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 3: Fundamentals of the monitoring framework

The monitoring framework of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC) is the instrument through which the GPEDC measures progress on stakeholders’ commitments to the four effectiveness principles. This module aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the Monitoring Framework, covering its dimensions and components, measurements, data collection and review process and tool, and the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders in these phases of the exercise. Participants are highly encouraged to review relevant sections of the 2023-2026 Monitoring Guide in advance of the LAP, and bring their questions to the training. The module is organised in six (6) segments, as follows:

1) Overview of the monitoring framework
2) Deep dive on CSO Enabling Environment Assessment
3) Data collection – challenges and solutions
4) Deep dive on Kampala Principles Assessment (KPA)
5) The new Online Reporting Tool (ORT) and focal points to be identified for data collection
6) Monitoring results and products

1) Overview of the monitoring framework

Format
Exposition from Joint Support Team interspersed with three separate moments for questions from participants and answers in plenary.

Background
The monitoring framework promotes collective accountability through the lens of the four effectiveness principles by measuring progress around four dimensions: 1) Whole-of-society [approach to development] 2) State and use of country systems; 3) Transparency; 4) Leaving no one behind. These dimensions are the key thematic areas around which the content of the monitoring framework is organised. The snapshot of the framework conveys what the monitoring exercise collects evidence on and what kind of results it produces.
In this session, participants will gain comprehensive insights into the framework, encompassing its dimensions, components, and key measurements, including the three SDG indicators embedded in the framework namely 5.c.1, 17.15.1, 17.16.1. Furthermore, participants will be provided with a deeper understanding of the elements of the questionnaire, shedding light on the roles various stakeholders play in the data collection process.

This session will also introduce the questionnaire adapted for countries facing conflict or in fragile situations, which has been developed in recognition of the greater complexity in implementing effectiveness commitments in such contexts.

**Resources**
- Technical Guide for National Co-ordinators and Other Participants (pages 6-7, 27-43)
- GPEDC Monitoring Questionnaire
- GPEDC Monitoring Questionnaire (Fragility Adaptation)

2) Deep dive on CSO Enabling Environment Assessment (EEA)

**Format**

Exposition from a representative of the Civil Society Partnership for Development Effectiveness (CPDE), followed by questions and answers in plenary.
Background

The political, financial, legal and policy context in which CSOs work, as well as how these development actors organise themselves and work with governments and development partners, profoundly affects their development effectiveness and contributions to achieve development results. The monitoring framework includes an assessment to capture governments’, CSOs’ and development partners’ perception of the environment in which CSOs operate in partner countries. The information is collected through a dialogue with CSOs and development partners, who are expected to consult widely within their constituencies to provide representative views, with CSOs expected to also consult trade unions and domestic philanthropic organisations.

In this session, attendees will gain insights into the content of the four modules that constitute the CSO Enabling Environment Assessment. There will be emphasis on the importance of fostering an inclusive and representative dialogue when reporting on this crucial component of the framework. Additionally, this segment will delve into illustrative examples from previous rounds where countries successfully engaged in inclusive reporting for this assessment.

Resources

Technical Guide for National Co-ordinators and Other Participants (pages 21-22, 33)
GPEDC Monitoring Questionnaire (pages 25-30)
Guidance for Civil Society Organisations

3) Data collection – challenges and solutions

Format

Interactive session where participants are divided in working groups and – focusing on the content of the framework illustrated in previous segments - discuss their impressions of the data collection and any anticipated challenges.

Background

Some elements of the framework require internal coordination between government offices (e.g. gender policies, budget office, national statistical office). Other elements require inclusive and representative dialogue with different stakeholder groups. Divided in working groups, participants will exchange on expected challenges to collect data on various elements of the framework, guided by the following questions:

- What are the measurements that you find simple to report on?
- What are the measurements that you find most challenging to report on and why?
  - Are the measurements conceptually complex or difficult to interpret correctly?
  - Are there resource limitations (coordination, availability of information to your government) that hinder your ability to report?
- What strategies and solutions do you envisage to overcome challenges?
  - Can you share examples of solutions/practices that have helped your government overcome challenges in reporting on these measurements in past rounds?

Resources

GPEDC Monitoring Questionnaire
Deep dive on the Kampala Principles Assessment (KPA)

Format

Exposition from Joint Support Team followed by questions and answers in plenary.

Background

The private sector has long been identified as a key stakeholder in helping achieve the 2030 Agenda. The Kampala Principles Assessment (KPA) is an integral component of the monitoring framework and collects evidence on Private Sector Engagement in Development Co-operation (PSE in DC). The overall objective of the assessment is to gather evidence at the country level on whether the “building blocks” are in place for effective engagement of the private sector in development co-operation. The assessment generates evidence on four key metrics. It examines the state of policies to foster PSE in development co-operation; whether PSE country-level dialogues are inclusive, discuss relevant issues and lead to action; whether PSE partnerships are delivering development outcomes and are transparent and accountable; and the opportunities for improvement to facilitate PSE partnerships at country level. This evidence will support inclusive, multi-stakeholder dialogue and inform actions at policy, programming and operational levels for effective PSE in development co-operation. The table below illustrates the four key metrics of the KPA:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key metric</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
<th>Kampala Principle addressed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Key Metric 1: The state of policies on private sector engagement (PSE) in development co-operation</td>
<td>Assesses partner countries’ and development partners’ PSE-related strategies and policies, including their rationale, priorities (including vis-à-vis vulnerable and marginalised groups) and the inclusiveness of the processes to develop the strategies/policies.</td>
<td>1, 2, 3 and 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key Metric 2: Inclusive dialogue on private sector engagement in development co-operation</td>
<td>Tracks dialogues on PSE in development co-operation at the country level, and assesses whether these are inclusive, topically relevant and lead to joint collaboration.</td>
<td>3, 4 and 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key Metric 3: The quality of private sector engagement in development co-operation</td>
<td>Compares and contrasts stakeholders’ views on the contribution of PSE to development results and the extent to which results are transparent and support collective accountability.</td>
<td>2, 4 and 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key Metric 4: The ease of partnering in private sector engagement in development co-operation</td>
<td>Assesses the different stakeholders’ perceptions of the ease of partnering in private sector partnerships in development co-operation, enabling stakeholders to identify improvements to facilitate these partnerships.</td>
<td>1 and 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During this segment, participants will acquire a comprehensive grasp of the KPA, digging into its overarching vision and its significance to the five key stakeholder groups responsible for reporting under the KPA framework, namely, government, development partners, civil society, trade unions, and the private sector.
5) The new Online Reporting Tool (ORT) and focal points to be identified for data collection

Format
Exposition from the Joint Support Team, intervention by one country which has already used the ORT, followed by questions and answers in plenary.

Background
Starting from the 2023-2026 monitoring round, a new Online Reporting Tool (ORT) is used to facilitate phases 2 (data collection) and 3 (review and final submission) of the monitoring exercise. This is a user-friendly online tool available in English, French and Spanish, developed to streamline the collection and reporting of data by National Co-ordinators, development partners and other stakeholder focal points with a reporting role. In this segment, participants will be introduced to the key features and functions of the new ORT. They will also see how National Co-ordinators will use it to report government data as well as to coordinate data collection from other actors involved in the exercise (development partners, CSOs and actors reporting on the KPA). The segment will also look at the decisions and steps that need to be taken by the National Co-ordinator prior to using the ORT, including as related to the identification of specific focal points who have a role in data reporting.

Resources
Technical Guide for National Co-ordinators and Other Participants (pages 19-23)

6) Monitoring results and products

Format
Exposition from the Joint Support Team followed by question and answers in plenary.

Background
Following the submission of the country’s final data by the National Co-ordinator, the Joint Support Team closes and collates the data to allow for aggregation and analysis. Subsequently, the Joint Support Team produces and shares with the National Co-ordinator: 1) an Excel file containing key results for the country and their underlying raw data; 2) a country results brief, which provides a user-friendly overview of the country’s results. During this segment, participants will learn about the results products produced by the
Joint Support Team. This includes information about the timing for their production and the pivotal role of the National Co-ordinator to disseminate the results to all relevant stakeholders, and encourage them to reflect on these results in preparation for dialogue. The segment will also include examples of results from past country profiles.

Resources
Country profiles from previous rounds (for reference)