

REFINING THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP MONITORING FRAMEWORK FOR 2030

TECHNICAL NOTE 2

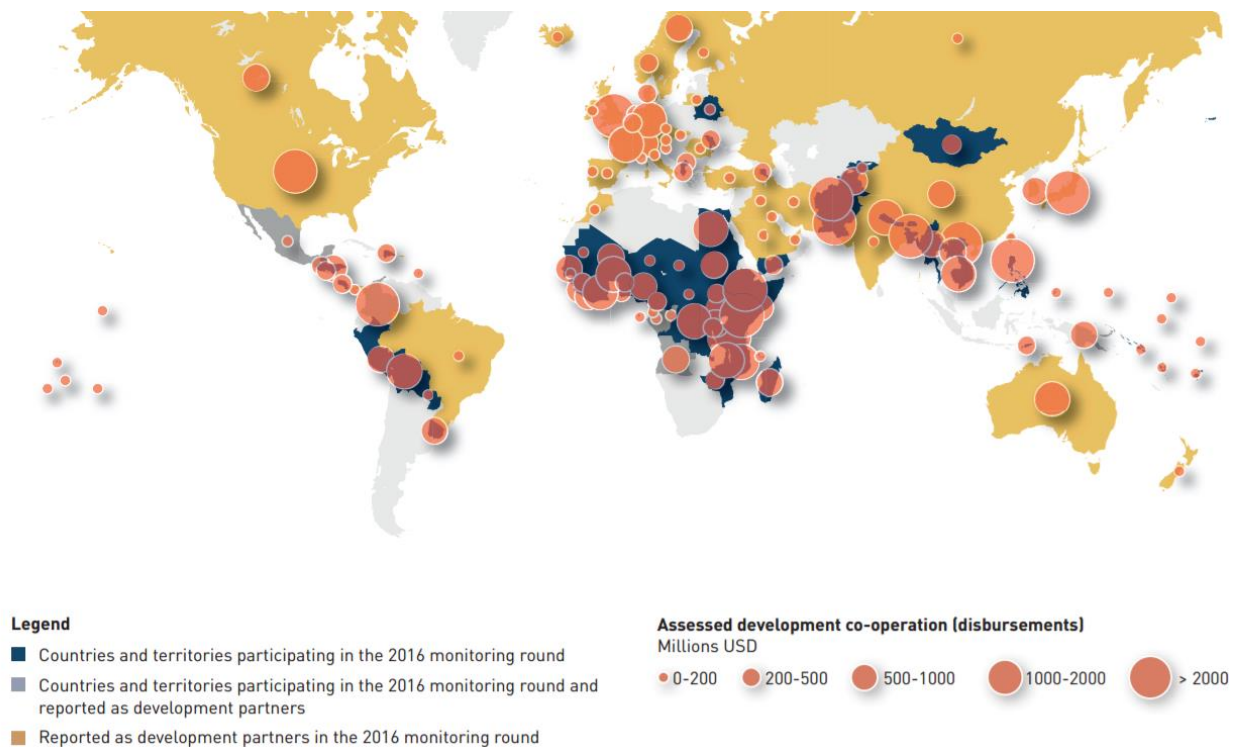
**2016 MONITORING ROUND: MULTI-STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND
COMPREHENSIVENESS OF REPORTED INFORMATION**

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How comprehensive is the information on development co-operation performance reported in the 2016 monitoring round?

The 2016 monitoring round saw record levels of participation, in comparison with the three Paris Declaration monitoring surveys and the previous Global Partnership monitoring round. The data and evidence generated by the 2016 exercise covered the vast majority of development co-operation funding (up to 89% in commitments) provided by 125 bilateral and multilateral partners to the 81 participating countries, with good representation across regions (Figure 1). Evidence that required the active engagement of civil society organisations and the private sector was also collected in 59 participating countries (73%), throughout multi-stakeholder dialogue processes that involved those and other actors.

Figure 1. Participation in the 2016 monitoring round and reported development co-operation



However, **the comprehensiveness of reported data and evidence shows significant cross-country variations**. A breakdown of the data suggests that several factors affected the completeness of required data:

1. Data is fully comprehensive when all development partners engaged in the country-level monitoring process provide all the information needed to calculate the indicators monitored within the exercise. This will entail that:
 - a. National coordinators from participating countries answer to each of the required questions for each provider identified without any missing piece of information;

- b. Development partners report (and validate) all the information on their development co-operation flows and projects requested by national coordinators without any information gap. In practice, there are information gaps when answers to specific questions are not available because not reported by partner countries and/or development partners.¹
2. On average, for the 81 countries, 86% of questions answered by national co-ordinators and/or development partners have been answered.² This global average hides significant cross-country variations: while Timor-Leste, Mozambique, Cambodia and Burkina Faso are top reporters with 100% completeness of information, countries like Vanuatu, Costa Rica, Kyrgyzstan, Paraguay, and Central African Republic reporting is below 60% in terms of completeness.

Information is more complete for countries supported during the exercise. Data breakdown shows that countries that received support from development partners³ in undertaking the monitoring exercise provide more complete information than those that have undertaken the exercise without external support. The support also affects the number of development partners on whose flows partner countries are able to report. The impact of external support to the comprehensiveness of reporting is more evident in fragile states: information is on average more complete for fragile states receiving support (90%) compared to fragile states with no external support (82%). Support in undertaking the monitoring exercise is critical for countries to report on indicators that measure inclusive partnerships for development: data shows that the proportion of countries reporting increases significantly in presence of external support.

Multi-stakeholder approaches and dialogue mean better reporting. Countries reporting on indicators measuring the environment for civil society and private sector's engagement and contribution to development, considered as a proxy for a more inclusive exercise, show on average more comprehensive information. This suggests that multi-stakeholder approach to the exercise and related participation in multi-stakeholder dialogues at country-level (for data validation and/or in final review) contributed positively to better quality and more complete reporting.

The exercise is easier in the presence of sound public financial management and aid information systems, and for countries familiar with the effectiveness agenda. Countries with sound public financial management or aid information management systems were able to gather more complete reporting, and from a greater number of development partners. The overall comprehensiveness of information was higher among countries that had participated in previous monitoring rounds (i.e. Paris Declaration surveys and/or Global Partnership's 2014 round), suggesting that as countries become familiar with the effectiveness agenda and initiate a domestic institutionalisation process to monitor it, the exercise becomes easier.

¹ While for some indicators like 7 and 8 the answers are only provided by the receiving government, for other indicators answers results from an interaction between the behaviors of partner countries receiving development co-operation and development partner providing development co-operation therefore it is more difficult to identify the origin of the gaps.

² The questions are those relevant for the calculation of all indicators with the exclusion of questions on indicators 2 and 3, and indicators 9a and 10 whose sources are external to the survey.

³ Leading development partners resorted to a variety of instruments to support countries in taking the leadership of the country-level monitoring process. This included dedicated field staff time, short-term consultants funded by the development partner, and overall support in raising awareness and mobilizing the donor community to engage actively in the process.

Engagement and comprehensiveness of information differ among development partners. Looking at comprehensiveness of development partners’ information, DAC members responded to 77% of partner countries’ requests for data, although with different levels of engagement across development partners (Figure 2). Overall, shared data was fairly comprehensive (84.3%). Aggregated data (e.g. country programme level) was more frequently available than disaggregated data (e.g. project level). New types of development finance information, project documents, and information regarding financing delivered to/through civil society organisations and private sector entities are less readily or publicly available.

Figure 2. DAC members’ readiness for country-led data gathering processes

