



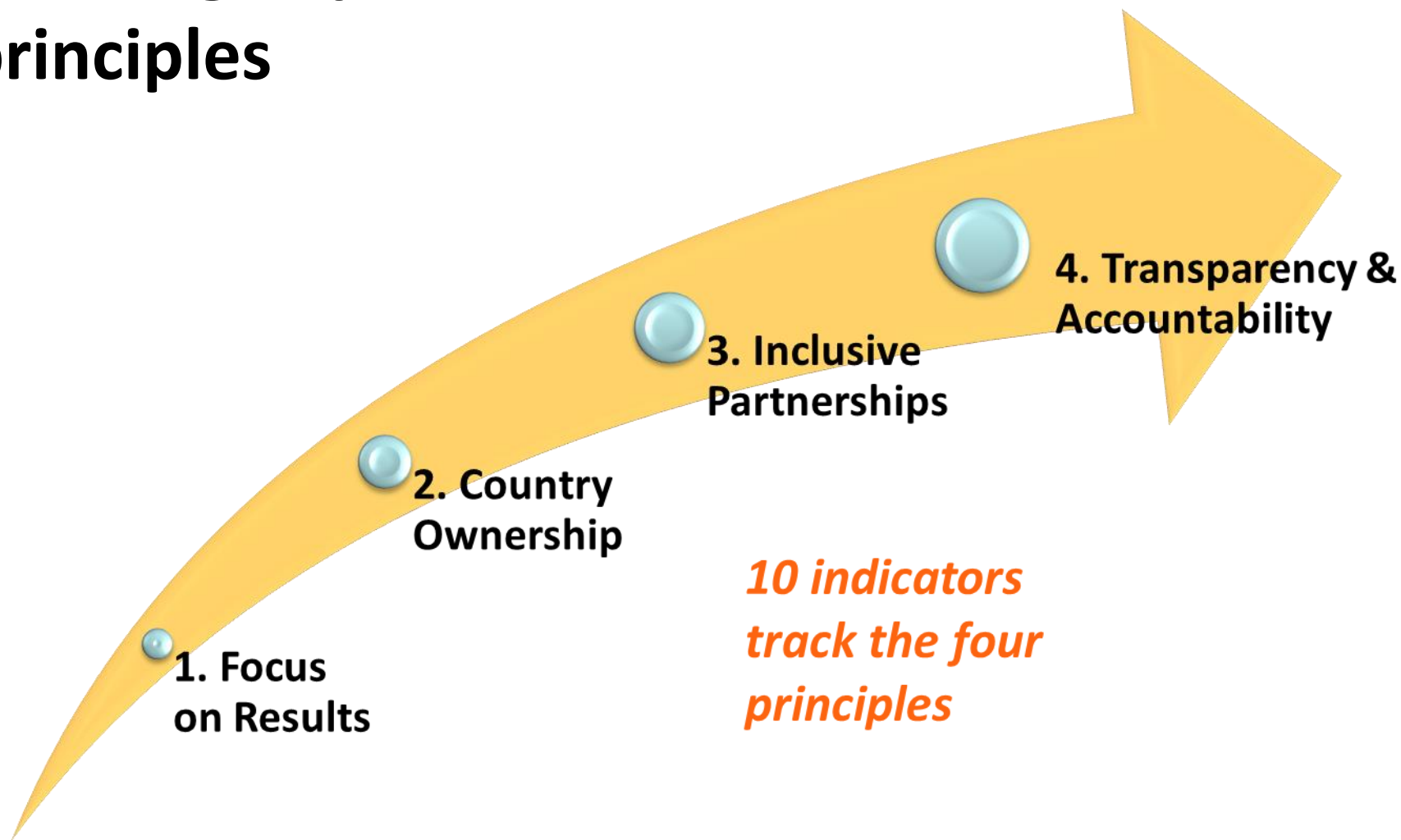
**Global
Partnership**
for Effective Development
Co-operation

2016 Monitoring Round: Preliminary Findings

Hanna-Mari Kilpelainen

OECD-UNDP Joint Support Team

Tracking implementation of Busan principles



How Did It Go?

- **Big success in participation** and coverage thanks to the initiative and leadership from countries (more participation than ever before).



81 countries
led national
monitoring
processes

125+
**development
partners**
engaged
(multilateral &
bilateral)

**Hundreds of
non-state
actors**
participated in
consultations
(civil society,
private sector
and others)

Overall,
**3,000-4,000
people** involved
in all 6
continents

Also in terms of coverage of development co-operation

Participating countries assessed the behaviour of development partners for:

US\$ 44 billion

in development co-operation flows:

- (1) Use of country systems
- (2) Predictability
- (3) Aid on Budget

US\$ 72 billion

in development co-operation commitments:

- 3,000 development projects assessed (half of them in Africa alone)
- (1) Alignment to national priorities
 - (2) Use of national results frameworks for M&E

FOCUS ON RESULTS

Use of country led results frameworks

- Countries lead in **defining their own strategic development priorities** (99%)
- Development partners align well to these frameworks in **designing their interventions** (85%)
- **Results alignment weaker in implementation phase**
 - Indicators drawn from government frameworks (62%)
 - Indicators rely on government sources of data (52%)
 - Interventions plan a final evaluation involving government (48%)

OWNERSHIP

Country systems

- **Quality of country systems** (CPIA) show some decline, the picture is mixed; more countries making progress than experiencing setbacks over past decade
- Progress in **use of country systems** remains slow (51%)
 - Driven by greater reliance on PFM systems, procurement lagging behind
 - Development partners' track record very mixed; MDBs score highest, bilaterals beyond DAC made greatest progress
- Improvements in the quality of systems lead to higher use of these systems
- Use of country systems spans different co-operation modalities

Untying and predictability

- **Untying has reached a plateau**
 - Different profiles, some making progress; 'de facto' untying remains an issue
- **Stagnation in predictability:** annual predictability 83%; three years ahead 71%.
 - Predictability links to 'institutionalised partnership' and local implementation capacity
 - Limited predictability hampers country planning, including national budgeting
 - Remaining systemic consideration: Why can some be predictable but others not?

INCLUSIVE PARTNERSHIPS

Inclusive partnerships

- **Civil society organisations** are improving co-ordination
- **Readiness to engage** non-state actors:
 - Majority countries – and development partners – consult CSOs to inform policies
 - Willingness on public and private side to engage, particularly around topics of mutual benefit
- **Challenge is making this engagement systematic:**
 - Lack the instruments, logistics and facilitators that could make engagement more meaningful
 - Development partners' important support role in strengthening dialogue mechanisms and supporting champions & facilitators amongst civil society and private sector.

TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Transparency

- Busan ambition for a **common standard not fully realised** – three global systems remain distinct, each with their purpose
- **More and better information** is available
 - Moderate progress in upgrading reporting practices
 - Incorporation of new publishers
- Challenges remain on **timeliness and forward-looking** information (impacting predictability and funding on budget)
- Transparency **requires efforts on several fronts**
 - Mixed profiles: good reporting to a specific platform does not automatically imply equally good reporting to other platforms
 - Systemic challenges, but also a culture change

Aid on budget and gender budgeting

- **Two-thirds of development co-operation funding (67%) is now on budget** overseen by parliaments
 - 15 countries and 26 partners met target (85%)
 - Importance of **partners'** budget cycle alignment, investing in larger country programmes implemented through national systems; **countries'** budget planning processes and systems, appropriate budgetary rules and processes
- **Almost three quarters of countries (73%) have gender tracking systems** in place, close to half (47%) make the information public
- Challenges on **transparency** and linking gender budget tracking with the **policy planning and budgeting process**, and with wider public financial management reforms

Mutual Accountability

- **Mutual assessments are increasing, although inclusiveness continues to be a challenge**
 - More than two-thirds of countries assess progress towards country-level targets together with their partners.
 - Roughly half (46%) meet the requirements associated with inclusiveness and transparency
 - A closer look at 2014 and 2016 sample reveals progress across most of the criteria
- Established mutual accountability structures are **formulated around traditional development assistance**, a need to rethink structures to reflect SDGs partnership approaches

Takeaways and possible next steps?

- **Deepening commitments around results** – extending results alignment to the monitoring and evaluation phases. Linking results information to policy and planning.
- **Targeting support for inclusive partnerships** – more systematic engagement of civil society in policy formulation and programming, dedicated support to local mechanisms for public-private dialogue
- **Strengthening transparency and predictability** – reforming information delivery to real-time approach, addressing political and systemic bottlenecks to provision of forward-looking information at global and country level
- **Learning new ways to manage risks** – innovative approaches to advance country systems agenda
- Incorporating a **whole of government approach** to effective delivery of development co-operation – addressing systemic/political constraints by engaging different ministries