

How to make the most of the 2018 Monitoring Round

Development Partners



What is Global Partnership monitoring?

The Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation is a multi-stakeholder platform established by 163 countries in 2011 that aims to **advance the effectiveness of development efforts by all actors**, to deliver results that are long-lasting and contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Global Partnership monitoring exercises are led by partner country governments, and bring together bilateral and multilateral organisations and domestic actors, such as the private sector, civil society and parliaments, to strengthen their partnership and collaboration at country level.

What will you monitor?

Smarter co-operation and stronger country-level partnerships are key to achieving sustainable development. Decades of evidence show that the **impact of development co-operation** becomes more relevant to country needs, efficient, effective and sustainable when guided by **four internationally-agreed principles**:

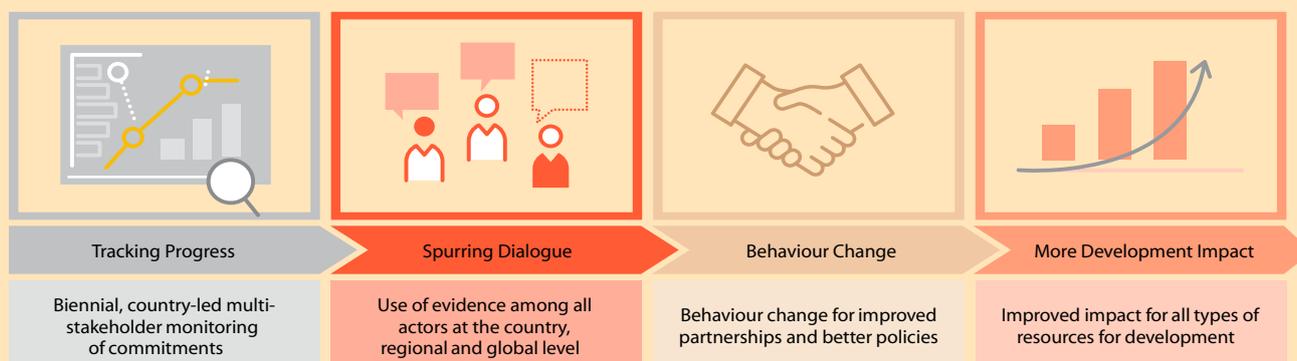
<h4>Country Ownership</h4>  <p>Countries set their own national development priorities, and development partners align their support accordingly while using country systems.</p>	<h4>Focus on Results</h4>  <p>Development co-operation seeks to achieve measurable results by using country-led results frameworks and monitoring and evaluation systems.</p>
<h4>Transparency and Mutual Accountability</h4>  <p>Countries and their development partners are accountable to each other and to their respective constituents. They are jointly responsible for ensuring development co-operation information is publicly available.</p>	<h4>Inclusive Partnerships</h4>  <p>Development partnerships are inclusive, recognising the different and complementary roles of all actors.</p>

Reflecting effectiveness commitments agreed by the international community in the Paris Declaration for Aid Effectiveness (2005), the Accra Agenda for Action (2008), the Busan Partnership agreement (2011), the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (2015) and the Nairobi Outcome document (2016), **ten indicators track progress made by partner countries and development partners in aligning their practices with these four principles** for more effective development co-operation.

GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP MONITORING HELPS GOVERNMENTS, DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS AND DOMESTIC ACTORS ASSESS AND IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF THEIR PARTNERSHIPS IN SUPPORT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.

Why do countries and development partners participate in the monitoring rounds?

The Global Partnership's monitoring rounds help countries, development partners and domestic actors measure progress made in aligning their policies and practices with the four effectiveness principles. The monitoring evidence helps create **better and broader partnerships**, strengthen **collaboration** among development actors, and **guide country dialogue and action** to achieve greater development impact.

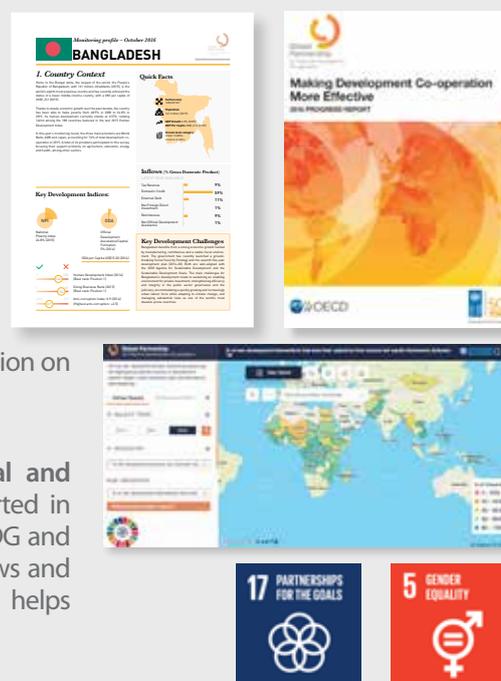


How are the monitoring results used?

National governments and their partners can use monitoring data to **track progress in meeting effective co-operation commitments** and support evidence-based dialogue on successes, challenges and follow-up actions. The exercise also complements the **SDG follow-up and review process** by supplying data for SDG 5 and SDG 17 targets.

Global Partnership monitoring exercises culminate in inclusive dialogue at country level, led by the government and **oriented to address identified issues**. Country profiles and toolkits support the action on the results.

Data is also aggregated, analysed, and shared to **inform regional and international dialogue and decision-making**. Results are also reported in the Global Partnership Progress Report, the annual United Nations' SDG and Financing for Development reports, and the OECD's DAC Peer Reviews and Development Co-operation Report. A **Monitoring Dashboard** also helps countries and partners assess and compare their results.



Aligning domestic institutions and development co-operation in pursuit of **country priorities and the SDGs**

Increasing the **efficient delivery** for development co-operation financing

Mobilising and effectively engaging with the **private sector**

Enhancing the dialogue and collaboration with **civil society**



Reporting on **SDG 17 and 5 targets** (official source)

Addressing **transparency gaps** at country and global level

Strengthening **development co-operation co-ordination and dialogue mechanisms**

Establishing **multi-stakeholder partnerships**

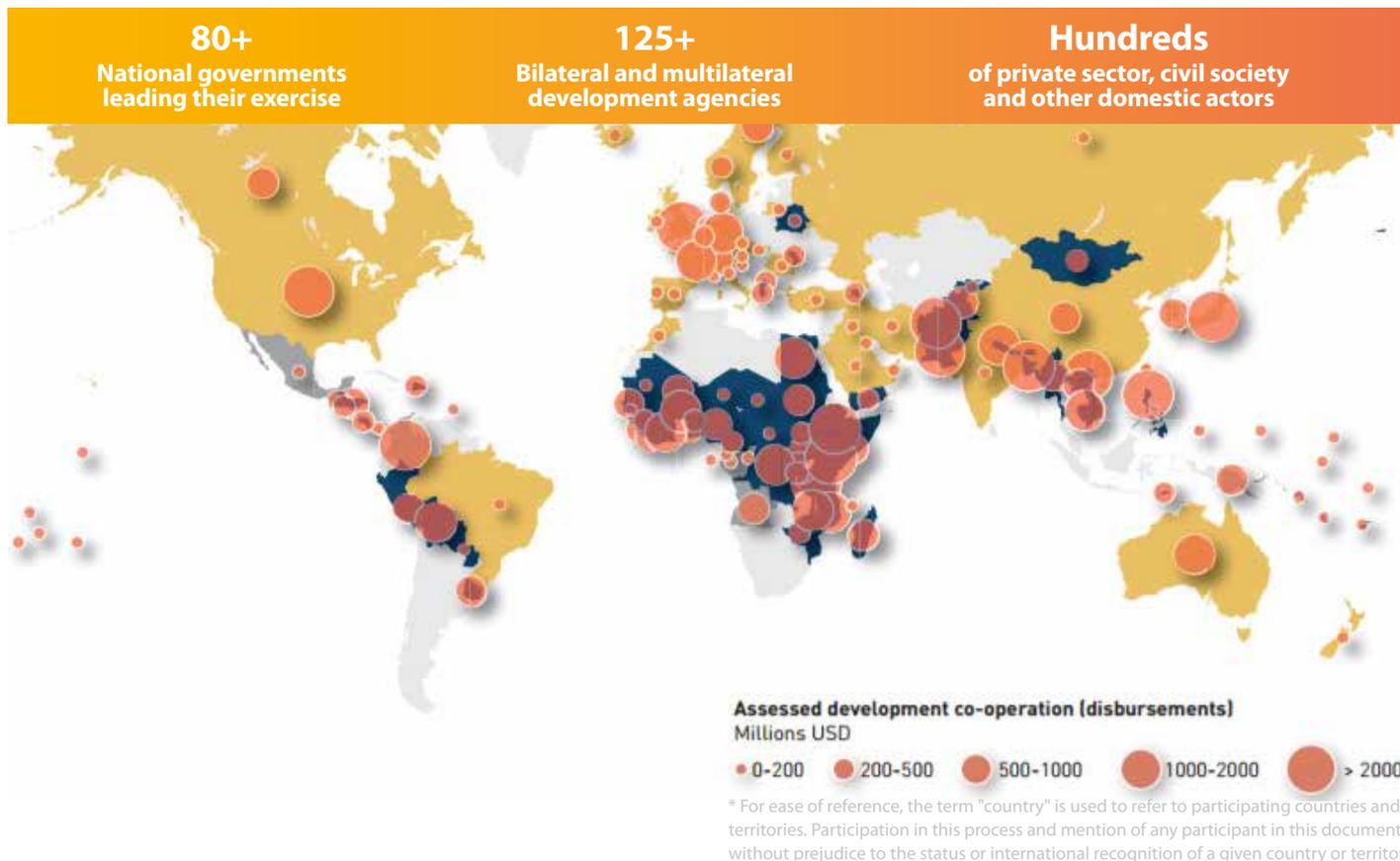
Who participates in the national monitoring exercise?

Participation in the monitoring exercises is voluntary and initiated by country* governments. The process is **led by partner countries**, in consultation with their **development partners** and other **important domestic actors**, including the private sector and civil society. Some countries choose to participate in their dual capacity as providers and recipients of development co-operation.

This exercise attracts high participation from all development actors due to its unique potential to bring about evidence and dialogue that can help unlock persistent challenges limiting the developmental impact of development co-operation.

As an illustration, the **2016 monitoring round** included engagement from:

THIS IS THE LARGEST COUNTRY-LED INTERNATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION EFFECTIVENESS. IN 2016, 81 PARTNER COUNTRIES AND 125 DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES REPORTED ON THEIR MUTUAL PROGRESS IN ALIGNING THEIR POLICIES AND PRACTICES WITH THE EFFECTIVENESS PRINCIPLES.



Examples of how development partners have strategically used the 2016 monitoring results:

The 2016 monitoring round helped reveal sharp improvements in medium-term predictability and use of partner country systems amongst Southern providers, such as **China, Kuwait**, the **Arab Fund** and the **OPEC Fund**. Regional Development Banks in Latin America (**IDB, CAF**) and Africa (**AfDB, BOAD**) also showed large improvements.

The **European Union** and its **members states** guided the new European Consensus for Development to align programming with the four effectiveness principles. New strategies and instruments are being designed in line with these principles.

At present, **most development partners** are supporting partner countries in their efforts to align to the Sustainable Development Goals. Many are also adapting their results frameworks and systems to match the ambitions of the 2030 Agenda.

Building on 2016 monitoring results, **UNDP** is supporting Costa Rica and Honduras strengthen their national development co-operation policies and multi-stakeholder accountability arrangements. It is also supporting countries like Malawi and Uganda map and manage the increasingly broader development finance landscape more effectively.

The surge in the number of development partners publishing to **IATI, OECD DAC**, as well as to **SEGIB** (on South-South Co-operation) reveals widespread efforts to improve transparency of development co-operation across the board.

Support to strengthen collaboration of partner governments with private sector and civil society actors is critical for inclusive development. **Canada, the EU, Germany, the UN, the United States, Sweden** and the **World Bank** are active actors in this field.

How does the monitoring exercise work in practice?

Participating countries leading the exercise

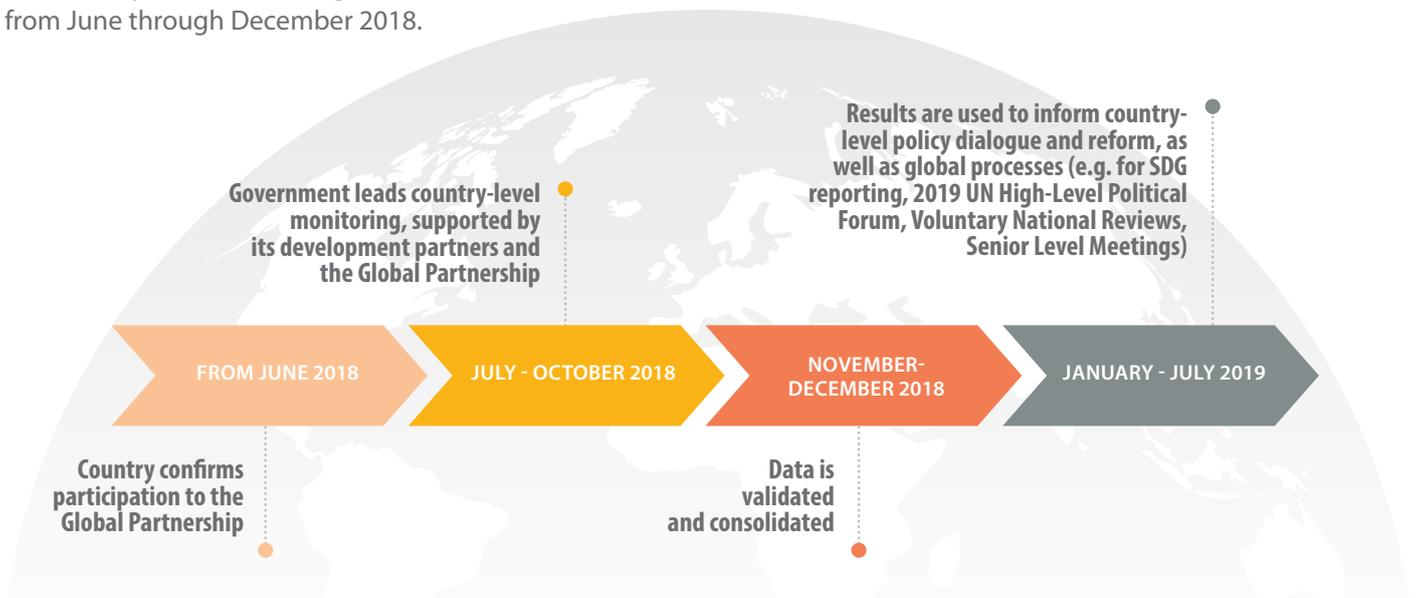
- Starting June 2018, **partner countries confirm participation in the 2018 monitoring round** and **appoint a national co-ordinator**, an official usually sitting at the ministry overseeing development co-operation management. These details will be made available and updated at www.effectivecooperation.org/2018monitoring.
- The national co-ordinator announces to partners the **formal launch of the monitoring exercise in country** (typically in **July-August**). Depending on the country, this launch could include a launching workshop, bilateral meetings or other modalities.
- In this **multi-stakeholder monitoring process**, the government invites key partners to participate in joint reporting - including bilateral and multilateral partners, civil society, private sector and trade unions.
- For selected indicators, the **national co-ordinator requests data** from international and domestic partners. A **validation** exchange follows.
- The government **validates the findings** with its partners and **submits the results** to the Global Partnership's OECD-UNDP Joint Support Team.

Role of development partners

- Bilateral and multilateral development partners appoint a **headquarters (HQ) focal point**, to guide their overall engagement in the 2018 monitoring round. Details are shared with the Joint Support Team at monitoring@effectivecooperation.org.
- As soon as partner countries confirm participation in the round, HQ focal points can either:
 - Identify a **contact person** in the relevant country office or embassy and share contact details with the national co-ordinator and Joint Support Team;
 - Serve as **contact person** for country data requests, if needed (e.g. due to lack of country-level presence).
- To support the government, one development partner (preferably the chair of existing donor co-ordination mechanisms) acts as the **development partner focal point**.
- User-friendly guidance, tools and short videos will be provided to **help participants understand and provide inputs** to the process.
- By the end of the process, **development partner officials from both HQ and country level** will have had a chance to ensure data accuracy.

When is the 2018 monitoring round taking place?

The country-level monitoring exercise runs from June through December 2018.



Where can we find more information?

Visit our page at www.effectivecooperation.org/2018monitoring for updates. You can always reach the OECD-UNDP Joint Support Team at monitoring@effectivecooperation.org for more specific questions.