



UNDP

Development partner monitoring profile

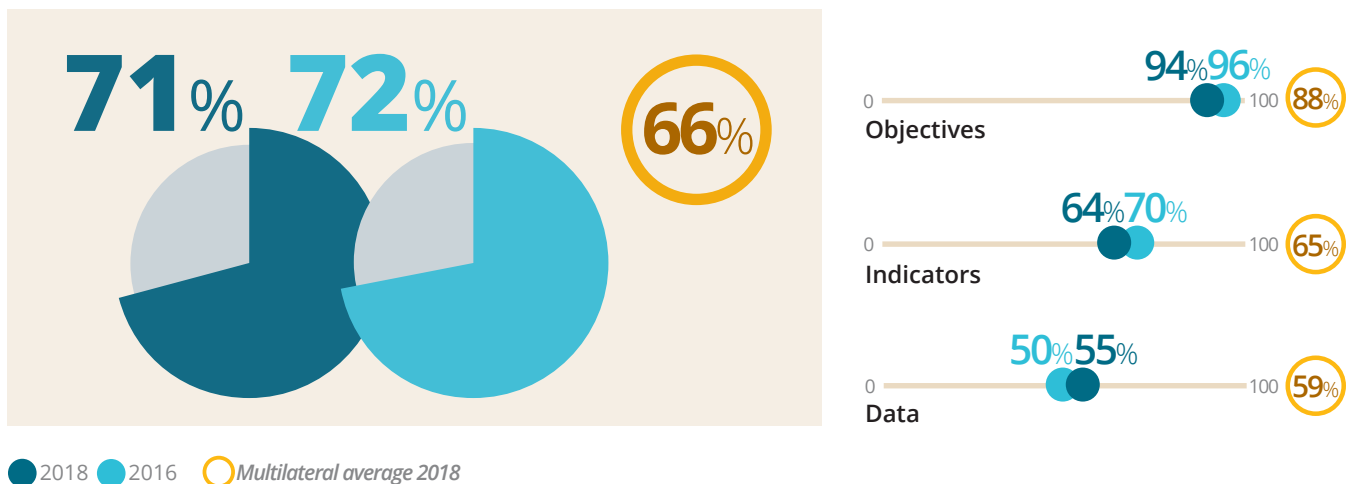
The Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (Global Partnership) supports the implementation of the effectiveness principles. Its flagship instrument- the global monitoring exercise – helps country governments and development actors assess progress, opportunities and obstacles to achieving more effective development co-operation.

This profile provides a snapshot of UNDP’s results from the two most recent Global Partnership monitoring rounds (2018 and 2016). When relevant, 2018 results are compared to the 2018 average results of multilateral partners. The Global Partnership monitoring process and framework have been revised, and the new exercise will be launched at the 2022 Effective Development Co-operation Summit. The next round will take place from 2023 to 2026. This profile will be updated periodically as new data is generated by the monitoring exercise.

Use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools

Global Partnership monitoring provides evidence on the use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by assessing whether development partners’ interventions: draw objectives from national development strategies; draw indicators from country results frameworks; and use government data and statistics for monitoring.

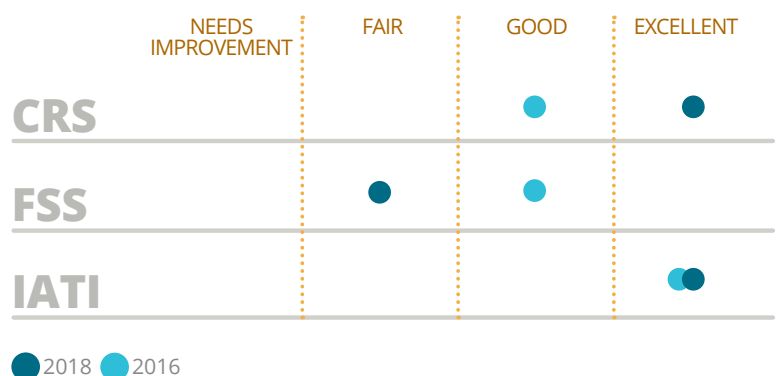
UNDP used country-owned results frameworks and planning tools to a large extent in 2018, a decline when compared to 2016, but above the multilateral average. In 2018, 94% of the objectives of new development co-operation projects and programmes aligned to those defined in partner country strategies/plans. However, 64% of results indicators of new projects and programmes were drawn from partner country-owned results frameworks and 55% of these results indicators were monitored using data from government monitoring systems and statistics.



Transparency of development co-operation

Transparency is a precondition for trust and accountability and is critical for building inclusive partnerships. Global Partnership monitoring provides information on the quality of development partners’ reporting to international transparency systems and standards: the OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS), the OECD Forward Spending Survey (FSS), and the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI).

UNDP has maintained excellent quality of reporting to IATI, between 2016 and 2018. Furthermore, an improvement is observed in the quality of reporting to CRS. Whereas, a decline is observed in the quality of reporting to FSS³.



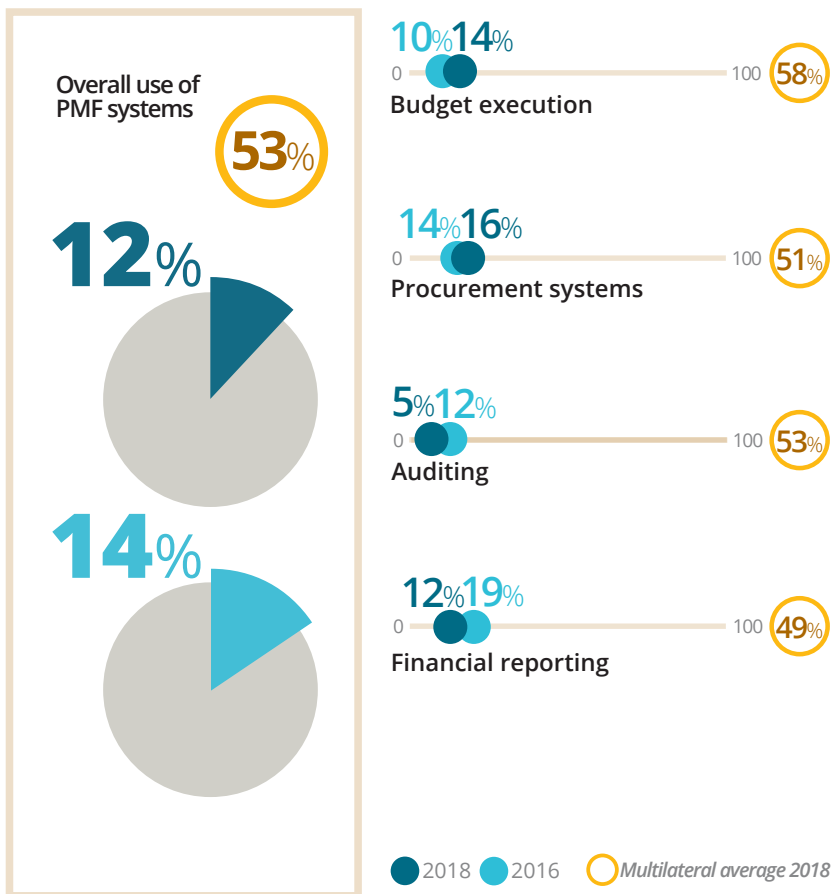
● 2018 ● 2016

³ For CRS, 2018 refers to the assessment of reporting to CRS in 2017, and 2016 to the assessment of reporting in 2014. For FSS, 2018 refers to the 2018 FSS survey, and 2016 refers to the 2015 survey. For IATI, 2018 refers to scores extracted in December 2018, and 2016 refers to scores extracted in May 2016.

Use of countries' public financial management (PFM) systems

Use of countries' PFM systems allows for better integration of development co-operation programmes with countries' broader planning, budgeting and financial management systems. It can reduce duplications of effort, boost the leveraging effect of development co-operation resources, and increase the sustainability of results.

UNDP uses partner countries' PFM systems to a lesser extent compared to the multilateral average. In 2018, 12% of funding disbursed to the public sector used countries' PFM systems, a decrease when compared to 2016. The largest decline was observed in the use of auditing procedures and financial reporting procedures.



Predictability of development co-operation

The provision of timely information on development co-operation helps governments plan and manage resources and enables development partners' co-ordination.

The proportion of funding disbursed to the public sector within the scheduled fiscal year – annual predictability – was 81% in 2018, an increase since 2016, but below the multilateral average. The extent to which partner country governments receive indicative forward expenditure or implementation plans – medium-term predictability – was 46% in 2018, a decline since 2016, and below the multilateral average. The share of development co-operation funding recorded on partner countries' national budgets was 25% in 2018, which is an increase in comparison to 22% in 2016.

