**Written input of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation
to the 2022 High-Level Political Forum**

**"Building back better from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) while advancing the full
implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development"**

**(a) Progress, experience, lessons learned, challenges and impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on
the implementation of SDGs 4, 5, 14, 15 and 17 from the vantage point of your
intergovernmental body, bearing in mind the three dimensions of sustainable development
and the interlinkages across the SDGs and targets, including policy implications of their
synergies and trade-offs;**

- **While the world is in a new era of three global challenges** - the pandemic, a deepening climate
  emergency, and many economic shocks - **the principles of effective development co-operation
  (country ownership, focus on results, inclusive partnerships and transparency and mutual
  accountability) remain crucial** to ensure that development co-operation contributes to the Decade
  of Action to deliver the SDGs. (The GPEDC co-chairs released two statements as they relate to
  these urgent challenges of <u>COVID-19</u> and <u>climate</u>).

- These pressures are eroding trust among development actors, essential to discuss and adopt
  common solutions towards more effective development co-operation. **The Global Partnership's
  evidence and dialogues has shown that effective co-operation that is principle-based can
  rebuild trust, especially at the country level, that in turn leads to impactful partnerships and
  better results in countries.** Only through actions based on country priorities can we strengthen
  national systems for a just and sustainable recovery for all, across sectors and geographies.

- In this context, at SDG mid-point, **the Global Partnership's 2022 Effective Development Co-
  operation Summit (12-14 December 2022, hybrid/Geneva) will focus on realizing effective co-
  operation at the country level while also ensuring it targets those furthest behind.** Through 1)
  a renewed political commitment by all development actors, 2) a new set of practices and toolkits
  informed by greater institutionalization of country-level, multi-stakeholder Action Dialogues for
  effective development co-operation and the Kampala Principles toolkit for effective private sector
  engagement and 3) a renewed way of monitoring these actions (more info below), the Global
  Partnership aims to spur more partnerships, dialogues, mutual learning and actions for effective
  development.

- The Global Partnership is also the sole contributor for data on three SDG indicators; one under
  Goal 5, gender equality, and two under **Goal 17, partnerships for the goals –** part of its
  monitoring exercise (more info below).

**(b) Assessment of the situation regarding the principle of "leaving no one behind" against the
background of the COVID-19 pandemic and for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda,
within the respective areas addressed by your intergovernmental body;**

- The Global Partnership remains committed to leaving no one behind, as articulated in the
  Partnership's Nairobi Outcome Document (2016): *'A successful, sustainable development agenda
  requires strong, dynamic and innovative partnerships. This is most urgently needed in the effort to
  leave no-one behind, where the combined contributions of partners working together can outweigh
  individual interventions and overcome impediments to inclusive outcomes.'*

- **The COVID-19 pandemic has disproportionately affected those countries and populations
  that were already furthest behind, increasing the need to focus on the most vulnerable and
  poor people.** By some estimates, it will take a decade of sustained growth to bring poverty numbers

to pre-crisis levels, presenting a troubling picture of the challenges ahead and increasing the need for effective use of available resources to achieve the 2030 Agenda.[1] With the estimated cost to end the pandemic at USD 50 billion[2], development partners must use the available ODA as effectively as possible.

- **Particularly for LDCs, LLDCs, SIDS, and countries in fragile and conflict-affected situation, development co-operation also requires strengthening country systems to build resilience.** As lessons from the pandemic has demonstrated, building resilient country systems requires prioritising support for health and social protection systems**Error! Reference source not found.**, building data and statistical capacities, and investments in prevention and risk reduction (see *Financing for Sustainable Development Report 2021*).[i]

- **The Global Partnership principles of 'focus on results' and 'inclusive partnerships' emphasize inclusivity, helping deliver on the ambition of leaving no one behind.** Better planning based on national priorities and data systems, and taking account of the interests and priorities of different stakeholders helps ensure genuine local ownership.[3]

(c) **Actions and policy recommendations in areas requiring urgent attention in relation to the implementation of the SDGs under review;**

The COVID-19 response has forced development actors to make difficult policy choices and weigh longer-term development priorities against short-term pressures. The Global Partnership is pursuing several inter-related efforts to help actors maximize the impact of their efforts through promoting development effectiveness:

- First, **over a dozen Global Partnership Action Dialogues, held during COVID, show the potential of government-led, multi-stakeholder dialogues** in tackling key challenges and developing possible solutions to making partnerships for sustainable development more effective. For example, in Rwanda, this dialogue led to a concrete action plan for forging more effective partnerships for stronger COVID-19 recovery. In Colombia, the Dialogue generated views and ideas on how to make South-South co-operation more effective. And in the Dominican Republic, stakeholders committed to further strengthen their efforts to uphold the principles of effective co-operation for development.

- **Through new case studies, the Global Partnership Business Leaders Caucus has shown the role of the private sector in tackling pandemic challenges.** Guided by the Kampala Principles on Effective Partnership in Development Co-operation, they have carried out a case study in Bangladesh to showcase how the lack of COVID testing capacity could be overcome through collaboration between the public and the private sector. Partners showed flexibility, established accountability systems, identified communities most in need and had close communication channels which all led to a fruitful multi-stakeholder partnership providing rapid testing booths to disadvantage communities in Bangladesh. This experience has shown how the successful application of the Kampala Principles can help solve development challenges for communities who are most in need.

- **Tackling persistent challenges such as climate change, in particular for those most in need, calls for effective approaches that enable developing countries to access critical climate**

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[1] Mikaela Gavas and Samuel Pleeck, 'Global Trends in 2021: How COVID-19 is Transforming International Development'.
[2] Source: OECD 2021 Development Co-operation Report
[3] Development partners' use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools (SDG indicator 17.15.1) is an important marker of country ownership over development efforts, including to effectively build back better from the pandemic. However, according to the Global Partnership monitoring, this was in decline even prior to the pandemic.

financing. This includes translating how the effectiveness principles respond to the unique and particular vulnerabilities of SIDS, LDCs, LLDCs, that are disproportionately affected by climate change.

- **The fourth round of the Global Partnership monitoring exercise will kick off during 2023**. This renewed way of monitoring recognizes the importance of LNOB and to that end plans for monitoring the inclusion of all actors in development activities, use of national data and statistics, and the ability of those systems to track LNOB, as well as systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment.

(d) Policy recommendations, commitments and co-operation measures for promoting a sustainable, resilient and inclusive recovery from the pandemic while advancing the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda;

- The programmatic efforts above are premised on, and in the service of, **the effectiveness principles**; as critical now in response to COVID-19 as to the broader achievement of the 2030 Agenda and 'decade of action'.

  - *To engage in effective responses, **country ownership** matters.* Countries should lead on their SDG priorities. E.g. Lao PDR recently completed a high-level roundtable process under its government's leadership that brought together development stakeholders towards achieving their national priorities – a true example of country ownership.

  - A ***focus on results***, using countries' monitoring systems to measure results, leads to stronger development. *As financial resources are very limited, the responses must be guided by results, to have a greater impact and reach the people most in need.* E.g. Rwanda has developed a development partner framework that tracks yearly progress toward agreed actions for stronger partnerships and this evidence shows how well partners are doing in meeting their commitments – focusing on results is key.

  - Our challenges are complicated. We need **inclusive partnerships** to work to solve our issues together. E.g. During COVID, in Bangladesh a private foundation, social enterprise, a public hospital and UKAID all came together in record time to create an innovative triage and testing booth—the first of its kind.

  - **Accountability** leads to trust**, transparency** and co-operation. *The fast-changing nature of crisis requires an uninterrupted exchange of knowledge and lessons learnt to adapt responses rapidly and ensure co-operation.* E.g. Cambodia's new ODA database provides a robust, information system that manages development flows and gives everyone full access to such information, leading to high trust, transparency and eventually mutual accountability.

- The 2022 Summit and its display of such relevant country-level evidence and tools, coming out of the 2020-2022 work programme and during the peak time of COVID, are all efforts to highlight the relevancy of the principles to combat urgent challenges of today and at the same time build an inclusive and effective path to sustainable development.

(e) Key messages for inclusion into the Ministerial Declaration of the 2022 HLPF.

Based on the structure of the 2021 Ministerial Declaration of the High-Level Political Forum, there is ample scope to include the effectiveness principles in the context of **rebuilding trusting and impactful partnerships at country level in this new era**.

- **As part of a paragraph dedicated to partnering in the COVID-19 world:** *All development actors are adapting to a new era of addressing intertwined challenges – the pandemic, a deepening climate emergency, and many economic shocks. Partnerships that are based on the principles of effectiveness - country owned, focused on results, involves all types of partners, and are transparent and accountable - are critical to helping us build back better together in the second half of the 2030 Agenda.*

- **As part of the call for mobilizing resources (previously para. 22 and 32):** *Effective partnering is a compass and catalyst for using local, national and global resources in the best possible way for the fastest and most sustainable impact as we look to achieve the SDGs. Governments, parliamentarians, civil society, the private sector and others – all play a distinct and crucial role. Effective partnerships leverage the strengths of each partner to build resilient communities and target those most in need.*

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[i] United Nations, "Summary of the Seventh High-Level Meeting of the Development Co-operation Forum, Note by the Secretariat (E/2021/70)," May 28, 2021; OECD, *Development Co-Operation Report 2020: Learning from Crises, Building Resilience*, Development Co-Operation Report (OECD, 2020).