

# 3<sup>rd</sup> Global Partnership Monitoring Round: Update on process and preliminary findings

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17th Steering Committee Meeting

26-27 March 2019, Kampala, Uganda



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

# Outline

1. Status update
2. Preliminary results
3. Emerging lessons
4. Leveraging the Monitoring Results

# 1. Status update

March

Data aggregation and analysis

April

FfD - global SDG data released

May

Sequenced release of Monitoring Report

June

Full dataset made publically available



# 1. Status update: SDG follow-up & review

17 PARTNERSHIPS  
FOR THE GOALS



- ✓ **SDG 17.16** # of countries reporting progress in development effectiveness monitoring frameworks
- ✓ **SDG 17.15** Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation



5 GENDER  
EQUALITY



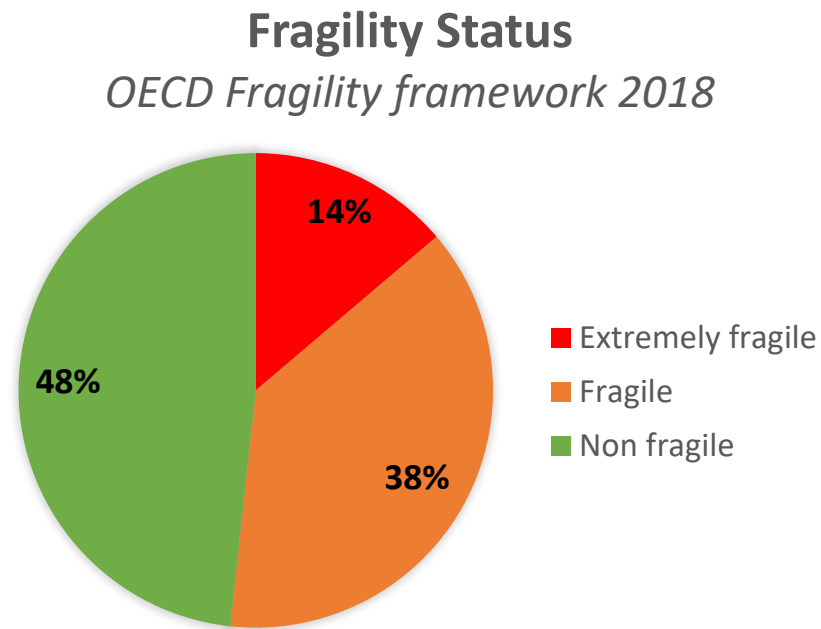
- ✓ **SDG 5.c** Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment

## 2. Preliminary results

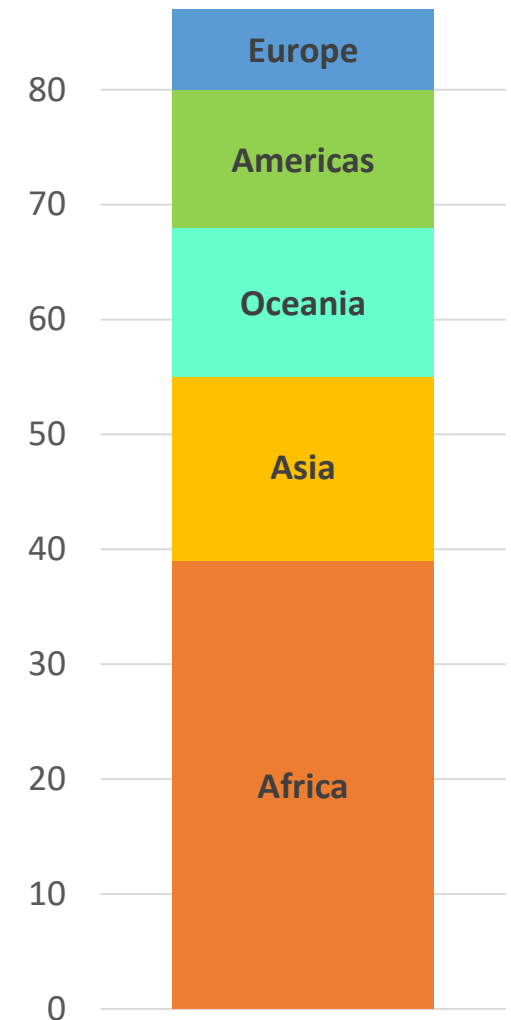
- **100+ development partners in 87 partner countries**
- More than **3,400 interventions** approved in 2017 (approx. USD 67 billion in total budgets)
- Reporting on approx. USD 64 billion in grants + loans disbursed at country-level in the fiscal years of reference

- **Which countries?**

- Mostly **low (30) and lower middle (29) income** countries
- **15** countries reporting for the first time since Busan
- **71** participating in 2016 & 2018



Regional distribution



## 2. Preliminary results: Partner countries



### Strengthening results frameworks (ind. 1b)

- **Almost all** have results frameworks that *increasingly* spell out **development priorities, contain results indicators & link to SDGs**



### Strengthening country systems (ind. 9a)

- **Overall** countries are **strengthening their financial management systems**

5 GENDER  
EQUALITY



### Gender equality (SDG 5.c / ind. 8)

- Only around a **fifth of countries** have systems to **track** and make public allocations for **gender equality** and women's empowerment

## 2. Preliminary results: Development partners



### Alignment (ind. 1a)

- **Good alignment** with national priorities at **strategic level**
- Often **incorporation of SDGs** (targets/indicators) in **strategies**
- **Lower alignment** at **programme level**



### Predictability (ind. 5a)

- **Annual predictability decreased** but remains above **2/3**
- **Unscheduled disbursements increased** compared to 2016



### Use of country systems (ind. 9b)

- **Overall modest increase** in the use of country systems



## 2. Preliminary results: Mutual accountability

### Mutual assessments (ind. 7)

- The **overwhelming majority** of countries have a policy framework in place to guide development co-operation
  - However, **fewer are tracked** through regular, inclusive and transparent mutual assessments

### Transparency (ind. 4b)

- **Majority** of countries have **aid management information systems** (FMIS, AIMS or DMS)
  - **Yet** more than a third of **development partners still need to report** to these systems



## 2. Preliminary results: Whole of Society

- ✓ **CSOs report: (ind. 2)**
    - ✓ **Good protection** of CSOs working with marginalised populations
    - ✓ **Moderate legal and regulatory frameworks** for enabling environment
  - **CSOs report improvement needed in:**
    - Space for dialogue on national development policies
    - Engagement with development partners
    - CSO development effectiveness
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- ✓ **Private sector & trade unions report: (ind. 3)**
    - ✓ **Efforts** from both public and private actors **to increase dialogue** and **mutual trust**
    - ✓ **Joint collaboration** resulting from several dialogue initiatives
  - **Private sector and trade unions report improvement needed in:**
    - Inclusivity and relevance of dialogue
    - Capacity and resources to engage in structured dialogue

# 3. Emerging lessons: anticipated challenges

## Partner countries

- Timing
- Context specific challenges
- Capacity



## Development Partners

- Data collection and validation
- Diversified delivery channels



### 3. Emerging lessons: new challenges

Structural shifts for SDGs implementation

- Development co-operation structures are in flux



Mechanisms through which the monitoring exercise has been conducted are changing

- Increased demand for support to conduct the exercise



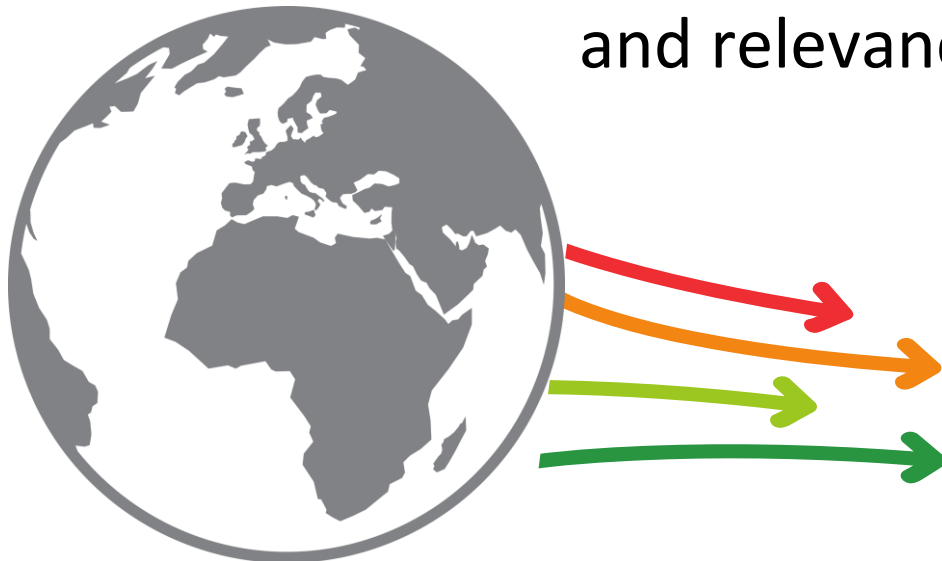
### 3. Emerging lessons: implications

#### Quality of engagement and data

- Recognition of spectrum of engaged countries, tailored support accordingly

#### Improving the Global Monitoring process

- How to best ensure feasibility, sustainability and relevance of the monitoring process?



## 4. Leveraging the monitoring results

➔ For the SLM and next GPEDC work plan

➔ For SDG follow-up and review

➔ At country level



# Guiding questions

- **At the SLM:** How will the Steering Committee harness the monitoring results for the content and substantive direction of the Senior-Level Meeting? And the next Global Partnership work programme?
- **For SDG follow-up and review:** How will Steering Committee member maximise the visibility and impact of the monitoring results? And ensure effective development co-operation and the monitoring process and results feature in VNRs?
- **Spurring collective action at country level:** What will Steering Committee members do to ensure that the monitoring results are acted on at country level?