ([Colombia](#), [Dominican Republic](#), [Honduras](#), [Lao PDR](#), [Rwanda](#), [Tanzania](#), and [Togo](#)).

Evidence from seven country cases

The focus of each Action Dialogue depends on each country's priorities and context. An important feature of Action Dialogues is utilizing partnerships in addressing the pressing challenges caused by today's crises such as COVID-19, economic shocks, and climate change. As such, the team worked with partner country governments, UN Resident Coordinators' Offices and UNDP Country Offices to embed Action Dialogues in relevant country partnership frameworks. The seven country cases (below) in 2021 highlight how partner country governments organized their Action dialogues.



Colombia

The Action Dialogues in Colombia focused on effectiveness of South-South Cooperation (SSC). It was organised as part of the opening event to launch the Community of Practice on Measurement and Quantification of South-South Cooperation with leadership from the Colombian Presidential Agency of International Cooperation (APC-Colombia). The Action Dialogue deliberated on which aspects of SSC could be measured to make it more effective.



Dominican Republic

The Action Dialogue in Dominican Republic was carried out as part of the framework of the Dominican International Cooperation Week held in December 2021. The Action Dialogue focused on reflecting challenges, measures and actions that should be promoted to enhance the effectiveness of development cooperation based on the results from the 2016 and 2018 GPEDC monitoring results. The UNDP Country Office was engaged and coordinating with the UN Resident Coordinator's office. The Resident Coordinator took a speaking role at the Action Dialogue and the UN Resident Coordinator's Office supported the government with concrete follow-up work on the Action Dialogue.



Honduras

The Action Dialogue in Honduras took place in October 2021. This Action Dialogue was the second iteration of the national forum on effective development cooperation, and reviewed progress and challenges on the effectiveness roadmap which was developed at the 1st national forum held in 2017. Through the Action Dialogue, the roadmap was updated in line with the recent circumstance associated with development cooperation and challenges caused by the pandemic. The UN Resident Coordinator's Office provided strong support for the government in preparation and engagement for the Action Dialogue. The UN Resident Coordinator convened the members of the donor coordination group to consolidate positions for the Action Dialogue, and also had a prominent speaking role at the Action Dialogue. As a follow-up, the UN Resident Coordinator commissioned a study on the effectiveness of development cooperation and is currently supporting the new administration in this area. The UNDP Country Office engaged and contributed to the effectiveness roadmap discussed at the Action Dialogue.



Lao PDR

The Action Dialogue in Lao PDR was conducted as one of the sessions in the High-Level Round Table Meeting in November 2021. The session focused on the mid-term review of the Vientiane Declaration Country Action Plan (2016 – 2025), which is a country-owned mutual accountability framework on effective development cooperation. Stakeholders discussed progress based on the results of the Global Partnership monitoring, and challenges associated with achieving their national development goals with SDGs, a smooth graduation from LDC status during the time of COVID-19 recovery. The UN Resident Coordinator co-chaired with the Deputy Prime Minister/Minister of Planning and Investment. The UNDP Country Office provided support to the government for preparing the Action Dialogue.



Rwanda

In March 2021, Rwanda held an Action Dialogue that was embedded into its annual Development Partners Retreat - a platform for development actors to discuss development cooperation issues with the government. The stakeholders agreed on three follow-up actions. 1) Review of the DPAF (Donor Performance Assessment Framework) supported by UNDP, 2) revitalise stakeholder coordination platforms, and 3) seek government ownership of the Aid Information Management System (AIMS). The UN Resident Coordinator together with the Minister of Finance were Co-Chairs of the Retreat. The UNDP Country Office provided project support to the government and closely engaged in preparing for the Action Dialogue.





Tanzania

The Action Dialogue in Tanzania was aimed at activating development coordination at local level and bridging the partnership gap between the central and the local levels. The Action Dialogues consisted of a series of consultations with diverse stakeholders at local level in three different regions. The results of discussion at local level were then discussed at national level in the existing High-Level and Strategic Dialogue Meeting in November 2021 under the Development Cooperation Framework. The UN Resident Coordinator is the Co-Chair of the Tanzania's Development Partners Group with a rotational bilateral partner. The UNDP Country Office supports the Development Partners Group secretariat as part of the UNDP project support on effectiveness of development cooperation.



Togo

The Action Dialogues in Togo were organized as a series of meetings focusing on issues around the four effectiveness principles. The government and development actors discussed key challenges and possible approaches to accelerate efforts for further improving effective development cooperation. Stakeholders agreed on the actions to address the issues under each of the four effectiveness principles. The UNDP Country Office provided support in preparation for the Action Dialogues.



Potential Linkage with INFF (Integrated National Financing Framework)

Action Dialogues have a potential linkage with other ongoing initiatives such as INFF and DFA (Development Finance Assessments). Some countries are planning to embed their Action Dialogues in early 2022 within their INFF process, building on the multi-stakeholder dialogue as part of the governance and coordination mechanism of the INFF. In that case such a dialogue could strengthen alignment of public and private investments with SDGs, and foster greater collaboration among actors.

2. Light coordination support to Action Areas

UNDP together with OECD provided light coordination support to Action Areas to enhance synergies among them and anchor their activities at country level. The OECD-UNDP JST developed the Action Area Register that outline expected deliverables for the HLM3, synergies with other Action Areas and potential countries for Action Areas’ engagement at the country level. Drawing on the information in the Register, UNDP/JST helped Action Area leads connect with countries that are planning Action Dialogues, where relevant and appropriate.

Action Area 2.1 on effective private sector engagement in development Cooperation

This Action Area, led by Germany, advocates for broader uptake and support for the implementation of the [Kampala Principles on Effective Private Sector Engagement in Development Cooperation](#) (KPs). The team supported the Action Area to explore a networked approach, building a partnership to scale-up the private sector outreach and engagement. This support resulted in the collaboration between Germany and the UNDP [Business Call to Action](#) (BCTa) with its 276 member companies.

In 2021, the GPEDC Business Leaders Caucus produced four case studies on successful co-operation in [Bangladesh](#), [Colombia](#), the [Philippines](#), and [Uganda](#). They illustrated the KPs in action and served as diverse and inspiring examples of how cooperation between private and public sectors, and development partners creates tangible impact in areas of COVID-19 emergency response, women’s health, employee well-being, and sustainable agriculture at country level. Two of the companies involved in these case studies belong to the BCTa network which provided facilitation support to the development of these cases. In early 2022, this collaboration will bring the KPs to the country level and facilitate discussions and a community of practice among the business community.

	PRINCIPLE 1 INCLUSIVE COUNTRY OWNERSHIP Strengthening co-ordination, alignment and capacity building at the country level
	PRINCIPLE 2 RESULTS AND TARGETED IMPACT Realising sustainable development outcomes through mutual benefits
	PRINCIPLE 3 INCLUSIVE PARTNERSHIP Fostering trust through inclusive dialogue and consultation
	PRINCIPLE 4 TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY Measuring and disseminating sustainable development results for learning and scaling up of successes
	PRINCIPLE 5 LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND Recognising, sharing and mitigating risks for all partners

THE BUSINESS CASE FOR CO-OPERATION

10 Ways the Private Sector Can Benefit from Development Co-operation

MAKE A PROFIT WHILE DOING GOOD <small>Meet business targets and contribute to making the world a better place</small>	 STRENGTHEN SUPPLY CHAINS <small>Form partnerships with new and existing suppliers and gain market insights</small>
 REACH NEW MARKETS <small>Meet the needs of underserved populations and ask the customers of tomorrow</small>	 ATTRACT AND RETAIN TALENT <small>Offer purposeful work to recruit the best talent and motivate employees</small>
LEAD INNOVATION <small>Find new business opportunities and build products that meet consumer demand</small>	 ACCESS FINANCE <small>Tap into public and private resources for greater impact and business results</small>
 ENHANCE REPUTATION <small>Earn credibility and trust with investors and customers by partnering with established organisations</small>	 IMPROVE ESG PERFORMANCE <small>Make positive contributions to society while meeting environmental, social, and governance standards</small>
MITIGATE RISK <small>Address social and environmental risk factors that could affect your business, their partners, or their communities</small>	 MEET NEW PARTNERS <small>Connect with stakeholders from government, civil society, trade unions, and others to influence policy and legislation</small>

Learn more about how effective development co-operation will help your business.
 Visit: EffectiveCooperation.org or join the conversation: [#CooperationInAction](https://twitter.com/CooperationInAction)

[Action Area 2.3 on supporting country-led development effectiveness of South-South cooperation](#)

In response to the call for greater emphasis on the effectiveness of SSC in the BAPA+40 (Second High-Level United Nations Conference on SSC) outcome document and building on previous work by Mexico, this Action Area, led by the APC-Colombia, supports a number of pilots through which Southern Partners are exploring ways to define, monitor and assess the effectiveness of their SSC. The countries that Colombia is currently working with are El Salvador, Mexico, Kenya, Cape Verde, Rwanda, Bangladesh and Indonesia. The UNDP side of the JST, drawing on its policy and programme support at the country and regional level, supported Colombia in the conceptualization of the pilots as well as the selection and mobilization of these seven piloting countries. The Action Area also conducts research and analysis around how academia and different Southern Partners are understanding and suggesting to assess the effectiveness of SSC. To this end, the UNDP side of the JST has mobilized the UNDP Seoul Policy Centre to jointly commission a research paper that accompanies the piloting work.

[Action Area 2.7 on effective multilateral support](#)

This Action Area, led by UNDP representing UN Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG), aims to deliver results at country level through supporting the global discourse on an effective multilateral system, based on the effectiveness principles, and how bilateral partners can most effectively support the multilateral system. UNDP assisted the role of the UNSDG representative as Action Area lead, through advocacy, technical, secretariat and coordination support. In addition to cultivating and driving the group's work planning (bringing in two new partners to the Global Partnership, Sweden and the Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation, and developing a new thematic connection with UNDP's Seoul Policy Centre for Knowledge Exchange through SDG Partnerships), the Action Area produced the second perspectives paper '[Directing Development resources effectively - one innovation at a time](#)'.

Furthermore, as part of the Global Partnership webinar series, '[The UN Funding Compact: Mutual Accountability for the SDGs](#)' was organized to explore how the effectiveness principles are being driven by [the Funding Compact](#) for SDGs.



Global evidence-based policy dialogue and partnerships

Output III: A strengthened mutual learning and knowledge exchange platform, facilitating the sharing of country-level evidence, and learning from different modalities of development cooperation

Guided by one of the foundational elements of the GPEDC's 2020-2022 Work Programme on promoting knowledge exchange, UNDP supports the GPEDC's efforts to deepen and expand its knowledge base on good practices and innovative approaches to development effectiveness challenges through the [Global Partnership website](#) and its [Knowledge Sharing Platform](#) (KSP).

1. Support to Management of the KSP

In 2021, the KSP saw a significant increase in traffic with 540 new practitioners and policymakers joined, 325 new resources shared and 50 events added to the Platform's portal. In particular, two activities contributed to the increase in membership. First, a new Action Dialogue page and subsequent country pages pooled in many Action Dialogue government-level focal points to the Partner Country Community Group (55 government-level members covering 38 countries). Second, a discussion page launched on the KSP on the new monitoring proposal where close to 30 members directly engaged and commented on the monitoring proposal pooled in more members (75 total members) to the Leveraging Monitoring for Action Group. UNDP has provided support to maintain and manage the KSP, and provided GPEDC's focal points with training and instruction on the KSP in order to increase the use of the KSP. In addition, key news and resources on the KSP were also shared on [SparkBlue](#), UNDP's corporate digital platform for online engagement, on a dedicated UN community group on effective development cooperation (73 members).

The screenshot displays the GPEDC Knowledge Platform interface. At the top, a banner reads "Welcome to the GPEDC Knowledge Platform" with a sub-headline: "Your one-stop shop to evidence-based solutions, peer learning and networking to advance the effectiveness of all development efforts for achievement of national priorities and the SDGs." Below this are two buttons: "EXPLORE RESOURCES" and "FIND GROUPS". To the right is a video player with the title "How can you participate?" and a "WATCH TUTORIAL VIDEOS" button. A central statistics bar features six icons and their corresponding values: 1,700+ Global Users Connected (person icon), 800+ Resources Available (magnifying glass icon), 680+ Topics Discussed (quote icon), 120+ Events Shared (calendar icon), 10+ Types of Partners Engaged (globe icon), and 10+ Groups Activated (lightbulb icon). At the bottom, another banner titled "Action Dialogues for Effective Development Co-operation" includes two buttons: "REGISTRATION FORM IN ENGLISH" and "REGISTRATION FORM IN FRENCH".

2. Support to Management of the GPEDC Website

Throughout 2021, UNDP supported to maintain and manage the Global Partnership's website including through sourcing and mainstreaming original content such as the eight new '[Stories of Progress](#)' and '[Blogs](#)' which focus on countries' effectiveness activities as well as six papers/case studies, working closely with key partners and effectiveness champions. All resources were published on the KSP's '[Resource Library](#)' and promoted across the social media channels.

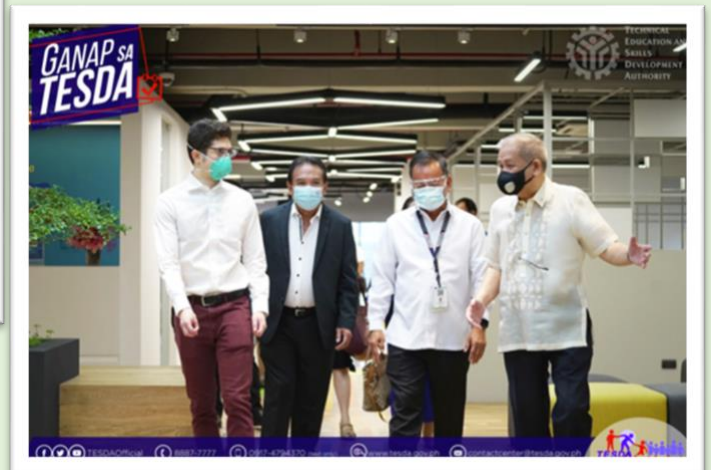
Blogs and Stories of Progress

- [Reflecting on Public-Private Dialogue: During a Pandemic and Beyond](#) (By Kim Bettcher - CIPE)
- [Development cooperation effectiveness, 10 years after Busan](#) (By Javier Sánchez Cano - ORU/FOGAR)
- [Explained: The Kampala Principles & Development Cooperation with the Private Sector](#) (By Business Leaders Caucus Members)
- [Is the Quality of Development Finance Improving?](#) (By Ian Mitchell – Centre for Global Development)
- [Initiating 'Project History Series': Reviewing JICA's Development Cooperation Projects, their Trajectories and Outcomes](#) (By Katsutoshi Fushimi, Assistant Director of the JICA Ogata Research Institute)
- [From Development Planning to Tracking SDG Implementation in Real Time: Cambodia's ODA \(Official Development Assistance\) Database](#) (By H.E. Mr. Chieng Yanara, Minister Attached to the Prime Minister of Cambodia)
- [Five Tools for More Effective Partnerships to Achieve the SDGs in the Democratic Republic of Congo](#) (By Mr. Joonwoo Park and Ms. Elise Mauclet, New Deal Team, UNDP Democratic Republic of Congo)
- [Towards Effective Data Systems for the Sustainable Development Goals](#) (By Ms. Andrea Ries Padmanabhan, Senior Policy Advisor, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation)



Member-Led Papers and Case Studies Disseminated & Promoted

- Directing development resources effectively - One innovation at a time (By Marcos Neto, Fabienne Michaux, and Sara-Lisa Ostarvik, at UNDP's Finance Sector Hub, Shantanu Matur, Lead Advisor for Global and Multilateral Engagement at the International Fund for Agricultural Development) and Jorge Moreira da Silva, Director of the OECD's Development Cooperation Directorate)
- Data in development dialogue: Findings and practices for effective support for statistical capacity and data in Africa (By Bern Network on Financing Data for Development and the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation)
- Four New Kampala Principles Case Studies Highlight Effective Development Cooperation Around the World (By Business Leaders Caucus Members)
- Banladesh: Digital Triage and Testing Booth in Bangladesh for Pandemic Response (KPs case study)
- Colombia: Securing Women's Access to Healthcare in Rural Colombia (KPs case study)
- Philippines: Preparing Filipino Workers for the Fourth Industrial Revolution (KPs case study)
- Uganda: Enabling the Digital Inclusion of Smallholder Farmers in Uganda (KPs case study)



In addition, the UNDP continued to provide technical and hosting support of the website including dashboard extension and installation of other user-friendly features such as real-time collaboration, social media logins, pageview and download counts.

Through these efforts, in 2021 the website generated 454,614 unique page views (vs. 322,122 in 2020), with 291,971 unique users (vs. 221,683 in 2020) out of which 288,763 were new users (vs. 220,402 in 2020).

3. Global Webinar Series & Practitioner's Corner

The UNDP also supported a series of webinars in 2021 with on average 100 participants in attendance. The webinars were run in partnership with different multi-stakeholders including Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), LDCs, philanthropists and the private sector, and in collaboration with external partners. All recordings have been published on the webpage, ['Global Webinar Series'](#), which has also drawn more visits to the GPEDC website.

Global Webinar Series

- [Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue in a Digital Time: Strengthening CSOs' Enabling Environment](#) (6 May 2021)
- [Amplifying COVID Recovery in LDCs: Effective Partnerships for Leaving No one Behind](#) (15 July 2021)
- [#LiftUpPhilanthropy: Boosting local philanthropy to make aid localisation a reality](#) (23 September 2021)
- [From Agreement to Action: Kampala Principles Guide the Way to Effectively Engage the Private Sector at the Local Level](#) (24 September 2021)

In addition, the Global Partnership with its Action Areas and Steering Committee members hosted four Practitioner Corner-style webinars with on average 70 participants in attendance. To keep all webinars centralized, these talks were more targeted discussions and presentations on particular topics. These webinars also helped engage with key working-level experts outside of the Global Partnership community such as the Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation, UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund, academics at country level and National Statistical Offices in Africa.

Practitioner's Corner

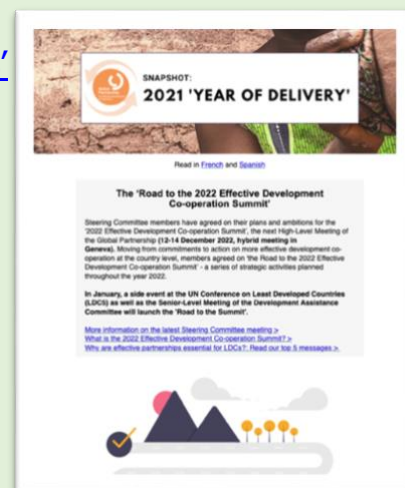
- [The Power of Parliamentarians: Opportunities & Challenges for Effective Development Cooperation](#) (30 March 2021)
- [Does 'effective' development cooperation really deliver development? What can research tell us?](#) (17 June 2021)
- [Sharing best practices to address data in development dialogue: Exploring what effective support for statistical capacity and data looks like](#) (23 June 2021)
- [The Principles & the UN Funding Compact: Towards an 'Effective' Multilateral System](#) (18 November 2021)

4. GPEDC Strategic Communication Products

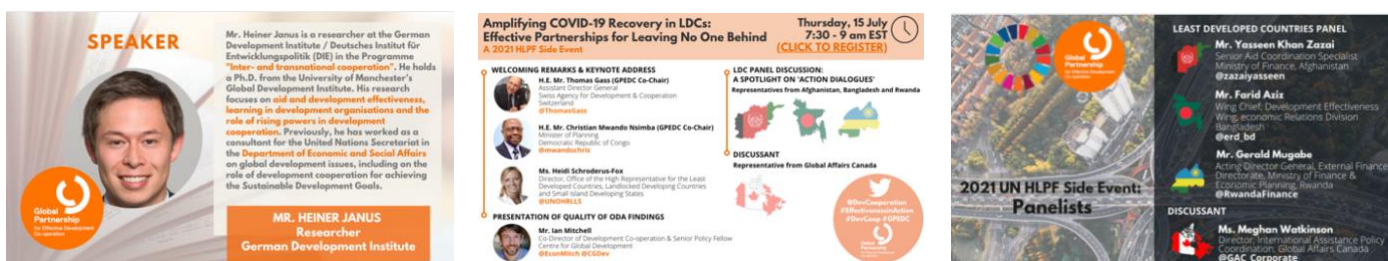
In 2021, seven targeted and strategic policy briefs underscoring the effectiveness principles and the Global Partnership were published in the run up to the following key global fora: [Financing for Development Forum \(FfD\) 2021](#), [Development Cooperation Forum 2021](#), [LDC5 Preparatory Meetings](#), [High-Level Political Forum \(HLPF\) 2021](#), [76th Session of UN General Assembly](#), [26th UN Climate Change Conference \(COP26\)](#), and [LDC5](#). These briefs, along with various content were strategically disseminated through 12 newsletters throughout the year.

Newsletters issued in 2021

- March 2021 ([ENG](#), [ES](#), [FR](#))
- Special Edition: [You're Invited! 'The Power of Parliamentarians'](#)
- April 2021 on Kampala Principles Case Studies ([ENG](#), [ES](#), [FR](#))
- May 2021 ([ENG](#), [ES](#), [FR](#))
- June 2021 ([ENG](#), [ES](#), [FR](#))
- Special Edition: [Global Partnership HLPF Side Event](#)
- July 2021 on the High-Level Political Forum ([ENG](#), [ES](#), [FR](#))
- September 2021 on the UN General Assembly ([ENG](#), [ES](#), [FR](#))
- November 2021 ([ENG](#), [ES](#), [FR](#))
- Special Edition: [UN Funding Compact Webinar](#)
- December 2021 ([ENG](#), [ES](#), [FR](#))
- Our 2021 'Year of Delivery' ([ENG](#), [ES](#), [FR](#))



During 2021, UNDP also managed key social media accounts of the Global Partnership (Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn). With Twitter being the most popular and main medium of communication, UNDP utilized key online software such as Visme and Canva to develop engaging social media Twitter cards in the run up to key events and report launches. Through designed and animated social media posts, GPEDC's Twitter account saw a total of 815,700 Twitter impressions, 36,842 profile visits and 197 new followers.



In the run up to the HLM3 in December 2022, these activities continue to increase momentum and relevancy of effectiveness in today's era through strategic dissemination of evidence on development effectiveness and its importance in achieving the 2030 Agenda.

Global evidence-based policy dialogue and partnerships

Output IV&V: High-level and inclusive engagement and visibility of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation strengthened through advisory, secretariat and communication support services to the Steering Committee and the Co-Chairs of the GPEDC. Support to High-Level Meeting and/or Senior-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation

Advisory and Secretariat Support to Global Partnership Governance

UNDP with OECD provided substantive and operational support for two GPEDC virtual Steering Committee meetings and the GPEDC review process during 2021.

1. Support to Steering Committee meetings

UNDP with OECD supported two decisive Steering Committee meetings in 2021:

The [21st Steering Committee meeting](#) (7 – 8 July) set the motion towards the HLM3 and how the work of the GPEDC 2020-22 Work Programme would help make it a success. The meeting agreed on the political vision and strategic objectives for the HLM3 and underscored the need to generate strong interest at the political level to promote the effectiveness principles for the HLM3 as a norm, not just as an aspiration. In addition, the meeting agreed that messages stressing the importance of the effectiveness in climate action and financing could be relevant for discussions at COP26.

The [22nd Steering Committee meeting](#) (15 – 16 December) underscored the critical relevance of the effectiveness principles for global efforts to rebuilding forward better and getting back on track to achieve the SDGs in the current challenges caused by COVID-19 and a deepening climate emergency. In this context, Steering Committee members agreed that the HLM3 should be a critical turning point to relaunch the rejuvenated partnership into a new era and to re-galvanize the spirit of the Busan and the commitment to the effectiveness principles. Members agreed that framing of the HLM3 should not be a high-level meeting *of* the Partnership, but rather a Summit *about* effectiveness issues and the benefits of a 'whole-of-society' approach.

2. GPEDC Review

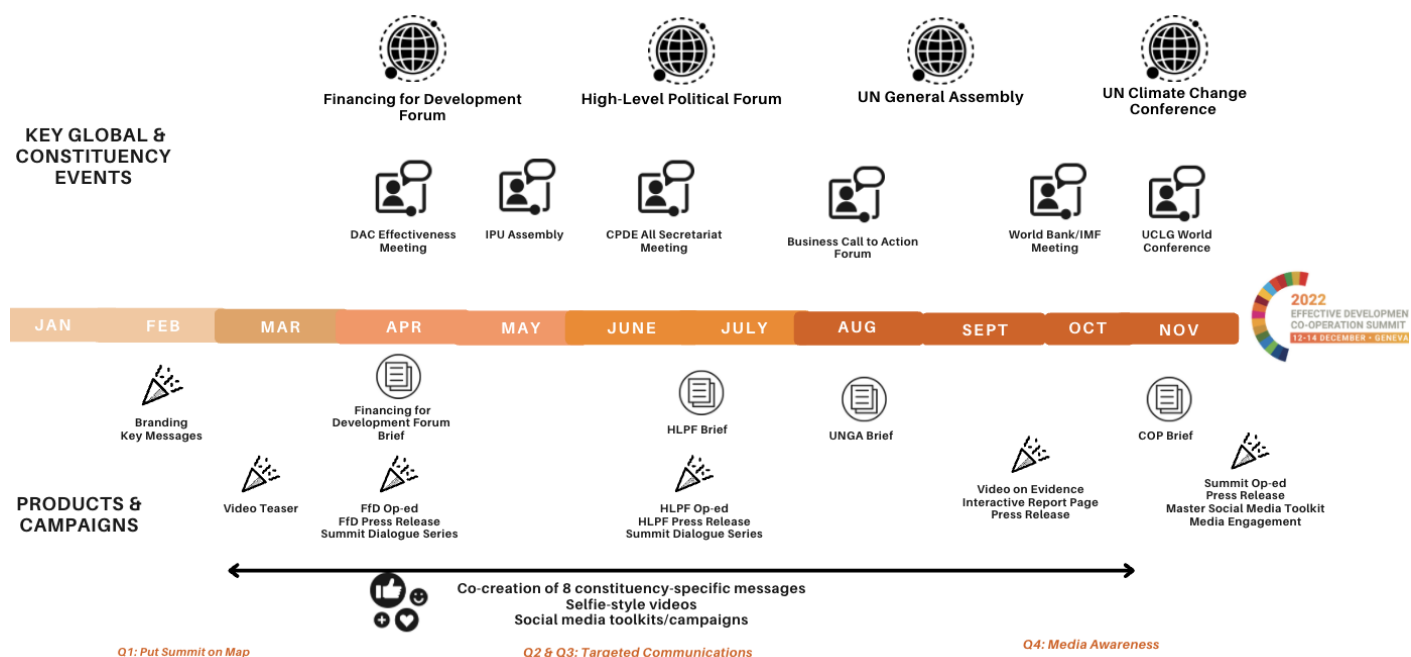
Global Partnership stakeholders agreed to review the way the Global Partnership operates. The Co-Chairs led the GPEDC review [process](#), including commissioning an independent review team. The review team undertook a series of interviews and a sense-making workshop, and finalized the [GPEDC review report](#). The OECD-UNDP JST supported to ensure that the review team would have access to relevant documents and engage with stakeholders in the review. The GPEDC review has brought recommendations to improve GPEDC's demonstrated achievements more strongly at country level, and strengthen its impact for achieving the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. The Co-Chairs are now leading the process to propose changes in the GPEDC's implementation approach, governance and working arrangement, which will be linked to the preparation of the HLM3 (i.e. outcome document).

3. Looking toward the 3rd High Level Meeting of the Global Partnership – the 2022 Effective Development Cooperation Summit

The [HLM3](#) of the GPEDC, also known as the 2022 Effective Development Cooperation Summit, will take place on 12 to 14 December 2022 in Geneva, Switzerland in a hybrid format. The Summit will underscore that the effectiveness principles are key to achieving the SDGs at the country level. The Summit aims to agree on a bold political commitment to actions for making development cooperation more effective, and launch a new set of toolkits/practices for better implementation, a renewed monitoring for generating more evidence, as well as revitalize the Global Partnership to drive better partnerships to combat a new era of challenges.

Together with OECD, UNDP supported the preparation of [a roadmap for the Summit](#) which includes the GPEDC’s strategic approach to develop the political narrative for the Summit, along with corresponding key events which allow actors to engage in various events on effectiveness towards the Summit in 2022. UNDP has also established a collaboration with the SDG Action Campaign to support the Road to the Summit throughout 2022 with strategic communication and campaign efforts (an overview of key events as well as planned products and campaigns is below).

The Summit aims to bring together 500-550 in-person and over 2,000 virtual participants across partner country governments, development cooperation providers, multilateral development banks, UN agencies, CSOs, the private sector, parliamentarians, local governments, trade unions, foundations, academia and others. The OECD-UNDP JST will continue providing substantive, outreach/communication, logistic and operational support to the GPEDC Co-Chairs and the host of the Summit throughout 2022.



CHALLENGES AND WAY FORWARD

The COVID-19 pandemic, along with new risks of rising conflicts, increasing vulnerabilities to climate change and external shocks impacts, were prevalent throughout 2021. The current situation presented a major challenge to implement the Work Programme. Many countries that had planned to undertake their country-led Action Dialogues were faced with significant challenges, such as difficulty to prepare and organize a dialogue with diverse stakeholders in a virtual setting, while many governments were under pressure to provide immediate response to various socio-economic issues caused by the pandemic, unforeseen political situations, and government restructuring, among others. This resulted in cancellation or postponing of Action Dialogues in several countries (e.g. Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Haiti, etc.).

In addition, while the Global Partnership was able to shift towards operating virtually, it struggled to ensure equal and inclusive engagement of stakeholders in its activities with restricted ability in interacting in-person. To this end, JST staff have taken extra efforts to outreach bilaterally to partner country Steering Committee members to provide briefings and ensure their views and perspectives continue to inform the work of the Global Partnership. For example, JST organized bilateral calls with 14 partner country governments to complement the perspectives received through the online consultation on the Global Partnership monitoring proposal.

2022 will be the 'year of consolidation'. In the lead up to the 2022 Summit, the Global Partnership is expected to produce a set of products/offers to strengthen the impact of partnership at country level, including through the finalization of the Global Partnership monitoring reform and completing the reform on how the Global Partnership works (i.e. governance and the institutional support arrangements). This includes strengthening ways in which the Global Partnership implements the GPEDC work at country level and do so with a 'whole-of-society' approach. With the role and support of the UN development system (i.e. Resident Coordinators System and UNDP Country Offices) recognized within the GPEDC community, the team will coordinate with the UN Development Coordination Office and UNDP Senior Management to reflect upon UNDP's future support to the GPEDC. This process will inform future directions for the Global Project and its pursuit for upholding the principles of effective development cooperation.

FINANCIAL PROJECT EXECUTION IN 2021 (PROVISIONAL)

The table below is a provisional financial report of available resources and expenditures under 'the Global Project for Managing Development Cooperation Effectively' in 2021. Please note that figures in this report are provisional and that UNDP certified donor reports will be produced in mid-2021 for contributing partners.

The expenditure totals reflect the actual expenses disbursed in 2021. The total 'Resources Available for 2021' is the total amount of resources for 2021 from the roll over balance from 2020 and contributions received in 2021 excluding the amount intended for the 2022 workplan such as the contributions received from the European Commission, Switzerland, and Canada (see Annex for a list of donors and contributions).

The total resources available for 2021 is for a workplan that included the recruitment of a Programme Specialist and a Policy Analyst on Personnel Service Contracts for which full payroll funds needed to be secured at the initiation of the recruitment in November 2021 to be filled in early 2022. The table below shows the commitments for renewal of current personnel contracts that extend to several months in 2022.

Resources Available for 2021	1,965,501.84
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Output	Budget (\$)	Actual Expenditures (\$) (provisional)
Output I: Monitoring of Effective Development Cooperation	334,683.00	261,809.03
Output II: Global policy dialogue, country implementation initiatives, improved knowledge sharing, and learning for more effective development cooperation solutions	250,684.00	186,621.79
Output III: Visibility of the Global Partnership strengthened through events and communication initiatives	279,014.00	311,485.65
Output IV: Secretariat and advisory services to the Steering Committee and co-chairs, including travel facilitation for Steering Committee meetings	299,906.04	320,545.32
Total	1,164,287.04	1,080,461.79

Contractual Obligations³	485,016.33
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³ Contractual obligations consist of personnel costs for staff contract extensions and financial authorisations on several Action Dialogues.

ANNEX I. LIST OF DONOR CONTRIBUTION IN 2021

Listed below is a breakdown of donor contributions under the Global Project for Managing Development Cooperation Effectively in 2021. The figures in this report are provisional. The official certified donor reports will be released to all contributing partners around June 2022.

The table below indicates the total amount of contributions received in 2021 for the 2020 – 2022 work programme. It also captures new agreements in 2021 with resources programmed for 2022 – 2023. This total amount is not an indication of the resources to be utilized only for the 2021 work plan.

Opening Cash Balance/Rollover from 2020 (\$)	1,634,564.00
Contributions received in 2021 (\$)	1,251,143.51
Sweden (SIDA: Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency)	231,937.84
European Commission	347,790
Switzerland (SDC: Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation)	300,000
Canada ⁴	272,405.66
Republic of Korea	99,000
Total Resources Available for 2021 and 2022 (\$)⁵	3,380,966.62

⁴ This amount includes the 346,500 Canadian dollars expected in September 2022 approximately \$ 270,491.80.

⁵ Includes German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) contribution \$ 224,767.31 expected in 2022 and 2023

ANNEX II. A LOG-FRAME SUMMARY

Strategic Component and Output	Planned Activities/Indicators	Baseline in 2020 (If applicable)	Results in 2021
Support to policy and institutional reforms and capacity strengthening for advancing the effectiveness of cooperation at country level			
Output I The Global Partnership monitoring framework is refined, strengthened and implemented to support global accountability and mutual learning on effective development cooperation.	1.1. Support the strengthening of the Global Partnership monitoring framework including support for comprehensive reform of the Global Partnership monitoring framework	The endorsement by the Steering Committee to undertake a comprehensive reform of the Global Partnership monitoring (what's monitored and how it is monitored).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 19 virtual consultations on the Global Partnership monitoring framework & process supported • Two analytical papers produced • A new monitoring proposal developed with organization of an online consultation • Key elements of a new monitoring proposal endorsed at the Global Partnership's Steering Committee meeting
	1.2 Production of Global Partnership monitoring report	The last monitoring report published in 2019	Not applicable (the monitoring is under the reform process)
	1.3 Support country-led monitoring through demand-driven advisory and helpdesk	-	Not applicable (the monitoring is under the reform process)
Output II An increased number of countries strengthen, or are taking action to strengthen, policy and institutional arrangements that	2.1 Global scanning/scoping and synthesis of analytical work, good practices, and case studies through supporting the Action Dialogues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A synthesis of 7 country cases in 2017. • No written summary/information available on findings from an Action Dialogue. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All partner countries that participated in the 2018 Global Partnership monitoring reached out (including through the UN development system and UNDP Country Offices) • Good practices, case studies etc. shared on KSP (see the Output III)

<p>support integrated approaches to planning; more efficient management of diverse development cooperation flows; enhanced coordination and stronger multi-stakeholder partnerships</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 57 partner country governments members of the KSP Partner Country Group • 93 UNDP/UN members of the SparkBlue group dedicated to effective development co-operation experts
	<p>2.2 Demand driven and pilot support to country-led initiatives of implementation through support to the Action Dialogues</p>	<p>No pilot support to country-led initiatives in 2019 and 2020.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A toolkit on Action Dialogues developed (A guide to partner country government, a template for an Action Dialogue concept note, and a guide for partners to support and engage in Action Dialogue). • 20 partner countries committed to organize an Action Dialogue • Seven partner countries hosted their Action Dialogues in 2021
	<p>2.3 Provision of policy and programme guidance and support on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coherent policy frameworks and institutional mechanisms for managing diverse cooperation for development • Integrated development finance information management systems 	<p>-</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidance and support through the outreach of Action Dialogues provided through UNRCO and UNDP in approx. 50 countries. • Context-specific Global Partnership monitoring profiles and inputs for Voluntary National Review based on the data generated from the Global Partnership monitoring developed • Inputs for a global report (the Inter-Agency Task Force: IATF Report) provided.

Global evidence-based policy dialogue and partnerships			
Output III A strengthened mutual learning and knowledge exchange platform, facilitating the sharing of country-level evidence and learning from different modalities of development cooperation.	3.1 Extent/reach of fully functional demand-driven Knowledge Sharing Platform (KSP) where knowledge products and innovative solutions are shared and exchanged ⁶	1	3
	3.2 Number of webinars organized	1	4
	3.3. Number of expert corner sessions organized in KSP	0	4
	3.4. # of Stories of Progress' and blogs	2	8
	3.5 # of total unique visits ⁷ to GPEDC website	221,668	291,971
	3.6 # of strategic GPEDC briefs produced to inform global and regional policy dialogue	3	8
	3.7 # of Newsletter subscription increased	7,340	7,847
	3.8. # of followers to GPEDC Twitter	9,000	9,701

⁶ Scales 0 to 3 (3=knowledge platform with more than 7 stakeholder-led community spaces actively sharing knowledge and solutions, more than 350 knowledge products and solutions shared, and with more than 150 KSP members; 2=knowledge platform with more than 4 stakeholder-led community spaces actively sharing knowledge and solutions, more than 250 knowledge and solutions shared, and with more than 50 KSP members; 1=knowledge sharing platform with 2 stakeholder-led community spaces actively sharing knowledge and solutions, more than 200 knowledge products and solution shared, and with more than 50 KSP members; 0=knowledge platform with more than 200 knowledge and solutions shared)

⁷ Unique visitors refer to the number of distinct individuals requesting pages from the website during a given period, regardless of how often they visit.

Output IV High-level and inclusive engagement and visibility of the Global Partnership strengthened through advisory, secretariat and communication support services to the Steering Committee and the Co-Chairs of the Global Partnership.	4.1. Secretariat and advisory support and preparation of strategic briefs	(See the Output III 3.6)	(See the Output III 3.6)
	4.2. (Travel) Facilitation for developing country participants/engagement to Steering Committee meetings	-	Two Steering Committee took place in 2021 (July and December). Travel facilitation was not provided due to the pandemic Steering Committee meetings were organized virtually.
	4.3. Dissemination and communication products	(See the Output III)	(See the Output III)
	4.4. Strengthening online presence through website maintenance, social media channels, series of blogs	(See the Output III)	(See the Output III)
	4.5. A series of high-profile substantive side events and facilitation of Member States led consultation	(See the Output III 3.2)	(See the Output III 3.2)
	4.6 Independent Evaluation of GPEDC	-	The Co-chairs commissioned the independent review of the GPEDC, which included the aspect of the JST institutional arrangement. Building on the review, the future functions of the JST institutional arrangement will be further considered in 2022.

Output V Support to High-Level Meeting and/or Senior-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation.	5.1 Advisory and technical support for the preparation of the HLM3 (outcome document, substantive contents)	-	HLM3 Roadmap developed together with the co-chairs/host and discussed in the Dec SC meeting in 2021.
	5.2. Communication and advocacy support to HLM3	(See the Output III)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (See the Output III) • A roadmap for the Summit in a collaboration with the SDG Action Campaign initiated
	5.3. Provision of operational support to a hybrid HLM3 and follow-up	-	Not applicable (related activities are expected in 2022)
	5.4 Partner country travel facilitation for HLM3	-	Not applicable (related activities are expected in 2022)



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Image: Cover, UNDP Photo Library/UNDP India; page 5, [KPs case study in Bangladesh](#); page 15, [Action Dialogue in Laos \(Round Table Meeting\)](#); page 15, [Action Dialogue in Rwanda](#); page 16, [Action Dialogue in Togo](#); page 21, [KPs case study in Colombia](#); page 21, [KPs case study in Philippines](#).