2018 MONITORING ROUND

Strategic Booklet
Summary for Senior Authorities from Participating Governments

All materials and tools at:
www.effectivecooperation.org/2018monitoring

For questions & help:
monitoring@effectivecooperation.org
The objective of this document is to help participating governments lead their country’s participation in the 2018 monitoring round of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (hereafter “the Global Partnership”).

This document provides guidance on the monitoring exercise, and outlines how countries and their partners can use the results. The monitoring exercise, led by participating governments, is assisted by the OECD-UNDP Joint Support Team of the Global Partnership.

The first deadline for countries to submit data is 31 October 2018. This will allow countries to use the findings to inform the Sustainable Development Goals and Financing for Development follow-up and review processes, as well as the Global Partnership Senior-Level Meeting, scheduled to take place in July 2019 in concurrence with the United Nations High Level Political Forum.

All countries are invited to participate in monitoring efforts. A list of countries that have expressed their interest in participating in the monitoring exercise is available at www.effectivecooperation.org/2018monitoring. Countries interested in participating and not yet included in the country list are invited to contact the OECD-UNDP Joint Support Team at monitoring@effectivecooperation.org.

This document and other supporting documents and tools will be available at: www.effectivecooperation.org/2018monitoring.
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## GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP MONITORING IN A NUTSHELL

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WHO IS WHO IN GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP MONITORING

The Global Partnership monitoring exercise is characterised by the participation of various actors. In this Monitoring guide we use the following terminology, described below for clarity:

**PARTICIPATING GOVERNMENTS**

Also known in this Guide as **partner countries**. These are the countries and territories leading the monitoring exercise. Some participating countries are both providers and recipients of development co-operation.

**DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS**

These are the bilateral and multilateral agencies and funds that provide official development co-operation funding to participating governments — whether concessional or not.

**DOMESTIC ACTORS**

These **domestic stakeholders** may include the private sector, civil society, foundations, trade unions, parliaments and subnational governments.

**NATIONAL CO-ORDINATOR**

The national co-ordinator is the official sitting in a **core ministry or agency** from each participating government, who **leads** the monitoring exercise.

**FOCAL POINT(S)**

Focal points are appointed by the various stakeholders to **facilitate exchanges and dialogue** with national co-ordinators of participating governments.

**OECD-UNDP JOINT SUPPORT TEAM**

The Joint Support Team is a team of officials based in Paris and New York dedicated to **support the participation of all actors** in the monitoring exercise.
**GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP MONITORING IN A NUTSHELI**

### The basics

**GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP**

What is the Global Partnership?
The Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation was established by 163 countries in Busan (2011) as a multi-stakeholder platform that aims to advance the effectiveness of all development efforts and contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It fosters engagement and mutual learning on how to make development co-operation more aligned, effective, country-owned, results-oriented, inclusive, transparent and accountable.

**PURPOSE**

What is the purpose of the Global Partnership Monitoring?
The monitoring exercise helps countries and their development partners assess progress, opportunities and obstacles in aligning their efforts and partnerships with the effectiveness principles. Improving the quality, impact and effectiveness of development co-operation is crucial to ensuring that the SDGs are achieved.

**INDICATORS**

What does the Global Partnership monitor?
Its monitoring framework is comprised of 10 indicators focusing on strengthening and using countries’ domestic institutions, increasing transparency and predictability of development co-operation, and supporting better engagement of foreign and domestic partners in development.

**PROCESS**

How does the monitoring exercise work?
The monitoring exercise is led by national governments and brings together bilateral and multilateral organisations, the private sector, and civil society, among others, to make their partnerships more effective. Participating governments appoint a national co-ordinator, who collaborates with the other stakeholders and the Global Partnership to obtain the country results.

**ACTION**

How will the data be used?
Country-specific results of the monitoring exercise, along with global aggregates, provide key evidence through which partners can identify strengths and opportunities, and guide dialogue to action to maximise the impact of their joint work. The monitoring exercise helps countries and their partners identify ways to enhance their collaboration in working towards the SDGs. It also provides official data for several SDG 17 and 5 targets. Implementing the commitments monitored through this exercise has a catalytic effect in achieving all other SDGs.

**TIMELINE**

What is the timeline for the 2018 monitoring exercise?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Launch of the round</td>
<td>(June-July 2018)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sensitisation and preparation</td>
<td>(July-August)</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Data collection at county level</td>
<td>(August - 11 October)</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>(November-December 2018)</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Reporting, dialogue and action on results</td>
<td>(Throughout 2019)</td>
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**SUPPORT**

What tools are available?
Complementing this Guide, multiple support tools are available, including: a permanent helpdesk, user-friendly tools to gather and analyse the data, a checklist of the monitoring process, virtual trainings and self-training videos, and regular webinars. All tools are being made available at: [effectivecooperation.org/2018monitoring](http://effectivecooperation.org/2018monitoring)
PART 1

UNDERSTANDING GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP MONITORING
1.1 WHAT IS THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP MONITORING?

Through its monitoring exercise, the Global Partnership supports countries in tracking the implementation of effective development co-operation commitments, aimed at implementing four development effectiveness principles - country ownership, a focus on development results, inclusive partnerships, and enhancing transparency and mutual accountability.

The monitoring exercise complements the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) follow-up and review process by generating data for SDG 17 and SDG 5, and by helping countries assess how effective all actors are in working together to support national development priorities and development results.

1.2 WHY PARTICIPATE IN THE MONITORING EXERCISE?

The Global Partnership monitoring exercise helps countries and other participants strengthen co-ordination between all partners and alignment to development efforts with national priorities. National governments and their partners can use monitoring data to track progress in meeting effective co-operation commitments and support evidence-based dialogue on successes, challenges and follow-up actions.

There are specific benefits for various stakeholder groups:
FOR PARTICIPATING GOVERNMENTS, PARTICIPATION IN THE MONITORING EXERCISE...

PROVIDES EVIDENCE
... provides data and evidence to empower decision-makers in managing development co-operation.

The results of the monitoring exercise provide a concrete foundation on which governments can hold their partners accountable to ensure effectiveness commitments are met with action. The results identify effectiveness successes and challenges, spurring national dialogue and driving behaviour change to ensure improved impact of development co-operation.

MEASURES SDGS
... supports SDG reporting.

As one of the key instruments to measure the means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the monitoring process generates data for countries to assess their progress towards achieving three SDG targets: 5.c, 17.15 and 17.16. More importantly, making progress in implementing effectiveness commitments, as monitored through the Global Partnership exercise, has a broader catalytic effect in achieving all other SDGs.

SPOTLIGHT
... showcases south-south and technical co-operation.

An increasing number of countries play a dual role as providers and beneficiaries of development co-operation. Through a tailored approach to the monitoring exercise, dual-role countries can highlight and evaluate the effectiveness of the co-operation they provide, ensuring it is used for maximum impact.

BUILD CAPACITY
... builds capacity to monitor effectiveness in country.

Governments choosing to participate in the monitoring exercise are provided with a series of guidance and tools to facilitate the process, as well as virtual and in-person trainings. This experience can serve to build capacity in the areas of aid effectiveness, monitoring and evaluation, information management and partner coordination.

ENTRY POINT FOR PARTNERSHIPS
... serves as an entry point to mobilise and engage with a broad range of stakeholders.

Effective and inclusive partnerships are vital to achieve the SDGs and sustainable growth. The monitoring exercise is a concrete opportunity to start or to strengthen dialogue with the private sector and with civil society. In cases where engagement platforms do not already exist, governments can use the monitoring exercise to create mechanisms for dialogue with other development actors.

LEADS TO ACTION
... helps guiding the actions of development partners.

Development partners committed again in 2016 to “finish the unfinished business” of the aid effectiveness agenda, such as delivering support in line with the national policies and priorities of partner countries, and to do so while strengthening and relying upon those country institutions to deliver their support.
**FOR DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS, PARTICIPATION IN THE MONITORING EXERCISE...**

**DEVELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS**

... provides an opportunity to work with partner countries more effectively.

The results of the monitoring exercise provide a concrete foundation on which governments can hold their partners accountable to ensure effectiveness commitments are met with action. The results identify effectiveness successes and challenges, spurring national dialogue and driving behaviour change to ensure improved impact of development co-operation.

**JOINT SOLUTIONS**

... helps participants seek joint solutions.

There are often cases in which specific challenges prevent partners from being able to fully implement effectiveness commitments in country. The monitoring exercise provides the space for partners to elaborate on why this is the case, facilitating frank discussions with government counterparts on actions required from both sides to enable more effective development co-operation.

**FOR DOMESTIC ACTORS, PARTICIPATION IN THE MONITORING EXERCISE...**

**INCLUSIVE PROCESS**

... provides a unique multi-stakeholder process to engage in dialogue and identify solutions.

It is encouraged that all domestic actors are engaged in the monitoring exercise. While not every stakeholder will be involved in providing data and evidence, all stakeholders can have a valuable role to play in reviewing country results and helping identify ways forward to boost countries’ sustainable development.
1.3 WHAT DOES THE EXERCISE MONITOR?

The Global Partnership’s monitoring framework tracks development stakeholders’ progress in aligning their policies and practices with four internationally agreed development effectiveness principles. Specifically:

**WHAT DOES THE EXERCISE MONITOR?**

1. **Countries strengthen their national results frameworks (1b)**
2. **Development partners use country-led results frameworks (1a & SDG 17.15)**
3. **Development co-operation is predictable: annual predictability (5a)**
4. **Development co-operation is predictable: medium-term predictability (5b)**
5. **Quality of Countries’ Public Financial Management Systems (9a)**
6. **Development partners use country systems (9b)**
7. **Aid is untied (10)**
8. **Quality of Public-Private Dialogue (3)**
9. **Civil society organisations operate within an environment that maximises their engagement in and contribution to development (2)**
10. **Transparent information on development co-operation is publicly available (4)**
11. **Mutual accountability among development actors is strengthened through inclusive reviews (7)**
12. **Development co-operation is included in budgets subject to parliamentary oversight (6)**
13. **Countries have systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment (8 and SDG 5c)**

*Focus on results*

Development efforts must have a lasting impact on eradicating poverty and reducing inequality, and on enhancing developing countries’ capacities, aligned with their own priorities.

*Ownership of development priorities by developing countries*

Partnerships for development can only succeed if they are led by developing countries, implementing approaches that are tailored to country-specific situations and needs.

*Inclusive development partnerships*

Openness, trust, mutual respect and learning lie at the core of effective partnerships, recognising the different and complementary roles of all actors.

*Transparency and accountability to each other*

Mutual accountability and accountability to the intended beneficiaries of development co-operation, as well as to respective citizens, organisations, constituents and shareholders, is critical to delivering results. Transparent practices form the basis for enhanced accountability.
Simply by participating in the 2018 monitoring round, countries providing and/or receiving development co-operation obtain official estimates for SDG targets 17.16 and 17.15, which are critical means of implementation (SDG 17) to achieve all the other Sustainable Development Goals. Moreover, countries leading the exercise also obtain official data for SDG target 5.c.
Four parameters guide Global Partnership monitoring exercises, which are...

...led by countries. Participating countries appoint a national co-ordinator to lead the exercise and liaise with other stakeholders.

...multistakeholder. The process is undertaken in collaboration with relevant domestic actors and external development partners.

...evidence-based and action-oriented. The results will have the ownership of all participants, and will serve to guide actions to address bottlenecks.

...closely supported. The OECD-UNDP Joint Support Team provides guidance and support throughout the exercise.

The indicative sequence of the 2018 monitoring exercise, also detailed in Table 1, is as follows:

1. Once a government has confirmed its interest in participating in the 2018 monitoring round, a national co-ordinator should be appointed by the government to manage the exercise (phase 1).
2. Appointed national co-ordinators and their teams are supported by the OECD-UNDP Joint Support Team in preparing for the monitoring exercise, with tailored guidance, training, helpdesk and assistance (phase 2).
3. Following the appointment and preparation of national co-ordinators, the data collection process can start in the country, running until 31 October 2018 (phase 3). As a multi-stakeholder process, key partners are asked to share data with the government (Table 2).
4. Once the data collection is completed, results are shared and validated with the different partners in the country, so that complete country data can be also shared with the OECD-UNDP Joint Support Team for supporting countries in the final validation and review before 31 December 2018 (phase 4).
5. The OECD-UNDP Joint Support Team, in consultation with participating governments, prepares country-specific reports and global aggregated reporting (phase 5).
6. Countries and partners use the monitoring results as a starting point to agree on strategies that could help unlock bottlenecks, improve their joint partnerships, and make development cooperation more aligned and results-oriented, country-owned, catalytic and transparent. Equally important, the reported results also help countries and bilateral development partners prepare their Voluntary National Reviews to the United Nations, inform global reports on the Sustainable Development Goals and on Financing for Development, and enable all participants with evidence to influence global dialogue and decision-making in 2019 – including in the context of the 2019 UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (phase 6).
**Table 1. Indicative 2018 Monitoring Timeline: Step by Step**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Starting June-July 2018</th>
<th>Phase 1. Launch of the monitoring round</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- The OECD-UNDP Joint Support Team sends an official invitation to participate in the monitoring exercise from the Global Partnership ministerial Co-Chairs to relevant authorities in partner countries and in development organisations.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Partner country governments confirm their interest in participating in the monitoring round and appoint a national co-ordinator to manage the exercise at country level.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Development partners designate a focal point in headquarters to facilitate their participation in the monitoring exercise.</td>
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<tr>
<th>July – August 2018</th>
<th>Phase 2. Country-level sensitisation and preparation</th>
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<td></td>
<td>- The Joint Support Team provides reporting tools and guidance, and organises a series of virtual trainings for national co-ordinators and development partners.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- National co-ordinators organise the launch of the monitoring process at the country level – often through a kick-off meeting or workshop that involves the full variety of development partners at country level.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Development partners designate focal points at country level and support and/or participate in kick-off meetings/workshops convened at the country level.</td>
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<tr>
<th>August – October 2018</th>
<th>Phase 3. Data collection and validation at country level</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- National co-ordinators coordinate data collection. Where possible, the national co-ordinator is encouraged to use existing in-country platforms and tools to inform data collection and related dialogue.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Development partners &amp; other development stakeholders participate in data collection, providing information as requested by national co-ordinators and participating in consultations where necessary.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- The Joint Support Team provides ongoing support to national co-ordinators during the data collection process.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- National co-ordinators liaise with development partners and other domestic stakeholders to validate all data before submitting it to the Joint Support Team by 31 October 2018.</td>
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<th>November – December 2018</th>
<th>Phase 4. Final validation and review</th>
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<td></td>
<td>- The Joint Support Team reviews the submitted information, in consultation with national co-ordinators, to ensure data comprehensiveness and accuracy.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Development partners at headquarters level support data review efforts, providing additional suggested inputs to national coordinators to ensure complete and accurate data sets.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- National co-ordinators consolidate feedback from the OECD-UNDP Joint Support Team and development partners and submit the final dataset.</td>
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<tr>
<td>January - June 2019</td>
<td>Phase 5. Analysis and outputs</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• The Joint Support Team aggregates and analyses data, and prepares country profiles and global reports. Data and evidence is submitted to relevant agencies to inform the global follow-up and review of the SDGs and Financing for Development commitments.</td>
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<th>Throughout 2019</th>
<th>Phase 6. Dissemination, dialogue and action on the results</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Partner country governments, development partners and other stakeholders participate in follow-up and review of monitoring findings at country, regional and global levels. Results can be used to introduce policy changes and strengthen co-ordination arrangements, both in countries and within development organisations. Data from the monitoring round can also be used to report on progress in SDG 17 and SDG 5. Toolkits and guidance on how to move from results to action will be made available together with the country reports.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PART 2
MANAGING THE MONITORING PROCESS IN YOUR COUNTRY
The monitoring process is a voluntary exercise led by participating countries. Participating governments take the lead in the process, gathering inputs and data from a variety of partners and domestic stakeholders, including from other parts of the public sector, bilateral and multilateral development partners and funds, private sector representatives, civil society organisations and trade unions, and in facilitating a broad validation and discussion of the results, including with the concurrence of parliaments, subnational governments, foundations and others, as needed.

Phase 1. Launch of the monitoring round: June – July 2018

The OECD-UNDP Joint Support Team sends an official invitation to participate in the monitoring exercise from the Global Partnership ministerial Co-Chairs to relevant ministers in partner countries and to heads of organisations.

Partner country governments confirm their interest in participating in the monitoring round and appoint a national co-ordinator to manage the exercise at country level. The national co-ordinator is usually an official sitting at the Ministry of Finance, Planning or Foreign Affairs, or equivalent, with responsibility for overseeing the management of development co-operation.

Development partners appoint a headquarter (HQ) focal point, to guide their overall engagement in the 2018 monitoring round.
Phase 2. Country-level sensitisation and preparation: July - August 2018

The national co-ordinator starts liaising with counterparts from other ministries, development partner organisations and other stakeholders. Specific responsibilities include:

- Outreach to other relevant stakeholders in country, which is suggested to include bilateral and multilateral development partners and funds, and representatives or focal points from domestic actors, such as the private sector, civil society organisations, trade unions, foundations, subnational governments and parliaments, to encourage them to learn about the monitoring process and participate as needed.

**Good practice:** Organising a kick-off meeting or workshop involving the full variety of actors in the country.

As soon as partner countries confirm participation in the round, the development partners’ focal point in headquarters can either:

- Identify a contact person in the relevant country office or embassy and share contact details with the national co-ordinator and OECD-UNDP Joint Support Team (at monitoring@effectivecooperation.org). Country level focal points can support and/or participate in kick-off meetings convened at the country level.

- Serve as contact person for country data requests, if needed (e.g. due to lack of country-level presence).
**Phase 3. Data collection and validation at country level: August-October 2018**

National co-ordinators liaise with relevant national stakeholders to collect data for selected indicators, as well as consolidating and reporting data in the Global Partnership monitoring data reporting tool called Country Excel (see Table 3). Dialogue and consultation with these stakeholders – before, during and after the data collection process – is encouraged to ensure an easy and credible process.

Development partners and other development stakeholders participate in data collection, providing information as requested by national co-ordinators and participating in consultations where necessary. National co-ordinators can share with development partners another excel tool prepared by the Joint Support Team, called DP Excel, to easily collect inputs from them.

National co-ordinators collect data using a user-friendly reporting tool (*Country Excel*), specifically designed for the Global Partnership. The tool is available from the Joint Support Team and can be also downloaded at [www.effectivecooperation.org/2018monitoring](http://www.effectivecooperation.org/2018monitoring). A separate reporting tool, designed for development partners, is also available (*DP Excel*).

National co-ordinators and their teams can find detailed guidance on how to report on each Global Partnership indicator in Part 3 of this document. The Joint Support Team is available to provide ongoing support to national co-ordinators during the data collection process.

Countries participating in the monitoring process are encouraged to use their own existing frameworks, platforms, co-ordination groups, aid information management systems and existing tools to gather information for the monitoring process. The use of existing country level arrangements, systems and tools is an important aspect of sustainable monitoring processes, reducing the burden on countries and increase efficiency over time.

National co-ordinators validate country-generated data through multi-stakeholder dialogue to ensure high-quality reporting, as well as to strengthen mutual understanding of progress and challenges in meeting effectiveness commitments. As much as possible, to ensure broad country-level awareness and ownership of the results, it is encouraged that representatives from across stakeholder groups, including various government ministries, development partners, civil society, the private sector, trade unions, local governments and parliamentarians, meet to discuss and validate the data at country-level. This is an important step to build trust among partners and ensure that the monitoring results are well received in later phases of the exercise. This dialogue is also helpful in identifying data gaps and challenges for future analysis. This can allow for improvements to be identified and implemented, and in time, to help improve the availability and capacity to manage and use data at country level.
Table 2. Overview of reporting roles per indicator

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP INDICATORS</th>
<th>Who reports?</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Governments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1a: Development partners use country-led results frameworks</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1b: Countries strengthen their national results frameworks</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2: Civil society operates within an environment that maximises its engagement in and contribution to development</td>
<td>● ←</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3: Public-private dialogue promotes private sector engagement and its contribution to development</td>
<td>● ←</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4: Transparent information on development co-operation is publicly available</td>
<td>○</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5a: Annual predictability of development co-operation</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5b: Medium-term predictability of development co-operation</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6: Development co-operation is on budget and subjected to parliamentary scrutiny</td>
<td>● ←</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7: Mutual accountability is strengthened through inclusive reviews</td>
<td>● ○</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8: Countries have systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9a: Quality of Country Systems</td>
<td>○</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9b: Development partners use countries’ own systems</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10: Aid is untied</td>
<td>○</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This stakeholder responds to the indicator: ●
This stakeholder complements with additional inputs: ←
This stakeholder validates inputs from other stakeholder: ✓ ←
This stakeholder can complement with inputs, as needed: ○

Phase 4. Final validation and review: November – December 2018

The OECD-UNDP Joint Support Team reviews the submitted information in consultation with national co-ordinators to ensure comprehensiveness and accuracy of data.

Headquarters’ offices of development partners support data review efforts by suggesting inputs to national co-ordinators that could ensure completeness of country-level data.

National co-ordinators consolidate feedback from the Joint Support Team and development partners and submit a final version to monitoring@effectivecooperation.org.
Following the receipt of a final data set from National co-ordinators, the OECD-UNDP Joint Support Team will collate and close the data set to allow for aggregation and analysis. Products featuring the findings will become available to countries throughout the first half 2019 in various formats, including:

**Country and territory profiles**

Individual monitoring profiles will help participating governments summarise country-level progress, contextualise the findings, and identify opportunities and challenges in working together more effectively. This country-specific analysis will provide actionable evidence to guide governments and their partners in taking forward monitoring results. The profiles will be developed on a rolling basis, after countries complete the data collection and validation phases, and in consultation with them.

**Global reporting**

Global reporting and analysis on the monitoring results will be published to inform the upcoming 2019 High-Level Forum on Sustainable Development, to guide collective action towards more effective development co-operation.

**Online dashboard reporting, visualising and comparing all monitoring data.**

Data and evidence generated through the country-led monitoring process will also be disseminated through the online Global Partnership Monitoring Dashboard. The Dashboard allows development stakeholders to view, explore and compare results and progress for all participating countries, territories, and organisations across regions and contexts.
Phase 6. Dissemination, dialogue and action on the results

The 2018 monitoring results provide numerous benefits to national governments, development partners and all development actors and stakeholders that will support transformative change:

At country level

Country-specific monitoring results, along with global aggregates, provide concrete evidence through which partners can hold each other accountable to ensure commitments are met with action, identify challenges and jumpstart dialogue to maximise the impact of their joint work. Past participation in the monitoring process has resulted in the establishment and strengthening of national development co-operation policies and coordination mechanisms, as well as overall increased efficiency among national development stakeholders to accelerate the achievement of government development priorities.

Figure 1. Using your monitoring results

As one of the key instruments to measure the means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Global Partnership monitoring process generates data for countries to assess progress towards achieving global SDG targets on respecting countries’ policy space and leadership in setting their development path (SDG 17.15); strengthening multi-stakeholder partnerships for development (SDG 17.16); and adopting sound policies for the promotion of gender equality and women’s empowerment (SDG 5c). More importantly, making progress in implementing effectiveness commitments, as monitored through the Global Partnership exercise, has a broader catalytic effect in achieving all other SDGs.
**At global level**

Findings from the monitoring exercise are used to stimulate and inform international policy dialogue. The 2018 monitoring results will generate robust, comparable and timely evidence to inform international dialogue and spur continued collective action for strengthened effective development co-operation, which is a key driver of success to implementing the 2030 Agenda.

Monitoring data will inform the 2019 SDG and Financing for Development follow-up and review processes (Figure 2). The results will also inform international policy dialogue during the 2019 High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, scheduled by the United Nations to be held in New York, July 2019.

**Figure 2. How does your country-led monitoring inform SDGs follow-up and the international dialogue on development co-operation effectiveness?**
The OECD-UNDP Joint Support Team actively supports governments in leading the monitoring exercise and the participation of other stakeholders, by providing guidance, training and support throughout the monitoring process.

All the tools, instruments and services will be made available progressively on the dedicated website: www.effectivecooperation.org/2018monitoring, to help national co-ordinators in leading the different phases of the national monitoring exercise:

### 1. Sensitisation and awareness raising

**2018 Monitoring: Country Brochure**

A four-page leaflet containing strategic information on the benefits, usefulness, timeline and steps to participate in the monitoring round.

**Development Partner Brochure**

A similar four-page leaflet to help national co-ordinators raise awareness amongst development partners on the benefits of their active engagement in the 2018 exercise.

### 2. Guidance and checklists

**Strategic Booklet for national co-ordinators**

A short booklet that contains key information for national co-ordinators on how to run the monitoring process in their country for strategic management of the process. *This document is recommended for Aid Managers and Directors.*

**2018 Monitoring Guide**

A detailed technical guide, available in English, French and Spanish, that contains step-by-step instructions on how to run the monitoring exercise and how to report on the indicators. *This document is recommended for technical staff involved in data collection.*

**2018 monitoring process checklist**

An indicative list of steps to guide national co-ordinators to implement the monitoring exercise easily. *This document is recommended for Aid Managers, Directors and technical staff.*

**Development Partners Mini Guide**

This mini guide will help your development partners understand their role, the benefits of participating in the monitoring round, and how to prepare and share the relevant data with national co-ordinators. *This document is recommended for your development partners.*

**Technical Companion document (Only for reference)**

The data-reporting tool (Country Excel) automatically calculates all the indicators. Nonetheless, curious participants can learn about the methodologies to calculate the different indicators, which are detailed in this technical document.

### 3. Data reporting tools

**Reporting country data**

A user-friendly excel-based reporting tool (Country Excel) will be available in English, French and Spanish starting August to support national co-ordinators during the data collection process.

**Collecting inputs from partners**

A second excel tool (DP Excel) will also be available starting August. The DP Excel helps gathering inputs from development partners. Data reported in DP Excels can be transferred into the Country Excel (by copying and pasting “values only” from one excel to the other).

To minimise transaction costs and explanations, both excel files contain self-guided instructions, automatic checks and built-in formulas for programmed calculations.
**4. Training and capacity building**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Online Course on Development Effectiveness Monitoring</th>
<th>Virtual trainings</th>
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<tr>
<td>A self-paced, online training course to manage the monitoring process and report on the indicators effectively. Participants who complete the course successfully will earn a certification on development co-operation effectiveness monitoring.</td>
<td>A series of virtual trainings and webinars on the process and the indicator methodologies will be available to support participants.</td>
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<th>Short explanatory videos</th>
<th>International workshop</th>
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<td>Short YouTube videos will be available for on-the-spot consultation on how to report for each indicator, with step-by-step guidance.</td>
<td>To maximize the benefits of this exercise, countries participating in the 2018 monitoring round are welcome to join a dedicated Global Partnership technical meeting in Paris on 11-12 September 2018.</td>
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**5. Ongoing support throughout the monitoring exercise**

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<tr>
<th>Helpdesk</th>
<th>Live regular sessions</th>
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<tr>
<td>Participants can contact the OECD-UNDP Joint Support Team with questions or requests at any time by writing to the permanent Helpdesk: <a href="mailto:monitoring@effectivecooperation.org">monitoring@effectivecooperation.org</a>. Specialists from OECD and UNDP will answer your message as quickly as possible.</td>
<td>Regular Q&amp;A sessions will be available on an on-going basis where participants can ask questions to the OECD-UNDP Joint Support Team for immediate answer or clarification.</td>
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In addition to the supporting tools, training and guidance offered by the Joint Support Team, experience from past monitoring rounds shows that more often than not—there are development partners with country presence that able and interested in providing active support to national co-ordinators. This is a good practice that should be encouraged.

When development partners have provided support to national co-ordinators, this has included some of the following modalities:

1. Helping co-ordinate the rest of development partners to be informed and actively engage in the exercise and in providing timely and accurate data to the national co-ordinator.
2. Providing in-kind technical support (or funding consultant support) to help national co-ordinators in completing the technical data collection.
3. Providing (or funding) the logistics and facilitation of kick-off workshops and/or multi-stakeholder dialogues needed to report on some indicators.
4. Helping co-ordinate or facilitate the final validation phase of the monitoring results, as well as follow-up on actions to improve the results.