



**Mexico's Monitoring Pilot
GPEDC 16th Steering Committee Meeting**

November 30, 2018



Mexico's participation in past Monitoring Rounds



- Mexico is an upper middle-income country (UMIC) that plays a dual role in development co-operation, as both, a recipient and a provider.
- Because of its dual character and to fulfil its commitment as co-chair of the Global Partnership, instead of directly participating in the 2016 monitoring round, Mexico prepared an ad hoc Report to examine its progress in implementing the effective development co-operation principles, particularly in South-South co-operation (SSC).



<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Level of applicability</u>
1- Partners alignment and use of country-led results frameworks	Partial applicability, requires methodological adjustments.
2 – CSO enabling environment for development	Low applicability due to scope beyond development co-operation, requires methodological adjustments.
3 - Engagement and contribution of the private sector to development	Low applicability due to scope beyond development co-operation, requires methodological adjustments.
4 - Transparency of development co-operation	Partial applicability, requires methodological adjustments.
5 – Development co-operation is more predictable (annual term)	Partial applicability, requires methodological adjustments.
6 – Development co-operation is on budget subject to parliamentary oversight	Does not apply
7 – Mutual accountability	High applicability, requires minor methodological adjustments.
8 - Gender equality and women's empowerment	Low applicability due to scope beyond development co-operation, requires methodological adjustments.
9a- Quality of countries' public financial	Does not apply
9b- Development partners use country systems	Does not apply
10 – Aid is untied	Does not apply





Monitoring the Effectiveness of South-South Co-operation (SSC) in Dual Role Countries

- The adapted monitoring approach is driven by the Government of Mexico, building on their 2016 assessment of the applicability of Global Partnership indicators to its country context.
- Why? Current monitoring of effectiveness does not adequately capture SSC, especially when provided as technical assistance. The pilot approach assesses whether SSC is provided in line with effectiveness principles.

Country Ownership

Indicator A. SSC is aligned with country priorities and results frameworks

Focus on Results

Indicator B. Countries use strategic results frameworks for SSC

Transparency and Mutual Accountability

Indicator C. Information on SSC is publically available

Indicator D. SSC is subjected to parliamentary scrutiny

Inclusive Partnerships

Indicator E. CSOs participate in SSC and contribute to development effectiveness

Indicator F. Quality of public-private dialogue on SSC



Mexico's Monitoring Pilot

- We adapted the following indicators for the pilot:
 - **Indicator A.** Development partners use country-led results frameworks
 - **Indicator B.** Countries strengthen their SSC results frameworks
 - **Indicator C.** CSOs operate within an environment that maximises their engagement in and contribution to development
 - **Indicator D.** Quality of public-private dialogues
 - **Indicator E.** Information on SSC is publicly available
 - **Indicator F.** SSC is included in budgets subjected to parliamentary oversight



Expected Results

- The data and evidence collected will be used as a source of information for Mexico's national SDG reporting exercise, particularly towards SDG targets 17.15 and 17.16
- It is expected that the experience of the 2018 monitoring exercise will inform the establishment of a proposal for measuring the effectiveness of SSC, which will hopefully bring about a system of measurement able to produce more relevant data and evidence for MICs and dual-role countries.



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