



**Global Partnership**  
for Effective Development  
Co-operation

# World Health Organisation

## Development partner monitoring profile

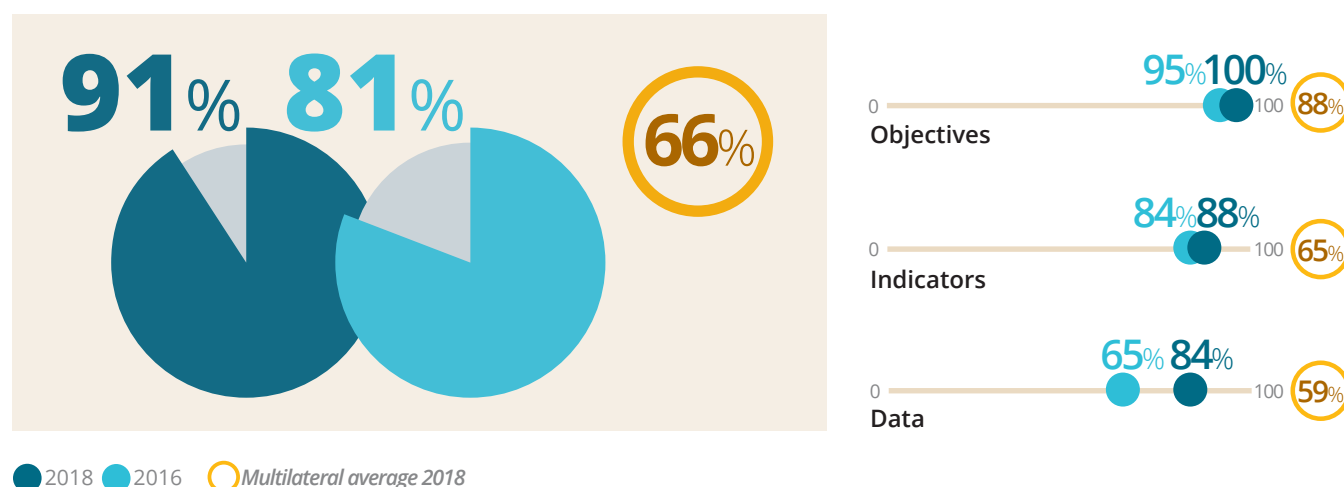
*The Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (Global Partnership) supports the implementation of the effectiveness principles. Its flagship instrument- the global monitoring exercise – helps country governments and development actors assess progress, opportunities and obstacles to achieving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

This profile provides a snapshot of the World Health Organisation’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.*

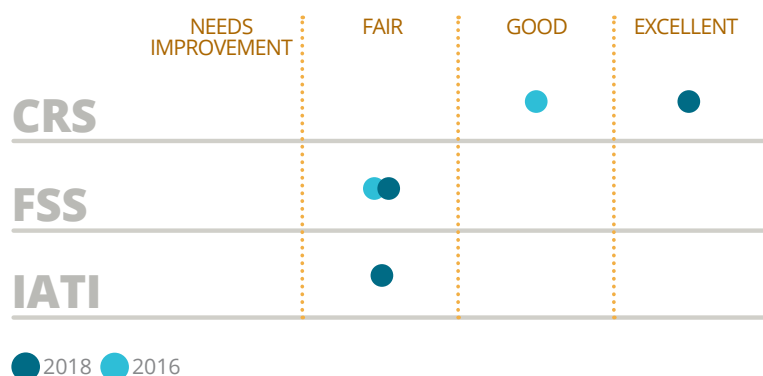
The World Health Organisation used country-owned results frameworks and planning tools to a large extent in 2018, an increase when compared to 2016, and above the multilateral average. In 2018, 100% of the objectives of new development co-operation projects and programmes aligned to those defined in partner country strategies/plans. Furthermore, 88% of results indicators of new projects and programmes were drawn from partner country-owned results frameworks and 84% 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).*

The World Health Organisation has improved the quality of reporting to CRS, between 2016 and 2018. However, no progress is observed in the quality of reporting to FSS<sup>3</sup>.

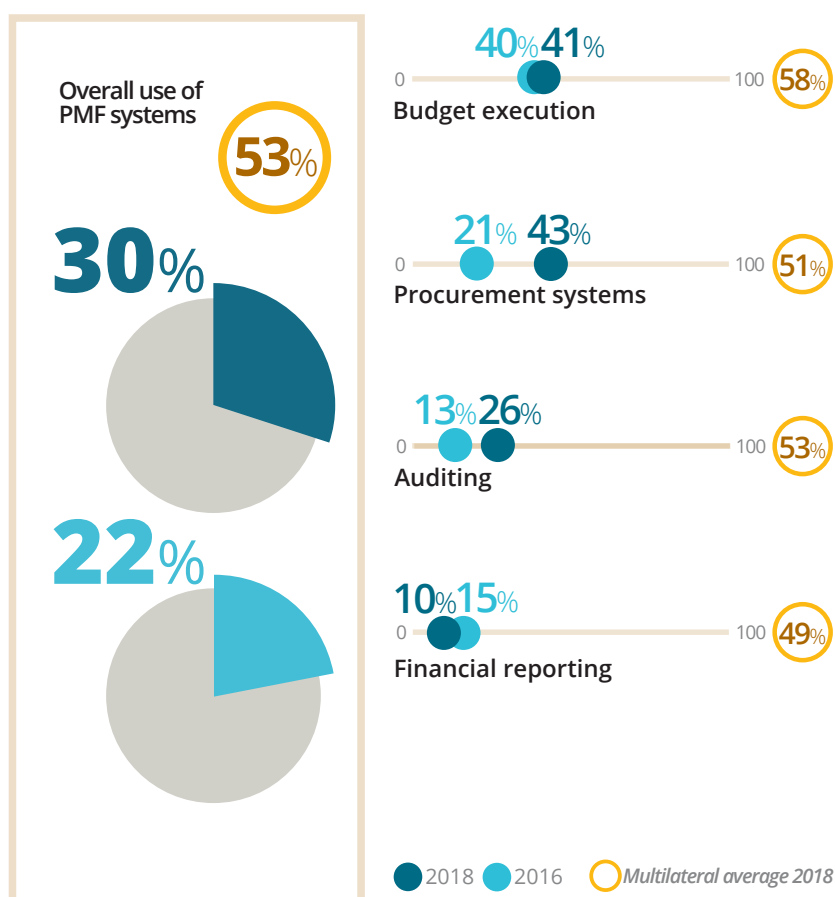


<sup>3</sup> For CRS, 2018 refers to the assessment of reporting to CRS in 2017, and 2016 to the assessment of reporting in 2014. For FSS, 2018 refers to the 2018 FSS survey, and 2016 refers to the 2015 survey. For IATI, 2018 refers to scores extracted in December 2018, and 2016 refers to scores extracted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

The World Health Organisation uses partner countries' PFM systems to a lesser extent compared to the multilateral average. In 2018, 30% of funding disbursed to the public sector used countries' PFM systems, an increase when compared to 2016. The largest increase was observed in the use of procurement systems.



## 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 76% in 2018, a decrease since 2016, and below the multilateral average. The extent to which partner country governments receive indicative forward expenditure or implementation plans – medium-term predictability – was 50% in 2018, an increase since 2016, but below the multilateral average. The share of development co-operation funding recorded on partner countries' national budgets was 12% in 2018, which is a slight decline in comparison to 13% in 2016.

