Updating the Global Partnership Monitoring Framework

Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC)
13th Steering Committee meeting
Washington, D.C., 23-24 April 2017

+++ ROOM DOCUMENT +++

This room document sets out the proposed approach and roadmap for updating the Global Partnership Monitoring Framework.

It is shared with Steering Committee members to facilitate discussion and agreement on the roadmap in the 13th Steering Committee meeting.

Guided by discussion in the Washington Steering Committee meeting, detailed information on the specific technical updates and associated consultation processes will be shared after the Steering Committee meeting for further feedback from Steering Committee members and their constituencies.

Contacts
Mr. Alejandro Guerrero-Ruiz, Tel. +33 1 45 24 83 63, email: alejandro.guerrero-ruiz@oecd.org
Ms. Yuko Suzuki Naab, Tel. +1 212 906 6509, email: yuko.suzuki@undp.org
Ms. Hanna-Mari Kilpeläinen, Tel. +33 1 45 24 87 98, email: hanna-mari.kilpelainen@oecd.org

A.   Background and rationale for updating the Global Partnership's monitoring framework

1.   The Global Partnership's monitoring framework tracks development stakeholders' progress towards more effective development co-operation*. The current monitoring framework was established in 2012, as a result of the [Busan Partnership agreement](). The framework was developed by the [Post-Busan Interim Group,]() and is comprised of [10 indicators](). This set of indicators includes indicators from the Paris Declaration that were identified as particularly important by development countries, together with indicators introduced in 2012 that aimed to capture the broader dimensions of the Busan Partnership Agreement. Post Busan, the monitoring process also evolved from a global survey to a country-led, multi-stakeholder process. Data reported by countries to the Global Partnership is used as a source of evidence to monitor progress on three SDG targets (i.e. 5c, 17.15, 17.16).

2.   The framework needs to be updated to remain relevant and useful for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda*. The [Nairobi Outcome document]() reflected the breath of effectiveness commitments across diverse actors needed to support the successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and recognised the "*need to refine the existing Monitoring Framework, taking into account emerging issues and new methods of development co-operation*" ([NOD]() §102). The NOD spelled out a renewed mandate for the Global Partnership, calling to "*update the Monitoring Framework to reflect the challenges of the 2030 Agenda, including the pledge to leave no-one behind*"[1]. This includes adapting the monitoring framework to ensure that it is relevant for southern partners, to assess the effectiveness of partnerships between public actors and business and philanthropy, to reflect adapted modalities of development co-operation to advance the universal goal of leaving no-one behind, and to strengthen country-level monitoring processes.

B.   Taking stock: Updating the monitoring framework building on evidence and feedback

3.   With the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the Steering Committee (SC) had foreseen in 2015 the need to refine the Global Partnership Monitoring Framework to reflect the new agenda and retain its relevance for follow-up of the SDGs. The following preparatory work was carried out in 2015-2016 to provide overall parameters and direction for the updating of the Global Partnership monitoring framework.

1.   The [Monitoring Advisory Group]() was established by the Steering Committee in 2015 to review the current indicator framework;

2.   Lessons learned from the 2016 Monitoring exercise were identified through feedback collected from participating countries and stakeholders;

3.   Specific areas of refinement emerged within the context of the Nairobi Outcome Document preparation process.

Key orientations	
1. Monitoring Advisory Group recommendations	o Proposed parameters to **expand the monitoring framework** to better capture implementation challenges of Agenda 2030[2], covering a broader range of development cooperation actors, modalities and finance; o Technical advice to **strengthen the current monitoring framework**, with specific recommendations to refine the ten indicators and monitoring process[3].

---

[1] GPEDC (2016). "[Nairobi Outcome Document: Annex 1]()". Nairobi: GPEDC.
[2] GPEDC (2016). "[Monitoring Advisory Group: Final Report]()". *Technical Report.* Paris/New York: GPEDC.
[3] GPECD (2016). "[Monitoring Advisory Group: Advice on the Ten Indicators]()". *Technical Note.* Paris/New York: GPEDC.

2. Feedback from participants in the 2016 Monitoring round	○ A call for **strengthened country-level multi-stakeholder processes** and *whole-of-government* engagement in monitoring[4].
3. Nairobi Outcome document	○ Update the framework to reflect the challenges of the 2030 Agenda, including the pledge to leave no-one behind and contributions to effective development co-operation from emerging partners and non-sovereign flows of capital; strengthening the Framework's utility in various country and regional contexts; strengthening the country-level monitoring process to ensure the integrity and relevance of data, ensuring practicality and cost effectiveness.

C.   Parameters for updating the Monitoring Framework

4.   Building on the preparatory work by the MAG and consultations undertaken in 2015-2016, the following parameters were identified to guide the updating of the monitoring framework:

   a.   Principles of effective development co-operation remain relevant.

   b.   Global Partnership's holistic approach with an inter-related set of indicators to monitoring effective development co-operation adds value to efforts to strengthen the means of implementation and complements SDGs review process at country level.

   c.   The unique value of the Global Partnership monitoring is its country-driven, inclusive, multi-stakeholder process.

   d.   The purpose of monitoring remains to be that of incentivising and guiding changes in practices and behaviour in development co-operation and partnerships.

   e.   The current set of indicators remains relevant to the behaviour and institutional changes required to implement the principles for effective cooperation and to contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. However, the scope of monitoring and the indicators will need to be adjusted to be relevant to today's development cooperation challenges, and meet expectations in as-sessing effectiveness.

D.   A three-track approach to updating

5.   It is proposed that the updating of the framework will take place in a three-track approach:

   Track 1. Expanding the scope of monitoring to track essential elements of effective development co-operation in today's landscape. This includes reflecting the effectiveness of *different approaches and modalities of development co-operation*; making it relevant for *the diverse set of development actors*, including southern partners, foundations, and public-private partnerships leveraged through development co-operation; reflect *cross-cutting goals* such as leaving no-one behind; and help close evidence gaps in *SDG follow-up*. Work will start in 2017 with the view of integrating new indicators gradually in upcoming monitoring rounds.

   Track 2. Updating existing indicators, taking stock of the technical and practical suggestions made to date to ensure relevance, ensuring continuity and comparability in monitoring progress of the 'unfinished business'.

   Track 3. Making the country-level monitoring process more inclusive and action-oriented, including by ensuring the integrity and relevance of data, balancing practicality and cost

---

[4] GPEDC (2017). "2016 Monitoring: Lessons Learned and Participants' Feedback". *Background Note #1.* Paris/New York: GPEDC.
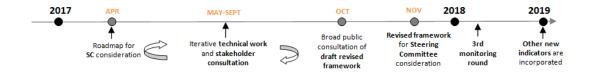
effectiveness, and integrating the process with national SDG follow-up and review where possible.

E.   Proposed updating approach

6. *Principles guiding the updating process.* The review process will be guided by five principles:

a.   **demand-driven**, addressing the monitoring needs of country-level actors as well as capturing global commitments;

b.   **ensuring relevance**, addressing key elements for the effectiveness of development co-operation in the rapidly evolving landscape;

c.   **technically sound**, allowing time for rigorous technical review, drawing on available expertise and expert groups for the diverse policy area being monitored;

d.   **inclusive and transparent**, making working drafts publicly available for feedback and consulting all relevant Global Partnership stakeholders, including SC members, during the review process; and

e.   **feasible**, ensuring a balance between simplicity, meaningfulness and continuity of the monitoring framework.

7. *Sequencing for success.* The revisions to the **current ten-indicator framework** require different updates[5], some of which can be ready for the 2018 monitoring round. **New indicators** will be incorporated gradually, either in the 3rd round or after, depending on the complexity of developing and agreeing on a sound methodology.[6]

8. *Timing.* The JST proposes to carry out the updating as follows:

- **Indicator updating and development (April-September)**. The JST will draw on technical assistance in the form of informal experts related to the thematic areas to develop indicator proposals, paired with iterative consultations with relevant stakeholders and light country-level testing. A dedicated section in the Global Partnership website will facilitate ongoing stakeholder feedback and transparency.

- **Open consultation on the proposed updates (October).** The broad public consultation will gather feedback on the proposed updates and monitoring process.

- **Steering Committee consideration and endorsement (November)**. SC members will review and endorse a revised framework for the third round. Work around ongoing revisions that is premature to incorporate in the third round will continue, to inform subsequent monitoring efforts.

---

[5] The 2015-2016 stocktake referred before indicates that most indicators in the current framework will require only *moderate updates* to make them more useful and accurate, while some others might need *substantive updates* (i.e. mutual accountability; quality of public-private dialogue)

[6] Experience from previous indicator development during the 2012-2015 period suggests that developing and agreeing on new indicator methodologies require varying timeframes, consistent with the complexity of the specific policy areas being measured. The Joint Support Team will share an updated plan as initial consultations around the new areas being monitored take place. More complex indicators may be piloted as part of 2018 monitoring, before being fully integrated in the monitoring framework during 2019.

Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation