

Strengthening the quality of development partnerships



The Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC) is an inclusive multi-stakeholder partnership that brings together the full range of development actors to ensure funding, knowledge and policy have maximum impact on development results.

2015-16 are important years for the GPEDC, with the roll-out of a second country-focused monitoring round in 2015 and a High Level Meeting in Kenya in 2016, and the opportunities these present to support implementation of the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* and the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*.

How does the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation support implementation of the SDGs?

The unprecedented scale and ambition of the 2030 Agenda call for a revitalized global partnership. The GPEDC fosters multi-stakeholder action to improve the quality, effectiveness and impact of development co-operation. The *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* on Financing for Development reinforced the importance of improving the quality and effectiveness of development co-operation and recognized the role of the GPEDC. The principles of effective development co-operation – *country ownership, focus on results, inclusive partnerships, and transparency and accountability* – will be critical in achieving sustainable development for all.

The GPEDC helps ensure more effective development co-operation by:

- Strengthening developing country leadership, institutions and country systems;
- Ensuring smarter development co-operation to deliver results – ensuring it is more predictable, more transparent and better aligned to developing countries' own systems and priorities;
- Convening the broad range of stakeholders to maximise the impact of development partnerships, based on mutual accountability through a developing country-led process for monitoring the quality of partnerships.

The GPEDC's work is based on evidence and informed by experience on the ground. It monitors the quality of development effectiveness and partnerships through ten indicators grounded in the principles of effective development co-operation. Its monitoring framework is based on developing countries' own data and information systems, involves the full range of GPEDC stakeholders and contributes to strengthening mutual accountability and country level dialogue.

The Global Partnership's second monitoring round and the second High Level Meeting in 2016 will take stock of how development actors are implementing development effectiveness principles and commitments and how a focus on the quality of development co-operation and partnerships can help advance the 2030 agenda. The GPEDC also drives country and regional implementation efforts through some forty *Global Partnership Initiatives* designed to accelerate the achievement of development results. The GPEDC's inclusive country-led approach provides a ready-made platform to help support UN-led implementation of the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The OECD and UNDP jointly support the functioning of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation. For more information, please visit the GPEDC website www.effectivecooperation.org.

Monitoring effective development cooperation



What is the purpose of the GPEDC monitoring?

The GPEDC monitoring exercise aims at providing evidence on progress, opportunities and obstacles in the implementation of effective development co-operation principles and commitments¹. The evidence will support mutual accountability and stimulate and inform multi-stakeholder dialogue at country, regional and global levels on how to make development co-operation more effective. As highlighted in the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda*, improving the quality, impact and effectiveness of development co-operation will be crucial to ensuring that the Sustainable Development Goals are achieved.

What does the GPEDC monitor?

The GPEDC's monitoring framework is comprised of 10 indicators focussed on strengthening developing country institutions, increasing transparency and predictability of development co-operation, enhancing gender equality, and supporting greater involvement of civil society, parliaments, local government and the private sector in development efforts. It includes indicators from the Paris Declaration Survey, together with additional indicators introduced as a result of the Busan Partnership agreement.

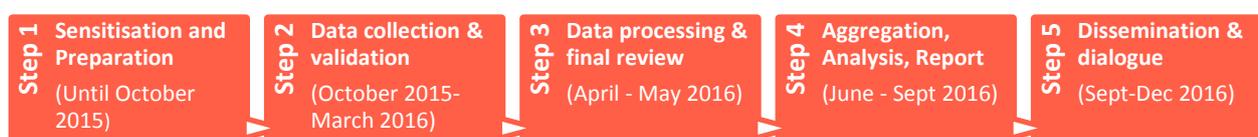
How does the monitoring exercise work?

The monitoring exercise takes place every two years and is grounded at the country level. Data collection is led by developing country governments and embedded, where possible, in existing national systems and frameworks (e.g. national aid information management systems, mutual accountability frameworks). The data is then validated in consultation with development partners including providers of development co-operation, civil society representatives, parliamentarians, local governments and the private sector. Focal points for each stakeholder at country level will facilitate the process. The data is then submitted to the OECD-UNDP Joint Support Team for aggregation and analysis into a global Progress Report.

How will the data be used?

Findings from the monitoring exercise will be made publicly available to inform political dialogue at country, regional and global levels. The 2016 Progress Report will provide a key source of evidence for the GPEDC's second High Level Meeting (November 2016).

What is the timeline for the second monitoring round?



What tools are available?

The OECD-UNDP Joint Support Team will make available a series of tools to support stakeholders throughout the monitoring exercise, including: a monitoring guide, a web-based help desk; online FAQs; webinars and skype calls on an as-needed basis; capacity building regional workshops; and an Excel file specially designed for recording country data for the indicators.

¹ These principles build on a range of international efforts since the Monterrey Consensus (2002), the Rome Declaration on Harmonisation (2003), the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005), the Accra Agenda for Action (2008), the Busan Partnership agreement (2011), the Mexico High-Level Meeting Communiqué (2014) and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (2015).