



COUNTRY AND TERRITORY MONITORING PROFILES

2016 Monitoring Round of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation

What is the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation?

Through its multi-stakeholder platform, the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (the Global Partnership) aims to maximise the effectiveness and impact of development resources, with a strong focus on implementing internationally-agreed effectiveness principles – ownership of the development agenda by developing countries, a focus on results, inclusive partnerships and transparency and accountability to one another – at the country and territory-level. The Global Partnership is founded on the recognition that effective development co-operation is an important means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda. It is also recognised as a complementary platform to provide practical contributions to the United Nations High-Level Political Forum (HLPF), deepening work with the Financing for Development (FfD) Forum as well as the UN Development Co-operation Forum (UNDCF).

What is Global Partnership Monitoring?

The Global Partnership tracks progress in the implementation of effective development co-operation commitments through its monitoring framework comprised of ten indicators. These indicators focus on strengthening developing country institutions, increasing the transparency and predictability of development co-operation, enhancing gender equality, as well as supporting greater involvement of civil society, parliaments and private sector in development efforts.

The framework is country and territory-led, based on developing countries and territories' own data and information systems, involves the full range of key development stakeholders (including civil society, the private sector and other actors) and contributes to strengthening mutual accountability for implementing commitments and promoting country and territory-level dialogue between development partners. The Monitoring Framework is the Global Partnership's main instrument to support the global follow-up and review of the implementation of the SDGs at the UN HLPF. While the monitoring framework will be further refined to fully reflect the 2030 Agenda, the framework is positioned to contribute to the review of targets for SDG 5 (Indicator 5.c.1) and 17 (Indicators 17.15.1 and 17.16.1) and implementation of the Financing for Development agreements. The OECD-UNDP Joint Support Team supports this work, including refinement of methodology, data aggregation and analysis. Given this role, both organisations are recognised as custodians for SDG Indicators 17.15.1 and 17.16.1.

What are the Monitoring Profiles?

The Monitoring Profiles were produced by UNDP to complement the Making Development Co-operation More Effective: 2016 Progress Report, which is prepared by the OECD-UNDP Joint Support Team and provides global snapshots of progress on each of the monitoring framework's ten indicators.

Based on results of the 2016 Monitoring Round, the 81 Monitoring Profiles summarise country and territory-level progress, opportunities and challenges in implementing the effective development co-operation principles, taking into account country context and typology. The record level of participation from 125 countries, 74 development organisations, civil society organisations, private sector representatives, trade unions, foundations, parliamentarians and local governments contributed to increased geographic diversity and data coverage in the second round of monitoring. The profiles are available in English, French and Spanish.

Why are the Global Partnership Monitoring Profiles important?

The 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda have set ambitious goals for taking transformative, effective and co-ordinated actions towards sustainable development while leaving no-one behind. In order to implement, measure, follow-up and review changes at the country and local levels, the Monitoring Profiles establish a concrete evidence-base for tracking and analysing progress in effective development co-operation, considering country context and typology in assessing progress and bottlenecks; sharing good practices and lessons learned; and facilitating policy dialogue at national, regional and global levels. Organised around the four effective co-operation principles, the Profiles create a roadmap for making development co-operation more effective and help build mutual accountability, mutual benefit and mutual learning among all development stakeholders.

How are countries and territories using the Monitoring Profiles?

Participating countries and territories are using the Monitoring Profiles in national reviews of development progress; establishment of national co-operation policies and institutional reforms; and development of transparency and mutual accountability mechanisms. Moreover, the Profiles highlight how national



governments have incorporated development priorities and SDG targets into national planning and policy implementation. In conjunction with the 2016 Global Progress Report, the Profiles also provided an evidence base for discussions at the Second High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership (HLM2) in Nairobi (28 November – 1 December 2016).

The Monitoring Profiles also offer demand-driven data from country and local levels that can inform National Voluntary Reviews on progress in implementing the SDGs at the United Nations High-Level Political Forum (HLPF), specifically in the measurement of SDG Target 17.15.1 and 17.16¹. The Monitoring Profiles are a powerful tool for sharing knowledge and experiences around country ownership, focus on development results, inclusive partnerships and transparency and mutual accountability of development co-operation geared towards implementing the 2030 Agenda, the SDGs and the AAAA. As such, the Profiles also support mutual learning among developing countries in regards to successes or bottlenecks encountered in countries with similar typology or context.

List of Available Country and Territory Monitoring Profiles (2016 Monitoring Round)

Read the Monitoring Profiles: <http://effectivecooperation.org/monitoringprofiles>

Africa

Angola	Cote d'Ivoire (FR)	Malawi	Sierra Leone
Benin (FR)	The Gambia	Mali (FR)	Somalia
Burkina Faso (FR)	Guinea (FR)	Mauritania (FR)	South Sudan
Burundi (FR)	Ethiopia	Mozambique	Sudan
Cameroon (FR)	Democratic Republic of the Congo (FR)	Niger (FR)	United Republic of Tanzania
Central African Republic (FR)	Gabon (FR)	Nigeria	Togo (FR)
Chad (FR)	Kenya	Rwanda	Uganda
Comoros (FR)	Liberia	Sao Tome and Principe (FR)	Zimbabwe
Congo (FR)	Madagascar (FR)	Senegal (FR)	

Asia-Pacific

Afghanistan	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Nepal	Timor-Leste
Bangladesh	Marshall Islands	Pakistan	Tonga
Bhutan	Federated States of Micronesia	Palau	Tuvalu
Cambodia	Mongolia	Papua New Guinea	Viet Nam
Cook Islands	Myanmar	The Philippines	
Fiji	Nauru	Samoa	
Kiribati		Solomon Islands	

Latin America and Caribbean

Bolivia (ES)	El Salvador (ES)	Mexico ²	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Costa Rica (ES)	Guatemala (ES)	Paraguay (ES)	Uruguay (ES)
Dominican Republic (ES)	Honduras (ES)	Peru (ES)	

Europe, Central Asia and the Middle East

Albania	Egypt	Republic of Moldova
Armenia	Kosovo ³	Tajikistan
Belarus	Kyrgyzstan	Yemen

Learn more about the Global Partnership: <http://effectivecooperation.org/>

For questions about the Global Partnership, please email info@effectivecooperation.org

¹"Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries." The monitoring framework also contributes to the measurement of SDG Indicator 5.1.c.

²The Mexico monitoring profile is based on an ad hoc report by Mexico that examines Mexico's progress in implementing the effective development co-operation principles, especially as a dual country and in South-South Co-operation.

³References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999).