Module 3
Fundamentals of the monitoring framework
Framework overview - content

- Framework overview - dimensions and components
- Questionnaire – standard and adapted
- Who reports on what
Framework overview – dimensions & components
## Monitoring Framework - overview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Principles</th>
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<tbody>
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[ Kampala Principles Assessment ]
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#### Previous measurements
- [e.g. predictability, use of PFM systems, transparency]
  - Quality of PPD replaced with broader Kampala Principles Assessment

#### Supporting complementary evidence
- [e.g. challenges in functioning of information management systems, predictability, use of country results frameworks and PFM systems]
  - Particularly useful in dialogue on results: common challenges and potential solutions in implementation of principles and commitments
### 1. Whole of society

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<tr>
<td><strong>Engagement and dialogue</strong></td>
<td>Countries and development partners engage a diversity of stakeholders in the preparation of their national development strategies&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;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</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Parliamentary oversight</strong></td>
<td>Countries regularly provide information on development co-operation to parliaments&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;Development co-operation is recorded on the national budget</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CSO-enabling environment</strong></td>
<td>Civil society organisations (CSOs) report improvement to their enabling environment</td>
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| **Private sector engagement**          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                       (reported to the *Kampala Principles Assessment*)
2. State and use of country systems (1/2)

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<tr>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Countries have quality national development strategies and results frameworks</td>
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<td>Respect country’s policy space</td>
<td>Development partners use country-owned results frameworks and planning tools for developing their country-level interventions <em>(SDG 17.15.1)</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Public financial management</td>
<td><em>Countries have quality public financial management (PFM) systems (PEFA)/ countries strengthen their PFM systems</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>National budget</td>
<td>Development partners use PFM systems when channelling funding to the public sector</td>
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<td>Development co-operation is predictable</td>
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<td>Development co-operation is recorded on the national budget</td>
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<td>Gender budgeting</td>
<td>Countries have systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment <em>(SDG 5.c.1)</em></td>
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<td>Accountability mechanisms</td>
<td>Countries have inclusive, regular, transparent, result-focused accountability mechanisms, captured in a policy framework</td>
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<tr>
<td>Information management</td>
<td>Countries have information management systems for development co-operation</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Development partners report to these information management systems</td>
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<tr>
<td>Procurement</td>
<td><em>Aid is untied</em></td>
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# 3. Transparency

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<tr>
<td><strong>Countries’ action</strong></td>
<td><strong>Countries</strong> make publicly available:</td>
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<td>○ information on development co-operation, national development plans and</td>
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<td></td>
<td>their progress reports</td>
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<td></td>
<td>○ results of joint assessments towards targets for development co-operation</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Development partners’ action</strong></td>
<td><strong>Development partners:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>○ report to global systems and standards</td>
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<td>○ make publicly available their country-level strategies</td>
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4. Leaving no one behind

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<td><strong>Consultation</strong></td>
<td>Countries and DPs engage women &amp; girls, youth &amp; children, and vulnerable in national development strategies and country-level strategies. Countries include women &amp; girls, youth &amp; children, and vulnerable in dialogue on development priorities and results; and in joint assessments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Targets and results</strong></td>
<td>National development strategies and DPs’ country-level strategies include development priorities for women &amp; girls, youth &amp; children, and vulnerable. National development strategies include disaggregated targets and results indicators. DPs use distributional analysis to define targets and results indicators.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Data and statistics</strong></td>
<td>Data-based assessments inform national development plans/DPs’ country-level strategies. Disaggregated data and statistics are available to monitor progress on targets and results indicators.</td>
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Questions and answers
Country-level data - Questionnaire

- **Standard questionnaire**

OR

- **Adapted questionnaire** - enriched with elements to recognise greater complexity to implement effectiveness principles
  - lack of coherence and complementarity across humanitarian, development and peace efforts of development partners in the country
  - exposure to political, social and security risk
  - institutional challenges/political instability

- Collects information on whether countries and their development partners are taking action to address these complexities

+ few external sources collated by JST

National coordinator on the lead of whole data collection phase
Adapted questionnaire - background

• To be used in lieu of the Standard monitoring questionnaire
  - The National Co-ordinator, in consultation with the government, chooses the fragility adaptation over the standard questionnaire based on the country context

• Guided by the Open Working Group:
  - Fragility and crisis units within multilateral organizations; g7+; OECD-DAC - International Network on Conflict and Fragility; partners countries; and Civil Society Platform for Peacebuilding and Statebuilding

• Designed for countries in fragile contexts that are exposed to political, economic, social and security risks:
  - g7+ countries
  - OECD States of Fragility extremely fragile contexts and/or
  - World Bank classified FCAS
Who reports on what?
<table>
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<th>What is needed</th>
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<tr>
<td>National development strategy/plans and results frameworks [A1]</td>
<td>Inclusiveness, comprehensiveness (targets and indicators, including for vulnerable and marginalised), data and statistics, progress reports</td>
<td>Coordinate with other parts of government and relevant statistical offices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accountability mechanisms [A2]</td>
<td>Policy framework; targets; joint assessments; stakeholder involvement; availability of assessment results</td>
<td>Verify participation in most recent Development Cooperation Forum Global Accountability Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forward-looking spending plans and national budget [A3]</td>
<td>Availability of forward-looking spending plans from DPs for 1 to 3 years Development co-operation is recorded on national budget ($)</td>
<td>Respond for each DP Consult the national budget document</td>
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<td><strong>SDG 5.c.1 [A4]</strong></td>
<td>Existence of systems to track budget allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment</td>
<td>Coordinate with budget office and gender-related ministries</td>
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<td><em>If needed, seek support from the UN Women country office</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Information management systems [A5]</strong></td>
<td>Existence and features of Aid Information Management System (AIMS)/other Whether DPs report the requested information</td>
<td>Coordinate with responsible for AIMS/other system Respond for each DP</td>
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## Data reported by development partners

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<td><strong>Country-level strategies</strong></td>
<td>Involvement of PCG and other stakeholders; coverage; priorities for vulnerable and marginalised</td>
<td>Info reported by each DP based on respective country strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Country-level projects and programmes – SDG 17.15.1</strong></td>
<td>Use of Country Results Frameworks: Objectives; Results indicators; Data and statistics</td>
<td>Info reported by each DP (up to six largest projects/programmes)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Scheduled and actual disbursements</strong></td>
<td>Flow for the public sector scheduled for disbursement and disbursed</td>
<td>Info reported by each DP - $ for the reporting year of reference</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Use of PFM systems</strong></td>
<td>Budget; auditing; financial reporting; procurement</td>
<td>Info reported by each DP - $ for the reporting year of reference</td>
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No data collection at country level:
- Quality of reporting to global transparency systems and standards (OECD and IATI)
- Untied aid (OECD Stats)
Assessments that require data from other stakeholders (beyond DPs and PCG)

- Assessment of CSO enabling environment and development effectiveness
- Kampala Principles Assessment
Questions and answers
Extra slides
### Monitoring Framework

Where to find the indicators from the 2018 framework?

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- Indicator 2
- Indicator 1b
- Indicator 1a
- Indicators 9a&9b
- Indicators 5a, 5b and 6
- Indicator 8
- Indicator 7
- Indicator 10
- Indicator 4
CPDE Reflections on Enabling Environment Assessment

Seoul, Korea
6 October 2023
Summary

- CSOs place a high value on the CSO Enabling Environment Assessment.
- We strongly encourage governments to work closely with national CSOs in completing the survey.
- The EEA should be viewed as a tool in and of itself for establishing country multistakeholder dialogue to facilitate CSO engagement in the whole monitoring process and the implementation of the effectiveness agenda.
- The monitoring is only the first step. Follow-up actions addressing the findings and results of the assessment are equally, if not more important than the assessment itself.
- CSOs and other champions aim to establish a Thematic Initiative on CSO Enabling Environment which seeks to engage the monitoring results at the country level.
Assumptions on CSOs and EEA

- The recognition of CSOs role as development actors in their own right was first enshrined in the AAA (2008)
- CSO role in development cooperation is broad and multi-faceted-- from watchdog to project implementer
- CSOs also deliver development cooperation with 20% of ODA channelled through them
- CSOs in development are distinct from government and official development partners and their policy objectives should be understood from such a perspective
- For these reasons, the GPEDC Enabling Environment Assessment is a particularly valuable tool for all GPEDC constituents
Basic elements of the EEA

• CSO EEA focuses on four complementary aspects of the Enabling Environment for CSOs which also cut across the effectiveness principles
  • Module 1 – engaging CSOs through democratic country ownership of national development strategies
  • Module 2 – CSOs delivering their own commitments to the effectiveness agenda
  • Module 3 – Providers ensuring that CSOs are able to operate as independent development actors in their own right
  • Module 4 – Ensuring that Civic Space and enabling conditions are safeguarded through laws and regulations which are upheld and respected

• While each aspect of the assessment should be seen as mutually reinforcing, a conducive legal and regulatory framework is a pre-requisite and foundation
Module 1 – Partner Country Engagement

- The module provides a picture of the level of inclusion and democratic ownership of national development planning at a national level.
- Access to information to engage in consultations is key, but so is the ability of CSOs to understand and use the information.
- Particularly important is the attempt to assess whether the spaces for engagement at the country level are institutionalised/systematic and whether there is any room for monitoring or follow-up on the impact of the engagements.
- Creating feedback loops and follow-up action through action dialogues at the country level will be particularly useful both in responding to the outcomes of the assessment but also for improving performance in the assessment itself.
Module 2 – CSOs Own Effectiveness

- CSOs are party to the effectiveness agenda with their own commitment to their own effectiveness
- The Istanbul Principles were developed by CSOs to measure themselves and their own effectiveness - they are perhaps more comprehensive than the EDC principles and monitoring of CSOs
- CSOs own effectiveness is linked to the overall conditions in the country and whether governments provide an enabling environment for CSOs to operate or not, for example, being able to freely access sustainable sources of financing
Module 3 – Development Partner Support

- Development partner support needs to begin from the perspective that national level CSO priorities may not be perfectly aligned with provider agendas.
- Providers can play a critical role in supporting the enabling environment for CSOs at country level beyond simply financing – the DAC Recommendation is a powerful legal instrument to guide donor behavior in this regard.
- A key component when assessing development partner support is the recognition that CSOs, especially at country and grassroots level, often do not have the systems in place to meet the stringent reporting requirements established by donors.
Module 4 – Legal and Regulatory Framework

- From the perspective of CSOs, Module 4 is perhaps the most important aspect of the assessment.
- Sound legal and regulatory frameworks are the foundation for the enabling environment for CSOs.
- In the absence of legal and regulatory frameworks that are respected and adhered to, the other aspects captured in the EEA will suffer.
- The implications of the assessment extend also to other non-executives including national philanthropic organisations and trade unions, but also can extend to the private sector.
EEA unlocks other aspects of the agenda

- The CSO EEA should be seen as complementary to the rest of the monitoring framework
- Performing well in the EEA should entail greater engagement with civil society in the other aspects of the EDC agenda and its monitoring
- Improvement in the area of Enabling Environment for Civil Society would ideally lead to a more engaged and constructive participation of CSOs can be “catalytic” and unlock all other parts of the EDC agenda
- An enabling environment for Civil Society should result in stronger democratic ownership of national development plans, more inclusive partnerships, great transparency and accountability and a more robust results framework
CSO Contributions to the monitoring process

- CSOs are on the frontlines, especially when it comes to the deployment of development cooperation
- CSO experiences are unique and provide a different perspective often based on direct relationships with the most marginalised and furthest behind
- CSOs generate their own evidence based on the realities they are confronting which can give voice to people and communities that do not have their own means
- CSO generate evidence can support greater transparency and accountability and buttress official data
- This evidence and experience goes beyond only the EEA and can benefit the many other parts of the monitoring framework
CSOs to engage and the role of CPDE

- National CSO platforms with diverse constituency and character
- CSOs that can play a convening role with other CSOs and Non-Executive actors
- CSOs that are familiar with the EDC agenda and development finance more generally
- CPDE maintains a list of national focal points that are engaged in the EDC agenda
  - The Joint Support Team maintains a database of the focal points
- CPDE can be contacted directly to foster connections with national CSO platforms and representatives
How to effectively engage CSOs

- Establish institutionalised spaces for civil society engagement but also focus on improving the quality of this engagement.
- Establish feedback loops to monitor the relevance and impact of civil society inputs.
- Remove barriers to genuine participation in civil society, which includes providing timely access to information.
- Improve measures of transparency and accountability while making purposeful information accessible to civil society.
- Enable support that will capacitate civil society and improve the quality of civil society participation.
- Develop country results frameworks, national development plans participation, inputs and contributions of organised civil society.
Data collection – challenges and solutions
Guiding questions for discussion

• 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?
  o Are the measurements conceptually complex or difficult to interpret correctly?
  o 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?
  o Can you share examples of solutions/practices that have helped your government overcome challenges in reporting on these measurements in past rounds?
Deep dive on the Kampala Principles Assessment (KPA)
The new Kampala Principles Assessment and the GPEDC monitoring exercise

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What are the Kampala Principles?

- 5 Principles providing guidance to implement the effectiveness principles through Private Sector Engagement (PSE), including to reach those furthest behind

- Look at the practicalities of implementing partnerships with the private sector; and **delivering development co-operation** to and through the private sector

- Cover the quality of different private sector partnerships at policy, program, and project level

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**PRINCIPLE 1**
**INCLUSIVE COUNTRY OWNERSHIP**
Strengthening co-ordination, alignment and capacity building at the country level

**PRINCIPLE 2**
**RESULTS AND TARGETED IMPACT**
Realising sustainable development outcomes through mutual benefits

**PRINCIPLE 3**
**INCLUSIVE PARTNERSHIP**
Fostering trust through inclusive dialogue and consultation

**PRINCIPLE 4**
**TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY**
Measuring and disseminating sustainable development results for learning and scaling up of successes

**PRINCIPLE 5**
**LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND**
Recognising, sharing and mitigating risks for all partners
The Kampala Principles Assessment (KPA)

A unique assessment which:

• Looks at private sector engagement in development co-operation (PSE in DC) at country-level: the enabling conditions for partnerships with the private sector which involve international development co-operation resources

• Is an integral part of the GPEDC monitoring exercise – follows the same process but is optional based on country context (decide during inception phase)

• Generates evidence to inform dialogue and action, which can utilize the Toolkit

• Builds on a multi-stakeholder reporting process involving:

  - Partner country government
  - Private sector
  - Trade unions
  - Development partners
  - Civil Society Organisations
Reporting to the KPA

- Partner country government (one consolidated response)
  - National Co-ordinator, in consultation with ministries working on private sector programs, projects, policies involving development co-operation
- Development Partners
  - Each reports individually – *if they have PSE in DC*
- CSOs (one consolidated response)
  - CSOs or networks with specific experience in PSE in DC
- Trade Unions (one consolidated response)
  - Representatives of national trade unions or networks
- Private sector – smaller firms (one consolidated response)
  - Representatives of formal and informal micro, small, and medium sized enterprises, social enterprises and co-operatives
- Private sector – larger firms (one consolidated response)
  - Representatives of export-oriented or multinational companies operating in the country
Four key issues (“Key Metrics”)
- Reflect the essence of the Kampala Principles
- Considerations of Leaving No One Behind (LNOB) mainstreamed across the four metrics

**What does the KPA generate evidence on?**

- **The state of policies on PSE in DC**
- **The quality of PSE in DC in partner countries**
- **Inclusive dialogue on PSE in DC**
- **The ease of partnering on PSE in DC**
The state of policies on private sector engagement in development co-operation

1. Existence of policies or strategies for partner country governments and development partners that articulate how the private sector should be engaged in development cooperation

2. Key characteristics of such policies or strategies (including if they target vulnerable or marginalized groups)

3. Whether such policies or strategies have been developed through an inclusive process

4. Awareness of such policies and strategies across stakeholder groups
Inclusive dialogue on private sector engagement in development co-operation

1. Whether multi-stakeholder dialogues and/or consultations are held by partner country governments and development partners
2. The inclusiveness of these dialogues and/or consultations
3. The relevance of topics discussed at these dialogues and/or consultations
4. Whether dialogues and/or consultations have resulted in multi-stakeholder collaboration
The quality of private sector engagement in development co-operation in partner countries

1. Whether PSE is bringing added value and delivering development results where needed the most
2. Whether PSE is building the capacities of the domestic private sector, CSOs, and trade unions
3. Whether PSE is aligned to relevant national and international standards
4. Whether development partners conduct inclusive due-diligence processes
5. Whether the results of PSE are tracked and made publicly available
6. Whether partner countries and development partners have PSE-related grievance processes or mechanisms
1. Stakeholders’ perceptions on the ease of partnering in PSE in development co-operation
Example: What evidence will emerge from each stakeholder group on Key Metric 1 (The state of policies on PSE in DC)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CSOs</th>
<th>Trade unions</th>
<th>Small firms</th>
<th>Large firms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Awareness of government's policy on the private sector's role</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awareness of development partners' policies to guide their PSE in DC</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Existence of policy
- Comprehensiveness of policy
- Inclusiveness of process to develop policy
- Awareness of government's policy on the private sector's role
- Awareness of development partners' policies to guide their PSE in DC
Discussion and Q&A
The new Online Reporting Tool (ORT) and focal points to be identified for data collection
Content

• Introduction
• Overview of the new online reporting tool (ORT): reporting process and features of the new tool
• Experience of using the ORT by Burkina Faso
NC to decide on elements that will inform next phases:
- Identification of focal points with a reporting role
- Type of questionnaire
- Reporting year of reference
- Kampala Principles Assessment

Phases wherein Online Reporting Tool will be used:

1. Inception
   - Up to 3 months

2. Data collection
   - Up to 6 months

3. Data review and final submission
   - 3 months

4. Dissemination of results and transitioning to action
   - 3 months

5. Reflection, dialogue and action
   - Ongoing until the process starts again

Every NC will receive a dedicated briefing on the data collection phase and use of the ORT upon graduation from Inception Phase.
The new online reporting tool (ORT)

- Digital tool for simplified and streamlined data collection, unlike previous process that relied on static Excel sheets

- Tool comprises many user-friendly features with in-build user guidance

- Available for use in three languages – English, French and Spanish

- One stop platform for NCs to coordinate and invite all stakeholders to report, report their own country data, track stakeholder reporting progress, review and submit final country data
NC has taken the key decisions needed before starting use of the ORT

NC has graduated from the Inception Phase and entered Data Collection phase

NC has received a JST briefing on data reporting and review, including a demo on the use of ORT

NC will then receive a unique link to access the ORT to coordinate data reporting and review
Main interface of the ORT accessed by NCs – National Co-ordinator Management Dashboard
What is the Global Partnership monitoring exercise?

The Global Partnership monitoring is a partner country-led exercise to promote collective accountability on the effectiveness of development co-operation. Since 2011, 99 countries have participated in three Global Partnership monitoring rounds. Led by national governments and bringing together bilateral and multilateral organisations, the private sector, civil society, trade unions, and parliaments, among others, this flagship instrument of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC) monitors progress on effective development co-operation commitments based on four internationally-agreed principles: country ownership, focus on results, inclusive partnerships, and transparency and mutual accountability.

The Global Partnership monitoring is the official source of data for three SDG targets:

1. SDG 17.15 Respect each country’s policy space and leadership
2. SDG 17.16 Multi-stakeholder partnerships for development
3. SDG 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

Detailed guidance and information on the monitoring exercise can be found in the [2023-2026 Monitoring Guide](#).
How will NCs use the ORT to co-ordinate data collection, review and final submission?
Identification

As a first step, please enter the National Coordinator’s contact information by clicking on the first blue bar below.

After submitting the contact information, a second blue bar will appear below requesting information on (1) the reporting year of reference selected by your country and (2) the Kampala Principles Assessment (KPA) decision.

**Please note that while you can update the National Coordinator’s contact information at any time, you will not be able to change the answers on the reporting year of reference and KPA once submitted.**

Update Identification and contact information (click here to open)

You have submitted your identification and contact details. Please click the above button to make any updates to this information.

Reporting year of reference and Kampala Principles Assessment (KPA) (click here to open)
How will NCs use the ORT to co-ordinate data collection, review and final submission?
Development Partner Roster

In this tab, you will select all the development partners (DPs) you wish to invite to report to the development partner questionnaire (Section B of the full monitoring questionnaire), and then share with them access to their individual questionnaires so they may begin reporting data.

**Step 1:** Click *Create development partner roster* below and select from the list all the DPs you will invite to report data. This list of development partners can be viewed here in all three languages (English, French and Spanish).

**Step 2:** Check that all the DPs you selected are now reflected on this page (below) with their access links generated.

**Step 3:** Copy the unique access link of each DP and send to them, individually, via email (outside of this reporting tool). Please use this template email for this purpose, as it includes important information for development partners on how they will use this tool. Feel free to tailor the template to your country context.

Create development partner roster
## Development Partner Roster

Select from the below list the development partners you wish to invite to report to the development partner questionnaire. If you miss any development partners in your initial selection, you may add them at a later time. [Scroll to the bottom of the page for SUBMIT button]

1. Please inform the JST if any development partner(s) you wish to invite are not listed below.
2. Check all that apply

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Development Partner</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abu Dhabi Fund for Development</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adaptation Fund</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African Development Bank (AfDB)</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African Union</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA)</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID)</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization of Ibero-American States</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Community (SPC)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Environment Community Fund</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relaxed</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In this tab, you will select all the development partners (DPs) you wish to invite to report to the development partner questionnaire (Section B of the full monitoring questionnaire), and then share with them access to their individual questionnaires so they may begin reporting data.

**Step 1:** Click "Create development partner roster" below and select from the list all the DPs you will invite to report data. This list of development partners can be viewed [here](#) in all three languages (English, French and Spanish).

**Step 2:** Check that all the DPs you selected are now reflected on this page (below) with their access links generated.

**Step 3:** Copy the unique access link of each DP and send to them, individually, via email (outside of this reporting tool). Please use [this template email](#) for this purpose, as it includes important information for development partners on how they will use this tool. Feel free to tailor the template to your country context.

---

### Access links for development partners:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Development Partner</th>
<th>Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
In this tab, please find information to invite the focal points (1 CSO focal point and 1 DP focal point) identified during the inception phase to report to the CSO Enabling Environment Assessment. Please share with them unique access links to their respective questionnaires so they may begin reporting.

Step 1: Copy the access link of each focal point separately (links available below). Share the access links with each focal point via email (outside of this reporting tool). Please use the template emails for the CSO focal point and the DP focal point – for this purpose, as they include important information for the focal points on how to report data through this tool. Feel free to tailor the templates to your country context.

It is recommended that the National Co-ordinator organises a dialogue between the three stakeholder groups (government, CSOs and DPs) for the purpose of reporting on this assessment. If you will organise such a dialogue, consider including information about that in the emails to the two focal points. Please find here the CSO Enabling Environment Assessment questionnaire to guide this dialogue. Kindly find here the questionnaire’s Characteristics of Practice for reference.

Step 2: Once the focal points have started responding to their respective questionnaires you will be able to review their progress in the space below (under Review responses from focal points). If you do not see active links indicating the status of these focal points’ questionnaires, please ensure these focal points have access to their questionnaires and kindly remind them to begin reporting (by contacting them outside this tool – by email/phone).

Step 3: Please see below detailed information on how the status of focal point reporting is indicated under Review responses from focal points. Once all the questionnaires on this page (and under tabs Kampala Principles Assessment, PC Questionnaire and DP Questionnaire) are marked as READY FOR FINAL SUBMISSION please proceed to the Final Submission tab to mark completion of your country’s reporting, following which no further changes to responses can be made.

Access links for focal points:

|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
Kampala Principles Assessment

In this tab, please find information to invite the focal points identified during the Inception phase to report to the Kampala Principles Assessment (KPA). 1 CSO focal point, 1 trade union focal point, 1 private sector focal point representing export-oriented firms/multi-national companies (referred to as "Large Firm" below), and 1 private sector focal point representing micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (referred to as "Small Firm" below). Please share with each focal point the unique access link to their respective questionnaires so they may begin reporting. Note that development partners provide individual responses to the KPA questionnaire.

**Step 1:** Copy the access link for each focal point separately (below). Share the access links with each focal point via email (outside of this reporting tool). Please use the linked template emails for this purpose, as they include important information for the focal points on how to report data through this tool. Feel free to tailor the templates to your country context. **Template emails for - CSO focal point, trade union focal point, private sector (small firms) focal point and private sector (large firms) focal point.**

**Step 2:** Once the focal points have started responding to their respective questionnaires you will be able to review their progress in the space below (under Review responses from focal points). If you do not see active links indicating the status of the focal points’ questionnaires, please ensure these focal points have access to their questionnaires and kindly remind them to begin reporting (by contacting them outside this tool - through email or phone).

**Step 3:** Please see below detailed information on how the status of focal point reporting is indicated under Review responses from focal points. Once all the questionnaires on this page (and under tabs CSO Enabling Environment Assessment, PC Questionnaire and DP Questionnaire) are marked as **READY FOR FINAL SUBMISSION**, please proceed to the Final Submission tab to mark completion of your country’s reporting, following which no further changes to responses can be made.

**Access links for focal points:**

Following your confirmation of undertaking the KPA, all your development partners will be requested to report to the KPA as part of their individual questionnaires.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Focal Point</th>
<th>Access Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Private Sector focal point (Small firm)</td>
<td><a href="https://survey.oecd.org/index.php?lang=en&amp;init=Y&amp;token=5tigpzyi0zg7r1b">https://survey.oecd.org/index.php?lang=en&amp;init=Y&amp;token=5tigpzyi0zg7r1b</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
How will NCs use the ORT to co-ordinate data collection, review and final submission?
As the development partners and other focal points that you identified report to their questionnaires, kindly report to your (partner country) questionnaire below.

As part of reporting to the below questionnaire, for some questions you may need to liaise across your government, such as with the national statistics office, the ministry in charge of gender equality or the office in charge of engaging with civil society. To seek such inputs from your government colleagues, you have two options:

- **Option One (Recommended):** Consult outside of this reporting tool, then enter responses yourself into the online questionnaire (link below). This will limit risks associated with giving access to the online questionnaire to multiple users. The offline version of the questionnaire, found here, can be used to consult outside of the reporting tool.

- **Option Two (note associated risks):** You can opt to circulate the questionnaire access link (below) to relevant colleagues in your government, inviting their direct inputs to the questionnaire in the online tool. If choosing this option, take utmost care to:
  - Remember that anyone you share this link with will have the ability to enter data and/or modify responses, so give clear instructions on which questions/sections they should confine their inputs to.
  - Share only the below link (to the PC questionnaire) and not the link to the NC Management Dashboard (i.e. the original access link you received from the JST to first access the tool).
  - Ensure that you share the below link only after exiting the link yourself, and re-enter the link only after it has been closed by the other user. The questionnaire link should only be accessed by one user at any given time to avoid potential data loss.

**Step 1:** Click on the below link and provide responses to your (partner country) questionnaire. While you are providing responses the status of the questionnaire will be marked as **DRAFT** below.

**Step 2:** After you have completed your questionnaire, please submit to the JST at the end of your questionnaire window. This will change the status of the questionnaire to **UNDER JST REVIEW** below.

**Step 3:** Following JST review, you may be requested to further review certain responses in order to finalise the questionnaire. The status of the questionnaire will be reset to **DRAFT** by the JST to alert you to review JST comments in your questionnaire. Following submission of such finalised responses to the JST (leading to the questionnaire status **UNDER JST REVIEW**), and if there are no further revisions needed, your questionnaire will be marked by the JST as **READY FOR FINAL SUBMISSION**. Please contact the JST Helpdesk if you wish to make any further changes to this questionnaire.

**Step 4:** Once your (partner country) questionnaire and all other questionnaires under tabs CSO Enabling Environment Assessment, Kampala Principles Assessment and CP Questionnaire are marked **READY FOR FINAL SUBMISSION**, please proceed to the Final Submission tab to mark completion of your country’s reporting, following which no further changes to responses can be made.

**Please provide responses to your (partner country) questionnaire using the link below:**

[PC Questionnaire for (Partner Country Name 1)](link)
involves reporting data, on behalf of the government, to the partner country questionnaire, which you may access by clicking NEXT at the bottom of this
Partner Country Questionnaire for Partner Country Name 1

Part of your country's participation in the 4th Global Partnership questionnaire. Please read the below guidance prior to entering your responses.

It is recommended that you begin this step after circulating a draft version of your national questionnaire in parallel to your own reporting.

Below is a brief overview of the partner country questionnaire:

Section
A0. Fragility Assessment (will appear only if relevant for your country)
A1. National development strategies and results frameworks
A2. Accountability mechanisms
A3. Forward-looking spending plans and national budget
A4. Gender budget
A5. Information management systems for development co-operation

Introduction
A.0 Fragility Assessment
A.1 National development strategies and results frameworks
A.2 Accountability mechanisms
A.3 Forward-looking spending plans and national budget
A.4 Gender budget
A.5 Information management systems for development co-operation
CA - CSO Enabling Environment Assessment
Kampala Principles Assessment (KPA) Metric 1
Kampala Principles Assessment (KPA) Metric 2
Kampala Principles Assessment (KPA) Metric 3
Kampala Principles Assessment (KPA) Metric 4
Submission
### Partner Country Questionnaire for Partner Country Name 1

**A.0 Fragility Assessment**

According to the definition of the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding (IDPS), a Fragility assessment is an inclusive and participatory exercise carried out by national stakeholders to assess a country’s causes, features and drivers of fragility as well as the sources of resilience within the country.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Question</strong></th>
<th><strong>Answer</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.</strong> In the context of identifying the country’s development needs, have you carried out a national fragility assessment?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.</strong> Who authored the assessment?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.</strong> Check all that apply</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
How will NCs use the ORT to co-ordinate data collection, review and final submission?
When reviewing the development partner’s responses, you may communicate any comments using comment boxes in the questionnaire.

At the end of your review of the development partner’s questionnaire, you may:

- **Share** the questionnaire back with the development partner with your comments concerning any needed changes by selecting “*send back to development partner*” at the end of the development partner’s questionnaire window. This will reset the status of the development partner’s questionnaire as **DRAFT** above.

  **OR**

- **Submit** the questionnaire to the JST for review. In the absence of any further comments from you. This will set the status of the development partner’s questionnaire as **UNDER JST REVIEW** above.

Following JST review, you may be requested to further review certain responses and consult with development partners as needed to finalise responses. This will reset the status of the questionnaire to **READY FOR NC REVIEW**. If you wish to invite the development partner’s attention to the questionnaire again, you may do so by setting the questionnaire back to **DRAFT** status selecting “*send back to development partner*” at the end of their questionnaire window.

Following submission of such finalised responses to the JST (setting the questionnaire status to **UNDER JST REVIEW**), and if there are no further revisions or corrections needed, this questionnaire will be marked by the JST as **READY FOR FINAL SUBMISSION**.

Please contact the **JST Helpdesk** if you or the concerned development partner wish to make any further changes to the questionnaire once the status has been marked as **READY FOR FINAL SUBMISSION**.

### Review responses from development partners below:

Please note that absence of links below is an indication that the concerned development partner may not have begun responding to their questionnaire. Once links appear below with the status “*Ready for NC review*” you may begin your review those questionnaires by clicking on the link and navigating responses using the **Question Index**, which can be found on the top-right corner of the questionnaire.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>African Development Bank (AFDB)</th>
<th>[Draft]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>European Commission (EC)</td>
<td>[Draft]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>[Under JST review]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations Children’s Fund (Unicef)</td>
<td>[Under JST review]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations Development Program (UNDP)</td>
<td>[Ready for final submission]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Review responses from focal points:

Please note that absence of links below is an indication that the focal point may not have begun responding to their questionnaire. Once links appear below with the status "Ready for NC review", you may begin your review of focal point responses by clicking the link and navigating responses using the Question Index, which can be found on the top-right corner of the questionnaire.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trade Union focal point</th>
<th>[Ready for NC review]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Private Sector focal point (Large firm)</td>
<td>[Under JST review]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Sector focal point (Small firm)</td>
<td>[Under final submission]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

STATUS OF FOCAL POINT REPORTING:

**DRAFT** - This status will show when the focal point is reporting. Please refrain from opening the questionnaire link when it is in this status.

**READY FOR NC REVIEW** - This status will show when the focal point has completed their reporting and submitted to you, the national co-ordinator, for your review. Such a change in status is a prompt for you to click on the questionnaire links listed above and review the focal point's responses. The focal point cannot edit their responses when it is under your review.

When reviewing the focal point's responses, you may communicate any comments using the comment boxes in the questionnaire.

At the end of your review of the focal point's questionnaire, you may:

- **Share** the questionnaire back with the focal point with your comments concerning any needed clarifications by selecting "send back to focal point" at the end of the focal point's questionnaire window. This will reset the status of the focal point's questionnaire as **DRAFT** above.

OR

- **Submit** the questionnaire to the JST for review, in the absence of any further comments from you. This will set the status of the focal point's questionnaire as **UNDER JST REVIEW** above.

Following JST review, you may be requested to further review certain responses and consult with your focal points as needed to finalise responses. This will reset the status of the questionnaire to **READY FOR NC REVIEW**. If you wish to invite the focal point's attention to the questionnaire again, you may do so by setting the questionnaire back to **DRAFT** status by selecting "send back to focal point" at the end of the focal point's questionnaire window.
How will NCs use the ORT to co-ordinate data collection, review and final submission?
Final Submission

This step marks the final submission of your country’s data. Prior to proceeding with this step - kindly ensure that all questionnaires relevant to your country’s submission are marked as **READY FOR FINAL SUBMISSION** under tabs CSO Enabling Environment Assessment, Kampala Principles Assessment, FC Questionnaire and DP Questionnaire. If any of these questionnaires are marked as having another status, please reach out to concerned respondents to finalise responses so the questionnaire may be identified as completed and **READY FOR FINAL SUBMISSION**.

If you, or any other respondent, wishes to make any changes to their responses for questionnaires that are marked as **READY FOR FINAL SUBMISSION** – please communicate this to the JST as soon as possible so they may provide you with the required access.

Continuing with this step (final submission) will transfer all the responses from completed questionnaires marked as **READY FOR FINAL SUBMISSION** to the database for results analysis. Kindly take note that once you have confirmed this final submission, by clicking the below button, no further changes can be made to the data in any of the questionnaires.

Please use the comment box below to indicate any important information to the JST as part of your final submission. The JST will be in touch with you for any needed clarifications on your final submission.

I have read the terms of submission indicated above and wish to proceed with final submission of data
Focal points for Data Collection & Review

Political/High-level strategic stakeholders

1. Inception
   Up to 3 months

2. Data collection
   Up to 6 months

3. Data review and final submission
   3 months

4. Dissemination of results and transitioning to action
   3 months

5. Reflection, dialogue and action
   Ongoing until the process starts again

Focal Points for data collection (Technical level)

Partner Country Questionnaire
One focal point (NC) coordinates responses collected across government

Development Partner Questionnaire
One focal point per development partner (bilateral/multilateral DPs)

CSO Enabling Environment Assessment
One focal point (NC) to respond on behalf of government
One CSO focal point to respond on behalf of all CSOs
One DP focal point to respond on behalf of all development partners

Kampala Principles Assessment*
One focal point per DP
One focal point (NC) on behalf of government
One focal point from private sector to respond on behalf of all smaller private sector actors
One focal point from private sector to respond on behalf of all larger private sector actors
One focal point from trade unions to respond on behalf of all trade unions
One CSO focal point to respond on behalf of all CSOs

*If none by country
Monitoring results and products
Country results products
(Phase 4)

Excel sheets with results and raw country data
(3 weeks)

Country results briefs with an overview of country results
(3 months)

These results will be uploaded to the Global Partnership Dashboard
Dissemination of results

Role of national co-ordinator

National co-ordinator shares with relevant government authorities, DPs and other actors:

1. Excel dataset, to encourage *early reflection* on the results

2. Country results brief, to encourage continued reflection on results and *preparation for dialogue and action*
Example of results – Whole of society

Engagement and dialogue

The extent to which Country 1 engages and dialogues with a diversity of stakeholder groups in development planning and accountability mechanisms is medium.

According to CSOs, their enabling environment has not changed overall since the 2018 monitoring round. CSOs perceive an improvement in their own effectiveness and in the behavior of the government. However, they perceive a decline in the behavior of development partners when co-operating with CSOs.
Example of results – State and use of country systems

Quality of national planning

The quality of the national development strategy/plan in Country 1, is high.

- 85% defines priorities, targets and indicators
- 80% includes budget or costing information
- 80% aligns to SDGs
- Regular progress reports are available

Data from the national statistical system to report on results indicators is available from most indicators.

Overall the data used to report on these indicators is up-to-date, updated regularly and accurate.

Use of Country Results Frameworks and planning tools by development partners

In Country 1, development partners use country-owned results frameworks and planning tools for developing their interventions to a medium extent (63%). Ninety-nine percent of the outcome objectives of new development co-operation projects and programmes align to those defined in country strategies/plans. However, only 47% of results indicators of new projects and programmes are drawn from country-owned results frameworks and 44% of all results indicators can be monitored using data from government monitoring systems and statistics.
Example of results – Transparency

Country-level action
Country 1 scores high on making information related to development co-operation publicly available (score 0.77 out of 1)

National development plan ✔
Progress reports ✗
Mutual assessments towards targets for development co-operation ✔
Information on development co-operation ✔
Example of results – Leaving no one behind

Consultation
The extent of consultation, engagement, and dialogue with a diversity of population groups in development planning and accountability mechanisms is medium in Country 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National development strategies</th>
<th>Dialogue on development priorities and results</th>
<th>Joint assessments towards targets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CSOs representing women and girls</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSOs representing youth and children</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSOs representing vulnerable and marginalized*</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Country 1 consulted CSOs representing the poorest, and people with disability.

Targets and results
The national development strategy of Country 1 includes development priorities, targets and results indicators for a diversity of population groups to a medium extent.

It defines development priorities for women and girls and people with disability. It does not define specific development priorities for youth and children.

Targets and results indicators are disaggregated by income, sex and age.
Global products

Global Monitoring Report in 2026

Summaries of results at 2-3 points during the round

Development partners profiles
Questions and answers