



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

# GPEDC MONITORING UPDATE

Global Partnership Steering Committee meeting  
29 February – 1 March 2016, Lilongwe, Malawi

This document presents an update of the 2015-2016 monitoring round of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation.

This document is shared with the members of the Steering Committee for information and request for support.

Contacts:

Ms Yuko Suzuki Naab, Tel: +1 443 303-9779, email: [Yuko.Suzuki@undp.org](mailto:Yuko.Suzuki@undp.org)

Mr Alejandro Guerrero-Ruiz, Tel: +33 1 45 24 83 63, email: [Alejandro.Guerrero-Ruiz@oecd.org](mailto:Alejandro.Guerrero-Ruiz@oecd.org)

## GPEDC 2<sup>ND</sup> MONITORING ROUND UPDATE

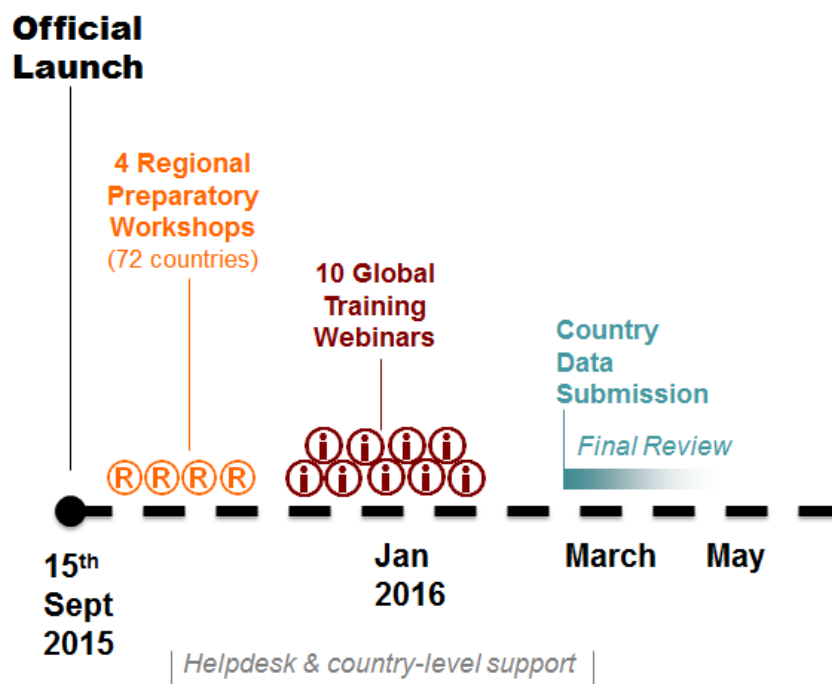
In September 2015, the Steering Committee (SC) met in Mexico and endorsed the proposed process for the second GPEDC monitoring round. This document summarises global progress to date in implementing the actions related to the monitoring round.

**With an official invitation letter from the three ministerial Co-Chairs of the GPEDC, the 2015-2016 monitoring round was launched on 15 September 2015.** Recipient countries of development co-operation, providers of development co-operation, civil society organisations, trade unions, representatives of the private sector, parliamentarians and local authorities received the invitation letter accompanied by a [leaflet](#) with further information on the process and timeline.

### A. COUNTRY-LEVEL LAUNCH OF 2015-2016 MONITORING ROUND

**[Eighty one countries](#) receiving development co-operation have engaged in the 2015-2016 monitoring round.** Annex I shows the different stages of progress in implementing the monitoring round, based on feedback from the various interested countries. In many of them, **kick-off meetings** involving relevant ministries and representatives from different stakeholders have been or are being organised to launch the process at country level. National government coordinators oversee the collection of country-sourced data and have started liaising with providers of development co-operation, civil society organisations, private sector and trade unions to collect data. Existing country specific frameworks and government aid management and information systems often provide the basis for the collection of necessary data allowing countries to embed this international effort within their own existing processes.

*Figure 1. Joint Support Team Support to Countries and Stakeholders*



As shown in Figure 1, the Joint Support Team (JST) has been supporting participating countries and stakeholders in several ways:

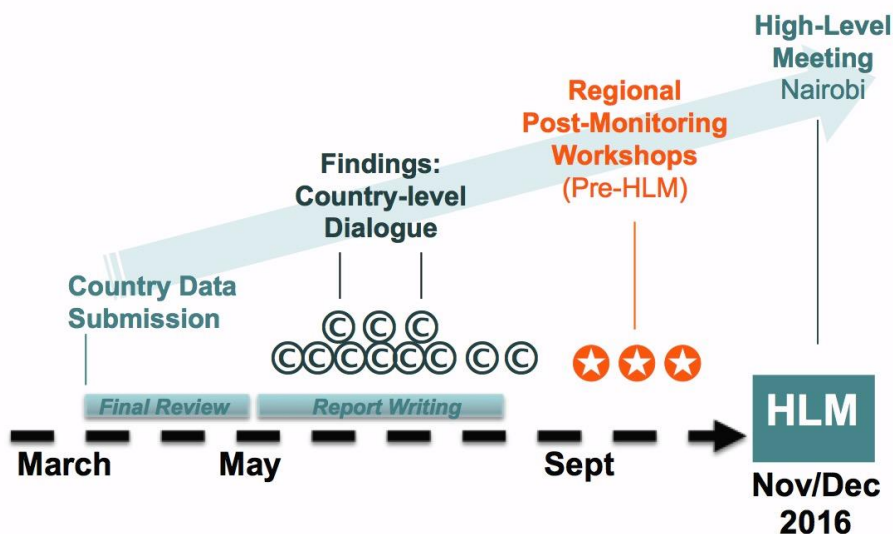
- **Four regional pre-monitoring workshops took place** (Ethiopia, Mexico, Thailand, and Fiji). Participants from 72 partner countries took part and received guidance and tools to participate in the monitoring round. These workshops underscored the importance of the inclusive multi-stakeholder nature of the monitoring exercise, aiming to spark dialogue at the country level;
- **10 webinars were organised, targeting different stakeholder groups and time zones.** In these online training sessions, participants received detailed information on the monitoring framework and on each of the 10 indicators. The importance of in-country data validation process was highlighted during the webinars;
- **Several tailored one-to-one videoconferences/conference calls** took place where individual countries had the opportunity to clarify aspects of a particular indicator or process. This also allowed incorporating late-comers into the monitoring round;
- **More than 250 requests for guidance have been attended via the online helpdesk.** Requests are being addressed in English, Spanish, French and Portuguese;
- **Contact details** at headquarter and country level for several stakeholders were collected and shared with national coordinators from participating partner countries. This seeks to facilitate the data collection and validation at the country level;
- **Support documents were produced and are being distributed in English, Spanish, French, Portuguese, Arabic and Chinese.** Documents include a detailed monitoring guide, FAQs, indicative terms of reference to guide the participation of the different parties involved, databases with national coordinators and focal point contact details, as well as videos and leaflets to help country-level and corporate outreach efforts. Countries and development partners contributed to specific translation efforts;
- **Two alternative tools for data collection** (an online survey and excel spreadsheet) were offered for both participating partner countries and providers. The tools were made available in English, Spanish and French;
- **UNDP Country and Regional offices** have provided technical support on the ground for national coordinators in the roll-out of the monitoring exercise, on demand and where in-country resources are available.

## **NEXT STEPS**

- **Validated country data will be submitted by partner country government coordinators to the JST by the end of March 2016.** During April and May, this data will be processed and reviewed and raw data will be made available to support country and regional analysis of the outcomes;
- The JST will analyse the data and produce the 2016 Progress Report during June-September, while partner country profiles will also be produced to support **country-level dialogue around the findings**;

- **Three to four regional post-monitoring workshops** will be organised in October-November to provide platforms for regional dialogue around the monitoring findings and to create momentum and build consensus on key messages ahead of the GPEDC second High-Level Meeting (HLM) in late 2016;
- **The GPEDC 2016 Progress Report will be published in October** as a key input to inform discussions at this meeting, covering the results from participating countries – provided that country data is submitted on time,. In addition to the report, policy briefs and other dissemination tools (visuals, online tools) will be published ahead of the HLM, to foster preliminary conversations about policy recommendations for more effective development co-operation.

*Figure 2. Country- and regional-level policy dialogue around the findings ahead of the GPEDC HLM*



## B. 2016 PROGRESS REPORT

The GPEDC monitoring report provides a global snapshot of progress and challenges in implementing the effective development co-operation principles and commitments. Drawing on data around the 10 indicators and on additional qualitative evidence, it supports mutual accountability, incentivises behaviour change and offers concrete recommendations for more effective development co-operation. Findings from this exercise inform dialogue at country, regional and global levels, such as:

- **High-level political dialogue during the second GPEDC ministerial-level meeting, which will take place in late 2016 in Kenya.** Findings from the monitoring exercise and potentially agreed commitments on the way forward should feed into the outcome document of this high-level meeting;
- **Regional post-monitoring workshops** where participating countries and stakeholders come together to discuss the findings and way forward in the context of the region;
- **Country level policy dialogue** supported by partner country profiles that will complement the Progress Report;

- **Data will be made available online in user-friendly formats**, allowing providers and other stakeholders such as parliamentarians, subnational governments, CSOs, trade unions, foundations, and private sector actors to have discussions within their own constituencies as well as in multi-stakeholder settings.

**C. MONITORING ADVISORY GROUP: MAXIMISING THE IMPACT OF THE 2015-2016 MONITORING ROUND AND UPDATING THE MONITORING FRAMEWORK TO REFLECT THE 2030 AGENDA**

The [Monitoring Advisory Group \(MAG\)](#), a group of 12 high-level technical experts, has been providing advice to strengthen the GPEDC monitoring framework and to ensure its relevance to the post-2015 context. As a result of three face-to-face meetings and ongoing virtual work, several suggestions have been crafted and taken into account by the JST in the roll-out of the current monitoring exercise.

More specifically, the MAG has provided strategic advice on how to maximise the impact of the 2016 Progress Report and its relevance for the Kenya High-Level Meeting. MAG members will proactively participate in the strategic direction, peer review and quality assurance of the Progress Report and will also contribute to ensuring linkages from the monitoring analysis to HLM preparatory meetings and to the HLM itself. MAG's overall recommendations for the report include: (a) making the Progress Report useful to steer or recognise country efforts; (b) identifying the drivers of change; (c) focusing on ways in which the monitoring process can support and incentivise behaviour change at the country level; and (d) recognising political bottlenecks to behavioural change that should be addressed to facilitate greater development effectiveness.

Reference document: [MAG advice to the JST on Second Progress Report](#)

Taking into consideration guidance from the MAG on the report structure, complementary evidence and content, the 2016 Progress Report is expected to include the following:

- Highlighting areas in which **progress in implementing the principles** for effective development co-operation are being made, also identifying why progress is limited for some cases, and providing actionable policy guidance on what can be done;
- Providing **country- and context-sensitive assessment** of the monitoring results, helping frame the observed state of play with other broader or country-specific factors affecting the effectiveness of development co-operation (this may be done through inputs from GPEDC stakeholders);
- Resorting to available relevant and **complementary analysis** undertaken by various institutions and initiatives that could also help interpret the monitoring results;
- Sharing and connecting broad challenges with **specific country examples** – capturing views and perspectives from various constituencies;
- **Disaggregating the reporting of data** to the extent possible, to help countries, organisations and other relevant stakeholders interpret the findings and take action in their respective contexts.

To further enrich the stock take in a complex co-operation landscape, the MAG recommended presentation of analysis in a way that demonstrates diversity of progress –showcasing illustrative examples that can help in peer learning where possible. Partner country profiles/briefs will provide more contextualised assessment of progress, while the Progress Report will also articulate varying degrees of progress across regions and by providers of co-operation.

**With a view to ensuring the relevance of the GPEDC monitoring framework to the post-2015 context, the MAG has started an in-depth review of the framework since Busan.** Initial MAG work outlined an implied GPEDC theory of change<sup>1</sup>, with a view to strengthening the monitoring framework and the GPEDC’s contribution to facilitate behaviour change for more effective development co-operation. Initial work has confirmed the relevance of the 10 monitored areas, and proposed direction to refine and adjust the indicators to fully reflect the 2030 Agenda, including relevance of the framework for other development cooperation flows as well as in context of Middle Income Countries. The Group’s further work will be informed by feedback from GPEDC stakeholders generated in connection with the ongoing monitoring round. To this end, countries such as Mexico is participating in this monitoring round to provide an ad-hoc report to provide further insight as to the relevance of the framework and its indicator in countries with dual character as providers-recipients.

#### **D. STEERING COMMITTEE SUPPORT**

**To date, Steering Committee members have played an important role in the 2015-2016 monitoring round.** This support included identifying focal points within their constituencies and organisations, raising awareness around the GPEDC monitoring round in several fora, and encouraging the participation of the different stakeholders in this exercise.

**Further support from the Steering Committee will be critical to maximising the use and impact of monitoring findings at all levels.** In preparation for the High-Level meeting, SC support will be needed in the following ways:

- Political engagement and assurance for sustained investment by all stakeholders in supporting implementation of the effective development co-operation principles.
- Commitment and stronger support to internalise monitoring findings and engage in dialogue at all levels to encourage behaviour change.
- Help shape high-level political messages that can feed into the outcome document of the GPEDC HLM, particularly in identifying areas for accelerated effort by different stakeholders.

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<sup>1</sup> A *theory of change* is a specific type of critical thinking method for planning, participation, and evaluation to promote social change. The theory of Change defines long-term goals and then maps backward to identify necessary preconditions and clarify the causality chain. It is essentially a comprehensive description and illustration of how and why a desired change is expected to happen in a particular context, given a set of actions put in place. In practical terms, critically thinking about the theory of change underpinning an initiative is a dynamic, rigorous process of strategic planning, which makes the initiative’s purpose and expected clear and transparent. The development of a theory of change entails a participatory process, carried out over time, following a logical structure both rigorous and specific.

## ANNEX I

### COUNTRY PROGRESS ON 2015-2016 MONITORING ROUND IMPLEMENTATION

(STATUS BY MID-JANUARY 2016)

| Well Advanced (47%) | On Track (31%) | Less Advanced (22%) |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Angola              | Afghanistan    | Albania             |
| Armenia             | Bangladesh     | Central African Rep |
| Benin               | Belarus        | D.R.C.              |
| Bolivia             | Bhutan         | Gambia              |
| Burkina Faso        | Cameroon       | Ghana               |
| Burundi             | Costa Rica     | Guatemala           |
| Cambodia            | Cook Islands   | Kosovo              |
| Colombia            | Gabon          | Lao                 |
| Côte D'Ivoire       | Guinea         | Mali                |
| Dominican Republic  | Guinea Bissau  | Mauritania          |
| Egypt               | Liberia        | Micronesia          |
| Ethiopia            | Madagascar     | Nauru               |
| El Salvador         | Mongolia       | Pakistan            |
| Fiji                | Myanmar        | South Sudan         |
| Honduras            | Paraguay       | Tchad               |
| Kenya               | Rwanda         | Uzbekistan          |
| Kiribati            | Senegal        | Vanuatu             |
| Kyrgyz Republic     | Sudan          | Zimbabwe            |
| Malawi              | Togo           |                     |
| Mexico              | Tonga          |                     |
| Moldova             | Uganda         |                     |
| Mozambique          | Uruguay        |                     |
| Nepal               | Viet Nam       |                     |
| Niger               | Yemen          |                     |
| Nigeria             | Zambia         |                     |
| Panama              |                |                     |
| Papua New Guinea    |                |                     |
| Philippines         |                |                     |
| Peru                |                |                     |
| Samoa               |                |                     |
| São Tomé & Príncipe |                |                     |
| Sierra Leone        |                |                     |
| Solomon Islands     |                |                     |
| Somalia             |                |                     |
| Tajikistan          |                |                     |
| Tanzania            |                |                     |
| Timor Leste         |                |                     |
| Tuvalu              |                |                     |