



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

## **Advisory Group on Monitoring of the Global Partnership – Background and Framing Paper**

**First meeting of the Advisory Group on monitoring  
20-21 May 2015, New York**

This document provides background information on the Global Partnership monitoring framework, and outlines key questions for consideration by the Advisory Group on monitoring.

This document has been circulated to Advisory Group members to prepare for the first meeting of the Advisory Group, to be held on 20-21 May, 2015 in New-York.

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## 1. ORIGINS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP MONITORING FRAMEWORK

### 1.1. The Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation

The [Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation](#) (GPEDC) brings together a **wide variety of actors** to improve the **quality and effectiveness of development co-operation**.

Building on the **Monterrey Consensus** (2002), the **Rome Declaration on Harmonisation** (2003), the **Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness** (2005), and the **Accra Agenda for Action** (2008) - the **Fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan** (2011) represented a new way forward in bringing together historical efforts to improve development co-operation by different partners in an inclusive manner to include non-state actors such as business, civil society, parliamentarians, international organisations and foundations as development partners alongside governments. The [Busan Partnership agreement](#) sets out principles and commitments that form the foundation of effective development co-operation: *ownership by developing countries, results as a focus of development efforts, partnerships for inclusive development, and transparency and accountability*.

**The GPEDC was established as a direct result of the Busan Partnership agreement.** It is a forum for shared advice, shared learning and shared action to support the implementation of Busan commitments. The **United Nations Development Programme** (UNDP) and the **Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development** (OECD) provide support for the effective functioning of the GPEDC through the UNDP-OECD joint support team (JST). The JST includes dedicated staff across the two organisations who provide day-to-day support to the GPEDC.

### 1.2. Objectives of the GPEDC monitoring framework

A distinct feature of the GPEDC is its **global monitoring framework**, which provides a mechanism for monitoring the implementation of commitments agreed in Busan for more effective development co-operation. The framework was [proposed by the Post-Busan Interim Group](#) (PBIG) and **endorsed during the Working Party on Aid Effectiveness in July 2012**. It builds on experience and lessons of international monitoring efforts since 2005, and responds to developing countries' demand for a global accountability framework to support national implementation efforts.

In order to track progress in the effectiveness and quality of development co-operation, the Global Partnership monitoring framework **monitors behaviour change in development co-operation**, considering factors such as: are development co-operation stakeholders – (1) strengthening country ownership; (2) focused on results; (3) promoting inclusive development; and (4) operating in a transparent manner? The monitoring framework focuses on **assessing the quality of development partnerships**, which in turn is expected to contribute to the achievement of development results. It is complementary to other accountability frameworks which monitor development results and outcomes themselves (e.g. the MDGs and SDGs monitoring).

While entirely **voluntary**, participation in global monitoring efforts is important to provide evidence of progress and signal opportunities as well as obstacles for further progress. In this process, global monitoring efforts contribute to:

- **Supporting accountability for the implementation of the Busan commitments and actions by providing a snapshot of progress at the international level.** The findings of the monitoring exercise are synthesised by the Joint Support Team in a **Progress Report**, which offers a global

snapshot of the state of play in implementing selected Busan commitments, highlighting broad trends observed around the 10 indicators (with the [first Progress Report](#) released in 2014). While the “global-light, country-focused” approach, agreed on in 2012, foresaw that the global progress reports would not include standard country chapters (as was the case with the Paris Declaration monitoring surveys), [data collected](#) is made available for use by each developing country and co-operation provider participating in the exercise.

- **Stimulating multi-stakeholder dialogue at country, regional and global levels on how to improve the effectiveness of development co-operation.** The extent to which countries and other stakeholders utilised the findings of the 2014 Progress Report varied, with some participating countries undertaking thorough national processes to disseminate and discuss monitoring findings (e.g. Ethiopia launched a [Post-Busan monitoring analysis](#) focusing on the country’s results coming out of the first monitoring round, Burkina Faso undertook a renewed monitoring of GPEDC indicators in late 2014 to assess national progress since the first monitoring round, the Asia and Pacific Region launched their own progress snapshot based on monitoring data).
- **Promoting agreements on specific actions** required to enhance successful implementation of the Busan Partnership agreement and support accountability at country level.
- **Supporting strengthened national data systems.** At present, an increased number of countries have their own frameworks and tools to monitor the effectiveness of development co-operation. The monitoring approach is based on the assumption that, by using these national data systems, the exercise will strengthen them.

## 2. KEY FEATURES OF THE GPEDC MONITORING FRAMEWORK

### 2.1. A set of 10 indicators

The monitoring framework consists of a **set of 10 indicators with targets for 2015** (Annex 3), which measure progress in improving the effectiveness of development co-operation in specific areas related to Busan principles including ownership, results, inclusive development partnerships, transparency and mutual accountability among partners. These select indicators were [proposed by the Post-Busan Interim Group](#) (PBIG) and **endorsed during the Working Party on Aid Effectiveness in July 2012**. While most of the indicators stem from the [monitoring framework of the Paris Declaration](#), others – referred to as “pilot indicators” – were introduced in 2012 to capture some of the broader dimensions of the Busan Partnership agreement.

These indicators are not intended to serve as a narrow scorecard for ranking countries or organisations, but to **generate evidence-based policy dialogue** on development co-operation and its effectiveness, to facilitate mutual accountability and learning at the country and global levels. The focus on accountability, which remains a central feature of the Busan Partnership agreement, needs to be balanced against the broader scope of the GPEDC as a space for learning and knowledge-sharing. The nature of the agreement reached in Busan recognises that different stakeholders may approach a common agenda for development in different ways. Participation in global efforts to monitor the implementation of the Busan Partnership agreement is also on a **voluntary basis**, and is not a prerequisite for participation by stakeholders in the broader political dialogue and activities undertaken under the auspices of the GPEDC.

## **2.2. A developing country government-led exercise**

The Busan Partnership agreement strengthens the emphasis on country-level implementation of commitments, and the Global Partnership monitoring framework was designed to reflect this spirit of a **developing country government-led approach**; in which governments determine when and how they engage in global monitoring efforts, based on their own data, planning cycles and country priorities.

The monitoring framework **grounds data collection in existing national monitoring processes**. This approach aims at strengthening domestic accountability by embedding the monitoring efforts in developing countries' own accountability mechanisms and information systems and engaging a broader set of national stakeholders in the monitoring process.

## **2.3. Sources and types of data**

The framework consists of **two types of data sources** for the indicators: (1) most indicators are collected and measured at the level of individual developing countries and aggregated to offer an overview of global progress (indicator 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9b); and (2) remaining indicators draw on other sources of information and are established through other mechanisms (indicators 4, 9a and 10). The table in Annex 4 provides further information on these sources.

For the indicators sourced at the developing country level, some indicators rely on **quantitative** data collected from government systems and/or providers, while other indicators are assessed through a more **qualitative approach**, entailing a specific multi-stakeholder process to collect feedback and perspectives from different country-level actors (CSOs, private sector, parliamentarians). **For all country level indicators, data collection is coordinated by governments** (existing source material may exist within the Aid Information Management Systems (AIMS), or can be obtained by governments from providers directly). A **National Global Partnership Monitoring Coordinator** is appointed by each participating developing country government to coordinate the process at country level. The National Coordinator usually comes from the ministry of finance and/or planning. The **Monitoring Guide** addressed to National Coordinators ahead of the first monitoring round, and **country spreadsheet** used by National Coordinators during the first monitoring round may be consulted by referring to Annex 5.1 and 5.2 (versions used during the first monitoring round).

## **2.4. Scope of reporting**

For the purpose of monitoring the Busan Partnership agreement, indicators relying on country-level sources of data assess transactions qualifying as Official Development Assistance<sup>1</sup> (ODA), which include grants or loans of a concessional nature, whose main objective is the promotion of economic development and welfare. In addition, developing countries, which are interested in monitoring the effectiveness of a **broader range of development co-operation funds** (e.g. non concessional lending) are encouraged to do so<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Official Development Assistance includes all transactions undertaken: i) with the promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective; and ii) at concessional financial terms (if a loan, having a grant element of at least 25%).

<sup>2</sup> Provided that the following criteria are met: i) official source (bilateral or multilateral); and ii) promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective.

During the first monitoring round, **46 developing countries submitted data**, ranging from low to middle-income status and representing all regions. The first monitoring exercise captured **46% of total ODA** that is programmed for developing countries annually<sup>3</sup>.

### **2.5. Where do we stand?**

**The first monitoring round took place in 2013-14**, and resulted in the [2014 Progress Report](#), which provided evidence to inform ministerial discussions during the [first High Level Meeting](#) of the Global Partnership held in Mexico in April 2014). On the basis of lessons learned through the first monitoring round, and of broad consultation with Global Partnership stakeholders, the **Joint Support Team is currently working to strengthen the monitoring framework** (see section 4 below), with the **second monitoring round to be launched this fall**. The second Monitoring Progress Report will be issued ahead of the next High Level Meeting to be held in Nairobi in 2016.

## **3. THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP MONITORING FRAMEWORK IN THE CONTEXT OF THE POST-2015 AND FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT IMPLEMENTATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY EFFORTS**

The universal, unified and transformative agenda of the post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will require an unprecedented increase in scale and scope of all development resources, including effective mobilisation of international, domestic, public and private, financial and non-financial tools and instruments. The Monterrey Consensus (2002) recognized that, to maximize development impacts, **increases in volume of financing for development must be coupled with action to improve the quality of development co-operation**. Today, the principles of effective development co-operation are more important than ever to support a coherent framework for development finance both at global and country levels. At the heart of these principles is strong recognition that country ownership and strengthened country capacity are essential and should be supported to lead the implementation of the SDGs agenda and effectively mobilise and manage development co-operation and finance from increasingly complex resource streams.

Global monitoring of commitments on aid effectiveness began in 2005, building on references to quality of aid in the Monterrey Consensus. At the Busan High Level Forum in 2011, developing countries called for the continuation of a global monitoring framework to uphold accountability and support implementation efforts for effective development co-operation in individual countries. The Global Partnership monitoring framework provides an existing methodology, and mechanism for monitoring the quality of development partnerships grounded in the principles of effective development co-operation. Monitoring efforts are country-led, founded on developing country leadership and built on countries' own accountability mechanisms and information systems. Its approach to mutual learning between governments from the north and south, multilateral and regional organisations, private sector, foundations, NGOs and others offers an inclusive international platform to reinforce mutual learning and knowledge sharing, linking national, regional and global levels.

Quality and results of development financing (ODA, SSC, FDI, etc.) represent important elements of the Financing for Development process and the post-2015 means of implementation. Development finance becomes effective when complemented by impact-oriented cooperation; effective partnerships that yield concrete results will help the international community to deliver on its goals.

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<sup>3</sup> Excluding: i) transactions made to beneficiaries that are not based in the developing country or to regional organisations that cannot be identified at country level; ii) debt reorganisation/restructuring; and iii) emergency and relief assistance.

**Through its existing methodology and inclusive country-led process, the GPEDC provides a complementary, ready-made niche product to support UN-led accountability efforts for post-2015.**

#### **4. STRENGTHENING THE MONITORING FRAMEWORK**

During its last meeting in The Hague in January 2015, the Global Partnership's Steering Committee endorsed the approach proposed by the JST to [strengthen the monitoring framework \(Annex 6\)](#). Since then, progress has been made in:

1. refining the four pilot indicators, (working documents may be accessed through the GPEDC [Teamworks](#) online community space);
2. preparing for a stronger second monitoring round (a proposed process and timeline for the second monitoring round was shared for consultation in April 2015, see Annex 8);
3. positioning the GPEDC in the post-2015 and FfD implementation and accountability efforts; and
4. establishing an Advisory Group on monitoring.

A synthesis of progress made since the last Steering Committee meeting is available in Annex 7.

The Advisory Group will provide technical expertise and advice to the Co-Chairs and the Steering Committee on the implementation of monitoring efforts and complement the work of the JST to review and refine the Global Partnership monitoring framework in view of ensuring its relevance to the post-2015 context. As detailed in the terms of reference (Annex 1) and draft work plan (Annex 2), the Advisory Group will contribute to this work through:

- strategic advice on operationalization of the refined four pilot indicators;
- strategic guidance in preparing and implementing a stronger second monitoring round; and
- review of the monitoring framework to ensure its relevance in the post-2015 context.

**The next meeting of the Global Partnership's Steering Committee** to be held 3-4 September, in Mexico, represents a key milestone in the monitoring process. Finalised proposals for the four pilot indicators and the structure and timeline for the second monitoring round will be presented for endorsement by Steering Committee Members in September. **The Advisory Group will also present proposed areas of work to ensure that the Global Partnership monitoring framework remains relevant to the post-2015 accountability efforts.**

#### **5. KEY QUESTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE ADVISORY GROUP ON MONITORING**

The following issues/questions are proposed for further consideration and guidance by the Advisory Group on Monitoring.

##### **5.1 Refining the approaches of the four pilot indicators:**

The JST is refining the methodologies for each pilot indicator, in close collaboration with relevant stakeholder bodies, and Global Partnership Initiatives. However, several challenges remain, for which the JST seeks guidance from the Advisory Group.

- Indicator 1 “Development co-operation is focused on results that meet developing countries’ priorities”: (See Annex 9 for more information on indicator 1)

*Background information:*

Indicator 1 aims to incentivize providers to further use developing countries’ **Country Results Frameworks (CRFs)** and thereby support the strengthening of CRFs and related systems. During the first round of monitoring, the indicator methodology which focused on successful utilisation of CRFs, was based on the assumption that providers’ funding disbursed through modalities that are closely tied to country results framework (i.e. budget support) would provide an indication of the overall level of providers’ funding channeled in support of national priorities/expenditure programmes. However, the piloting process revealed challenges related to this approach, raising questions about whether this simplified proxy sufficiently captures the dynamics and complexity of using CRFs. Based on this, a revised measurement approach is under development to focus on: (1) the provider’s use of CRF at sector level; and (2) designing and reporting stages of intervention as a proxy to assess overall use of CRFs. In addition to its focus on providers’ use of sector-level results framework, the proposed methodology introduces a complementary dimension which aims to shed light on the strengths of the CRF by analysing the coherence between sector and national level results frameworks. The proposed scoring system aims to quantify the use of CRFs based on qualitative questions.

The process for assessing Indicator 1 is led by developing country governments: their lead ministry in charge of development cooperation (i.e. ministry of finance/planning) coordinates the overall data collection and validation process, engaging relevant sector ministries and development co-operation providers and other relevant stakeholders at sector level. While the process is led by developing country governments, all stakeholders participating in the survey will have adequate leverage to engage in evidence-based policy dialogue in a multi-stakeholder framework throughout the process.

**Guiding questions for the Advisory Group:**

- *The methodology focuses on the status of the providers’ use of country results framework, but does not shed light on the reasons for non-use as well as steps/efforts to increase its current use. How can the assessment process and methodology ensure that it supports incentivising providers to further use developing countries’ Country Results Frameworks (CRFs)?*
- *The approach focusing on selective sector does not provide a comprehensive coverage of providers’ interventions. How can the global aggregation of results take into account possible distortion towards providers that support sectors outside of the selected sectors?*

**Expected outputs from the Advisory Group:**

- *Strategic guidance on the above guiding questions, **by 20 June 2015**, for the JST to adjust the methodology notes for Indicator 1, the Guide for the second monitoring, and the Country spreadsheets ahead of the second monitoring round.*

- **Indicator 2 (CSO enabling environment) and 3 (quality of public-private dialogue): Guidance on the approach to data collection** (See Annex 9 for more information on indicator 2 and 3)

*Background information:*

The overall approach of the Global Partnership monitoring framework is based on developing country governments’ leadership in data collection and validation (please refer to the [Guide](#)



[to the Monitoring](#) (2013) for further detail, Annex 5.1). The indicators assessed in the first monitoring round only required data from respective country governments and providers. The National Global Partnership Monitoring Coordinator (usually based in the ministry of finance or planning) coordinated the data collection and validation process, in consultation with providers concerned at country-level. In the first monitoring round, non-state actors (parliamentarians, CSOs, the private sector) were not expected to report to developing country governments in the data collection process, but were encouraged to participate in the data validation through inclusive country-level dialogue.

Indicators 2 and 3 (which respectively focus on CSO enabling environment and the quality of public-private dialogue) were not assessed during the first monitoring round, given that the methodologies were still under development at the time. The methodologies developed for the second round of monitoring involve utilisation of a questionnaire which representatives from different stakeholders will be invited to fill and discuss jointly. The monitoring of these indicators during the second monitoring round will therefore require direct participation of non-state actors, not only in the data validation (as was the case in the first round), but also in the data collection process. The monitoring process – particularly the data collection phase – will need to be adjusted in a feasible and meaningful way for these two indicators, to ensure both government ownership and effective inclusiveness.

*JST proposal:*

Further to consultation with stakeholders, the JST encourages an inclusive process based on multi-stakeholder dialogue (option A), while at the same time allowing for flexibility in the process according to country context (option B).

**Option A.** Data collection through a multi-stakeholder dialogue, coordinated by the country government.

- The process would rely on the participation of relevant focal points: three focal points for Indicator 2 (one focal point for the government; one for the civil society; and one for providers) and two focal points for indicator 3 (one for the government; and one for the private sector). Each focal point would be in charge of consolidating respective constituency feedback, convening a multi-stakeholder dialogue at country level to fill the questionnaire jointly, and sending the compiled feedback to the national coordinator.
- The country government, through the National Global Partnership Monitoring Coordinator, will coordinate data collection. This enables the monitoring process for indicator 2 and 3 to be in line with the rest of the process and in keeping with the spirit of Busan. In addition, by maintaining a single entry point for the JST at country-level this approach would limit the burden at country level in facilitating the process.
- Encouraging multi-stakeholder dialogue: while each focal point should aim to achieve a common position/responses within its own constituency, the exercise does not require the three focal points to necessarily agree on the responses to the questionnaire. Focal points would be given the possibility to “agree to disagree”. The rationale here would be not to overburden the process by requiring compromise when it’s not possible: having a dialogue is in itself a valuable outcome to promote mutual learning. The dialogue could build on existing structure when possible and relevant. The JST, with the help of relevant partners (e.g. the Task Team on CSO Development Effectiveness and Enabling Environment), could share guidance on how to organise an inclusive multi-stakeholder dialogue.

**Option B:** If the country context is too complex (for example, due to highly sensitive topics; difficulty for governments in convening dialogue; difficulties in gaining agreement on three relevant focal points) and/or if there are limited capacities within the government to fulfil this

coordinating role, other options may be explored by country stakeholders, on a case by case basis (using a consultant, identifying an intermediary/broker for dialogue).

**Guiding questions for the Advisory Group:**

- *How can the data collection process ensure the effective participation of these non-state actors, while at the same time respecting the spirit of a government led-exercise?*
- *How can data collection ensure that different views (possibly diverging views) from the government and non-state actors are reflected in the assessment?*
- *How to identify relevant focal points?*
- *How can the process of monitoring the pilot indicators at country level ensure that the responses are not too biased, and provide sufficient neutrality?*

**Expected outputs from the Advisory Group:**

- *Strategic guidance on the data collection process for Indicator 2 and 3, **by 20 June 2015**, for the JST to adjust the methodology notes for Indicator 2 and 3, the Guide for the second monitoring, and the Country spreadsheets ahead of the second monitoring round.*
- **Indicator 4: Guidance on the design of a composite indicator aggregating results from the IATI and OECD DAC reporting systems** (See Annex 9 for more information in Indicator 4)

The JST, in collaboration with the IATI secretariat and OECD DAC secretariat, have been outlining a common understanding of the different measurement approaches in IATI and DAC reporting systems (IATI, CRS, Forward Spending Survey). On the basis of this common understanding, the JST seeks recommendations from the Advisory Group on how to refine Indicator 4 into a coherent and meaningful composite indicator aggregating results from the 3 systems, in line with the Busan commitment to assess the “common, open standard for electronic publication of timely, comprehensive, and forward-looking information on resources provided through development co-operation” (Busan Partnership Agreement §23c).

**Guiding questions for the Advisory Group:**

- *How to build a composite indicator, which both acknowledges the different nature of IATI and OECD-DAC reporting systems (and therefore disaggregates performance in different reporting systems) and provides a meaningful and coherent tool to assess progress made against the common open standard?*

**Expected outputs from the Advisory Group:**

- *Strategic guidance by **20 June 2015**, for the JST to finalise a methodology note to present to the Steering Committee members, which will ultimately decide the way forward for the transparency assessment during the second monitoring round of the GPEDC.*

## 5.2. Strengthening the second round of monitoring

The preparation for a stronger second monitoring round is progressing: the JST is scaling up its efforts in terms of consultation, communications, and sensitization. In addition, synergies with other existing

monitoring (such as New Deal, national MA survey, and International Health Partnership (IHP+) are being considered and strengthened. While the data aggregation and analysis, as well as the Progress Report drafting, will be managed by the JST based on its institutional mandate and relevant expertise, the JST will draw on guidance from the Advisory Group on:

- **Recommendations on the report structure (November 2015)**

The report will present results from global aggregation of data collected through the country monitoring processes and to inform political dialogue at the next High-Level Meeting. The report, expected to be published in 2016, also aims to capture the status of implementation against the 2015 targets.

***Guiding questions for the Advisory Group:***

- In order for the report to provide a meaningful input to the political dialogue, what would the AG advise on broad report structure and key elements to be included in the report?
- What complementary study/report should be considered to draw on to strengthen the analysis of the report?

- **Strategic guidance to stakeholders to support effective dialogue at country level around the monitoring process and its results.**

In the first round, the monitoring exercise wasn't as inclusive as expected, and the findings from the monitoring exercise were not widely used and discussed at country and regional level. Some participants however undertook thorough national and regional processes to disseminate and discuss monitoring findings (e.g. Ethiopia launched a Post-Busan monitoring analysis focusing on the country's results coming out of the first monitoring round, Burkina Faso undertook a renewed monitoring of GPEDC indicators in late 2014 to assess national progress since the first monitoring round, the Asia and Pacific Region launched their own progress snapshot based on monitoring data).

***Guiding questions for the Advisory Group:***

- What would the AG advise in order to promote further dialogue, geared at incentivising behaviour change in partnerships, during the monitoring exercise itself and after the publishing of results?

***Expected outputs from the Advisory Group:***

- *Recommendations, by February 2016.*

- **Further highlighting the value added of the monitoring exercise in the report beyond data provision (January-February 2016)**

As highlighted in section 1 of this paper, a key strength of the monitoring exercise lies in its ability to **promote multi-stakeholder dialogue and to contribute to strengthened national data systems**. While the first Progress Report essentially focused on synthesizing the main findings from the data collected during the monitoring round, the JST would be keen to further demonstrate additional added value of the monitoring exercise in the next Progress Report.

- **Support in strengthening the integrity of policy recommendations emerging from the analysis and results (February – May 2016)**

### **5.3. Reviewing the monitoring framework to ensure its relevance to future accountability efforts**

Building on the existing monitoring framework as a model for mutual accountability on quality of co-operation and partnerships, the Group will provide recommendations on the review process particularly on the following issues/questions:

- **A proposal on main areas of review and a detailed work plan** for the review process, to present at the Steering Committee Meeting on 3-4 September (**by August 2015**)
- **A review of strengths and weaknesses of the current indicators.** This review will be conducted through a “stress-testing” of the current 10 indicators during the second monitoring round. A first step of this stress-testing would consist in collecting feedback from participants in the second monitoring round on the relevance of each indicator. In order to do so, specific questions will need to be incorporated in the Country Spreadsheet which will be shared with participants in September 2015 for data collection. On the basis of collected feedback, and drawing on its members expertise, the Advisory Group could then assess the strengths and weaknesses of each indicator, and propose, if need be, ways to improve them.

***Guiding questions for the Advisory Group:***

- *What specific questions/issues could be included in the country spreadsheets of the second monitoring round to allow for stress-testing?*
- *What specific improvements would improve the current indicators?*
- *Could a more quantifiable measurement approach be developed for indicator 1, 2 and 3? The pilot indicators address new and complex themes requiring pioneer approaches to measure these complex themes. The measurement approach is currently qualitative: it focuses on gathering critical evidence to inform the progress as well as to facilitate stakeholders’ dialogue. However, options could be explored to further develop quantifiable approaches to support global and national dialogue.*

***Expected outputs from the Advisory Group:***

- Consolidation of specific guiding questions to collect country-level feedback on the existing indicators and their relevance **by July 2015.**
- A review of strengths and weaknesses of the current indicators by **April 2016.**
- **Recommendations on a refined monitoring framework, including a set of proposed indicators, methodology and guidance on the process (to present to the Steering Committee meeting for endorsement ahead of the **second High Level Meeting in 2016, date TBC**)**  
The Advisory Group will provide recommendations for areas of revision of the monitoring framework in the post-2015 context, including technical expert guidance on relevant and appropriate methodologies and approaches for effective accountability against Busan commitments at national, regional and global levels. The Advisory Group will particularly contribute to:

**a. The identification of relevant existing indicators (with possible elements of refinement) and/or additional indicators.**

***Guiding questions for the Advisory Group:***

- *Which of the elements of the current indicators on quality of co-operation and partnerships require further strengthening?*
- *Should additional indicators be envisaged?*

***Expected outputs from the Advisory Group:***

- *A proposed new set of indicators (including existing and possibly additional indicators) by **August 2016**.*

**b. Recommendations on ways in which the monitoring framework can best be:**

→ Applied to non-traditional co-operation modalities

The workshop held in Mexico in December 2014 on “The development effectiveness agenda: approaches from the South” (Annex 10.) highlighted that the monitoring of the Global Partnership could be a useful tool to support efforts of south-south co-operation providers to improve the impacts of their co-operation.

→ Relevant to contribute to post-2015 and Financing for Development implementation and accountability efforts

The Financing for Development agenda calls for an integrated coherent financing framework to maximise the impacts of development co-operation. The UNDCF High-Level Symposium held in Korea, in April 2015, also noted that the principles of effective development co-operation can be applied to other flows of development finance to ensure and strengthen the impacts of development cooperation.

***Guiding questions for the Advisory Group:***

- *What revisions to the current framework are necessary to make it applicable to non-traditional co-operation interventions (revised or additional indicators, revised monitoring process)?*
- *What additional indicators/revision in the monitoring process might be useful to fit the reality of other flows of development finance and achieve a coherent financing framework for SDGs?*
- *Is any additional analytical work needed to support the strengthening of the indicators?*

***Expected outputs from the Advisory Group:***

- *A proposed revised monitoring framework (indicators and process) suitable to monitoring traditional and non-traditional development co-operation in the post-2015 context by **August 2016**.*

**6. WORKING ARRANGEMENTS**

**6.1. Governance: working relations between the Advisory Group, the Co-chairs, the Steering Committee Members and the Joint Support Team**

Without prejudice to the decision-making role of the Steering Committee, the Advisory Group will provide technical expertise and advice to the Co-Chairs and the Steering Committee and complement the work of the JST (please refer to the Advisory Group’s ToR for more information, see Annex 1)

**6.2. Internal working arrangements of the Advisory Group**

Suggestions for internal working arrangements are outlined in the Advisory Group's ToR (annex 1). In addition, the JST suggests creating a dedicated space on Teamworks (a UNDP online community space) for Advisory Group members to exchange views and ideas.

***Guiding questions for the Advisory Group:***

- *Should members be appointed to specific work streams?*

***Expected outputs from the Advisory Group:***

- *Detailed internal working arrangements (by **August 2015**).*

## **7. WAY FORWARD**

20-21 May 2015: first face-to-face to operationalise the Advisory Group.

May-July 2015: strategic guidance on questions submitted by the JST to finalise the methodology for the 4 pilot indicators and prepare a stronger monitoring round.

3-4 September 2015: presentation, during the next Steering Committee meeting, of: (1) a final work plan for the period of May to Mid-2016, with clear internal working arrangements; and (2) a proposal on main areas of review of the monitoring framework to ensure its relevance to the post-2015 agenda.

## **ANNEXES**

### **On the Advisory Group:**

Annex 1: [Terms of Reference of the Advisory Group](#)

Annex 2: [Draft work plan of the Advisory Group](#)

### **On the GPEDC monitoring framework:**

Annex 3: [Factsheet on the set of 10 indicators of the GPEDC monitoring framework](#)

Annex 4: [Table on sources of information for each indicator](#)

Annex 5: Key documents from the first monitoring round:

- 5.1. [Guide to the Monitoring Framework of the Global Partnership](#)
- 5.2. [Country spread sheet \(monitoring tool\)](#)

Note: Data by developing country and by co-operation provider is available [here](#)

Annex 6: [Strengthening the Global Partnership Monitoring Framework](#) (document presented in the January 2015 Steering Committee meeting)

Annex 7: [Update on progress since the January 2015 Steering Committee meeting](#)

Annex 8: [Proposed process and timeline for the second monitoring round \(shared for comments through an online consultation in April 2015\)](#)

Annex 9: [Pilot indicators: background information and latest versions of the methodology notes](#)

Annex 10: [Outcomes from the workshop held in Mexico in December 2014 on “The development effectiveness agenda: approaches from the South”](#)

Annex 11: [Strengthening the quality of development partnerships](#) (flyer on positioning the GPEDC in the Financing for Development discussions – ahead of the Addis Ababa conference)

### **Room documents:**

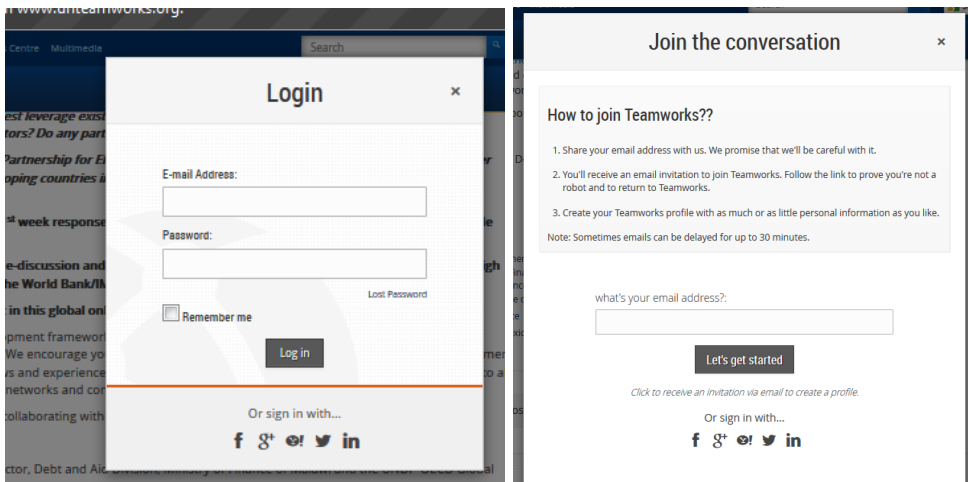
- [Guide to the Monitoring Framework of the Global Partnership](#) (2013)

- [Progress Report](#) (2014)

The documents listed above are currently available at the webpage of the Advisory Group on the GPEDC Monitoring of the GPEDC online community space at: [www.unteamworks.org/GPEDC](http://www.unteamworks.org/GPEDC). The instruction to access the online community space is as below:

#### **1) Step One:**

Log in or sign up by entering in your email address and password if you are already a member. If you are not already a member of the UNDP Teamwork Space, please sign up and fill out the required information. An email will be sent to the email address that you will have provided asking you to validate your email address. Click on the link provided to validate your account.



## 2) Step Two:

Navigate to the GPEDC Community Space at: <http://.unteamworks.org/GPEDC> to gain access to the relevant Advisory Group Meeting documents. All documents can be found in the center orange box pictured below:



If you have any questions on or problems in accessing the webpage of the Advisory Group on the GPEDC Monitoring of the GPEDC online community space, kindly contact Ms. Anna Whitson via email at: [anna.whitson@undp.org](mailto:anna.whitson@undp.org)