

Annex 1.2

GPEDC Monitoring Questionnaire (Fragility Adaptation)

ENGLISH March 2023

This section presents all questions that different stakeholders will be responding to – on the online reporting tool – as part of the GPEDC monitoring exercise. It is organised in five main sub-sections. Sub-section A contains questions for partner country governments. Sub-section B contains questions for development partners. Within each of these two sections, questions are grouped by the topical area to which they relate (e.g. national development strategies, development partners' country-level strategies). Sub-section C contains questions partner country governments should respond to *together* with development partners and civil society organisations. Subsection D introduces the Kampala Principles Assessment, whose questionnaire is available as a separate document.

The questionnaire in this Annex should be used exclusively by fragile contexts and conflict-affected situations that have decided – and informed the JST accordingly during the inception phase - to undertake an adapted version of the monitoring exercise to capture elements that they consider relevant to their context (see more details in Box 2 of Part 1 of the 2023-2026 Monitoring Guide). For reference, the questions that differ from the regular questionnaire (Annex 1.1) are indicated with the symbol ●.

Questions that will collect complementary evidence are indicated in *grey italic font*. The answers to these questions are optional and will be used to provide contextual information on the bottlenecks preventing progress on the implementation of the commitments. They will help explain and unpack the underlying reasons and nuances of the headline results from the core evidence, and will be particularly useful as substantive input for (country-level) Action Dialogues and the formulation of action plans to progress on implementing the effectiveness commitments.

All information related to methodology and calculation of monitoring results is included in the [methodological note](#). Underlined words in the questionnaire are defined in the [Glossary](#).

As indicated in Part 2, reporting will take place through an online tool custom-developed for the GPEDC monitoring exercise. In the online reporting tool, the national co-ordinator is asked to indicate the most recent completed fiscal year for which there is information available. This year will be considered the reporting year of reference for data to be collected in those questions related to monetary values. Development partners providing data for a country will be asked to use the year chosen by the national co-ordinator as the reference year, so it is important that the chosen year has the most information available and that allows development partners to provide the maximum amount of information.

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A. QUESTIONS FOR PARTNER COUNTRY GOVERNMENTS

● A.0 Fragility assessment

- 1. In the context of identifying the country's development needs, have you carried out a national fragility assessment?
[Yes, No] (Filter: If No, go to A.1 National development strategies and results frameworks)
 - 1.1 If you answered Yes, who authored the assessment? [multiple answers]
 - a. Current government
 - b. A previous government
 - c. Other (specify)
 - 1.2 If you answered Yes, which of the following actors participated in the assessment?
 - a. Civil society organisations (CSOs)
 - a.1 CSOs representing women and girls
 - a.2 CSOs representing youth and children
 - a.3 CSOs representing vulnerable and marginalised groups
 [specify, add up to three vulnerable and marginalised groups that apply]
 - b. Trade unions
 - c. Domestic philanthropic organisations
 - d. Domestic private sector
 - e. Subnational governments
 - f. Bilateral development partners
 - g. Multilateral development partners
 - h. UN humanitarian co-ordinator or UN resident co-ordinator
 - i. Other [specify: _____]
 - 1.3. Please provide the name of the assessment and a link to the document [_____]
 - 1.4 Have the results of the fragility assessment informed the development of a risk mitigation strategy? **[Yes, No]**

A.1 National development strategies and results frameworks

- 1. Is there a national development strategy or national development plan for the country?
[Yes, No] (Filter: If No, go to 1.4)
 - 1.1 What is its title? [_____]
 - 1.2 Which period does it cover? [20__ – 20__]
 - 1.3 Is this strategy publicly available online?
[Yes, No] (Filter: If No, go to 1.4)
 - 1.3.1. Please include a link: [_____]
 - 1.4 Is there one under preparation?
[Yes, No] (Filter: Go to Section A.2 Accountability mechanisms)
- 1.5 If you answered Yes to question 1 in section A0 [fragility assessment and question 1 in section A1], have the results of the fragility assessment informed the national development strategy?
[Yes, No]
- 1.6 Have you co-ordinated the identification of the priorities set in the national development strategy with humanitarian and peace/security counterparts within government operating in the country?
[Yes, No]

2. Which of the following stakeholders participated in developing the national development strategy/plan?

Stakeholders [Respond line by line]	[One answer for each line/stakeholder]		
a. Parliament	No participation	Consulted	Enacted the plan with a vote
b. Domestic <u>civil society organisations</u>	No participation	Consulted	Participatory process
b.1 CSOs representing women and girls	No participation	Consulted	Participatory process
b.2 CSOs representing youth and children	No participation	Consulted	Participatory process
b.3 CSOs representing <u>vulnerable and marginalised groups</u>	No participation	Consulted	Participatory process
[Specify, add up to three <u>vulnerable and marginalised groups</u> that apply]	No participation	Consulted	Participatory process
c. Trade unions	No participation	Consulted	Participatory process
d. <u>Domestic philanthropic organisations</u>	No participation	Consulted	Participatory process
e. Domestic <u>private sector</u>	No participation	Consulted	Participatory process
f. Subnational governments	No participation	Consulted	Participatory process
g. <u>Development partners</u>	No participation	Consulted	Participatory process
h. Other [Specify]	No participation	Consulted	Participatory process

3. Does the national development strategy/plan define development priorities?

[Yes, No] (Filter: If No, go to 4)

3.1 Does this strategy define specific development priorities for...?

	[One answer for each line]
a. The poorest	[Yes, No]
b. Women and girls	[Yes, No]
c. Youth and children	[Yes, No]
d. Elderly	[Yes, No]
e. People with disability	[Yes, No]
f. People in disadvantaged geographical areas	[Yes, No,]
g. Indigenous people	[Yes, No, Not applicable]
h. Ethnic minorities	[Yes, No, Not applicable]
i. Internally displaced people	[Yes, No, Not applicable]
j. Stateless people, asylum-seekers and refugees	[Yes, No, Not applicable]
k. Sexual and gender identity (LGBTIQ+ ¹)	[Yes, No]
l. Population vulnerable to climate change	[Yes, No, Not applicable]
m. Other [to be added by the country as relevant]	[Yes, No]

1. Lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans(gender), intersex persons, gender non-conforming, as well as other "individuals whose sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and/or sex characteristics do not conform to prevailing sociocultural norms." Taken from a UNHCR brochure <https://www.unhcr.org/protection/operations/60db21c9254/tip-sheet-applying-unhcr-age-gender-diversity-policy-lgbtqi-persons.html>.

3.2 *Girls and women represent half of the world population and are often exposed to a combination of risk factors that may result in overlapping vulnerabilities. Does the development strategy explicitly include specific development priorities for the poorest or the most vulnerable women in your country?*

[Yes, No] (Filter: If No, go to 4)

3.3 *Please specify for which of the following categories of women in your country*

[Check all that apply]

- a. Youth (between the ages of 15 and 24)
- b. Elderly (age 65 or older)
- c. People with disabilities
- d. Indigenous people
- e. Ethnic minorities
- f. Other [specify: _____]

4. Does the national development strategy/plan define targets and associated results indicators?

[Choose one option]

- a. It includes targets and/or associated results indicators
- b. It does not include targets or associated results indicators

(Filter: if "a", go to 5)

4.1 If targets and/or results indicators are missing, can these be found in sector strategies/ plans instead?

[Yes, No] (Filter: If No, go to 10)

Since the national development strategy/plan defines targets and results indicators in the strategy/plan:

[Respond for each disaggregation]	<p>5. Are targets disaggregated by...?²</p> <p>1. Yes 2. No 3. Not applicable</p> <p>[Choose one option]</p>	<p>6. Are <u>results indicators</u> disaggregated by...?</p> <p>1. Yes 2. No 3. Not applicable</p> <p>[Choose one option]</p>	<p>7. Are disaggregated data available to monitor progress on <u>results indicators</u>?</p> <p>1. Yes, available for all indicators 2. Yes, available for some indicators 3. No, not available for any indicator 4. Not applicable</p> <p>[Choose one option]</p>
a. Income groups (e.g. quintile, decile)	[__]	[__]	[__]
b. Sex	[__]	[__]	[__]
c. Age (younger/older population)	[__]	[__]	[__]
d. Health status (e.g. people with disabilities)	[__]	[__]	[__]
e. Geographic area (urban/rural)	[__]	[__]	[__]
f. Territorial units (e.g. state/province or district/municipalities)	[__]	[__]	[__]
g. Ethnicity and indigenous status	[__]	[__]	[__]
h. Migration status (e.g. refugees, stateless, internally displaced people)	[__]	[__]	[__]
i. Other [to be added as relevant in the country]	[__]	[__]	[__]

2. The disaggregations included in the table are drawn from those identified as the minimum disaggregation dimensions for the SDG global indicator framework, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (UN General Assembly Resolution 68/261).

8. Are targets and/or results indicators for any of these groups available in other strategies?

[Yes, No] (Filter: If No, go to 9)

8.1 Please provide the name of the strategy and a link to that document

a. Name: [_____]

b. Link [_____]

9. Since the national development strategy defines results indicators, to what extent does the national statistical system meet the data demands to report on the results indicators contained in the national development strategy/plan?

a. Data are available for most indicators (e.g. more than half, roughly 55% or more of the indicators)

b. Data are only available for some indicators (e.g. around half, roughly 45-55% of the indicators)

c. Data are available for very few indicators (e.g. less than half, roughly 45% or less of the indicators)

The following three questions concern the data available from the national statistical system to report on the results indicators referred to in the previous question.

9.1 Overall, are the data used to report on these indicators up-to-date?

[Yes, No]

9.2 Overall, are the data used to report on these indicators updated regularly (e.g. at determined intervals – weekly, monthly, yearly, etc.)?

[Yes, No]

9.3 Overall, are the data used to report on these indicators accurate (e.g. they measure what they are intended to measure)?

[Yes, No]

10. If they exist, to what extent are sector and subnational strategies linked to the national development strategy/plan?

Select the option that best applies to sector strategies and the option that best applies to subnational strategies
[Choose one option per column]

10.1 Sector strategies	10.2 Subnational strategies	Strategic alignment
[]	[]	a. Most strategies must align to the <u>national development strategy/plan</u> , by law and in practice.
[]	[]	b. Although there is no law, in practice central authorities (e.g. planning, finance, development ministry) ensure that new sector/subnational strategies align to the <u>national development strategy/plan</u> .
[]	[]	c. Although there is no law or central authority enforcing alignment, sector/subnational strategies tend to reflect at least core priorities in the <u>national development strategy/plan</u> .
[]	[]	d. Only some sector/subnational strategies are aligned with the <u>national development strategy/plan</u> .
[]	[]	e. Sector/subnational strategies are in general not aligned with the <u>national development strategy/plan</u> .

11. How are the 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) incorporated or referenced in the development strategy/plan? [Check all that apply]
- The 2030 Agenda/SDGs are referenced at strategic level (in the narrative).
(Filter: If "a" go to 13)
 - SDGs are referenced at goal level (in the narrative or result framework)
(Filter: If "b" go to 13)
 - SDGs are referenced at target level (in the result framework)
(Filter: If "c" go to 13)
 - SDGs are referenced at indicator level (in the results framework)
(Filter: If "d" go to 13)
 - There is no reference to the 2030 Agenda/SDGs in the development strategy/plan
(Filter: if "e" go to 12)
12. If there is no reference to the Agenda 2030 and the SDGs in the current national development strategy/plan, is there an ongoing process to incorporate the SDGs into the country's national development strategy/plan?
[Yes, No]
13. National governments often use statistical indicators to identify the most vulnerable and marginalised groups; in other words, the population that is at risk of being left behind. Although these measurements often refer to poverty indicators, they may also refer to broader notions of individual well-being such as a Multidimensional Poverty Index, a Marginalisation Index or an Index of Risk or Vulnerability. Does the country have such an official data-driven assessment to identify the population that is being left behind?
[Yes, No] (Filter: If No, go to 19)
14. *What is the main measure being used to identify the most deprived groups in the country*
[Check all that apply]
- Poverty measurement (e.g. income, expenditure or multidimensional)*
 - Vulnerability measurement (e.g. to climate change)*
 - Marginalization measurement (e.g. lack of access to public services)*
 - Subjective measures (e.g. happiness or life satisfaction indicators)*
 - Other type of achievements/deprivation information: [_____]*
- 14.1 *Is this assessment publicly available online?*
[Yes, No] (Filter: If No, go to 15)
- 14.2 *Please include a link: [_____]*
15. When did this assessment last take place?
Specify the concluding year of the data collection YYYY (regardless of the year of publication)
[_ _ _ _]
16. Was this assessment informed by data disaggregated at subnational level data (e.g. states/provinces or more disaggregated levels such as district/municipality)?
[Yes, No] (Filter: If No, go to 17)

16.1 Please specify [Check all that apply]

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| a. Department | Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] | No [<input type="checkbox"/>] | Not applicable [<input type="checkbox"/>] |
| b. States | Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] | No [<input type="checkbox"/>] | Not applicable [<input type="checkbox"/>] |
| c. Provinces | Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] | No [<input type="checkbox"/>] | Not applicable [<input type="checkbox"/>] |
| d. District | Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] | No [<input type="checkbox"/>] | Not applicable [<input type="checkbox"/>] |
| e. Municipality | Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] | No [<input type="checkbox"/>] | Not applicable [<input type="checkbox"/>] |
| f. Blocks (or group of blocks) | Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] | No [<input type="checkbox"/>] | Not applicable [<input type="checkbox"/>] |
| g. Other [_____] | | | |

17. What are the data sources used in this assessment?

[Check all that apply]

- a. Census and national survey data
- b. Administrative data
- c. Survey data from international assessments (such as the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) or the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS))
- d. Survey data generated by civil society organisations
- e. Data generated by the private sector
- f. Other data sources [specify: _____]

18. Are the development priorities, targets and results indicators in the national development strategy/plan informed by this assessment?

[Yes, No] (Filter: If No, go to 19)

18.1. Please specify [Check all that apply]

- a. Development priorities [☐]
- b. Targets [☐]
- c. Results indicators [☐]

19. Is (are) there a progress report(s) of the national development strategy/plan?

[Yes, No] (Filter: If No, go to 20)

19.1. How often are they produced? [Choose one option]

- a. Every year, or more frequently
- b. Every 2 years
- c. Every 3-4 years
- d. Every 5 (or more) years

19.1.1. Is the most recent report publicly available online?

[Yes, No] (Filter: If No, go to 19.2)

19.1.2. Please include available links to relevant platforms or most recent documents.

[_____]

19.2 How is progress against the national development strategy/plan reported?

[Choose one option]

- a. A central unit collates all the data from different sources and produces a unified progress report
- b. Several ministries (and/or entities) are responsible for collating the data, but a central

unit produces a unified progress report

- c. Several line ministries (and/or entities) are responsible for collating the data and producing sector or thematic progress report(s)
- d. Responsibilities for data collection are fragmented across the government and only some entities have produced progress report(s)

20. Does the government use the national development strategy/plan (and/or its progress reports) to inform dialogue with stakeholder groups and/or representatives of vulnerable and marginalised groups of the population on development priorities and results?

[Yes, No] (Filter: If No, go to 20.2)

20.1 Please indicate the stakeholder group [Check all that apply]

- a. Dialogue with development partners
- b. Dialogue with parliaments
- c. Dialogue with CSOs
 - c.1. Dialogue with CSOs representing women
 - c.2. Dialogue with CSOs representing youth and children
 - c.3. Dialogue with CSOs representing vulnerable and marginalised groups of the population

[specify, add up to three vulnerable and marginalised groups that apply]

- d. Dialogue with trade unions
- e. Dialogue with the private sector
- f. Dialogue with domestic philanthropic organisations
- g. Dialogue with sub-national governments [If so, please type Yes]:

20.2 Please indicate other uses of the national development strategy/plan (and/or its progress reports) among the following [Check all that apply]

- a. To agree on priority sectors by stakeholder group
- b. To agree on priority results by stakeholder group
- c. To identify financing gaps
- d. To monitor country progress
- e. Other uses [specify: _____]

21. Does the national development strategy/plan include an indicative budget or costing information?

[Yes, No] (Filter: If No, go to Section A.2 Accountability mechanisms)

22. Is that information used to inform the annual budget and the medium-term fiscal or expenditure framework (if these exist)?

[Yes, No]

A.2 **Accountability mechanisms**

A.2.1 Policy framework for development co-operation

1. Is there a policy framework in place to guide development co-operation and partnerships?

[Yes, No] (Filter: If No, go to 6)

2. For which of the following stakeholder group does the policy framework provide guidance?

[Check all that apply]

- a. Bilateral development partners
 - b. Multilateral organisations and development banks
 - c. South-South co-operation partners
 - d. Civil society organisations and non-governmental organisations
 - e. Private sector
 - f. Private foundations
 - g. Trade unions
 - h. Parliaments/legislative body
 - i. Local governments
3. Which types of development co-operation does this policy cover? [Check all that apply]
- a. International grants
 - b. International concessional loans
 - c. International non-concessional flows with development objectives
 - d. Technical development co-operation
 - e. Other [**specify:** _____]
4. Does this policy framework indicate preferences for the modality of support by development partners (e.g. budget support, public sector support)?
[Yes, No]
5. Does this policy framework require development partners to report information on their development co-operation to your relevant information management system(s)?
[Yes, No]

A.2.2 Country-level targets for effective development co-operation

6. Are there country-level targets for effective development co-operation?
[Yes, No] (Filter: If No, go to Section A.3 Forward-looking spending plans and national budget)
7. Are these country-level targets specific to different types of development actors/stakeholders?
[Yes, No]
8. Indicate the stakeholders reflected in specific country-level targets [Check all that apply]
- a. Bilateral development partners
 - b. Multilateral development partners
 - c. South-South co-operation partners
 - d. Civil society organisations
 - e. Private sector
 - f. Private foundations
 - g. Other stakeholders [**specify:** _____]

A.2.3 Assessment of progress towards country-level targets

9. Has the government carried out a mutual assessment of the above-mentioned development co-operation targets, with its development partners, in the past three years?
[Yes, No] (Filter: If Yes, go to 9.2; if No, go to 9.1)

- 9.1 In the absence of a mutual assessment of development co-operation targets, does the government have an informal mechanism for dialogue on development co-operation?
[Yes, No] (Filter: If Yes, go to 9.3; if No, go to Section A.3 Forward-looking spending plans and national budget)
- 9.2 Are these mutual assessment(s) embedded in the government's regular development planning and monitoring process?
[Yes, No]
- 9.3 Are these mutual assessments or informal dialogues performed on an ad-hoc basis or in regular intervals? [single answer]
 - a. These assessments/dialogue are carried out on an ad-hoc basis.
 - b. These assessments/dialogue are carried out on a regular basis.
- 10. In the context of national SDG follow-up and review, did these mutual assessments contribute to the reviews of progress listed below? [Check all that apply]
 - a. Domestic country reporting on the SDGs
 - b. Voluntary national reviews submitted to the UN High-Level Political Forum
 - c. Other [specify: _____]
- 11. *Has your country held a national co-operation/partnership forum in the past three years?*
[Yes, No] (Filter: If No, go to 14)
- 12. *Did the mutual assessment inform the discussion at the national co-operation/partnership forum?*
[Yes, No]
- 13. *Did the mutual assessment result in the adoption of joint actions or an action plan at the forum?*
[Yes, No]

A.2.4 Inclusiveness of assessments of country-level targets

- 14. Have other actors been involved in these mutual assessments or informal dialogue on development co-operation?
 - a. No, only national government and official development partners have been involved
 - b. Yes, other actors, beyond government and official development partners, have been involved
(Filter: If "a", go to 15)
- 14.1 Which other actors have been involved in these mutual assessments or informal dialogue on development co-operation? [Check all that apply]
 - a. Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)
 - a.1 CSOs representing youth and children
 - a.2 CSOs representing women and girls
 - a.3 CSOs representing vulnerable and marginalised groups
[Add up to three vulnerable and marginalised groups that apply]
 - b. Private sector
 - c. Trade unions
 - d. Private foundations
 - e. Parliament/legislative body

- f. Subnational governments
- g. Academia
- h. Media/journalists
- i. Other [specify: _____]

A.2.5 Public availability of assessment results

- 15. Are the results of such assessments or informal dialogue on development co-operation made publicly available?

[Yes, No] (Filter: If No, go to Section A.3 Forward-looking spending plans and national budget)

15.1 When are the results of the mutual assessments made available to the public?
[Choose one option]

- a. Within 3 months of the assessment
- b. Between 3 months and 1 year of the assessment
- c. More than a year after the assessment takes place

15.2 Please include available links to relevant platforms or most recent documents
[_____]

A.3 Forward-looking spending plans and national budget

A.3.1 Forward spending plans to partner countries from development partners

The following three questions relate to medium-term predictability of development co-operation and the national co-ordinator should respond to them for each development partner. They capture information for each of three prospective fiscal years. The national co-ordinator should use the reporting year of reference³ as a baseline (year “t”). For example, if a country chose 2022 as the reporting year of reference, then 2022 is the baseline, e.g. “**year t**”, 2023 is “**year t+1**”, 2024 is “**year t+2**” and 2025 is “**year t+3**”. National co-ordinators can validate these responses by reviewing the government’s information management systems, the partners’ country strategies or partnership documents shared with the government, or any investment and expenditure plans shared with the government in electronic or written format. Further validation could include consulting with partners for which no information is identified to verify if they have shared the relevant data with other core government entities.

Has the development partner made available a comprehensive forward spending and/or implementation plan setting out expected development co-operation flows for the:

1. Fiscal year ending in year t+1?

[Yes, No] Please consider the following criteria (text below) to answer this question.

2. Fiscal year ending in year t+2?

[Yes, No] Please consider the following criteria (text below) to answer this question.

3. Fiscal year ending in year t+3?

[Yes, No] Please consider the following criteria (text below) to answer this question.

A forward spending and/or implementation plan meets ALL THREE of the following criteria:

- a. It is made available by the development partner in written or electronic form (e.g. a single document or – where appropriate systems are made available in country – entered appropriately in an aid information management system).
- b. It sets out clearly indicative information on future spending and/or implementation

3. The reporting year of reference is the most recent completed fiscal year for which information is available and is chosen by the national co-ordinator at the beginning of the exercise. This year is the reporting year of reference for data to be collected in those questions related to monetary values. Development partners providing data for a country will be asked to use the reference year chosen by the national coordinator, so the chosen year must be the one with the most information available and that allows development partners to provide the maximum amount of information.

activities in the country, including: programmed or committed resources, where the activity and modality is known; and other resources that have yet to be allocated to specific activities in the country.

- c. Amounts are presented by year (or in greater detail, e.g. by quarter or month) using the partner country's fiscal year.

To be considered comprehensive, the information provided meets BOTH of the following additional criteria:

- d. Is comprehensive in its coverage of known sectors, types and modalities of support (for example, a development partner using both project and budget support modalities should include the amounts foreseen under both modalities).
- e. The amount and currency of development co-operation funding is clearly stated (where support takes the form of technical co-operation and the provision of goods and services in kind, the cost of these planned activities is provided).

Where these above additional criteria are NOT met for a given year, or where the three criteria defining a forward spending/implementation plan (definition above) are NOT met, answer "No".

A.3.2 Development co-operation recorded on budget

The national co-ordinator responds to the question below for each development partner. S/he should review the budget approved for the reporting year of reference⁴ and identify the total financial contributions, per development partner, that are recorded in the government's annual budget. Depending on the country's specific practices, these contributions, per development partner, may appear in the revenue section, the expenditure section or the budget annexes. The national co-ordinator should report those grants or loans received from development partners whose main objective is the promotion of economic development and welfare. It is important to note that the national co-ordinator refers to the annual budget as it was originally approved by the legislature. To support the discipline and credibility of the budget preparation process, subsequent revisions to the original annual budget – even when approved by the legislature – should NOT be recorded under the question above. This is because it is the credibility of the original, approved budget that is important to consider and because revisions to the annual budget in many cases are retroactive.

4. How much estimated development co-operation funding was recorded in the annual budget of the reporting year of reference?

[Please express the amount below in USD using the currency convertor tool, accessible from this [link](#)]

Amount in USD _____ [amounts only, example: 50 000]

A.4 Gender budget

A.4.1 SDG 5.c.1

[This part of the questionnaire corresponds to the measurement for SDG Indicator 5.c.1 "Countries have systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and"]

4. The reporting year of reference is the most recent completed fiscal year for which information is available and is chosen by the national co-ordinator at the beginning of the exercise. This year is the reporting year of reference for data to be collected in those questions related to monetary values. Development partners providing data for a country will be asked to use the reference year chosen by the national coordinator, so the chosen year must be the one with the most information available and that allows development partners to provide the maximum amount of information.

women's empowerment" (see metadata [here](#)), for which the Global Partnership monitoring exercise provides data on partner countries.]

1. Aspects of public expenditure reflected in programmes and their resource allocations. (In the last completed fiscal year)
 - 1.1 Are there policies and/or programmes of the government designed to address well-identified gender equality goals, including those where gender equality is not the primary objective (such as public services, social protection and infrastructure) but incorporate action to close gender gaps?
[Yes, No] (Filter: If No, go to 2.1)
 - 1.2 Do these policies and/or programmes have adequate resources allocated within the budget, sufficient to meet both their general objectives and their gender equality goals?
[Yes, No]
 - 1.3 Are there procedures in place to ensure that these resources are executed according to the budget?
[Yes, No]
2. Extent to which Public financial management (PFM) system promote gender-related or gender-responsive goals. (In the last completed fiscal year)
 - 2.1 Does the Ministry of Finance/Budget Office issue call circulars, or other such directives, that provide specific guidance on gender-responsive budget allocations?
[Yes, No]
 - 2.2 Are key policies and programmes proposed for inclusion in the budget subject to an ex ante gender impact assessment?
[Yes, No]
 - 2.3 Are sex-disaggregated statistics and data used across key policies and programmes in a way which can inform budget-related policy decisions?
[Yes, No]
 - 2.4 Does the government provide, in the context of the budget, a clear statement of gender-related objectives (e.g. gender budget statement or gender-responsive budget legislation)?
[Yes, No]
 - 2.5 Are budgetary allocations subject to "tagging" including by functional classifiers, to identify their linkage to gender equality objectives?
[Yes, No]
 - 2.6 Are key policies and programmes subject to ex post gender impact assessment?
[Yes, No]
 - 2.7 Is the budget as a whole subject to independent audit to assess the extent to which it promotes gender-responsive policies?
[Yes, No]
3. Allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment being made public (in the last completed fiscal year).
 - 3.1 Are the data on gender equality allocations published?
[Yes, No] (Filter: If No, go to 4)

- 3.2 Have these data been published in an accessible manner on the Ministry of Finance's (or Budget Office's) website and/or related official bulletins or public notices?

[Yes, No]

- 3.3 If so, have the data been published in a timely manner?

[Yes, No]

A.4.2 Other issues on budget allocations

4. Does your country have in place similar systems (to track and make public budget allocations) for any of the following? [Check all that apply]

- a. The poorest
- b. Youth and children
- c. Elderly
- d. People with disabilities
- e. People in disadvantaged geographical areas
- f. Indigenous people
- g. Ethnic minorities
- h. Internally displaced people
- i. Stateless people, asylum-seekers and refugees
- j) Sexual and gender identity (LGBTIQ+)
- k) Population vulnerable to climate change
- l) Other [specify]

5. Is there a requirement to apply a gender perspective in the context of setting budget-related performance objectives (e.g. programme-based or performance-related budgeting)?

[Yes, No]

6. Do subnational levels of government have systems to track allocations for gender equality?

[Yes, No]

7. Do subnational levels of government make the allocations for gender equality public?

[Yes, No]

8. Is a budget execution report provided, during the year or at year-end, showing the extent to which allocations for gender equality have been applied in practice?

[Yes, No]

9. What is the level of resources both in absolute terms (national currency) and as a percentage of total public expenditure allocated to gender-responsive policies and/or programmes in the last financial year?

a. In absolute terms (national currency) [_____]

b. As a percentage of total public expenditure [_____]

10. Has the Ministry of Finance consulted with the Ministry of Gender Equality or relevant government body on the necessary allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment?

[Yes, No]

11. Do women's organisations and parliamentarians monitor local and national budget

allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment?

[Yes, No]

12. Does tax policy include gender equality considerations in its design and implementation?

[Yes, No]

A.5 Information management systems for development co-operation

A.5.1 State of country-level information management systems for development co-operation

An information management system for development co-operation is an information and communication application that enables development partners to share data on development co-operation with the partner country government. They are generally owned and managed by governments and populated with information that development partners provide about their development co-operation with that country. Partner country governments can use this information for a range of purposes related to planning, budgeting and co-ordination. Governments can also make this information publicly available to be transparent about development co-operation received by the country. Aid information management systems (AIMS) are the most common type of these systems.

1. Does your country have an Aid Information Management System in place?

[Yes, No] (Filter: If Yes, go to 1.3, if No, go to 1.1)

1.1 Do you have another system in place to collect information from development partners on their development co-operation?

[Yes, No] (Filter: if No, go to Section A.5.2. Transparency of development co-operation information)

1.2 Please briefly describe this system (for example, Excel-based system):

[_____]

1.3 Is this system operational and currently used to collect information from development partners on their development co-operation?

[Yes, No] (Filter: if No, go to Section A.5.2. Transparency of development co-operation information)

1.4 If the system can be accessed online, provide the link:

[_____]

2. For which purposes do you use the information in your system? [Check all the apply]

- a. For analysis of development co-operation flows (for example, development co-operation reports)
- b. To inform annual national budget planning
- c. To inform medium-term projections (for example, to prepare a medium-term expenditure framework)
- d. To inform discussions with development partners (for example, strategic dialogue, project-specific discussions)
- e. Other [specify: _____]

3. Which types of development partners do you request to report to your system?

[Check all that apply]

- a. Bilateral development partners
- b. United Nations organisations

- c. Multilateral development banks
 - d. Other multilateral development partners
 - e. Private foundations
 - f. International non-governmental organisations
 - g. Other [**specify:** _____]
4. Which types of development co-operation flows does your system gather information on?
[Check all that apply]
- a. International grants
 - b. International concessional loans
 - c. International non-concessional flows with development objectives
 - d. Technical development co-operation
 - e. Other [**specify:** _____]
5. For projects/programmes, which of the following information does your system record?
[Check all that apply]
- a. Activity-specific information [Check all that apply]
 - a.1 Start and end date
 - a.2 Sector
 - a.3 Objectives
 - a.4 Expected results
 - a.5 Policy markers (for example, for gender, for climate change)
 - b. Funding information [Check all that apply]
 - b.1 Commitments
 - b.2 Projections (multi-year)
 - b.3 Disbursements
6. Does your system record information on resources which are supporting non-government actors?
[Yes, No] (Filter: If Yes, go to 6.1. If No, go to 7)
- 6.1 If Yes, for which actors [Check all that apply]
- a. Civil society
 - b. Private sector
 - c. Other [**specify:** _____]
7. How frequently do you request development partners to report/update information to your system?
- a. Annually
 - b. Twice per year
 - c. Quarterly
 - d. Other [**specify:** _____]
8. For each of your development partners, please indicate below:

(ROSTER OF DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS) Name of organisation or agency	8.1 Does this <u>development partner</u> report to your system?	8.2 Does this <u>development partner</u> report at the frequency you request (with reference to the frequency indicated in Question 7)?	8.3 Does this <u>development partner</u> provide the information you request (with reference to the information indicated in Question 5)?
A	[Yes, No]	[Yes, No]	[Yes, Partially, No]
B	[Yes, No]	[Yes, No]	[Yes, Partially, No]
C	[Yes, No]	[Yes, No]	[Yes, Partially, No]

9. If any, what are the main challenges to the functioning of your system? [Check all that apply]

- a. System requires upgrades or improvements but there is a lack of resources and/or political will to do so
- b. Lack of staff to manage the system and its underlying processes (for example, requesting updates from development partners, extracting and analysing the information reported)
- c. System is not compatible with other government systems
- d. Development partners failing to report timely and/or comprehensive information to the system
- e. Other [specify: _____]

10. If any, what efforts have you made to ensure the functioning of your system? [Check all that apply]

- a. Providing training to development partners to support their reporting to the system
- b. Producing and making available a user guide for the system
- c. Developing a data management plan for the system
- d. Other [specify: _____]

A.5.2 Transparency of development co-operation information

11. Do you make information on development co-operation publicly available?

[Yes, No] (Filter: If No, go to 12)

11.1 How is this information made publicly available? [Check all that apply]

- a. AIMS can be accessed online through a public portal where users can access the data in the system
- b. Reports are published with information on development co-operation (for example, development co-operation reports)
- c. Other [specify: _____]

(Filter: If "b", go to 11.2, otherwise go to 12)

11.2 [If Yes to option b in Question 11.1] *Since information on development co-operation is publicly available through reports, select the options that best describes them*
[Check all that apply]

- a. Reports made available online [provide a link: _____]
- b. Reports made available in national language(s) [provide a link: _____]
- c. The public is informed of the availability of reports (for example, through a press release, social media)

11.3 *Indicate the frequency of these reports* [Single option]

- a. On demand, when requested by parliament
- b. Once or less than once a year
- c. Twice or more a year

12. Do you report development co-operation information to parliament?

[Yes, No]

(Filter: If Yes, go to 12.1 Otherwise go to C.1 Assessment of CSO enabling environment and development effectiveness.)

12.1 If Yes, how frequently is development co-operation information reported to parliament?

- a. Once (or more) a year
- b. Once every two years
- c. Twice or more a year

(Filter: Go to Section C.1. Assessment of CSO enabling environment and development effectiveness)

B. QUESTIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

B.0 Analysis of risks, needs, vulnerabilities and drivers of fragility

- 1. In deciding which development activities your agency pursues in the country and co-ordinating these efforts with others, have you contributed to an analysis of the risks, needs, vulnerabilities and drivers of fragility for the country?

[Yes, No] (Filter: If No, go to 1.3)

- 1.1 If you answered Yes, please provide the title of the analysis and a link to the document
[_____]
- 1.2 If you answered Yes, with which actors have you undertaken the analysis?
[multiple answers]
 - a. The government
 - b. Other development partners
 - c. Local community stakeholders
 - d. No other actors involved
 - e. Other [specify: _____]

- 1.3 If you answered No, have you used the results of an analysis of the risks, needs, vulnerabilities and drivers of fragility for the country performed by other stakeholders?

[Yes, No]

- 1.3.1 If you answered Yes, please provide the title of the assessment and a link to the document.
[_____]

B.1 Development partners' country-level strategies

1. Currently, is there a country strategy or a partnership framework that guides your programmes and projects in the country?

[Yes, No] [Filter: If No, go to Section B.2 Development partners' country-level interventions (SDG Indicator 17.15.1)]

- 1.1 Please indicate the period it covers.

[20__ - 20__]

- 1.2 Is this country strategy or partnership framework publicly available online?

[Yes, No] (Filter: if Yes, go to 1.3)

- 1.3 Please provide a link [_____]

- 1.4 [If you answered Yes to Question 1 in this section and Yes to Question 1 in Section B0 (analysis of the risks, needs, vulnerabilities and drivers of fragility for the country)] Does the strategy:

- a. Contribute to addressing those risks, needs, vulnerabilities and drivers of fragility that emerged from the analysis?

[Yes, No]

- b. Prioritise prevention?

[Yes, No]

- c. When relevant, prioritise mediation and peacebuilding?

[Yes, No]

2. Has the national government been involved in the preparation of the strategy or partnership framework?

- a. Yes, consulted in the preparation

- b. Yes, strategy signed off by the government

- c. No

(Filter: If "b", go to 2.1, if "c" go to 2.2)

- 2.1 [If strategy signed off by the government] *Does it include agreement on:*

- a. Preferred co-operation modalities?

[Yes, No]

- b. Use of PFM systems?

[Yes, No]

- 2.2 [If the answer to Question 2 is No] *Are there other implementation agreements with the government that include statements of preferred co-operation modalities?*

[Yes, No]

- 2.3 When developing your strategy/programme, did you co-ordinate your contributions/ objectives with any of the following development actors operating in the country?

[Multiple answers]

- a. Other bilateral partners

- b. Other multilateral partners

- c. UN resident co-ordinator and/or UN humanitarian co-ordinator

- d. Local community stakeholders

- e. Subnational governments

- f. Peacebuilding actors

- g. Humanitarian actors

h. Other [please specify]

3. What type of co-operation does your country strategy cover?

- a. Bilateral co-operation only
- b. Bilateral co-operation and co-operation through the multilateral system
- c. Other [specify: _____]

4. Which of the following country-level stakeholders (in the partner country) have been engaged in the preparation of your country strategy or partnership framework?

[Check all that apply]

- a. Domestic Civil society organisations (CSOs)
 - a.1 CSOs representing women and girls
 - a.2 CSOs representing youth and children
 - a.3 CSOs representing vulnerable and marginalised groups

[Add up to three vulnerable and marginalised groups that apply]
- b. Trade unions
- c. Domestic private sector from the partner country
- d. Domestic philanthropic organisations
- e. Subnational governments
- f. Other providers of development co-operation
- g. Other [specify: _____]

5. How are the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs incorporated or referenced in your country strategy or partnership framework? [Check all that apply]

- a. The 2030 Agenda/SDGs are referenced at strategic level (in the narrative)
- b. The SDGs are referenced at goal level (in the narrative or results framework)
- c. The SDGs are referenced at target level (in the results framework)
- d. The SDGs are referenced at indicator level (in the results framework)
- e. There is no reference to the Agenda 2030 or the SDGs in the current country strategy or partnership framework
- f. There is no reference to the SDGs as the strategy or partnership framework was approved before September 2015

6. Does your country strategy or partnership framework include development priorities for ... ?

	[One answer for each line]
a. The poorest	[Yes, No]
b. Women and girls	[Yes, No]
c. Youth and children	[Yes, No]
d. Elderly	[Yes, No]
e. People with disability	[Yes, No]
f. People in disadvantaged geographical areas	[Yes, No]
g. Indigenous people	[Yes, No, Not applicable]
h. Ethnic minorities	[Yes, No, Not applicable]
i. Internally displaced people	[Yes, No, Not applicable]
j. Stateless people, asylum-seekers and refugees	[Yes, No, Not applicable]
k. Sexual and gender identity (LGBTIQ+ ⁵)	[Yes, No]
l. Population vulnerable to climate change	[Yes, No, Not applicable]
m. Other (to be added as relevant)	[Yes, No, Not applicable]

5. Lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans(gender), Intersex persons, gender non-conforming, as well as other "individuals whose sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and/or sex characteristics do not conform to prevailing sociocultural norms." Taken from a UNHCR brochure <https://www.unhcr.org/protection/operations/60db21c9254/tip-sheet-applying-unhcr-age-gender-diversity-policy-lgbtq-persons.html>.

7. Have these groups been identified based on a data-driven assessment? [Check all that apply]
- a. Yes, identification based on existing data from the national statistical system of the partner country
 - b. Yes, identification based on data from international surveys
 - c. Yes, identification based on data collected by your organization
 - d. No, identification not based on data-driven assessment

(Filter: if "d", go to 8)

7.1. Was this identification shared and discussed [Check all that apply]

- a. With the partner country government?
- b. With representatives of these groups identified in Question 6?

8. Does your country strategy/partnership framework include support to increase the capacity of the following to organise and represent themselves? [Check all that apply]
- a. Women and girls
 - b. Youth and children
 - c. Vulnerable and marginalised groups [specify: _____]

9. Does your strategy/country programme include support to strengthen...?
[One answer for each line]

a. Partner country development planning capacity

[Yes, No]

b. PFM systems

[Yes, No] (Filter: If Yes, go to 9.1)

c. Aid Management Information Systems (AIMS) or similar systems at country level

[Yes, No] (Filter: If Yes, go to 9.2)

- d. Capacity and leadership of subnational governments

[Yes, No]

- e. Capacity and leadership of national governments

[Yes, No]

9.1 [If Yes to Question 9 option "b"] Please specify how:

- a. Yes, by contributing financially to a multi-donor PFM programme
- b. Yes, through technical co-operation project(s)
- c. Yes, other [specify: _____]

9.2 [If Yes to Question 9 option "c"] Please specify how:

- a. Yes, by contributing financially to the establishment/maintenance of the system
- b. Yes, through technical co-operation project(s)
- c. Yes, other [specify: _____]

10. If applicable, please provide key challenges to reporting to AIMS or similar systems at country level:

- a. AIMS (or similar system) is not fully operational
- b. No regular calls for updates
- c. Difficult to provide (your own) project information in the format requested by the government
- d. Not clear if/how the information is used
- e. Decision not to report to government on specific projects deemed sensitive
- f. Other [specify: _____]

B.2 Development partners' country-level interventions

[Development partners report on their six (6) largest programmes or projects, based on budget value, from all the new interventions approved in the country during the reporting year of reference chosen by the partner country.⁶ Development partners should only report on projects which they have been responsible for/have approved the development of objectives, and results indicators even if implemented by a third party.⁷ Development partners may also want to include technical co-operation projects if a monetary value can be attributed to those projects. Debt reorganisation/restructuring and emergency and relief projects should not be reported under this assessment.]

The reporting year of reference chosen by the partner country is (Reporting year of reference):

1. Name of the intervention: _____ [Name of the programme/project]

2. Approved amount for the intervention:

Amount in USD _____ [amounts only, example: 50 000]

[Please express the amount above in USD using the currency convertor tool accessible at this [link](#)]

3. Approval date: _____ [Month/Year]

4. Implementing actor [Choose one option]

- a. Intervention implemented directly by you (provider)
- b. Other bilateral partner
- c. Other multilateral partner
- d. Partner country – central government
- e. Partner country – subnational government
- f. Partner country – other public sector entities (public enterprise, etc.)
- g. NGO/CSO
- h. Private sector
- i. Foundation
- j. University or research centre

5. Provide the electronic link to the document describing the project/programme at approval
[_____]

6. Where are the objective(s) of the intervention drawn from? [Check all that apply]

- a. National development strategy/plan (Filter: If "a", go to 9)
- b. Sector plans (Filter: If "b", go to 9)
- c. Ministry plans (Filter: If "c", go to 9)
- d. Subnational government plans (Filter: If "d", go to 9)
- e. Multi-donor trust fund co-led by the government (Filter: If "e", go to 9)
- f. Other government plans (Filter: If "f", go to 9)
- g. Resilience strategy/plan with government involvement (e.g. 3RP) (Filter: If "g/h/i/j", go to 9)
- h. Fragility assessments, jointly undertaken with the government (Filter: If "g/h/i/j", go to 9)
- i. Humanitarian assessment (Filter: If "g/h/i/j", go to 9)
- j. Other assessment [**specify** _____] (Filter: If "g/h/i/j", go to 9)
- k. Objectives not drawn from government planning tools (Filter: If "k", go to 7)
- l. Please specify if the option "other government plans" has been chosen above _____

6. If the development partner has less than six qualifying interventions approved in the country during the reporting year of reference it can report up to six (6) largest interventions, based on budget value, including those approved in the one year period prior to the reporting year of reference chosen by the partner country.

7. If the development partner delegates the project to a third entity (such as a non-governmental organisation or a multilateral organisation) which is fully responsible for the project design and implementation, that project should not be reported under this assessment.

7. Since the answer to Question 6 is g) “Objectives not drawn from government planning tools”, please indicate the main reason among the following options [Choose one option]
- The intervention’s objectives align with objectives identified by the international community that are not reflected in the national development strategy/plan nor in other government planning tools. (Filter: If “a”, go to 8)
 - The intervention responds to needs of the population/population groups that are not reflected in the national development strategy/plan nor in other government planning tools
 - The intervention responds to a request from the partner country government that is not reflected in its own planning tools
 - The intervention’s objectives reflect your own corporate strategy/comparative advantage as a provider
 - Other [specify: _____]
8. Please specify [If option “a” in Question 7 is ticked]
- Source of objectives identified by the international community is the SDGs
 - Source is not the SDGs
9. Does the intervention have a results framework or logical framework?
[Yes, No]
10. How many results indicators are included in the results framework or logical framework of this intervention?
[Number _____]
- 10.1 Among the indicators included in the results framework of this intervention, how many are drawn from existing government results frameworks, plans and strategies?
[Number _____] [This number should be equal to or less than the figure reported in Question 10]
- 10.2 How many results indicators will be reported using sources of information directly provided by existing government monitoring or national statistical systems?
[Number _____] [This number should be equal to or less than the figure reported in Question 10]
11. In the design of the reported intervention, was any form of distributional analysis (for instance, based on poverty indices, vulnerability and deprivation indicators) or any other data-driven analysis (for example, incidence analysis based on disaggregated data although not limited to this analysis) used to define:
- Targets for the beneficiaries? **[Yes, No, Not applicable to the project]**
 - Results indicators? **[Yes, No, Not applicable to the project]**

This set of questions aims to provide contextual information for those cases where, in Question 10, you have indicated that no, or a limited number of, results indicators are drawn from country results frameworks (10.1) and/or no, or a limited number of, results indicators will be reported using sources of information directly provided by existing government monitoring or statistical systems (Question 10.2).

12. Please indicate the main reason for little or no results indicators being drawn from country results frameworks [Choose one option]
- The intervention addresses issues that are considered priorities for you (provider) but not by the government
 - There are no results indicators in country results frameworks, plans and strategies
 - The results indicators included in country results frameworks, plans and strategies are not of adequate quality to measure progress for this intervention

13. Please indicate the reason for not reporting those indicators using data from the national statistical system [Choose one option]
- There are no data available from the national statistical system to monitor progress on the results indicators
 - Data from the national statistical system exist but are not available in a timely manner
 - Data from the national statistical system are available but their quality is not adequate to measure progress for this intervention
 - Other [**to be added as relevant:** _____]
14. Please indicate if, instead of results indicators from country results frameworks, you used [Check all that apply]
- Results indicators generated in the partner country
 - From academia (universities, research institutes, etc.)
 - From domestic CSOs
 - From the domestic private sector
 - Results indicators defined by your organisation
 - Other [**to be added as relevant:** _____]
15. Please indicate if, instead of data from the national statistical system, you used [Check all that apply]
- Data generated in the partner country...:
 - By academia (universities, research institutes, etc.)
 - By domestic CSOs
 - By the domestic private sector
 - Data generated by your own organisation
 - Other [**to be added as relevant:** _____]

B.3 Development co-operation flows scheduled and disbursed at country level

[For the following questions, development partners should report on their official development assistance and other official flows to partner countries for the reporting year of reference chosen by the partner country. Other official flows should be reported only if such transactions are undertaken with the promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective. Development partners may also want to include technical co-operation if a monetary value can be attributed to it.

Of the above indicated flows, the following official transactions are excluded from the scope of these questions and should not be reported:

- transactions made to beneficiaries that are not based in the receiving country or to regional organisations that cannot be identified at country level
- debt reorganisation/restructuring
- emergency and relief assistance.^{8]}

[Please express the amounts below in USD using the currency convertor tool accessible at this [link](#)]

8. This is because the delivery of such funds should be administered according to internationally agreed humanitarian principles and may not be predictable or not use PFM systems because of the nature and objectives of those flows.

1. How much development co-operation flows did you disburse directly at country level in the reporting year of reference?

Amount in USD _____ [amounts only, example: 50 000]

[This question covers all flows disbursed directly to the country, including disbursements to the public sector and also direct support to non-governmental organisations, civil society, the private sector and other non-state domestic actors in the partner country. It does NOT include flows disbursed via other bilateral or multilateral development organisations.]

2. How much of this was disbursed to the public sector in the reporting year of reference?

Amount in USD _____ [amounts only, example: 50 000]

[This question covers flows disbursed only to the public sector. It does NOT include flows disbursed via other bilateral or multilateral development organisations.]

3. How much development co-operation flows for the public sector did you schedule for disbursement at country level in the reporting year of reference?

Amount in USD _____ [amounts only, example: 50 000]

[This question covers flows planned to be disbursed only to the public sector entities in the country. It does NOT include flows planned to be disbursed via other bilateral or multilateral development organisations.]

4. *How much development co-operation flows for the public sector did you disburse through other development partners at the country level in the reporting year of reference?*

Amount in USD _____ [amounts only, example: 50 000]

[Amounts reported here are not captured in responses to Questions 1 to 3. They refer to the indirect support you provided to the country via other official bilateral and multilateral agencies.]

[The following question has to be responded only if the partner country (for which you are reporting) has one or more multi-donor trust funds in place.]

- 4.1 How much development co-operation flows did you disburse through one or more multi-donor trust funds in the reporting year of reference?

Amount in USD _____ [amounts only, example: 50 000]

Note: multilateral organisations that administrate the funds (e.g., UNDP or World Bank) we should only indicate the amount they contributed to the fund (if any) and not the total value of the fund they administer.

In the reporting year of reference, how much development co-operation funding disbursed to the public sector:

5. ...used government budget execution procedures?

Amount in USD _____ [amounts only, example: 50 000]

[Using national budget execution procedures means that funds provided by development partners are managed according to the national budgeting procedures established in the general legislation and implemented by government in the partner countries. This means that programmes supported by development partners are subject to normal country budgetary execution procedures, namely procedures for authorisation, approval and payment. To respond to this question, development partners review all their development co-operation activities with a view to determining how much funding for the government sector meets three out of the four criteria below:

- a. Funds are included in the annual budget approved by the partner country legislature
 - b. Funds are subject to established partner country budget execution procedures
 - c. Funds are processed (e.g. deposited and disbursed) through the established partner country treasury system
 - d. It is NOT required (by your agency) to open a separate bank account for the funds provided
- Any funds that do not meet three out of the four criteria above SHOULD NOT BE INCLUDED in the above amount.]

6. ... used government financial reporting procedures?**Amount in USD** _____ [amounts only, example: 50 000]

[The use of national financial reporting means that development partners do not impose additional requirements on governments for financial reporting. To respond to this question, development partners review all their development activities with a view to determining how much funding for the government sector meets BOTH criteria below:

- a. It is not required (by your agency) to maintain a separate accounting system to satisfy your own reporting requirements
- b. It is not required (by your agency) to create a separate chart of accounts to record the use of funds from the development partner (you only require financial reports prepared using the country's established financial reporting arrangements).

Any funds that do not meet both criteria SHOULD NOT BE INCLUDED in the above amount.]

7. ... used government auditing procedures?**Amount in USD** _____ [amounts only, example: 50 000]

[The use of national auditing procedures means that development partners rely on the audit opinions, issued by the country's supreme audit institution, in the government's normal financial reports/statements as defined above and they do not place additional auditing requirements on governments. To respond to this question, development partners review all their development activities with a view to determining how much development co-operation funding for the government sector meets BOTH criteria below:

- a. Funds are subject to audit carried out under the responsibility of the Supreme Audit Institution
- b. Additional audit arrangements are not requested (by your agency) under normal circumstances

AND at least one of the two criteria below:

- c. Audit standards different from those adopted by the Supreme Audit Institution of the partner country are not required (by your agency)
- d. The Supreme Audit Institution is not required to change its audit cycle to audit funds provided by your agency

Any funds that do not meet these criteria SHOULD NOT BE INCLUDED in the above amount.]

8. ... used government procurement systems?**Amount in USD** _____ [amounts only, example: 50 000]

[Using national procurement systems means that the funds provided by development partners for the implementation of projects and programmes are managed according to the national procurement procedures as they were established in the general legislation and implemented by the government of the partner country. The amount above should only include those funds for which the development partner does not make additional, or special, requirements on governments for the procurement of works, goods and services. Where weaknesses in national procurement systems have been identified, development partners may work with partner countries to improve the efficiency, economy and transparency of their implementation.]

9. If your disbursements to the public sector in the reporting year of reference differ from what you had scheduled for disbursement, please indicate the main reasons [Check all that apply]
- Differences in disbursements due to changes in country context
 - Differences in disbursements due to changes in your priorities/country-level strategy/budget availability
 - Under disbursement due to delays in project expenditure (of previous disbursements) by government implementing partners
 - Under disbursement due to concerns over government instability
 - Under disbursement due to preference to build the capacity of implementing partners with capacity constraints
 - Over disbursement due to provider-side pressure for budget delivery
 - Other [specify: _____]
10. If not all your funding disbursed to the public sector was channelled using the government's PFM systems, please indicate the main reasons behind it [Check all that apply]
- The quality of the PFM systems does not meet your (provider) quality requirements (e.g. corporate fiduciary risk assessment or other) – please check PEFA scores for the country before answering
 - Reluctance to use PFM systems because of political or reputational risks (e.g. non-adherence of the government to principles you (provider) consider to be core)
 - Limited absorptive capacities of partner country systems and institutions
 - Funding disbursed to the public sector was channelled through subnational PFM systems
 - Procedural or bureaucratic constraints from your side (provider)
 - Preference to use your (provider) own systems, for reasons different from those indicated above [specify: _____]
 - Other [specify: _____]
11. If you indicated that PFM systems do not meet your quality requirements, have you discussed with the government what would be required to strengthen their quality so that you would use them more?
[Yes, No]
12. [If you answered Yes to Question 11] Is there an agreement/plan, with actions needed from you and the government, to strengthen the quality and increase the use of PFM systems?
[Yes, No]
-

C. QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BY PARTNER COUNTRY GOVERNMENTS, DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS AND CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS

C.1 Assessment of CSO enabling environment and development effectiveness

[To respond to the questions below, the national co-ordinator, development partners and civil society should refer to the Characteristics of Practice. They help choose the response that best matches the situation in the country.]

Module 1

Space for CSO dialogue on national development policies

1. To what extent does the government consult CSOs in the design, implementation and monitoring of national development policies? [Choose one option]
 - a. No consultations in the past two years
 - b. Occasional consultations, but the quality of consultation is not sufficient (with reference to full diversity of participation, agreed content, format allowing dialogue)
 - c. Frequent consultations of mixed quality (with reference to full diversity of participation, agreed content, format allowing dialogue)
 - d. Regular and institutionalised consultations of consistent good quality (with reference to full inclusive participation, agreed content, adequate format allowing dialogue and feedback)
2. In the context of Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), to what extent does the government consult CSOs in the prioritisation, implementation and monitoring of the SDGs? [Choose one option]
 - a. A consultation around the SDGs has not yet started in the country
 - b. Some selected CSOs are occasionally being consulted around SDG mainstreaming or around SDG implementation and monitoring
 - c. A diversity of CSOs are being consulted in *ad hoc* processes around SDG mainstreaming, implementation and monitoring
 - d. A diversity of CSOs are being formally consulted around SDG mainstreaming, prioritisation, implementation and regular SDG monitoring as part of an institutionalised process, consistent with good practices for consultations
3. To what extent do CSOs have the right in law and practice to access relevant government information for effective participation in consultations with the government? [Choose one option]
 - a. No legal framework exists for access to information and CSOs have little or no access to information
 - b. Right to access may exist in law, but there are very significant limitations in the law and/or in its implementation, excluding CSO access to most relevant information in practice
 - c. Laws exist, but CSOs have mixed experience in timely access to relevant and comprehensive information
 - d. CSOs have full access to relevant, comprehensive information, with sufficient time to prepare related initiatives, including participation in consultations (2-4 weeks) – early draft of relevant documents, with the ability to request additional information if needed

4. To what extent have the results of recent consultations with CSOs informed government design, implementation and monitoring of national development policies?
[Choose one option]
- a. No consultation has occurred in the past two years
 - b. Indications that only minor comments provided by CSOs through consultations at best are taken into account in the design, implementation and monitoring of national development policies
 - c. Indications that advice and evidence provided by CSOs through consultations is occasionally taken into account in the design, implementation and monitoring of national development policies
 - d. Indications that advice and evidence provided by CSOs through consultations is consistently taken into account and reflected in the design, implementation and monitoring of national development policies

Module 2

CSO development effectiveness: Accountability and transparency

5. To what extent are partnerships equitable and based on mutual interest between financing CSOs and their CSO partners? [Choose one option]
- a. Most domestic CSOs experience short-term, often one-off, project relationships, which are sole expressions of the financing CSO's programming interests
 - b. Most domestic CSOs experience longer term partnerships with financing CSOs, but still largely based on projects, which are defined by the financing CSO
 - c. Most domestic CSOs have long-term programmatic partnerships with financing CSOs (3-5 years), which are based on discussions between the funded CSO and the financing CSO. The interests of the financing CSO define the elements of the partnership's relationship.
 - d. Most domestic CSOs have long-term partnership relationships (5-10 years) that are the results of deliberate negotiations and shared programming interests and solidarity between the funded CSO and the financing CSO.
6. To what extent do CSOs participate in CSO-initiated co-ordination, including mechanisms (e.g. platforms, networks, associations) that facilitate CSOs' engagement in policy dialogue and/or co-ordination among CSOs at national or sectoral level? [Choose one option]
- a. No national platforms. CSO co-ordination mechanisms are largely *ad hoc* and have short-term project-oriented goals.
 - b. Weak CSO co-ordination. CSO co-ordination mechanisms exist in a few sectors, but are mainly sustained by the interests of development partners or national governments in these sectors.
 - c. Not one inclusive, representative CSO-initiated platform, but different CSO-initiated co-ordination mechanisms exist at both sector level and national levels and are sustained by the interests of domestic CSOs to improve their development effectiveness.
 - d. Major national CSO-initiated platform. Inclusive national and sectoral CSO-initiated platforms co-ordinate many areas of CSO development and emergency responses and enable more effective CSO engagements in both national sectoral programming and national policy dialogue.

7. To what extent are CSOs implementing their development work guided by international human rights standards and principles? (e.g. human rights-based approaches)
[Choose one option]
- CSOs in the country generally do not have explicit policies and programmes aligned to international human rights standards and principles, which guide their own development approaches and internal practices
 - CSOs in the country generally have policies and programmes guided by international human rights standards and principles, but the evidence of consistent external and internal practice is minimal and only among a few large CSOs
 - CSOs generally have policies and programmes guided by international human rights standards and principles and there are significant efforts among some to ensure that these policies guide actual CSO external and internal practices
 - CSOs generally have policies and programmes guided by international human rights standards and principles and there is evidence that most work in ways that institutionalise these policies to guide actual CSO external and internal practices
8. To what extent are CSOs aligning with CSO-led accountability mechanisms to address CSOs' transparency and multiple accountabilities? [Choose one option]
- There is no CSO-initiated and generally agreed code of conduct or accountability mechanism at country level, with very minimal transparency.
 - CSO accountability mechanisms are under discussion through a representative CSO platform. Individual CSOs maintain accountability and basic transparency through their own efforts and linkages with global CSO networks and international non-governmental organisations' codes and mechanisms.
 - Broadly representative CSO-initiated standards/codes for accountability and transparency through mechanisms with CSO platforms, but no formal procedures to certify adherence or develop new capacities consistent with the standard. CSOs generally have organisational information available on their website.
 - There are CSO-initiated and managed accountability mechanisms, guided by standards and codes of conduct, through representative platforms. A majority of the domestic CSOs are associated with these platforms, which actively certify good practices within the CSO community. CSO transparency is achieved through their website and a government country-level information platform.

Module 3

Development co-operation with CSOs

9. To what extent do development partners consult CSOs in the design, implementation and monitoring of their development co-operation policies and programmes? [Choose one option]
- No opportunities for CSOs in this country to engage with development partners in the past two years.
 - Consultations with CSOs in this country are occasional and limited to some individual development partners and selected CSOs and focus only on the implementation of donor programmes.
 - Consultations with a diversity of CSOs in this country are frequent and co-ordinated among development partners, focusing not only on the implementation of donor programmes. However, the agenda is largely set by the development partners.

- d. Consultations with a diversity of CSOs in this country are regular, institutionalised and co-ordinated among development partners, focusing not only on the implementation of policies and programmes, but also on determining development partner's priorities.
10. To what extent is the promotion of an CSO enabling environment (e.g. political, financial, legal and policy aspects) an agenda item in development partners' policy dialogue with the government? [Choose one option]
- Development partners don't include an enabling environment agenda as an item in their policy dialogue with the government.
 - Some development partners occasionally include some elements of the enabling environment agenda as an item in their policy dialogue with the government, particularly if CSOs lobby on specific issues.
 - Most development partners include the enabling environment agenda as an item in their policy dialogue with the government, make remedial proposals but often based on specific issues, and not in a systematic way with follow up.
 - Most development partners systematically include the enabling environment agenda, with remedial proposals in their policy dialogue with the government, and engage with domestic CSOs in monitoring the enabling environment and following up their dialogue with government.
11. To what extent is development partner financial support maximising sustainable engagement of CSOs in all aspects of development? [Choose one option]
- Development partner funding tends to focus on implementing their own programming priorities through unpredictable calls for proposals and funding opportunities. There is restricted access to funding for CSOs.
 - Development partner funding mechanisms are predictable and transparent, but mainly focused on implementing their own programming priorities. There is limited access to funding for CSOs.
 - Development partner funding mechanisms are part of a comprehensive policy in support of CSOs. These mechanisms are predictable and transparent, with instruments for support for CSO-defined initiatives and partnerships. Opportunities exist for some direct access for major CSOs.
 - Development partner CSO funding policies and mechanisms place a major emphasis on support for CSO-defined initiatives, on directly financing a diversity of CSOs including many in the country, and on tailoring funds and access requirements to the nature of different potential CSO partners.
12. To what extent do development partners make information available about their CSO support to the public, including to the government? [Choose one option]
- Most development partners do not make information available about their support to CSOs.
 - Some development partners make aggregate information available on their support to CSOs at the country level.
 - Most development partners make aggregate information available on their support to CSOs at the country level.
 - Most development partners make detailed information (sectors, programmes, objectives, financing, results) available on their support to CSOs, with appropriate safeguards.

Module 4

Legal and regulatory framework

13. To what extent does the legal and regulatory framework enable CSOs to exercise the right of freedom of assembly in law and in practice? [Choose one option]
- Most peaceful assemblies are prohibited in law or practice. Any formation of assemblies is swiftly dissolved with force.
 - Many peaceful assemblies are prohibited in law or practice. There are severe restrictions on assemblies which can take place only in government-designated areas.
 - Most peaceful assemblies are allowed in law and practice, although some issues or groups may be subject to discriminatory decision making.
 - Law and practice clearly recognise the right to peaceful assembly and most peaceful assemblies are allowed in practice, regardless of the issue being raised or the groups participating.
14. To what extent does the legal and regulatory framework enable CSOs to exercise the right of freedom of expression in law and in practice? [Choose one option]
- Expression by CSOs and their members, as well as news and Internet media, is fully controlled by government. CSO staff and journalists are often threatened, arbitrarily arrested, attacked, abducted, tortured or killed for exercising their freedom of expression. Government apparatus conducts mass illegal surveillance and interception of communications.
 - Expression by CSOs and their members is extensively controlled by the government, but some alternative media exist. Arbitrary arrests, threats and other actions against non-state actors are sometimes investigated. Laws and/or practice provide few effective safeguards against arbitrary surveillance.
 - Expression by CSOs and their members is mostly free of control by the government, with some instance of government interference (including news and Internet media). Threats and arbitrary actions against CSOs, human rights defenders and journalists are often investigated. Government apparatus conducts legal surveillance and interception of communications, but may also conduct illegal or questionable interceptions.
 - Expression by CSOs and their members is generally free of control by the government. CSOs, human rights defenders and journalists are rarely threatened or physically attacked; the government apparatus generally conducts only legal surveillance and interception of communications and collection of personal data.
15. With respect to the freedom of association, to what extent does the legal and regulatory framework enable in law and practice CSO formation, registration and operation? [Choose one option]
- Registration is mandatory, difficult, lengthy, costly and required periodically. The CSO law contains vague prohibitions.
 - Registration is voluntary but remains a difficult process, especially for advocacy-oriented groups. Law and practice mainly hinder the activities of advocacy-oriented CSOs, but not service or development organisations working without foreign funding.
 - Registration is voluntary, and moderately demanding. With a few exceptions, law and practice do not hinder CSOs' activities.
 - Registration is a voluntary, simple, fast, fair and efficient procedure. Law and practice actively promote the activities of CSOs, including advocacy and human rights groups.

16. To what extent are CSOs working with vulnerable and marginalised groups of the population and at-risk groups effectively protected from discrimination? [Choose one option]
- CSOs working with vulnerable and marginalised groups of the population have no legal protections in practice and often experience severe discrimination and/or harassment from public authorities.
 - CSOs working with vulnerable and marginalised groups of the population have some legal protection, but these are applied inconsistently, with few, if any, administrative or juridical recourses.
 - There is minimal discrimination and harassment in practice, but public authorities may scrutinise activities or harass specific organisations.
 - Laws, regulations and policies effectively safeguard CSOs working with vulnerable and marginalised groups of the population and discriminatory actions are an exception.
17. To what extent does the legal and regulatory environment facilitate access to resources for domestic CSOs? [Choose one option]
- Access to national and international resources is highly restricted.
 - Access to either national or international resources is possible but is subjected to government restrictions.
 - CSOs can access national and international resources but some formal and informal limitations exist.
 - CSOs can access national and international resources with few or no restrictions.

[Optional questions to be answered only by the civil society focal point]

18. *Is there an issue from the questionnaire that is particularly relevant to trade unions where they would like to provide a different perspective?* [specify: _____]
19. *Were trade unions consulted for this assessment?*
[Yes, No] (Filter: If No, go to 20)
- 19.1 *If Yes, provide name, organisation and email address of the people consulted.*
 [optional, to facilitate their future engagement]
- Name [_____]
 - Organisation [_____]
 - Email [_____@_____]
20. *Is there an issue from the questionnaire that is particularly relevant to domestic philanthropic organisations where they would like to provide a different perspective?* [specify: _____]
21. *Were domestic philanthropic organisations consulted for this assessment?*
[Yes, No] (Filter: If No, conclude)
- 21.1 *If Yes, provide name, organisation and email address of the people consulted.*
 [optional, to facilitate their future engagement]
- Name [_____]
 - Organisation [_____]
 - Email [_____@_____]
-

D. **THE KAMPALA PRINCIPLES ASSESSMENT**

The Kampala Principles Assessment measures effective **private sector engagement in development co-operation** for five stakeholder groups: 1) partner country governments; 2) development partners; 3) the private sector; 4) trade unions; and 5) civil society organisations. The questionnaire for this assessment can be found in the [Kampala Principles Assessment mini-guide](#).