Session Overview

01 Multi-stakeholder engagement in the Monitoring Exercise

02 Institutionalizing the monitoring within existing country processes
WHY engage other stakeholders?

Development partnerships are inclusive, recognizing the different and complementary roles of all actors.

The imperative of ownership of national development priorities, aligning partners support.

Increased transparency and mutual accountability in development initiatives and partnerships.

Commitments from all actors to deliver long-term results at country level.
WHO to engage?

The Global Partnership monitoring requires the following development actors to be actively engaged:

- **Role of Global Partnership constituencies**
  - **Partner Countries**: Promote and lead national development processes
  - **Development Partners**: Support sustainable development strategies
  - **Local & Regional Governments**: Lead initiatives to realize SDGs targets
  - **Private Sector**: Leverages resources to scale up development solutions

- **Parliaments**: Ensure inclusive, participatory, and transparent governance
- **Multilateral Organizations**: Convene stakeholders and create space for policy discussions
- **Philanthropy**: Provides alternative sources of financing, sharing experiences, and networks
- **Civil Society**: Monitors and holds development actors accountable
- **Trade Unions**: Drive the inclusion of workers’ voices in development policies and programs
**Political/High-level strategic stakeholders**

Open/unrestricted in the number of participation:
- Government
- Parliament
- Development partners (bilateral & multilateral)
- Sub-national/local governments
- Civil society
- Private sector
- Trade unions
- Foundations

**Focal Points for data collection (Technical level)**

Limited in number as follows:
- One focal point per development partner (bilateral/multilateral DPs)
- One CSO focal point to respond on behalf of (all) CSOs
- One DP focal point to respond on behalf of (all) development partners (EEA)

If the KPA is chosen:
- 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

**Note:**
Technical FPs have a specific role to report & review data during Phases 2 - 4. However, it’s encouraged to engage them across all five phases.

**WHO to engage and WHEN?**

**Phase 1: Inception**
Up to 3 Months

**Phase 2: Data Collection**
Up to 6 Months

**Phase 3: Data Review & Final Submission**
Min. 3 Months

**Phase 4: Results Dissemination & Transitioning to Action**
Min. 3 Months

**Phase 5: Reflections, Dialogue & Action**
Ongoing until the process starts again

**Note:**
Strategic stakeholders engage at high level to drive political commitment to the exercise. Mainly during Phases 1, 4 & 5. NCs are encouraged to ask DPs to nominate strategic and technical level FPs since the beginning of Phase 1.
WHO to engage?

Country Example: Yemen

Yemen, through the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC) identified the key development partners in the country, comprising focal points of the:

- Bilateral and multilateral development partners
- Key Ministries and government institutions
- Members of Parliament
- Private Sector
- Trade unions
- Key CSOs

The identified development actors were convened by the MoPIC as the lead government agency in a High-Level Kick-Off Meeting in September 2023.

The kick-off meeting officially launched the monitoring exercise at country level, ensuring that all the partners are involved and aware of the monitoring process and their expected roles in the exercise.
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.
WHAT to say?

Country Example: **Nepal**

**Private sector:**

- Mutual benefits drive collaboration: both purpose (development) and profit.
- Supports both national and international development benchmarks, especially the SDGs.
- We’re confronted by significant challenges: climate change, post-COVID-19 recovery, and other sustainable development hurdles.
- Tackling these challenges requires collective effort; they’re too vast for isolated actions.
- The global community aims to harness private sector strengths to achieve SDGs.
- Collaboration offers a win-win scenario: Shared value creation benefits all.

**Civil Society Organizations:**

- The new monitoring framework prompts CSOs to report on improvements in their operational environment due to governmental actions, focusing on legal, regulatory, and dialogue aspects.
- CSOs are also asked to evaluate whether development partners contribute to this enabling environment through funding, capacity-building initiatives, involvement in policy-making processes, and development projects execution.
- The degree to which development partners’ recognition of CSOs as policy advisors, watchdogs, and key actors in service delivery to marginalised society segments is also assessed.
- CSOs are further prompted to analyse their own effectiveness improvement, focusing on organisational structure, transparency, accountability, and stakeholder engagement.
- The framework also investigates whether CSOs are actively networking and forming alliances to increase their voices and impact.
Presentation by Non-Executive Co-Chair on the importance of multistakeholder engagement
Workshop on ideas for stakeholder engagement

Individual exercise (10’):

• Participants are invited to **identify country representatives for each type of stakeholder group** and envision **actions and messages** to engage them in the monitoring exercise

**Stakeholder Groups**

- Government
- Parliament
- Development partners (bilateral & multilateral)
- Sub-national/local governments

- Civil society
- Private sector
- Trade unions
- Foundations
Workshop on ideas for stakeholder engagement

Discussion (40’):

- Participants are invited to **share their thinking on stakeholder engagement strategies and messages** with the rest of the group
- Representatives of the Non-Executive are welcome to comment as appropriate

**Stakeholder Groups**

- Government
- Parliament
- Development partners (bilateral & multilateral)
- Sub-national/local governments
- Civil society
- Private sector
- Trade unions
- Foundations
COFFEE BREAK (30’)

Institutionalization: Maximizing the monitoring exercise

Where possible, the monitoring exercise should be situated within and strengthen existing national mechanisms and processes.

➢ For example, the monitoring results can contribute to:

- Design, review, or improve national development plans or development cooperation policies
- Strengthen National co-ordination mechanisms on development co-operation
- Dialogues with development partners and other development actors
- Inform SDG follow-up and review, including VNRs
- Integrated National Financing Frameworks (INFFs) and/or Development Finance Assessments (DFAs)
Guiding questions to further institutionalization: Integrating the monitoring into national processes

• Which national systems and processes for co-ordinating development co-operation exist in your country (e.g. Donors Coordination Committees; multi-stakeholder meetings; consultations with CSOs), that the monitoring can be linked to?

• What are the main existing information/data systems that could integrate monitoring results?

• Which national reports on development co-operation (e.g. national yearly reports, VNRs) can the GPEDC monitoring results provide input to?

• How can findings be integrated within national strategies/policies, to promote behavior change?

• How can the monitoring results be used to stimulate multi-stakeholder dialogue that translate into actions and commitments to improve the effectiveness of development co-operation?
Examples: Integrating the monitoring into national processes

Honduras

has an **annual multi-stakeholder forum** on the effectiveness of development co-operation. Participants from different sectors attend and commit concrete actions set out in a road map to enhance the effectiveness of co-operation.

Nepal

organised the monitoring kick-off meeting within the existing framework of the "*Multi-Stakeholder Development Dialogues (MSDD)*" and indicated that results would feed into the revision of the **international development cooperation policy**.

Rwanda

has **embedded** several Global Partnership **indicators** on predictability and use of country systems in the [Donor Performance Assessment Framework](#), which is a tool to manage assistant flows effectively.

Examples: *Policy brief with examples as to how the monitoring could be institutionalized at country level*
Many faces of institutionalization in previous and current monitoring round

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 Troïka, 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.
Many faces of institutionalization in previous and current monitoring round

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

- 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).
Many faces of institutionalization in previous and current monitoring round

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.
Workshop on institutionalization

Participants will be assigned one of four categories of institutionalization (identified in this policy brief):

1) Integration of the monitoring exercise into existing structures at country level
2) Resource for the development of new national development co-operation strategies
3) Country-specific tools to track progress on the effectiveness of development cooperation
4) Reviews and evaluations to identify successes and challenges of development cooperation

10 minutes to individually reflect and prepare an answer to the guiding question corresponding to the category they have been assigned.
Workshop on institutionalization

Participants are invited to **discuss their answers** with the group (3 minutes each)
Concluding remarks