Global Partnership Monitoring Reform

Background document for Session II: "The Global Partnership Monitoring Reform: Preparing for Endorsement and Roll-out"

23rd Steering Committee Meeting, 6-7 July 2022

This document is shared with Steering Committee members as background for discussion on the monitoring reform. Members are invited to:

1) Approve the revised monitoring framework and process

2) Approve the key metrics of the Kampala Principles assessment

3) Provide inputs on the monitoring-related commitments to be included in the Summit Outcome Document

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In December 2021, at its 22nd meeting, the Steering Committee reflected on key elements of the draft monitoring proposal, released by Co-Chairs in October 2021. Members agreed that technical work should proceed on the basis of that draft, to refine the proposals both for a revised framework and a strengthened process. A revised proposal for the monitoring process and framework (inclusive of a detailed technical annex) was circulated to Members and other stakeholders in May 2022.

The revised proposal is the product of an extensive, inclusive, and transparent consultation process[1], led by the Co-Chairs since 2020. This final draft is developed based on guidance[2] from the Steering Committee in its 22nd meeting. At that time, Members endorsed four ''focus areas'' of the revised framework. There was strong support from the majority of Members for a monitoring process organised with several ''waves'' of countries undertaking the exercise at different times within a global round. The revised proposal was developed in consideration of the feedback received from stakeholders[3] during the open virtual consultation on the draft proposal and further technical work and advice from experts on different areas of the framework. The revised proposal will also be subjected to a technical validation process at a multi-stakeholder in-person workshop, convened by the Co-Chairs, in the Republic of Benin from 14-16 June. At the 23rd meeting, Members will be apprised of any relevant strategic-level considerations which emerged from the discussions in Benin.

The upcoming 2022 Effective Development Co-operation Summit is the moment for cementing political commitment to implement the new monitoring proposal, with the resumption of the global monitoring exercise planned for 2023. At this 23rd Steering Committee meeting, Members are asked to approve the monitoring framework and process, based on the content outlined in this document. This decision by the Steering Committee is needed, at this time, in order to prepare the technical guidance to resume the exercise in 2023, as well as to prepare for its political launch at the Summit.

This document outlines the key areas for Steering Committee *decision*: on the monitoring framework (Part I) and process (Part II). Members' are also invited to approve the key metrics of the Kampala Principles assessment (Part III), as the basis to continue the technical work. Part IV invites Members' guidance on political commitments to the monitoring exercise to be included in the Summit Outcome Document and its annexes, as well as briefly outlining next steps following the 23rd meeting.

Part I. Strategic Validation of the Revised Monitoring <u>Framework</u>

As concerns the monitoring framework, **<u>Members are requested to approve</u> the revised framework, indicative of the main evidence it will generate:**

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[1] Since the monitoring reform was initiated in 2020, there have been extensive stakeholder consultations. A virtual survey in 2020 about the trade-offs related to making changes to the monitoring exercise resulted in 137 responses including 62 from partner countries (summary here). Later in 2020, there was a series of 9 consultations on the monitoring process (75 participants; summary here). The first half of 2021 saw a series of 19 consultations (169 participants; summary here). When the draft monitoring proposal was released in October 2021, a virtual consultation on the Knowledge Platform attracted 40 responses from stakeholders to the draft proposal. All of these consultations were inclusive of stakeholder and constituency groups. At the present time, the revised monitoring proposal has also been made publicly available on the GPEDC website and stakeholders' feedback is invited. The proposal will be subjected to a multi-stakeholder technical workshop in the Republic of Benin in June 2022.

[2] 22nd Steering Committee meeting summary.

[3] Document with responses to feedback from the [October-November 2021] virtual consultation on the draft monitoring proposal.

Table 1: The revised monitoring framework

Dimension	Component	
Collective accountability	**Whole-of-society approach to development**	Engagement and dialogue
		Parliamentary oversight
		Enabling environment for Civil Society Organisations
		Private sector engagement in development co-operation
	State and use of country systems	Planning
		Respect country's policy space – **SDG 17.15.1**
		Public financial management
		National budget
		Gender budgeting – **SDG 5.c.1**
		Accountability mechanisms
		Information management
		Procurement
	Transparency	Countries' action
		Development partners' action
	Leaving no one behind	Consultation
		Targets and results
		Data and statistics
		Targeted focus of private sector engagement

*(The right-most column spans the full table: **SDG 17.16.1**)*

The structure of the framework is comprised of two main elements:

► **Dimensions.** The four dimensions are the core blocks of the framework. They are the key thematic areas around which the content of the monitoring framework can be grouped. They are expected to be a clear and important - but not exclusive - way to generate distinct storylines from the results that will emerge. These four dimensions align very closely with the four ''focus areas'' endorsed by the Steering Committee in its 22nd meeting. Technical work undertaken since then was the basis for adjusting the language of the first dimension.[4]

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[4] The original focus area was ''collective accountability and a whole-of-society approach to development''. This has been changed, to reflect that behaviours which underpin collective accountability are actually captured across the entirety of the framework.

► **Components**[5]**.** The components are conceptual sub-groupings of evidence collected within each dimension, used to facilitate the narrative around the results emerging from each of the dimensions.[6]

The concept of collective accountability is shown as transversal across the framework. This recognises that various accountability actions and behaviours, taken by different actors, are interwoven across the framework. In this sense, the monitoring framework in its entirety represents a tool for collective accountability. In addition, as shown clearly, the framework *will continue to provide official data for three SDG indicators.*

The structure of the revised framework offers several improvements over the previous version. First, it conveys more clearly *what* the monitoring exercise collects evidence on and *what kind of results* it will produce. For any given dimension, or indeed for its underlying components, it is not claimed that the monitoring exercise will provide a comprehensive assessment of all aspects. But this framework shows *which* aspects the GPEDC *does* monitor. This new structure is consistent with similar measurements used by academia, national governments, and international organisations.[7]

In response to stakeholders' expectations[8], the revised framework **preserves comparability and continuity of trends** by retaining all past measurements, with the exception of the previous Indicator 3 on public-private dialogue which will be replaced by the Kampala Principles assessment. For reference, Annex I shows (between parentheses) the indicator numbers as they were defined through the 2018 monitoring round. Furthermore, data points (information captured from one or a few questions) contained within core measurement areas (indicators) were not visible in the simple representation of the previous framework[9]. These data points are given more prominence in the revised framework, as a way to more accurately reflect the scope and richness of the evidence that the monitoring exercise generates.

The core mandate of the Global Partnership monitoring exercise is to measure progress on stakeholders' commitments to the four principles of effective development co-operation. The revised framework will **continue to generate evidence which speaks to the four principles**. The previous framework attempted to illustrate a causal relationship between one principle and a sub-set of indicators. While this approach was appealingly simple, the logic was flawed: many of the underlying behaviours contribute to more than one principle.[10] Going forward, there will be a more flexible approach to using the evidence that emerges from the monitoring to report on how stakeholders are meeting their commitments to the four principles, by drawing on relevant data from *across the framework*.

As noted, the content of the revised framework retains existing measurement areas, with the exception of Indicator 3 which will be replaced by the **Kampala Principles assessment**. It also is strengthened through the introduction of, or additional emphasis on, several specific elements. These have been added, or further emphasised, to respond to stakeholder demands and previous guidance from the Steering Committee. For example, the framework now will generate explicit evidence on stakeholders' efforts to meet the pledge to leave no one behind (**LNOB**), and within this there is a **focus on data and statistical systems**. The framework also has a dimension on the **state and use of country systems,** which shows more clearly the

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[5] Neither the components (nor the dimensions) will be used to generate an index or summary score based on the information contained therein, but rather to facilitate the narrative around the results that emerge.

[6] The indicative *content* of each of the components, comprised of data points for which evidence is collected and results will be generated, is shown in Annex I of this document, for reference.

[7] For instance the multidimensional poverty index (MPI) of the Oxford Poverty and Human Initiative; UNICEF's Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis (MODA); and the World Bank's Statistical Framework for the Statistical Performance Indicators (SPI).

[8] Throughout the consultations, stakeholders were explicitly invited to suggest core measurement areas (existing indicators) to drop if they wished to see a leaner framework. No proposals were forthcoming and stakeholders voiced strong expectations for continued data collection on previous measurements. Therefore, the revised framework maintains all previous core measurements.

[9] The previous framework was composed of a heterogeneous mix of measurements, some of which were improperly defined as "indicators" and others hidden in the simple representation of the previous framework. Some of those measurements were improperly referred to as "indicators", although they did not correspond to a summary result.

[10] For example, in the previous framework, the indicators related to partner countries strengthening their national results frameworks, and development partners using country-led results frameworks, were associated with the principle of *Focus on Results*, but arguably are also strongly related to the principle of *Country Ownership.*

evidence generated by the monitoring exercise both on the state of [several] partner country systems, including but not limited to PFM systems, as well as on development partners' use of those systems. Another change is the emphasis on **transparency at country-level**, which had previously been complementary and is now elevated to a core component of the framework.

Part II. Strategic Validation of the Revised Monitoring <u>Process</u>

As concerns the monitoring process, <u>**Members are requested to approve**</u> **the revised monitoring process to be undertaken as a Global Rolling Round, with the global rounds extended to a four-year cycle.**

Global Rolling Rounds (GRR)
The Global Rolling Rounds are proposed, as opposed to 'open waves', for the following reasons:
- Addressing the challenges identified from previous monitoring rounds and during the reform requires an extended monitoring cycle, both at country and global levels. As such, this proposal **extends the global monitoring round to a four-year cycle**, which is in line with the current political cycle of the GPEDC, foreseeing a High-Level Meeting every four years.
- In turn, this four-year cycle allows partner countries more flexibility for when they participate. **No longer limited to a fixed calendar-year wave**, **countries can also decide how long they wish to take** to lead a more complete monitoring cycle that is inclusive of a follow-up phase. The flexibility on when to begin this country-level cycle also **provides the possibility to anchor and institutionalise it within other relevant country processes**.
- With a four-year cycle, the monitoring would **continue to generate global evidence**, which will be aggregated to inform global accountability moments such as High-Level Meetings. As countries would undertake the exercise at different moments, new data would be generated on an ongoing basis, allowing more regular updates on the state of effectiveness through new accountability tools and products.
- These changes reflect the consensus that the monitoring exercise must maintain its place as a **globally-recognised source of data to uphold effectiveness commitments**, while at the same time strengthening it to further support behaviour change, both at global and country levels. For these reasons, **it is now referred to as a Global Rolling Round (GRR)**, and no longer as "open waves".

Table 2: How the Global Rolling Round addresses challenges of past rounds

CHALLENGES FACED IN PREVIOUS ROUNDS	HOW THE GLOBAL ROLLING ROUND ADDRESSES THESE CHALLENGES
Lack of institutionalisation	Enables partner countries to **plan their participation in alignment with their own priorities, context, processes and development co-operation architecture**, including determining when and how they convene stakeholders to discuss, to collect data and to transition to action.
Lack of follow-up and action	Offers a scaled-up approach to the use of monitoring results to drive dialogue, accountability and action for strengthened country ownership, stronger partnerships, and required behaviour change. This entails **a distinct new phase of the monitoring process focused on the follow-up on monitoring results**. **Increased collective and stakeholder-specific accountability through more frequently available data** on the state of effective development co-operation will enhance the global visibility and usefulness of the exercise, and in turn bolster political momentum, strengthen collective accountability, facilitate peer learning, and inform behaviour and policy change. **Offers strengthened participation**. A wider range of stakeholders have entry points for their participation in the exercise, including in assessing **civil society effectiveness and enabling environment,** and the implementation of the **Kampala Principles on Effective Private Sector Engagement in**

	Development Co-operation.
Need for heavy remote structure and insufficient capacities for dedicated support	**Offers more tailored and diversified support and engagement structures.** **Allows the JST to provide more focused support** to those undertaking the exercise including to establish a customised calendar with adequate time for each country to complete the various phases of the exercise, as well as with tools, briefings, and guidance. **Offers stronger development partner engagement.** Flexible timeframes allows development partners at headquarters to better liaise with their counterparts at country level for reporting requests. Partner countries that would like support in undertaking the exercise can request that **a development partner champion** be nominated to provide such support. Countries undertaking the monitoring around a similar time will be advised by the JST of **peer-to-peer learning opportunities** (for countries in the same region or of similar development context).
Tight timeline	Offers partner countries **more flexibility on the frequency, timing and duration of the exercise**, with encouragement to undertake the exercise at least once during each four-year global round. This is instead of all countries having to do it at the same time, with limited scope for aligning with national processes and priorities. Instead of having six to seven months from the start of the process until final data submission, **countries will now have up to twelve months for these phases** of the exercise (should a country wish or need to take longer, they also can).

- In further seeking to strengthen accountability, action, as well as the global visibility and added value of the exercise, the monitoring proposal foresees **a number of products.** This would include:
    - o   Country results briefs
    - o   Development partner profiles
    - o   Annual summaries of results
    - o   Global progress reports aligned to the political cycle of the GPEDC
    - o   A new online dashboard covering progress in the monitoring exercise
    - o   Annual reporting of fresh data to global aggregates of the SDGs

    It is to be noted that production of these is dependent on: there being a GRR, where not all countries are engaged in the monitoring exercise at the same time; as well as on adequate core funding of the Joint Support Team.

- **A note on comparability of data:** The Global Rolling Round may mean that some countries will not be using the same reference year to report and there may be differences of one or two reporting years between countries. This will not affect the comparability of the data and will still allow for meaningful data aggregation for accountability among partners at country and global levels. This approach is common in many global reporting exercises, including on SDG indicators and other well-established global measurements (e.g. Human Development Index, Multi-dimensional Poverty Index). Furthermore, even in past monitoring rounds, there were variations in terms of fiscal years reported on within a round, as not all countries start and end their fiscal years at the same time[11]. In addition, some countries opted to report for a different fiscal year if they had more comprehensive

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[11] For example, the fiscal year does not start in January and end in December for all countries.

information for that year. Finally, differences in reporting year are inherent to exercises that – as is the case with the Global Partnership monitoring - assess structural elements and behaviours related to the implementation of commitments rather than co-operation volumes.[12] Results will therefore still be comparable over time and across countries or development partners without a loss of meaning.
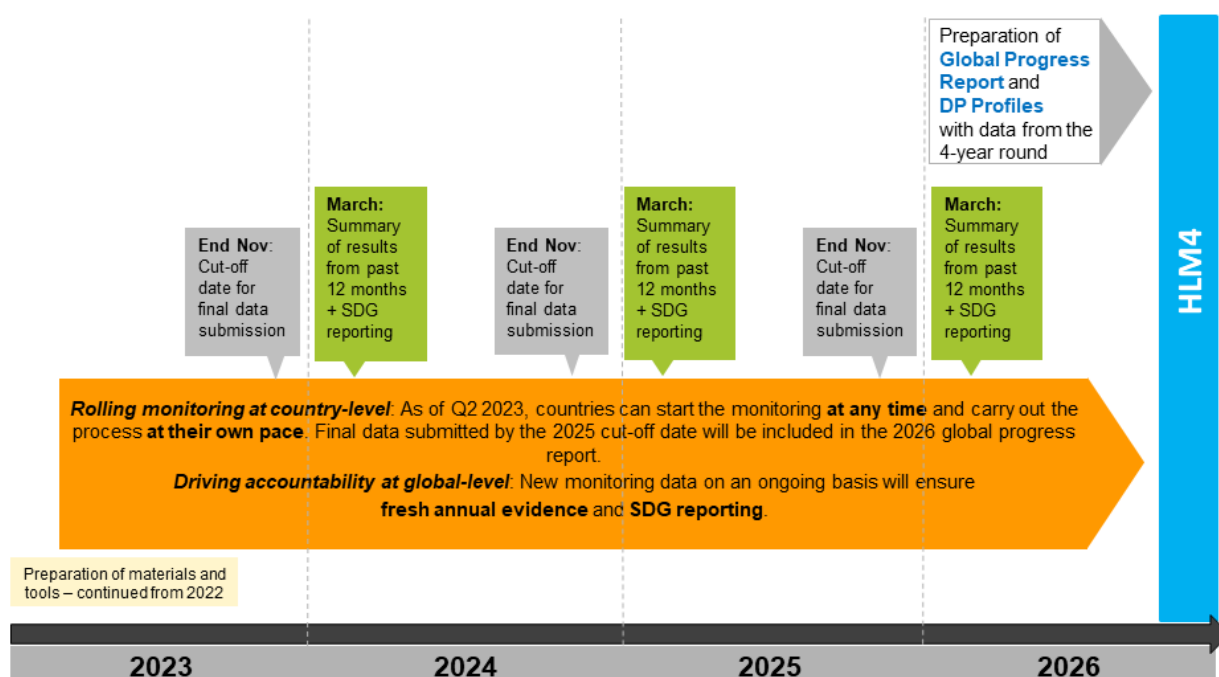

Figure 1: What the monitoring exercise looks like at global level

Global Rolling Rounds – a view from the country level

- At the country level, the revised monitoring process will focus on multi-stakeholder participation, data collection and dissemination of results, leading to a period of strategic reflection, dialogue and action for more effective development co-operation. This proposed process incorporates a country focus to facilitate participation across different contexts. All participating stakeholders will have specific roles and responsibilities to ensure a successful exercise.
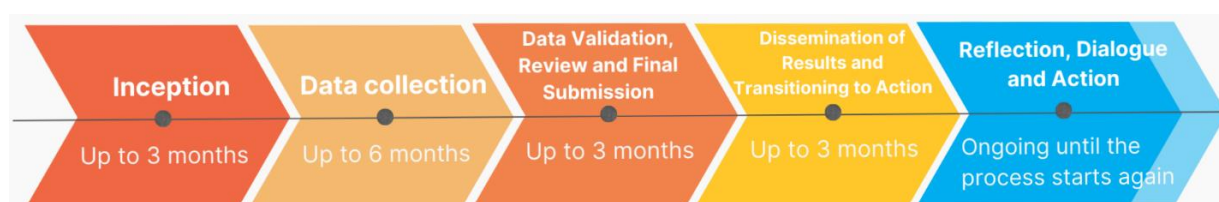

Figure 2: What the monitoring looks like at country level

- The "**inception phase"** has renewed emphasis and allows countries to plan the exercise's implementation in a manner which **builds political momentum and strengthens national**

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[12] In addition, for several elements of the framework, the reference year (the latest complete information available) is often different across countries. For example, when partner countries report on their national development plans and results frameworks, those strategies are likely to cover different timeframes (i.e. the latest national development strategy for Country A may cover the years 2020-2026 while the national development strategy for Country B may cover the years 2018-2025). For development partners, even if the reporting on the use of PFM systems may be based on amounts disbursed in different years across countries (maximum 1-2 year of margin within a round of 4 years), the aggregation of performance of development partners (for a given development partner or at global level for all development partners) remains valid and statistically meaningful as the assessment gives an indication of their behavior rather than comparing specific amounts disbursed to countries. Another example for partner countries is the assessment on the state/quality of PFM systems, which is based on the most recent assessment from PEFA, which is available for different years across countries.

ownership, while ensuring adequate time for each phase, linking with other relevant processes taking place in the country. It also aims to provide scope for all stakeholders to be engaged, to understand their role through supporting materials and to be fully prepared for the exercise.

- The **JST will guide and support the government in planning the timing of the different phases**, ensuring that country needs and priorities are reflected in a country-tailored calendar, and that it is linked to other relevant national processes, such as reviews of national development strategies. Similarly, the JST will provide countries with a global overview, including information on the relevant plans of other countries.

- Outside of what the JST can provide, the successful implementation of the revised monitoring process and its follow up will require **stronger engagement and support from Global Partnership leadership (Steering Committee members) and stakeholders**. This particularly applies to political mobilisation at country level, as well as to engage in and support partner country governments to lead Action Dialogues and their follow up.

- The other new feature at the country level is the **"reflection, dialogue and action phase"** which marks the shift from phases focused on producing monitoring results to a continuous process focused on action planning and implementation for more effective development co-operation. While the format of this phase will vary in line with country contexts, it should be **championed at high political level**, in order to mainstream effectiveness principles into development co-operation policies and practices, strengthen systems and support multi-stakeholder dialogue platforms.

- This phase will be a **continuous process**, as opposed to a one-off discussion. Furthermore, it will involve **inclusive and multi-stakeholder engagement to generate behaviour change**, be informed by monitoring results, be linked to relevant national processes and issues, and be focused on action planning and implementation.

- This action-oriented phase will require **strong country leadership and investment by development partners and other stakeholders at the country level**. The **JST will provide light virtual advisory support** to help countries reflect on the results and conceptualise dialogue and plan action in a way that builds on existing national processes and development co-operation/partnership architecture, including through working closely with the UN development system.

Proposed decision points:

- *Members agree with the revised monitoring framework*

- *Members agree with the revised monitoring process*

Part III. Key Metrics of the Kampala Principles Assessment

<u>**Members are requested to approve**</u> **the key metrics of the Kampala Principles assessment,** as the basis for further technical work moving forward.

In its 21st meeting, in July 2021, the Steering Committee agreed to include an assessment of the Kampala Principles for Private Sector Engagement (PSE) in Development Co-operation as one of the "contours" of the revised framework. A technical paper, developed based on inputs received from stakeholders during consultations[13], was circulated widely, as part of the draft monitoring proposal released in October 2021. The scope and approach of the Kampala Principles assessment has subsequently been further refined, based on additional consultations with PSE experts, into: (1) the key metrics against which evidence will be generated, and (2) a draft set of assessment questions[14], for each of the five stakeholder groups which will

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[13] Consultations were carried out ahead of the 21st Steering Committee meeting with members of the GPEDC's [multi-stakeholder] PSE Working Group and Business Leader Caucus (May 2021), and with a number of additional experts on private sector engagement, to agree on a set of parameters on which the draft assessment was developed.
[14] The full set of draft assessment questions are found in <u>Annex III</u> of the revised monitoring proposal.

be invited to report to the assessment[15].

In addition, the draft assessment was circulated to members of the multi-stakeholder PSE Working Group (Action Area 2.1) and Business Leader Caucus (BLC) in May 2022 for initial inputs; and shared with participants ahead of the technical workshop in Benin, where a dedicated session will take place to invite feedback. Looking ahead, virtual focus groups with stakeholders, in the second half of 2022, will help to 'stress-test' and finalise the assessment questions. Members of the PSE Working Group and the BLC, as well as relevant PSE experts, will also be kept informed and invited to input to the work at appropriate intervals. Furthermore, the initial rollout of this new assessment in 2023, as part of the overall monitoring exercise, will be framed as a soft roll-out, such that further refinement can be considered, based on the initial experiences of implementation.

The assessment will be an integral part of the GPEDC monitoring exercise. As agreed in the 21st Steering Committee, it will integrate and replace the framework's Indicator 3, which measured the quality of public-private dialogue. It will, as such, be a more comprehensive assessment of effective private sector engagement in development co-operation – looking beyond public-private dialogue to measure *how to engage effectively with the private sector as part of development co-operation.* As it focuses on the practicalities of partnerships with the private sector, it is unique and focuses on issues not covered in any other global monitoring exercise, notably how private sector engagement explicitly benefits those who are furthest behind.

Figure 3: The Kampala Principles

The assessment will prioritise **a small number of metrics** that reflect the essence of the five Kampala Principles (*KPs)*, including:

- **The prevalence of PSE at the country level** – whether development partners engage the private sector in their development co-operation, the type of private sector engaged, and modalities used – *KPs 1-5*
- **Awareness among stakeholders of the key conditions that make PSE more effective** – *KPs 1-5*
- **The state of PSE policies -** whether development partners and partner country governments use policies/strategies/results frameworks to articulate objectives and goals for PSE – *KPs 1 and 5*
- Whether an **inclusive dialogue on PSE in development co-operation is taking place at national and program levels in countries as well as its quality** – *KPs 3 and 5*

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[15] These are partner country governments, representatives of the business community, trade unions (which already reported to the previous Indicator 3), as well as development partners and civil society organisations.

- **Whether PSE partnerships are designed with a clear business case in mind, a clear perspective on sustainable results, and a credible effort to target those who are furthest behind**– *KPs 2 and 5*
- **The transparency and accountability arrangements in place** – *KPs 2 and 4*
- **The degree to which the private sector considers it easy to partner with other stakeholders at country level and is aware of PSE opportunities** - *KPs 1-5*

These key metrics have been proposed to respond to expectations and inputs from stakeholders, received during consultations conducted during the monitoring reform.

Questions for discussion:

- *Do you have any objections to the key metrics of the Kampala Principles assessment? If so, what would need to be adjusted in your view?*

Part IV. Next Steps: Towards the 2022 Summit and resumption of monitoring in 2023

The Co-Chairs, who have led the reform since it was initiated in 2020, will steer the final phase of garnering political support for the new proposal in the lead-up to the Summit in December. They will rely on Members, together with their networks and constituencies, to support them in ensuring political support for the proposal, referring to the Steering Committee's [invited] approval of the revised framework and process in this 23rd meeting. Partner countries, who lead the monitoring exercise, will be invited to express their interest in starting the monitoring following the Summit. A strong show of partner country commitment, by the time of the Summit, to participate in the exercise when it resumes will be in itself a meaningful endorsement of the success of the reform, and an important way to maintain momentum going forward.

As the leadership of the Global Partnership lays the ground for political buy-in to the new monitoring proposal, the Co-Chairs will also continue to guide the JST as they complete the technical work on the revised framework and process, in preparation for resumption of the exercise in 2023. The JST will continue engaging with stakeholders and experts, as it considers and addresses any final technical-level inputs that may be raised. The political culmination of the monitoring reform will be at the Summit. **Box 1 provides an initial framing of potential monitoring-related commitments to be featured in the Summit's Outcome Document.** Members are invited to share their reactions and any additional suggestions, in order to advance on the framing of these commitments for inclusion in the Outcome Document.

Box 1: Potential monitoring-related content for the Summit Outcome Document and its [monitoring] annex – for Members' feedback

For potential inclusion *in the main text of the Outcome Document*:

- Opportunity for stakeholders to engage in the reformed monitoring exercise, to contribute to generating fresh evidence on development effectiveness, as the basis for dialogue and action
- Commitment of all actors to engage in the monitoring exercise

For potential inclusion *in the [monitoring] annex of the Outcome Document*:

Reference to:
- …the continued mandate of the monitoring exercise to track progress on effectiveness commitments against the four principles
- …the just-completed reform, initiated and led by the Co-Chairs in order that the flagship exercise will more fully fulfil its original vision, while better driving accountability for commitments and meeting the needs and expectations of stakeholders
- …the key strategic [new] aspects of the monitoring process: it will remain a global exercise with each round culminating in a reflection at the global political moments of the GPEDC (HLMs); it will enable better institutionalisation into country-level processes; it will be organised to allow for a more complete cycle which includes a focus on action on results
- …the key strategic [new] aspects of the monitoring framework: it will continue to collect evidence on core measurement areas which allows for continuity of results over time; it will also generate evidence on important new areas which are relevant to effectiveness

Commitment to:
- [by partner countries] …to lead the exercise at least once during every global round, including the phase of dialogue and implementation of actions to follow up on results
- [by development partners] …to actively engage and report data to the monitoring exercise for partner countries which participate; to support partner countries to lead the exercise; to reflect and take action on results
- [other stakeholders]… to actively engage and report data to the monitoring exercise for partner countries which participate; to support partner countries to lead the exercise; to reflect and take action on results

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Questions for Discussion

- *What challenges do you foresee in securing political support for the new monitoring proposal in the lead-up to the Summit? What actions will you take to mitigate them?*

- *Do you agree that the commitments outlined in Box 1 should feature in the Summit Outcome Document? What additional commitments would you also like to see featured?*

Annex I: For reference - Global Partnership monitoring framework – [indicative] detailed version

The following table provides additional details and information on the content of the revised monitoring framework. Key features of the table include:

- **Previous indicators (by number) are highlighted in bold** for easy identification and to emphasise that **all indicators have been retained**, with the **exception of Indicator 3** (public-private dialogue), which will be replaced by the Kampala Principles assessment;
- In the "Content" column, core data is shown as un-italicised; complementary data is shown as *italicised/lighter grey* font, and data collected at global level through existing measurements is shown in blue font.

	Dimension	Component	Content	
Collective accountability	**Whole-of-society approach to development**	Engagement and dialogue	• Countries and development partners engage a diversity of stakeholders in the preparation of their national development strategies • Countries include a diversity of stakeholders in: dialogues on development priorities and results [based on national development strategies/progress reports]; joint accountability assessments towards targets for development co-operation	**17.16.1**
		Parliamentary oversight	• Countries regularly provide information on development co-operation to parliaments • Development co-operation is recorded on national budget (**Indicator 6**)	

		CSO enabling environment	• CSOs report improvement to their enabling environment due to (**Indicator 2**):
			  o the government
			  o development partners
			  o their own effectiveness
			
			- *Partner country governments, CSOs and development partners participate in an inclusive dialogue to assess civil society enabling environment; philanthropic organisations and trade unions are consulted as part of this reporting process*	

		Private sector engagement	[content to emerge from the **Kampala Principles assessment, which replaces Indicator 3**]: • Countries, development partners, private sector businesses, trade unions and CSOs work together through multi-stakeholder dialogues to design more transparent, inclusive and effective partnerships through private sector engagement in development co-operation • Countries have a policy framework that builds on a consultative process with relevant stakeholders and articulates the envisaged role of private sector in development co-operation • Engagement of private sector in partnerships in development co-operation is facilitated by countries and development partners	

	State and use of country systems	Planning	- Countries have quality national development strategies and results frameworks (**Indicator 1b**) - Sector and sub-national strategies are linked to the national development strategy - Countries and development partners include SDGs in their national development strategies and country-level strategies - *Development partners support strengthening of country development planning capacity*	
		Respect country's policy space	- Development partners use country-owned results frameworks and planning tools for developing their country-level interventions (**Indicator 1a**) **SDG 17.15.1** - Objectives - Results indicators - Data and statistics - *Main reasons for limited/no use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by development partners*	
		Public financial management	- Countries have quality public financial management (PFM) systems (PEFA) (**Indicator 9a**) - Countries strengthen their PFM systems (**Indicator 9a**) - Development partners use PFM systems when channelling funding to the public sector (**Indicator 9b**) - *Development partners country's strategies include: agreements [with government] on the use of PFM systems; support to strengthen PFM systems* - *Main reasons for limited/no use of PFM systems by development partners* - *Funding disbursed to the public sector as proportion of total funding to the country*	
		National budget	- Development co-operation is predictable (**Indicators 5a and 5b**) - Development co-operation is recorded on national budget (**Indicator 6**) - *Main reasons for low predictability of funding*	
		Gender budgeting	Countries have systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment (**Indicator 8**) – **SDG 5.c.1**	

		Accountability mechanisms	• Countries have inclusive, regular, transparent, result-focused accountability mechanisms, captured in a policy framework (**Indicator 7**) - *Countries' development co-operation policies indicate preferences for modality of support by development partners (e.g. budget support, public sector support)* - *Countries use results of accountability assessments to inform discussion at national development co-operation/partnership fora and/or for adopting joint actions* - *Development partners country's strategies include agreements [with government] on preferred co-operation modalities*	
		Information management	• Countries have information management systems for development co-operation • Development partners report to these information management systems - *Development partners support strengthening country information management systems for development co-operation*	
		Procurement	• Aid is untied (**Indicator 10**)	
	Transparency	Countries' action	• Countries make publicly available: o information on development co-operation, national development plans and their progress reports o results of joint assessments towards targets for development co-operation	
		Development partners' action	• Development partners: o report to global systems and standards (OECD-CRS, OECD-FSS, IATI) (**Indicator 4**) o make publicly available their country-level strategies	
	LNOB	Consultation	• Countries and development partners engage representatives of vulnerable and marginalised groups in the preparation of their national development strategies and country-level strategies • Countries include representatives of vulnerable and marginalised groups in: dialogue on development priorities and results [based on national development strategies/progress reports]; joint assessments towards targets for development co-operation	

			Targets and results	- National development strategies and development partners country-level strategies include development priorities for vulnerable and marginalised groups - National development strategies include disaggregated targets and results indicators - Development partners use distributional analysis to define targets and results indicators for the beneficiaries of their interventions *- Countries have in place systems to track and make public budget allocations for vulnerable groups of the population (e.g. for the poorest, youth and children, the elderly)* *- Development partners country-level strategies include support to increase the capacity of vulnerable and marginalised groups to organise and represent themselves*	
			Data and statistics	- Data-based assessments inform national development plans/ development partners country-level strategies - Disaggregated data and statistics are available to monitor progress on targets and results indicators	
			Targeted focus of private sector engagement	- National development co-operation strategies articulate how private sector should be engaged in development co-operation to specifically target vulnerable and marginalised groups - PSE projects are designed to explicitly target groups of the population who are at risk of being left behind	