

Hello!



GPEDC 4MR and CSOs:

HLF at Rome, Paris, Accra, Busan

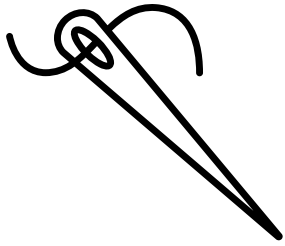
National Seminar at CIRDAP, Dhaka

18 January 2025

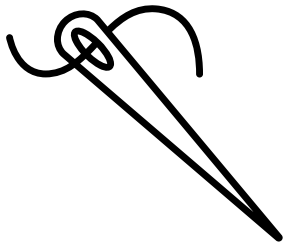
COAST Foundation

What is GPEDC?

- The GPEDC was established during the Fourth High Level Forum in Busan (2011) to ensure that development co-operation has the maximum possible impact on development results.
- This Forum brings together a wide range of countries and organizations to foster engagement, communication and knowledge sharing among development actors.



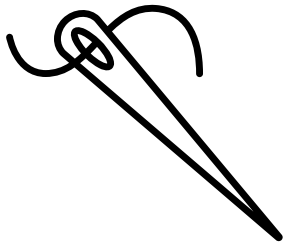
The Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC) is the primary multi-stakeholder platform for driving the effectiveness of all types of development co-operation to deliver sustainable development.



The Global Partnership is helping countries catalyze their SDG progress by:

Bringing partners together in a **principle-led** approach, fostering trust, and by

Generating data for an **evidence-based** approach, empowering policy action.



What is GPEDC?

5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and public life

17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development.



17.16 enhance the global partnership for sustainable development complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technologies and financial resources to support the achievement of sustainable development goals in all countries, particularly developing countries

Context of EDC: Rome to Busan

The evolution of the Effectiveness Agenda: From a governmental approach to a multi-stakeholder nature



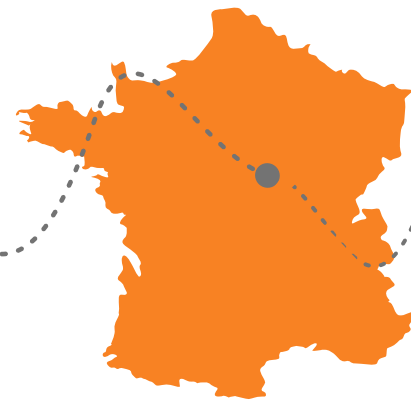
2003 - Rome

1st High-Level Forum

Outlined the principles for aid effectiveness

Priority actions:

- Delivery of development assistance
- The focus of donor efforts
- Promotion and monitoring of good practices



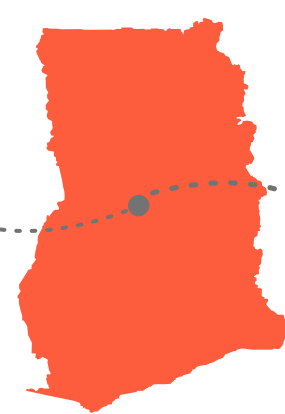
2005 - Paris

2nd High-Level Forum

Focus on Aid Effectiveness

Fundamental principles:

- Ownership
- Alignment
- Harmonization
- Results
- Mutual Accountability



2008 - Accra

3rd High-Level Forum

Alliance of development partners – developing and donor countries, emerging economies, UN and multilateral institutions, global funds, and civil society organizations - **broadening the stakeholders in the aid effectiveness agenda**



2011 - Busan

4th High-Level Forum

The signing of the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation by ministers of developed and developing nations, emerging economies, providers of South-South and triangular co-operation, and civil society

High Level Meeting (HLM) of GPEDC

GPEDC is initiated in Busan (2011). Then it organized 03 HLM and published three progress report

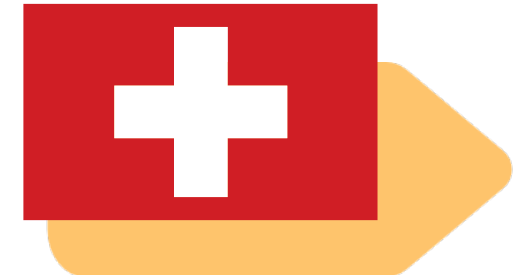
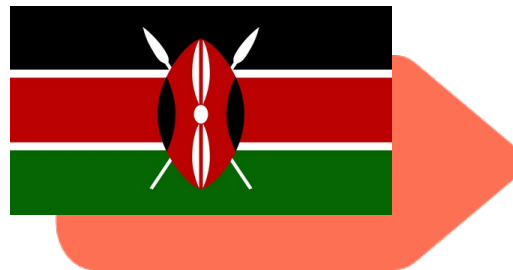
1st HLM: 2014: Mexico city

2nd HLM: 2016: Nairobi

3rd HLM: 2022: Genva (this summit known as 3rd HLM)

Aid Effectiveness and 2030 Agenda

Adoption of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development & Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development



2014 - Mexico City

1st High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership

Anchored effective development co-operation in the post-2015 agenda

2016 - Nairobi

2nd High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership

Charted a path for all development actors to achieving the SDGs

2019 – New York

1st Senior-Level Meeting at UN HQ in New York

Reaffirmed the crucial role of effectiveness for the 2030 Agenda

2022 - Geneva

3rd High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership

Anchored the shared principles at country level & launched a revitalized 4th Round of the Monitoring Exercise 2023–26

[Credit: Ashley Palmer, GPEDC Monitoring Lead (OECD)]

Global Partnership Monitoring: Overview

What is the Monitoring?



- Tracks progress on commitments
- Focuses on implementation of four principles

Overarching vision to:



- Drive behaviour change, building on existing country-level efforts
- Support global accountability for Busan commitments

Key features:



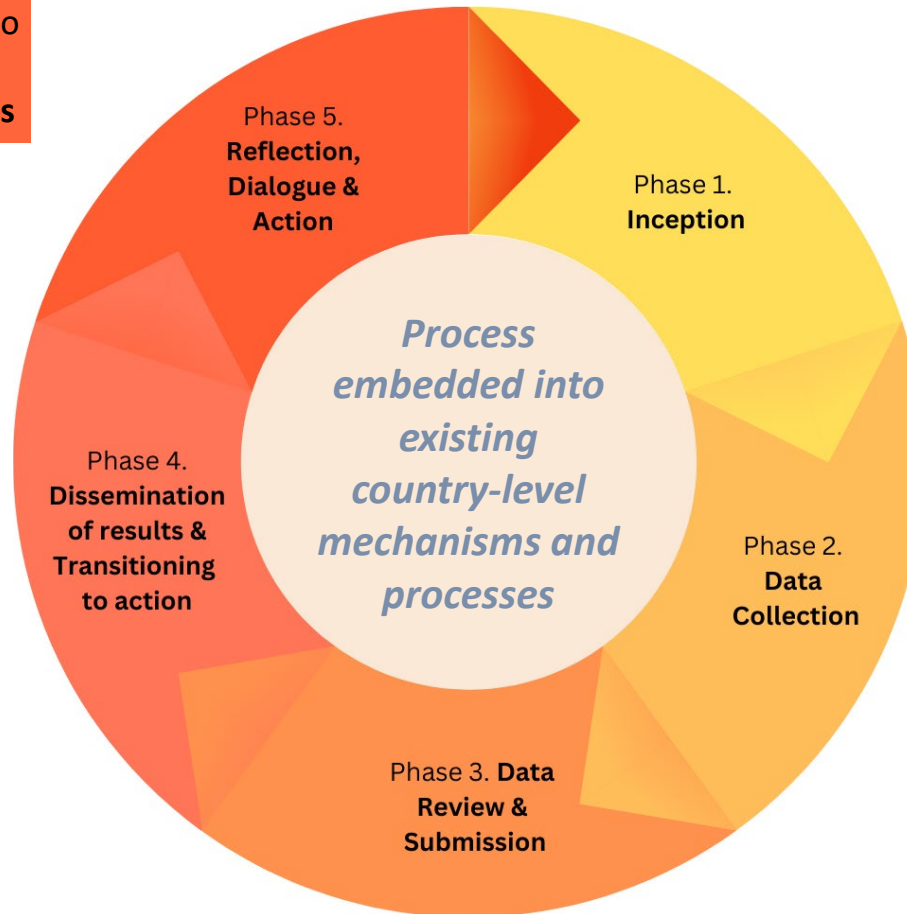
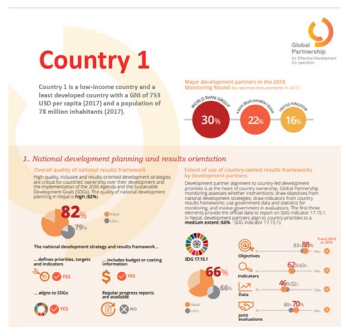
- Led by partner countries; multi-stakeholder
- Globally framed but country-driven and country focused
- Drives accountability, but also learning
- Focuses on *quality* of co-operation partnerships
- Political, with technical underpinning

Monitoring Process: country level

Evidence-based dialogues to reflect on results, develop and implement action plans



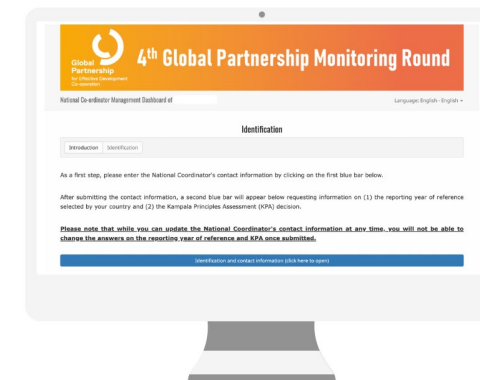
Country Results Briefs produced by JST



Raising awareness, political traction, and ownership across all stakeholders



Digitalised data collection – new online reporting tool (ORT)



Role of CSOs

The monitoring offers two distinct but complementary roles for CSO engagement at the country level:

The first role is through overall engagement in the process and active participation in multi-stakeholder dialogues, action planning and follow-up. A range of CSOs and actors could participate.

The second role is in the reporting of data. CSOs report to two components of the framework: the assessment of the enabling environment for CSOs and the optional Kampala Principles Assessment (KPA) on effective private sector engagement (PSE) in development co-operation.

In second role, several organizations can participate, but the actual reporting happens through a “CSO focal point” who is responsible for consulting others and providing representative views to the assessments.



Kampala Principles Assessment (KPA)??

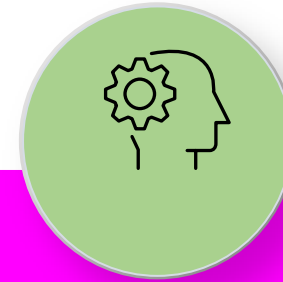


The KPA (March 2019) is part of the new Global Partnership monitoring exercise.

The assessment collects evidence on the status of private sector engagement (PSE) through development actors (government, the private sector, development partners, civil society, trade unions, and others).



The assessment sheds light on how to foster collaborations that make the best use of international public resources when partnering with the private sector.



The KPA was developed with technical inputs from the UNDP and OECD.

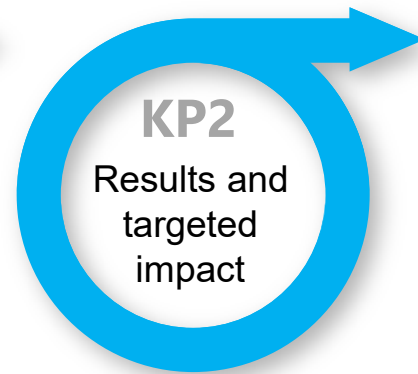
Kampala Principles Assessment



1.A: Define national PSE goals through an inclusive process

1.B: Align and co-ordinate PSE through development co-operation with national priorities and strategies

1.C: Invest in capacities for PSE through development co-operation



2. A: Focus on maximizing sustainable development results

2.B: Ensure sustainable results by aligning core business and development interests

2.C: Engage in partnerships according to agreed international standards



3.A: Support and participate in inclusive dialogue and consultation

3.B: Promote inclusive, bottom-up and innovative partnerships and raise awareness of engagement opportunities

3.C: Make partnership more accessible



4.A: Measure results

4.B: Disseminate results

4.C: Ensure accountability



5.A: Ensure that a private sector solution is the most appropriate way to reach those furthest behind

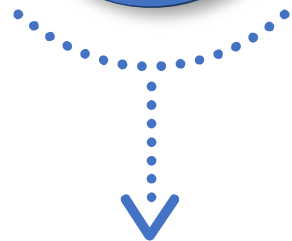
5.B: Target specific locations, markets, value chains and investor types that are most likely to have a positive impact on those furthest behind;

5.C: Share risks proportionately to incentivize private sector contributions to leaving no one behind;

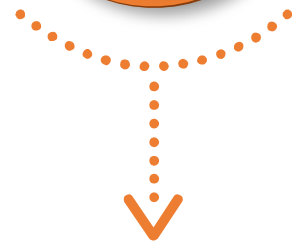
5.D: Establish provisions to mitigate and manage risks

Monitoring Framework - overview

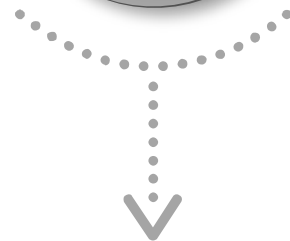
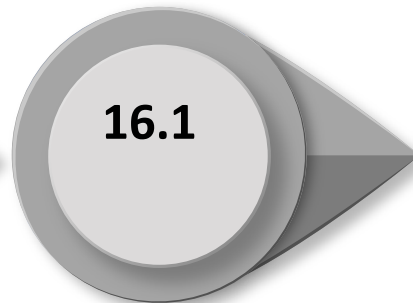
	Principles	Dimension	Component	
Collective accountability	Country ownership – Focus on results – Inclusive partnerships – Transparency and mutual accountability	Whole-of-society	Engagement and dialogue	SDG 17.16.1
			Parliamentary oversight	
			Enabling environment for civil society organisations	
			Private sector engagement in development co-operation [Kampala Principles Assessment]	
		State and use of country systems	Planning	
			Respect country's policy space – SDG 17.15.1	
			Public financial management	
			National budget	
			Gender budgeting – SDG 5.c.1	
			Accountability mechanisms	
			Information management	
		Transparency	Procurement	
			Countries' action	
Leaving no one behind	Development partners' action			
	Consultation			
	Targets and results			
		Data and statistics		



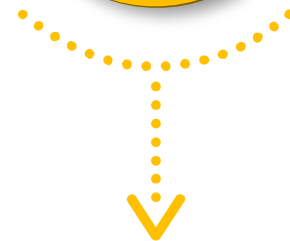
Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment.



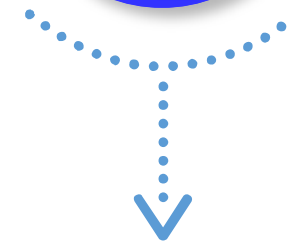
By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.



Reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere



Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.



KPA addressed these SDGs!

Leading the KPA process



Led and coordinated by the partner country government. ERD/Ministry of planning is the national coordinator of the process in Bangladesh. More specifically Additional secretary of ERD is shouldering the responsibilities.



Its success depends on the engagement of all five constituencies i.e., government, development partners (DP), private sector organizations (PSOs), trade unions, and civil society organizations (CSOs).



Each constituency is led by a focal person.



Functional process of CSO's

- CSO focal point will engage relevant local and international CSOs with exposure to PSE in DC in the country to respond to the questionnaire.
- Note:** It is possible that the CSO focal point for the KPA is the same CSO focal point as for the assessment on CSO enabling environment, but it is also possible to identify two different focal points depending on relevant experience and country-level network, etc.

Questions to be answered by CSOs (in material # 01)

Module #	Issue	Total questions	Options
1	Space for CSO dialogue on national development policies	04	Every question has 4 options to answer
2	CSO development effectiveness: Accountability and transparency	04	Every question has 4 options to answer
3	Development co-operation with CSOs	04	Every question has 4 options to answer
4	Legal and regulatory framework	05	Every question has 4 options to answer
	Five questions are optional only for the CSO focal point	Q # 18-21.1	

Questions for CSOs: KPA (Material # 02)



The questions are addressed to the CSO focal point designated by the national coordinator to represent CSOs in this country.



Thus, the following questions (from K-C0 – KC-4) are addressed to YOU meaning the members of the group and/or constituency the focal point has consulted prior to answering this questionnaire .



Questions for CSOs: KPA (Example)

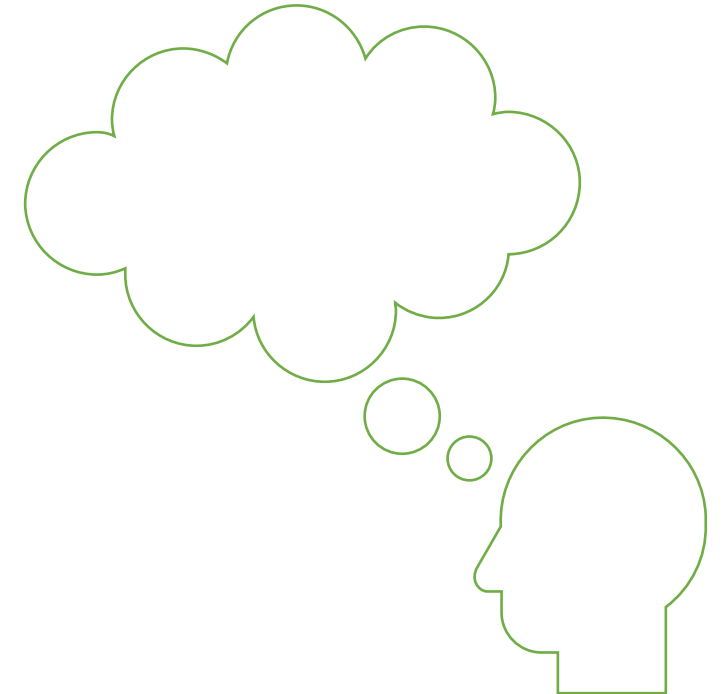
- **K-C: Questions for civil society organizations**
- K-C0 Contextual questions to start the KPA
 1. Have you engaged with development partners in private sector engagement in development cooperation (PSE in DC)? [Yes/No]
(If no, go to C1)
 - 1.1 In what role have you engaged with development partners in development cooperation?
 - a. In project/programme design
 - b. As project/proramme implementing partners
 - c. As beneficiaries (e.g., recipient of microfinance or other loans/grants, as participants in capacity development tprogrammes
 - d. D. As co-founders of programme/projects
 - e. Other [Specify _____]

...More

Questionnaire with answer will be endorsed by the CSOs participated in the workshop organized by BDCSO, CDP, and COAST.

Focal will submit the questionnaire on behalf of CSOs

Role of CSOs will be clarified





Expert opinions?