

Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation
Terms of reference for a Focal Point for Parliamentarians at the country level

1. Background

Since its establishment in 2011, more than 160 countries and 46 international organisations have endorsed the **Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation** (GPEDC) with the aim of improving the impact of development efforts. To that end, a monitoring framework, comprised of a set of [10 indicators](#), serves to keep all parties mutually accountable and generates evidence on ways to improve development effectiveness.

Over 70 developing countries have expressed interest to participate in the GPEDC's second monitoring round (2015-16). While the monitoring exercise is led by developing country governments (particularly by a national co-ordinator¹, who usually sits in the ministry of finance, planning or foreign affairs), active participation of the parliamentarians in the monitoring process at the country level will be crucial to ensure the success of this collective effort.

National parliaments and international parliamentary platforms are invited to engage in the second monitoring round of GPEDC monitoring process by contributing at the country level to the efforts of the government-appointed national coordinators, and by participating in the dialogue emerging from the monitoring findings. Their participation in the process will be facilitated by the designation of a "parliamentarian focal point" in each participating country.

Parliamentarians in developing countries interested in GPEDC Second Monitoring Round (2015-2016) are invited to participate by proposing a Parliamentarian focal point at the country level to the national co-ordinator.

2. Profile

The ideal focal point for Parliamentarians:

- Is a member of the national parliament or plays a critical role in the national parliament;
- Parliamentarians that are also focal points for any international parliamentary association (e.g. Inter-Parliamentary Union) are particularly encouraged to participate;
- Similarly, parliamentarians with responsibilities in relevant areas monitored by GPEDC (e.g. members of the parliament's budget committee or development co-operation committee) are particularly well-suited for the role as a parliamentarian focal point.

3. Role

The parliamentarian focal point is invited to refer to the [Monitoring Guide](#) to have a comprehensive understanding of his/her role in the monitoring exercise (see particularly Part II, page 19 "Guidance for other stakeholders"). An overview of stakeholders' responsibilities in the monitoring process, and particularly in reporting data, is outlined in Annex 1 & 2 of these Terms of Reference.

The selected focal point for parliamentarians will be expected to:

- Coordinate with the government's national co-ordinator and with other parliamentarians to convey parliamentary perspectives during the monitoring process (see section 4 for details);
- Participate in in-country dialogue on the monitoring findings.

¹ The national co-ordinator is the representative appointed by the government of countries participating in the Second Monitoring Round to manage the overall data collection and validation process in the country. The contact information for national co-ordinators is being made available in the [GPEDC online community space](#) to other participating stakeholders (country information is updated as it becomes available).

4. Key Activities

The engagement of the parliamentary focal point in the process takes place in two stages:

- **(1) Multi-stakeholder consultation kick-off meeting (Oct – Nov 2015).** The national co-ordinator is expected to convene a kick-off meeting with relevant partners, with the aim of raising partners' awareness on the monitoring process, agreeing on which stakeholders should be involved and agreeing on a timeline and on roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder. The parliamentary focal point will be invited to participate in this meeting.
- **(2) Multi-stakeholder dialogue around findings (Sept – December 2016).** The parliamentary focal point is invited to initiate and/or actively participate in discussions on the findings from the monitoring exercise. Reviewing progress in consultation with stakeholders can serve to boost dialogue and help ensure that all co-operation partners match commitments with actions.

While the parliamentary focal point will not be expected to report specific data, the national co-ordinator can decide to engage him/her in the discussions around data for indicator 2 (CSO enabling environment), 3 (quality of public-private dialogue), 5 (predictability of development co-operation), 6 (aid on budget) and 9 (use of country systems). Please refer to the monitoring guide for more information on the consultation process for these specific indicators (particularly page 48 for indicator 2, and page 56 for indicator 3).

5. Process to identify the Parliamentary focal point

While there is no predetermined focal point designation process (in the interest of flexibility and adjustment to country contexts), the UNDP/OECD Joint Support Team invites national parliaments to agree with the government/national coordinator (on a non-objection basis) on who can best play the focal point role.

The UNDP/OECD Joint Support Team also invites global parliamentary platforms (e.g. International Parliamentary Union) to provide recommendations on well-suited candidates at the country level for the role. Existing parliamentary focal points at the country level for other initiatives are particularly a good fit for the role.

6. Duration

The participation of the parliamentary focal point at the country level starts in 1 October 2015 (or, alternatively, at the effective date of appointment) until December 2016.

Annex 1 – Overview of stakeholders' responsibilities in the overall monitoring process

Who?	What?
Government (Nat. co-ordinator, engaging relevant ministries/ gov, agencies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Oversee and coordinate data collection and validation - Provide data for indic. 1, 5b, 6, 7, 8 - Coordinate the assessment for indicators 2 and 3 - Facilitate dialogue around monitoring results
Providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide data for indic. 1, 5a, 6, 9b and contribute to data validation - Participate in the assessment for indicators 2 and 3 (focal point) - Participate in dialogue around the monitoring results
CSOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participate in the assessment for indicators 2 and 3 (focal point) - Participate in dialogue around the monitoring results
Private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participate in the assessment for indicators 3 (focal point) - Participate in dialogue around the monitoring results
Trade unions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participate in the assessment for indicators 3 (focal point) - Participate in dialogue around the monitoring results
Parliamentarians	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participate in dialogue around the monitoring results
Local authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participate in dialogue around the monitoring results

Annex 2 – Overview of stakeholders' responsibilities in reporting data**For each indicator:**

- ✓ Who reports to the national co-ordinator?
- ✓ What type of data (quantitative or qualitative)?

INDICATORS	Gov.	Providers	CSOs	Private sector	Trade Unions	TYPE of DATA
1 Use of country results frameworks	■	■				QUANTI & QUALI
2 CSO enabling environment	■	focal point	focal point			QUALI
3 Private sector engagement	■	focal point	focal point	focal point	focal point	QUALI
5a Predictability (annual)		■				QUANTI
5b Predictability (medium-term)	■					QUALI
6 Aid on budget	■	■				QUANTI
7 Mutual accountability	■					QUALI
8 Gender equality and women's empowerment	■					QUALI
9b Use of PFM and procurement systems		■				QUANTI