

GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION

INDICATOR 1 – “DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION IS FOCUSED ON RESULTS THAT MEET DEVELOPING COUNTRIES’ PRIORITIES”

Origins of Indicator 1

The Paris Declaration (2005) and the Accra Agenda for Action (2008) provide key milestones to **improve the quality of development partnership and their impact on development results**. In both agreements providers of development co-operation commit to rely on **developing countries’ own results frameworks and monitoring and evaluation systems**. This was re-affirmed in Busan (2011):

“Where initiated by the developing country, transparent, country-led and country-level results frameworks and platforms will be adopted as a common tool among all concerned actors to assess performance based on a manageable number of output and outcome indicators drawn from the development priorities and goals of the developing country. Providers of development co-operation will minimise their use of additional frameworks, refraining from requesting the introduction of performance indicators that are not consistent with countries’ national development strategies. (§18a)”

The agreement on the [monitoring framework of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation](#) (GPEDC) reached in 2012, foresaw that the indicator related to the above commitment would assess the way in which “Development co-operation is focused on results that meet developing countries’ priorities” (Indicator 1).

What does Indicator 1 measure?

The proposed methodology measures the extent of the use of *Country Results Frameworks*¹ (CRF) by co-operation providers by **assessing their use of CRFs at sector level in their designing and reporting** as a proxy indicator for their general use of CRFs.

It is complemented by a dimension which aims to shed light on the **coherence of the country results framework** between sector and national levels, with the recognition that sector-level alignment of designing and reporting with national results framework plays a central role in strengthening overall country results frameworks.

What will indicator 1 achieve?

The indicator is designed to **incentivize providers of development co-operation to further use country results frameworks and thereby support the strengthening of CRF and its related monitoring systems**. Also by generating an evidence-based assessment at country level and a global snapshot on the use of country results frameworks, it aims to facilitate policy dialogue to address issues such as additional or parallel results requirements by co-operation providers. The purpose of this indicator is to provide a basis to better understand the reasons for progress and remaining challenges in using country-led results frameworks and their associated monitoring and evaluation systems.

Indicator methodology

¹ Country results frameworks define a country’s approach to results and its associated monitoring and evaluation systems focusing on performance and achievement of development results. They include agreed objectives and output / outcome / impact indicators with baselines and targets to measure progress in implementing them, as stated in national development strategies, sector plans and other frameworks (e.g. budget support performance matrices). Such frameworks should have been developed through participatory processes, involving inclusive dialogue with relevant stakeholders at country level. (Busan Global Monitoring Guidance, 2013)

Methodology – The approach consists in collecting primary data through a country-level qualitative questionnaire. Based on the completed questionnaire, a scoring system will be used to assess the extent of the use of country results frameworks.

A revised methodology is being developed to **focus the assessment on providers' use of sector level country results framework in designing and reporting their interventions**. It aims at providing a relevant proxy to assess the extent to which development co-operation is focused on results that meet developing countries priorities. This approach is based on the recognition that the sector level assessment is central to CRFs as national strategies and plans are operationalized through sector level results frameworks.

A complementary component on the **coherence of the CRF** is also introduced as an analytical background element to enable better understanding of the link between providers' use of country results frameworks and the coherence of country results frameworks on the whole. This is based on the recognition that besides co-operation providers' use of country results framework, results-orientation relies on strong country systems which encompass **coherence of country results framework at national and sector levels**.

The monitoring is proposed to take place through questionnaires on both components, with **sampling of a limited set of interventions in 5-7 sectors**.

Process - The assessment of 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, development cooperation 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.

Main steps in developing the proposed indicator

The proposed methodology has been developed in close collaboration with the GPI Results and Mutual Accountability (GPI R&MA) and developing country practitioners on management of development planning and development co-operation. The methodology was further discussed during the GPI R&MA workshop on enhanced use of CRF (20-21 April 2015, Nairobi) co-organised by NEPAD and the GPI R&MA. To further inform the technical feasibility and relevance of the proposed methodology, a light testing and broader consultation will be undertaken in the month of May/June, in consultation with relevant regional institutions as well as relevant stakeholders (i.e. DAC RBM experts).

Next steps

1st semester 2015: finalising the indicator ahead of the next Steering Committee meeting (Sept. 2015)

2015-2016: monitoring indicator 1 in interested countries during the 2nd monitoring round of the GPEDC.