

# Global Partnership – 2<sup>nd</sup> Monitoring Round

## Tracking progress on quality of development partnerships

### What is the Global Partnership?

The Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC) is an inclusive political forum bringing together governments, bilateral and multilateral organisations, civil society and representatives from parliaments and the private sector from around the world that are **committed to strengthening the effectiveness of development co-operation to produce maximum impact for development**. It emerged from the Busan Partnership agreement, which was endorsed by 161 countries and territories and 54 international organisations at the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan, Republic of Korea, in 2011. The Busan Partnership agreement builds on a range of international efforts to improve effectiveness of development co-operation, including the Monterrey Consensus of 2002, the Rome Declaration on Harmonisation (2003), the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005) and the Accra Agenda for Action of 2008. It sets out principles and commitments that form the foundation of effective development co-operation: **ownership by developing countries, focus on results, partnerships for inclusive development and transparency and accountability**.

### What does the Global Partnership monitor?

The GPEDC tracks progress in the implementation of Busan commitments for more effective development co-operation. Its monitoring framework is comprised of a set of **10 indicators**, with targets for 2015, which focus on strengthening developing country institutions, increasing transparency and predictability of development co-operation, enhancing gender equality, as well as supporting greater involvement of civil society, parliaments and private sector in development efforts. Some of the indicators are based on those contained in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness that developing countries identified as particularly important. Other indicators capture some of the broader dimensions of the Busan Partnership agreement.

The GPEDC monitoring framework seeks to capture **behaviour change**: it focuses on **“how” stakeholders engage in development co-operation**. It is complementary with other accountability frameworks which monitor “what” results and outcomes stem from development co-operation (e.g. the MDGs and SDGs monitoring).

### Why do we monitor the Busan commitments?

A sound evidence base is vital for sustaining political momentum and driving progress for more effective development co-operation. Information collected through the GPEDC monitoring exercise is compiled into a global progress report ahead of the ministerial-level meeting of the Global Partnership. Ministers from countries at all stages of development, together with leaders from international organisations, private sector and civil society use the GPEDC monitoring report as input to review progress in implementing mutually agreed commitments. Regular stock-takes help to identify challenges and

to further boost efforts. Reviewing progress also provides an entry point for sharing experiences and knowledge between various stakeholders and co-operation modalities. This way, global monitoring provides a **key source of evidence to inform political dialogue and accountability within the Global Partnership**.

The **first Progress Report** reviewed progress at the half-way point between 2011, when commitments were made globally, and the 2015 target date for the Millennium Development Goals. Drawing on data from 46 countries receiving development co-operation and 77 countries and organisations providing it, the report covered roughly half of all official development assistance programmed for developing countries.

The **second Progress Report** will provide an updated global snapshot of the state of play in implementing selected Busan commitments. It will draw attention to progress made since the first Progress Report and to remaining gaps in reaching the 2015 targets set for indicators. Results and key findings presented in the report will contribute to **mutual learning and will serve as a tool to spark dialogue on making development co-operation more effective at global, regional and country level**.



**Global Partnership**  
for Effective Development  
Co-operation

## Why should we participate?

Taking part in the monitoring process is a voluntary activity that builds on country leadership. **All countries and organisations that endorse the Busan Partnership agreement are encouraged to participate.**

By contributing to this global evidence base, everyone can benefit from tracking progress, sharing lessons and finding solutions for the way forward. Reviewing progress through an internationally agreed framework can serve to boost dialogue at all levels – global, regional and national – and **help ensure that all co-operation partners match commitments with actions.**

Feedback from developing countries suggests that they have found the existence of global indicators and targets to be a **helpful reference point for negotiating** more detailed and relevant country-level accountability frameworks.

## How does the monitoring exercise work?

The monitoring exercise is grounded at the developing country level<sup>1</sup>: **data is collected under the leadership of developing country governments, and validated in consultation with development partners** (i.e. providers of development co-operation, representatives from civil society, parliamentarians and private sector). The data is then submitted to the UNDP-OECD Joint Support Team, which proceeds to aggregation, analysis and the drafting of a global Progress Report. **Findings from the monitoring exercise are ultimately used to inform political dialogue at country, regional and global levels.** In particular, the 2016 Progress Report will be used at the second Ministerial Meeting of the Global Partnership (end 2016).

## Roles and responsibilities:

**Developing country governments** play a central role in leading monitoring efforts: they oversee the **collection of data, organise multi-stakeholder dialogue for data consolidation and validation**, safeguard overall quality of data and submit it to the OECD-UNDP Joint Support Team. Participating countries are invited to appoint a national focal point to coordinate the exercise. In addition, participating countries are also encouraged to use findings from the monitoring exercise to engage multi-stakeholder dialogue through existing national fora and to foster joint actions for more effective development co-operation at country level. UN Resident Coordinators and UNDP Country Offices have previously played a supporting role for these exercises in some countries and may provide a similar role - upon request, depending on country context, and resourced appropriately jointly with development partners at country level - in facilitating country-level data collection, convening dialogues with development partners, and/or serving as a donor focal point.

*Providers of development co-operation* are expected to participate in their co-operation countries, in **data collection, data validation and multi-stakeholder dialogue** around the findings from the exercise. In order to facilitate providers' engagement in the monitoring exercise, a "provider" focal point can be appointed at country level. For all providers, the in-country head of the organisation is responsible for ensuring the quality and accuracy of reporting. At the same time, previous experience has demonstrated that the provision of guidance and incentives from these organisations' headquarters to their respective country offices is essential; not only to support data provision and review but also to facilitate follow-up dialogue and providers' review of progress together with their development partners. For any co-operation providers that may not have representation at the country level, focal points at regional or global level may be identified to coordinate any necessary data provision to national governments.

**Civil society, parliamentarians and private sector** are encouraged to play an active role in the monitoring process at the country level: they will be directly engaged in **data collection** for indicators 2 and 3, and they are invited to take part in the **validation of data** and in **multi-stakeholder dialogue** around the findings from the exercise. A focal point for each stakeholder can be appointed at country level to facilitate their engagement in the monitoring process.

The **UNDP-OECD Joint Support Team** will provide support and tools to country-level focal points throughout the monitoring exercise. It will be in charge of **treating, analysing and compiling the collected country data** into the global progress report. The Joint Support Team will also draw on complementary evidence and analyses where relevant and available to enrich the analysis.

## What tools will be available?

Several tools will be made available to support stakeholders throughout the monitoring round:

- A web-based **help desk** to provide technical support to respondents. Webinars and skype calls can be organised on a needs-basis.
- A monitoring **guide** containing details of the objective, process and methodology of the monitoring framework. **FAQs** will be compiled, addressed and shared to complement the guide.
- Capacity building regional **workshops** to support and equip relevant focal points with resources and tools to lead the multi-stakeholder process of data/information collection and validation.
- A **spread sheet** specially designed for recording country data for the indicators.



1. Except for indicators 4, 9a and 10, which draw from global information sources.

## Indicative timeline\*

WHAT	WHEN	WHO
Pre-launch sensitisation	June – August 2015	All stakeholders
Appointment of focal points	June – September 2015	Focal points at country level
Launch of the Second Monitoring Round	September – October 2015	All stakeholders
Pre-Monitoring regional workshops (Africa, Asia, Latin America) and availability of other support tools	September – October 2015	Focal points from developing country governments, ( i.e. national coordinators) Support tools also made available to other stakeholders
Data collection and validation	September 2015 – March 2016	Developing country governments, providers of development co-operation, parliamentarians, representatives of private sector, CSOs
Data submission to OECD-UNDP Joint Support Team	March 2016 (date TBC)	Developing country governments and providers of development co-operation
Data processing and final data review	March – May 2016	OECD-UNDP Joint Support Team, Developing country governments and providers of development co-operation
Aggregation, Analysis and Report production	March – September 2016	OECD-UNDP Joint Support Team
Publication of Report	September 2016	OECD-UNDP Joint Support Team
Dissemination and dialogue (including the Second High Level Meeting of the GPEDC - date TBC)	September – December 2016	All stakeholders

\* This indicative timeline allows for good sequencing with the upcoming national Mutual Accountability survey to be rolled out by UNDESA and UNDP for the UN Development Cooperation Forum.

## How to join?

*Are you interested to join our efforts and to participate in the second monitoring round of the Global Partnership? If so, kindly follow these next steps:*

### Developing country governments are invited to:

- Inform relevant government institutions in your country about the forthcoming second monitoring round of the Global Partnership
- Appoint a national coordinator who will act as a main focal point for this country-led monitoring exercise.
- By 31 July 2015, contact the UNDP-OECD Joint Support Team of the Global Partnership to express your interest in participating in the second monitoring round and to share the contact details of the national coordinator

### Providers of development co-operation are invited to:

- Inform relevant institutions within your ministry and/or development agency about the forthcoming second monitoring round of the Global Partnership.
- Appoint a focal point at headquarter level, and share his/her contact details to the UNDP-OECD Joint Support Team of the Global Partnership by 31 July 2015.
- Reach out to your respective regional and country offices to encourage participation in the monitoring exercise at the country level.
  - In order to support your sensitisation and mobilisation efforts, the Joint Support Team will share with focal points from providers' headquarters the list of developing countries that have expressed their interest in participating on 3 August 2015.
  - In view of facilitating providers' engagement in the data collection and validation at country level, providers are invited to appoint, in consultation with the national government, a focal point for providers in each participating country. Contact details of these provider focal points would need to be shared with the Joint Support Team by 15 September 2015.

### Civil Society, parliamentarians, private sector organisations and networks are invited to:

- Inform relevant stakeholders within your organisation about the forthcoming second monitoring round of the Global Partnership.
- Appoint a focal point from your organisation, and share his/her contact details to the UNDP-OECD Joint Support Team of the Global Partnership by 31 July 2015.
- Reach out to your respective field offices and networks to encourage participation in the monitoring exercise at the country level.
  - In order to support your sensitisation and mobilisation efforts, the Joint Support Team will share with focal points from organisations' headquarters the list of developing countries that have expressed their interest in participating on 3 August 2015.
  - In view of facilitating your engagement in the data collection and validation at country level, CSOs, parliamentarians and private sector organisations are each invited to appoint, in consultation with the national government, a focal point in participating country. Contact details of these focal points would need to be shared with the Joint Support Team by 15 September 2015.

To contact the UNDP-OECD Joint Support Team for the Global Partnership, please write to [monitoring@effectivecooperation.org](mailto:monitoring@effectivecooperation.org)

## What do we measure? – The 10 indicators and targets

INDICATORS	TARGETS FOR 2015
<b>1. Development co-operation is focused on results that meet developing countries' priorities</b>	
Extent of use of country results frameworks by co-operation providers	All providers of development co-operation use country results frameworks
<b>2. Civil society operates within an environment which maximises its engagement in and contribution to development</b>	
A preliminary assessment of CSO Enabling Environment building on qualitative, multi-stakeholder information	Continued progress over time
<b>3. Engagement and contribution of the private sector to development</b>	
A three-dimension index providing a measure of the quality of public-private dialogue	Continued progress over time
<b>4. Transparency: information on development co-operation is publicly available</b>	
Measure of state of implementation of the common standard by co-operation providers	Implement the common standard – All development co-operation providers are on track to implement a common, open standard for electronic publication of timely, comprehensive and forward-looking information on development co-operation
<b>5. Development co-operation is more predictable</b>	
(a) annual: proportion of development cooperation funding disbursed within the fiscal year within which it was scheduled by co-operation providers; and	Halve the gap – halve the proportion of aid not disbursed within the fiscal year for which it was scheduled (Baseline year 2010)
(b) medium-term: proportion of development cooperation funding covered by indicative forward spending plans provided at country level	Halve the gap – halve the proportion of development cooperation funding not covered by indicative forward spending plans provided at country level.
<b>6. Aid is on budgets which are subject to parliamentary scrutiny</b>	
% of development cooperation funding scheduled for disbursement that is recorded in the annual budgets approved by the legislatures of developing countries	Halve the gap – halve the proportion of development cooperation flows to the government sector not reported on government's budget(s) (with at least 85% reported on budget) (Baseline year 2010)
<b>7. Mutual accountability among development co-operation actors is strengthened through inclusive reviews</b>	
% of countries that undertake inclusive mutual assessments of progress in implementing agreed commitments	All developing countries have inclusive mutual assessment reviews in place (Baseline year 2010)
<b>8. Gender equality and women's empowerment</b>	
% of countries with systems that track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	All developing countries have systems that track and make public resource allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment
<b>9. Effective institutions: developing countries' systems are strengthened and used</b>	
(a) Quality of developing country PFM systems; and	Half of developing countries move up at least one measure (i.e. 0.5 points) on the PFM/CPIA scale of performance (Baseline year 2010)
(b) Use of country PFM and procurement systems	Reduce the gap. [use the same logic as in Paris – close the gap by two-thirds where CPIA score is $\geq 5$ ; or by one-third where between 3.5 and 4.5] (Baseline year 2010)
<b>10. Aid is untied</b>	
% of aid that is fully untied	Continued progress over time (Baseline year 2010)

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