KOICA 2023 GPEDC Learning and Accelerating Programme
“Better partnerships for better results: National Coordinators training for the GPEDC 2023-2026 Monitoring Round”

Background paper for Module 4: Stakeholder engagement and institutionalization

Implementing the Global Partnership Monitoring is a multi-stakeholder exercise. It calls for engagement with different stakeholders involved in the development co-operation landscape in the country level, which means in itself the monitoring exercise is a trust and relationship building process. Engaging diverse stakeholders throughout the process can cultivate a sense of ownership within the country’s development co-operation initiatives and strengthen transparency and accountability amongst all actors. This module will provide opportunities for the National Co-ordinators to consider a strategy and develop messages to ensure inclusive stakeholder participation in the monitoring exercise in their country, and to identify institutional features and milestones to which the monitoring can contribute. The module is organized as follows:

1. Stakeholder engagement ideas and discussion
2. Institutionalization ideas and discussion

1. Stakeholder engagement ideas and discussion

Format

The Joint Support Team will provide a short presentation of the materials and messaging developed for multistakeholder engagement as part of the monitoring exercise. Afterwards, representatives of the Non-Executive constituency of the GPEDC will be invited to make a 15-minute presentation on the importance of multistakeholder engagement for implementation of the 2030 Agenda and strengthening country ownership in the monitoring exercise.

There will be an individual exercise, where participants will be invited to identify country representatives for each type of stakeholder group and envision actions and messages to engage them in the exercise. At the end of the individual exercise, participants will be invited to share the value proposition messages with the rest of the group. Representatives of the Non-Executive constituency will be called in to comment as appropriate.

Background

- *WHY engage other stakeholders?* As set out in the 2030 Agenda, achieving sustainable development requires concerted efforts by all actors in society. As stressed by the effectiveness principles, inclusion is a shared goal that demands collective efforts. The monitoring exercise fosters accountability amongst all actors (national government, development partners, CSOs, trade unions, etc) for their commitments to deliver long-term results at the country level.
WHO to engage? Led by the national government, the Global Partnership monitoring requires the following development actors to be actively engaged:

- **Development partners**: refer to official agencies, or their executive agencies, that provide development co-operation. This includes Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and non-DAC bilateral partners as well as the United Nations (UN) Development System and multilateral development partners including, for example, multilateral development banks and vertical funds.

- **Other development actors**: refer to other development stakeholders including civil society, the private sector, trade unions, foundations, parliaments, and subnational governments.

It is, therefore, **critical for the National Coordinators to establish relationships with key stakeholders early on** and define their roles and responsibilities as well as support required to ensure successful roll-out of the monitoring exercise. Engaging stakeholders at a strategic or political level is key during phases 1 and 5, to convene wide ranging support for conducting the exercise and to take stock of results and plan for action, respectively. Engaging with technical-level focal points in these stakeholders is key for phases 2 and 3, which deal with reporting data via the Online Reporting Tool (ORT).

WHAT to say? When engaging the different stakeholder groups involved in the country’s development co-operation, it is important to note that the National Coordinators might need to adapt strategies according to the specific needs and characteristics of each stakeholder group. The following country example from Nepal can provide an overview of how National Coordinators can tailor their messaging when approaching different actors:

**Country example: Nepal**

- **Approaching the private sector**

- **Approaching the Civil Society Organizations:**
Institutionalization ideas and discussion

Format

This segment aims to help participants identify potential synergies for the monitoring exercise within their country processes. Participants will be assigned one of the aforementioned five categories of institutionalization identified in this paper (Policy Brief). They will have 10 minutes to individually reflect and prepare an answer to the guiding question posed for the category to which they have been assigned. Each participant will be invited to discuss their answer with the group.

At the end of the session, the moderator will provide a quick recapitulation of the discussion, highlighting common threads described by participants, and specific details that merit attention.

Background

Over previous rounds, countries have institutionalized the monitoring exercise into their national systems, policies, and processes in ways that facilitate alignment with other sustainable development efforts. By envisioning how the monitoring can provide evidence for other governance spaces, events and national processes. Additionally, by being effectively anchored or institutionalized within the country, the monitoring can inform these processes with relevant evidence and ultimately help realise national development priorities. These efforts can be grouped into at least five categories:
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 cooperation

- 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 envisions 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.

Resources

Institutionalization of the Global Partnership Monitoring Exercise