

Institutionalization of the Global Partnership Monitoring Exercise

This is a non-exhaustive working document, aimed at supporting National Coordinators and other stakeholders, by providing examples as to how the Global Partnership monitoring exercise can be institutionalized (or anchored) at country level within national systems, processes, and priorities and how its results substantiate sustainable development efforts.

Many partner countries **integrate** the agenda of the Global Partnership monitoring exercise into **existing nationally led development co-operation structures**.

Partner countries have used the results from Global Partnership monitoring rounds in the **development of national development co-operations strategies**.

Policymakers in partner countries have embedded measurements of the monitoring framework into **country-specific tools** to **track progress** on the effectiveness of development co-operation.

This has allowed to **identify solutions and challenges** in **formulating evidence-based actions** to further enhance the effectiveness of development co-operation.

Many partner country governments take advantage of the **inclusive multi-stakeholder nature** of the monitoring exercise to enrich their **dialogue with all development actors**.

Integration of the monitoring exercise into existing structures at country level

- **Nepal** formally launched its participation in the fourth Global Partnership monitoring round during one of its regular Multi-Stakeholder Development Dialogues.
- Similarly, **Haiti** is preparing to hold its **high-level kick-off meeting** for the current monitoring round during the upcoming **Aid Effectiveness Committee meeting** (“Comité d’Efficacité de l’Aide”), which unites various ministers with all relevant development actors.
- **Burkina Faso** is planning to rely on the Troika, an organ representing development partners in the country, to facilitate the engagement of these stakeholders during the monitoring exercise.

Resource for the development of new national development co-operation strategies

- **Kenya** has embedded several Global Partnership measurements in the Effective Development Cooperation Strategic Plan 2018-2022. Tracking progress on these measurements is used as a key tool to uphold the effectiveness principles and accelerate the implementation of the Third Medium-Term Plan and Vision 2030 in Kenya.
- As part of the renewal of **Peru’s international co-operation policy**, the results from the previous monitoring exercise were taken as a point of reference guiding the design of the new policy.
- **Nepal** is planning to use findings from the ongoing Global Partnership monitoring round to feed into a range of national strategies and policies, including future reviews of the **International Development Cooperation Policy** and related guidance, revisions to **National Development Plans**, and anticipated updates to the **Development Finance Assessment**.
- **Honduras** aims to identify key inputs from the ongoing monitoring round to inform the design of its new **national development cooperation policy with a gender focus**.
- **Tonga** foresees making use of the results from the Global Partnership monitoring to formulate an **aid management policy**.

Country-specific tools to track progress on the effectiveness of development co-operation

- **Cambodia** has embedded Global Partnership measurements in the **national results framework of the Development Cooperation and Partnerships Strategy** (→ use of country results, use of the country's PFM systems, aid on budget, and annual & medium-term predictability). The partner country **monitors** these measurements through its **Aid Information Management System (the ODA database)**, links these co-operation resources to thematic development priorities, and reports annually on progress.
- **Rwanda** has embedded several Global Partnership measurements in the **Donor Performance Assessment Framework**, a tool to manage different assistance flows effectively. The Framework relies on donors self-reporting at project level, government institutions provide complementary inputs.

Reviews and evaluations to identify successes and challenges of development co-operation

- **Lao PDR's mid-term review of the implementation of the Vientiane Declaration Country Action Plan (2015-2025)** is based on various monitoring and survey reports, including the Global Partnership monitoring exercise. Global Partnership monitoring results from the 2018 round fed into this analysis and informed the implementation of the 9th National Socio-Economic Development Plan 2021-2025.
- **Nepal's** Global Partnership monitoring results on predictability and use of country systems by development partners were cited in the country's **2019/20 Development Co-operation Report**.
- More than 20 partner countries, such as **Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Dominican Republic, Palau, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Senegal, Tonga, and Uganda** referenced the Global Partnership monitoring results in their **Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)**.

Inclusive multi-stakeholder nature of the monitoring process

- On the basis of a previous monitoring round, **Honduras** convened a **Forum on the Effectiveness of Cooperation for Sustainable Development**. During this multi-stakeholder dialogue, government representatives, development partners, private sector representatives, academics, and civil society representatives agreed on a roadmap, setting out concrete steps forward for all the involved stakeholders in the implementation of the effectiveness agenda at country level. They have since periodically gathered for two subsequent fora in **2021** and **2022**.
- Catalysed by **Egypt's** participation in previous Global Partnership monitoring rounds, the Ministry for International Cooperation launched a participatory **multi-stakeholder platform on "Global Partnerships for Effective Development Cooperation"** in April 2020. They have since led several participatory multi-stakeholder platforms, focusing on various areas such as the health sector, public enterprises, transportation, rural and agricultural development and gender quality, and monitoring progress in the implementation of projects.
- The Ministry of Finance of **Nepal** envisages strengthening its national development financing framework through the development of an **Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF)**. In order to ensure an inclusive and sustainable framework, they plan to make use of the multi-stakeholder consultations from the Global Partnership monitoring.