

## KOICA 2023 GPEDC Learning and Accelerating Programme

### "Better partnerships for better results: National Co-ordinators training for the GPEDC 2023-2026 Monitoring Round"

#### Background paper for Module 2: Introduction to the monitoring exercise and overview of the process

The Global Partnership monitoring exercise is the main source of evidence to track progress and take action on stakeholders' commitments and shared principles of effective development co-operation. The monitoring brings stakeholders together for dialogue and action at the country level, and generates a global evidence base to inform stakeholders' actions at global level. This module will provide an introduction to the monitoring exercise, with attention to key features which have persisted over time, as well as give an overview of how the monitoring process is envisioned during the 4<sup>th</sup> round, both at country and global levels. The module is organised in two (2) segments, as follows:

- 1) Introduction to the GPEDC monitoring exercise
- 2) Overview of the monitoring process

#### 1) Introduction to the GPEDC monitoring exercise

##### *Format*

Exposition from Joint Support Team, followed by an interactive element where participants will share perspectives on the value of the monitoring exercise in their respective country contexts and rationale for joining the 4<sup>th</sup> monitoring round.

##### *Background*

The monitoring exercise is the flagship instrument of the GPEDC. Since 2013, the Global Partnership has tracked progress towards the effectiveness principles, and it is the recognised source of data and evidence on upholding effectiveness commitments. This includes commitments made in the [Busan Partnership Agreement](#) and other effectiveness fora. The exercise also generates data on SDG targets 17.15.1, 17.16.1 and 5.c.1.

The original monitoring framework was developed by the Post-Busan Interim Group in 2012. It was comprised of indicators from the 2005 [Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness](#) that were identified as particularly important by developing countries, together with indicators introduced in 2012 that aimed to capture the broader dimensions of the Busan Partnership Agreement.

In the 2012 proposal of the Post-Busan Interim Group, **the purpose of the monitoring was articulated as twofold: to (1) support accountability for the implementation of the Busan commitments and actions by providing a snapshot of progress at the international level; and (2) stimulate broad-based dialogue at both the country and international levels on how to improve the effectiveness of development co-operation. Both these objectives contribute to the overall aim of driving behaviour change that in turn**

**contributes to better development results.** The monitoring is intended to complement and build on existing country-level efforts around effectiveness and mutual accountability, providing a global reference point for negotiating more detailed and relevant in-country frameworks. The proposal of the Post-Busan Interim Group also envisaged that country-level evidence would be generated on a rolling basis, rather than at one moment in time.

As such, the monitoring is a critical tool for global accountability and political momentum around effective development co-operation and provides results to follow-up on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as well as the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development.

The Global Partnership monitoring has always been understood as a living exercise, with regular adjustments and adaptation needed to ensure it delivers on its original promise while meeting the evolving needs of its stakeholders. For example, in response to the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the AAAA, in 2015 the GPEDC Steering Committee agreed on the need to refine the monitoring *framework* ahead of the 3<sup>rd</sup> monitoring round. More recently, GPEDC Co-Chairs guided a comprehensive reform of the monitoring exercise (encompassing both the *framework* and the *process*) between 2020 and 2022. This new monitoring exercise was endorsed at the Geneva Summit in 2022. The Summit also launched the 4<sup>th</sup> monitoring round, which is taking place between 2023-2026.

This session will provide an opportunity for participants to situate the monitoring exercise in its historical context and reflect on its vision, objectives, and key characteristics, which will be summarised in a presentation by the Joint Support Team. Participants will then be invited to interact with each other around the following guiding questions:

- *What the main reasons your country decided to join the 4<sup>th</sup> monitoring round?*
- *Which key features of the monitoring exercise are most important in your country context, and why?*

#### *Resources*

[Technical Guide for National Co-ordinators and Other Participants](#) (pages 5-8)

[Flyer on the 4<sup>th</sup> Monitoring Round](#)

[Information about past GPEDC monitoring rounds](#)

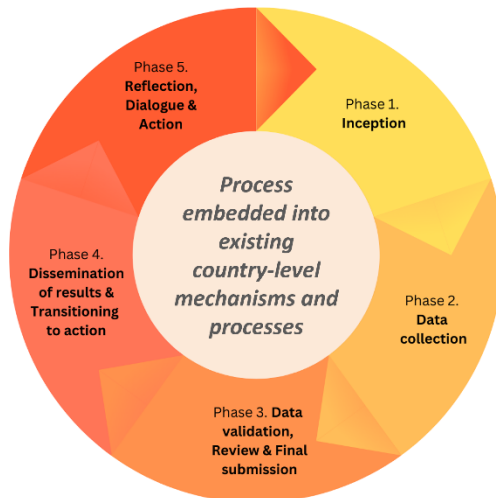
## **2) Overview of the monitoring process**

### *Format*

Exposition from Joint Support Team, complemented by Co-Chair perspectives on the political orientation of the exercise at country level. This will be followed by reflections from the floor by countries which have already embarked on the inception phase, and an opportunity for questions and discussion in plenary.

## Background

This session will provide an overview of the monitoring process, both in terms of the phases at the country level, as well as how the 4<sup>th</sup> monitoring round is organised at the global level. This overview will provide a basis for more detailed exploration and discussions during subsequent modules of the workshop.



The GPEDC monitoring process focuses 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. **At the country level**, the exercise is organised in five phases. Phases 1-3 concern preparation and data collection. Phases 4-5 focus on an action-oriented process that can help institutionalise effectiveness through concrete actions and dialogue based on the monitoring results which emerge from the data collected.

Partner country governments have the flexibility to decide when to start the process and can determine its duration. This timing and duration of the exercise are decided by the country undertaking the exercise and subsequently set out in a tailored road map. All participants have specific roles and responsibilities to ensure the exercise is a success.

**At the global level**, the monitoring is organised in four-year cycles (called “Global Rolling Rounds”). Each round culminates with a Global Partnership High-Level Meeting, where a global report presents evidence on the state of effectiveness based on data collected from all participating countries and development partners over the four years.

## Resources

[Technical Guide for National Co-ordinators and Other Participants](#) (pages 13-26)